# The Colonist.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1893.

## SALMON PRESERVATION.

Mr. R. D. Hume, who is described as "a veteran cannery man" on the Columbia river, has published a book on the "Salmon of the Pacific Coast." In this book he combats opinions which are generally entertained. He contends that the salmon do not necessarily die after spawning. Some of them he believes find their way to the sea again. In this he differs from the great majority of observers in British Columbia. Nine out of ten of them, at least, believe that none of the salmon that reach the spawning ground come back again. Mr. Wilmot was of the same opinion as Mr. Hume. His opinion was that a proportion of the salmon returned to the sea backwards, and he believed that it was that because they were always seen apparently heading up stream that the belief that they never returned to the sea was so generally entertained.

Mr. Hume opposes the use of wheels. These have never been allowed in British Columbia streams. He holds that the fish caught by the wheels are immature salmon, female as well as male, and that the use of the device prevents the increase of the salmon in the Columbia. He holds that all salmon under five pounds weight should be returned to the sea. Where nets with large meshes are used these small salmon are not caught, and when they find their way into traps they should be liberated.

The author believes that the young fry hatched artifically should be kept in ponds until they are large and strong enough to take care of themselves, and that when they are set free it should be at the mouth of the river. By adopting this plan the young salmon are saved from a host of enemies which lie in wait for them in the upper reaches of the rivers. This is the course which Mr. Hume has pursued on the Rogue river, where he asserts he has increased the supply of salmon fourfold. Mr. Hume is sceptical as to the usefulness of the Clackamas hatchery. He believes that the fry hatched there are set free too young, and are not dropped into the river near enough to the sea. His suggestions on this matter are well worthy the attention of the Dominion authorities. Doubts have been expressed as to the effectiveness of the Fraser river hatcheries, and if the methods of the Rogue river hatchery are certain to be productive of such beneficial results as Mr. Hume asserts, it would be well worth while to give them a trial on the Fraser river.

## A GRAND IDEA.

Mr. W. T. Stead is a man of ideas, or perhaps, as some would put it, a man of fads. He is also a practical man. He wishes his ideas to bear fruit, and in order that they may do so, he, with commendable energy and industry, does what he can to impress them on the world at large.

One of his ideas is that the English-speaking nations of the world should form a great and powerful alliance, and in carrying out this idea he assigns to Canada a position of much importance. Great Britain is one of the English-speaking nations, the United States is another. Canada, if not a great nation now, is certain to become one in good time. Canada is situated between Great Britain and the United States and has it in its power to do a great deal towards promoting a good understanding between them and towards bringing them closer together. Her good offices can be of the greatest use to both nations. She can act the part of a peacemaker and a peace maintainer. This is what Mr. Stead said in the Toronto Auditorium respecting the relation that Canada bears to the two great English speaking communities:

From the horizon of London the joining of the British Empire and the American Republic in one political unity is one of the greatest objects for any politician or statesman to work for, or any patriot to pray for. There may be no way of undoing the mistake of that modern Jeroboam, George III., but it is the destiny of Canada to decide whether the British and the United States shall be friends or foes. Canada is the pivot state. Canada holds the pass. No, I will not say foes, because even in a nightmare I have never dreamed of the two being foes. But it depends upon Canada whether the two nations shall continue jealous, unkind and nagging neighbors or cordial friends and allies. The future hope of the world depends on the answer you will give. You are the man on-horseback; we take a back seat. The simple question of politics sinks into insignificance in the great world-wide problem of the race: Is Canada to use her voice for peace or for war? It rests with you whether you shall be an angel of peace to unite the English-speaking world in one whole or another Tadmus sowing dragons' teeth from which will spring up armed men.

I want you to be first of all Canadians. I don't want you to sacrifice your Canadian nationality and Canadian future to either Scotland, Ireland, England or Wales. Look at the matter as a nation which has come into existence and is likely to stay. But we look upon you as the power through which we must look to the United States. In covering the trenches shall we have a good, hearty, healthy helping from you, or shall you oppose us and trip us down? If you do we cannot accomplish anything. It is we who follow; you who lead. You now drag us at your chariot wheels.

This may appear to many to be the dream of an amiable enthusiast. Perhaps it is. But it is a glorious dream, the realization of which would be followed by innumerable benefits and blessings, not only to the nations immediately concerned but to the whole world. If Canadians can do anything towards bringing about so grand and so beneficent a result they ought to feel proud that their position enables them to take part in a work which will change the face of the whole civilized world, and a great part of the uncivilized, incalculably for the better.

Dreamers like Mr. Stead, if he is a dreamer, do mankind a world of good. They broaden the minds and they raise the aims of the workers of the world. They give the ambitious something to aspire to and they save the wearied and discouraged from despair.

We are surprised to see that there are some Canadians who seem to think that the part which Mr. Stead has allotted to Canadians is unworthy of them. Men who express themselves in this way have surely not given Mr. Stead's theory much consideration. If it is within the bounds of practicability, if the result he aims at can ever be attained, we do not see that Canadians can be more honorably, more usefully or more nobly employed than in endeavoring to bring it about. No people ever had better or more important work to do. Those who say that Mr. Stead's aim is too lofty to be reached, and the condition of things he hopes to bring about too good to be attained by weak and blundering men we can understand, but we cannot comprehend how any man of common sense or of enlightened patriotism can think that the part assigned to Canada in the work is unworthy in any sense of Canadians.

## TOO LATE.

The Times tries to make its readers believe that the speeches delivered at the meeting of Unorganized Labor held on the evening of the 5th inst., were reported in good faith and were substantially correct. It will, we think, be hard to make any unprejudiced person believe that that report was intended to be impartial. The reporter did his best to show the readers of the Times that his report was partisan—and outrageously partisan—from the first word to the last. It was headed "Government checkmated," "They endeavored to pull the wool over the workers' eyes," "Dutton corrects mistatements." The reader must be very verdant indeed, who would expect a fair and impartial report under such a heading. Not content with proclaiming the one-sidedness of his report in the headlines, the reporter showed in his introduction that he was determined to put the worst possible construction on all that any member of the Government might say. After stating that the rule of the meeting was "Party politics will not be allowed," he said of the chairman, Alderman Bragg: "He soon forgot the rule himself, and the audience enjoyed the liveliest political meeting held in the city for some time." To show how he was disposed to treat the members of the Government present, the reporter turned critic and said, "Hon. Theo. Davie and Hon. Col. Baker tried to 'square' themselves with the workingmen and Arthur Dutton did not fail to correct them when they got off the track."

It would be simply folly to expect anything like fairness or substantial accuracy in a report introduced in this way. The editor and the reporter took great pains to prepare the readers for a report that would be unfair to the gentlemen belonging to the party which the Times opposed. We are therefore not in the least surprised to find that the Premier was grossly misrepresented and misreported. It would be wonderful if it were otherwise. It is too late for the Times to put on an air of moderation now. It should have in its issue of the 6th inst., assumed that virtue though it had it not. But it showed its true nature too plainly in its partisan report to be able now to "pull the wool over the eyes" of any reader of the least discernment.

## DIVISION OF LABOR.

In the early days of Canadian journalism, the proprietor of the newspaper was often its editor, its reporter, its proof-reader and its pressman. It was to be expected, then, that there would be no nice distinctions between the different departments of the paper. The editor would consider himself justified, when reporting the proceedings of a meeting, to criticise the utterances of the different speakers, and to question the accuracy of their facts, and the soundness of the sentiments they expressed. The reports of meetings then often had the same relation to the actual proceedings as a caricature bears to a well-taken photograph. The reporter gave his own coloring to all that was said and done. He suppressed what he considered it inconvenient to publish and he distorted and ridiculed what did not meet his approval. He, of course, touched up the speeches of his favorites and expressed his approval, as he went along, of of what they said. Reports in those days, if they were not edifying, were amusing. None but extreme partisans supposed that they were a reliable record of what was said and done.

Those days, however, have passed away and the newspaper has become in most parts of Canada a complicated organization. It is divided into several departments, and each department confines itself to its own work. The editor does not do the work of the reporter neither, except in very rare instances, is the reporter allowed to diversify his reports by comments and criticism. This division of labor has raised the character of the newspaper and ordinarily it is impossible to tell from the report whether the paper in which it is published favors or is opposed to the gentleman whose speech is reported in its columns. If the report is not accurate or fair it is generally owing to the inexpertness of the reporter, and not to any desire on his part to misrepresent. Newspapers that wish to be considered respectable and reliable are very careful how they report the speeches of those who are opposed to them in politics. The consequence is that we very seldom in these days see complaints on the part of speakers of deliberate and intentional misreporting. Now and then a reporter foolishly thinks that he does his party a service when he misrepresents a speaker, but he is speedily made to know that he must confine himself strictly to reporting, and that any encroachment on the editorial department will not be readily excused. There is clearly very little danger of Canadian newspapers going back to the old style of village journalism.

## A LOSING SPECULATION.

It will be seen from the following paragraph from the Chicago Tribune that the American silver purchasing scheme has been very far indeed from being a profitable speculation. Here it is:

The director of the mint reports that the total purchases of silver by the United States under the act of July, 1890, amounted to 168,674,682 fine ounces, and that the average cost was 92.24 cents per ounce. At 68 cents per ounce, which is not far from the present market price, the silver is not worth so much by about forty-one million dollars as was paid for it. The Government may not be called on to pay that or any other difference between the price at which the silver was bought and that at which it could be sold, but it is a loss all the same, and a heavy one. Surely it was high time to stop the purchases of silver, though the extremists in the Senate tried hard to persuade themselves and others that they did not think so.

The country would lose forty-one millions if the hoarded silver were sold by the ounce at the market price, but what would it lose if it were coined into dollars and the people compelled to take considerably less than an ounce of silver for one hundred cents. We are not surprised that the prospect of this coming to pass caused a panic throughout the length and breadth of the Union. In that case the direct loss to the people would be immense, but the indirect and consequential losses would be literally incalculable.

## MARINE MOVEMENTS.

### Repairs to the Damaged "San Mateo" Completed—The Vancouver Ferry.

### Christmas Supplies for the North—H.M.S. "Champion" at Honolulu.

Captain John Irving, manager of the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company, stated yesterday with reference to the announced intention of the C. P. R. Company to place a steamer of their own on the Victoria-Vancouver route when the present agreement between the two companies expires, that he was not aware of the C. P. R. Co.'s intentions in this respect. As to the expiration of the agreement, that might be at any time providing the company desiring to change gave three months notice of such intention.

"SPRATT'S ARK" PURCHASED.

The agreement for the purchase of the well known steam barge Spratt's Ark from Capt. Cates by Mr. George Byrnes was closed yesterday. The craft will follow the same line of work she has formerly been employed at in and about Victoria. She is specially adapted for handling freights, as her big derricks and steam winches can lift almost any ordinary packages for shipment to her spacious deck, which is free from all obstructions. The Ark is the only craft of her kind belonging to this port now, and she will no doubt be a useful acquisition to the Victoria fleet of steamers when work is actively commenced on the new Government buildings.

THE "PUEBLA'S" PASSENGERS.

The steamship City of Puebla sails for San Francisco this morning, the following saloon passengers from Victoria having booked to leave on her: Miss M. Partridge, Mrs. Hiscocks, C. Thornson and wife, E. G. Gill, S. E. Pebbles, I. Fisher, Arthur Elliot, Miss A. Moser, Mrs. W. Geavely and child, Miss A. S. Corning, Mrs. J. Gates, J. H. Graham, J. W. Sayward, John Brooks, and Geo. Hardy, Mrs. Pebbles, Wm. Partridge.

THE "QUEEN" IN WINTER QUARTERS.

The steamer Umatilla, Captain Hunter commanding, sails from San Francisco for this port to-morrow, in place of the steamer Queen. The latter vessel will anchor in the stream during the winter months. Should travel warrant placing an additional steamer on the southern coast route during the Midwinter Fair, the Queen will be pressed into service.

THE "SAN MATEO" RESUMES SERVICE.

Capt. Fletcher of the steamship San Mateo says just as soon as the repairs to his vessel are complete he will proceed to San Francisco. The work will in all probability be finished and the vessel leave port to-day.

THE "CHAMPION" AT HONOLULU.

A dispatch from San Francisco says that H.M.S. Champion arrived at Honolulu on the 22nd November from Esquimalt. It is not believed that her coming to Hawaii has any special significance.

U. S. Revenue Change.

ROCHE HARBOR, Dec. 7.—The U. S. revenue launch Sibyl, which has been stationed at Friday Harbor, doing patroling duty among the islands has been taken to Anacortes and will be stationed at that place in in the future. As the islands extend nearly to the main land and have hundreds of sheltered nooks and places of anchorage, this part of the Sound has been the smugglers' paradise for years. This port has been third on the list for some time, there being only one or two sub-ports where more foreign vessels enter or clear.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The Tariff bill from present appearances, will be reported to the House on the 16th inst. The object of the Democrats is to press consideration of the measure as rapidly as possible. The general debate will begin on the 18th. This will give five days for consideration before the holidays recess. The Democratic Ways and Means committee was in session to-day correcting various errors in the tariff schedule. The committee room was filled with representatives of Eastern manufacturing interests, particularly flax, drugs, silk, cotton, thread and starch. There is an understanding that the new tariff will become operative July 1.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—Although Miss Frances E. Willard is still confined to her room in the English country home of Lady Henry Somerset, she is still as metally vigorous as ever and just as active in developing new ideas for the temperance cause. In letters just received, she urges that the friends of temperance should at once take steps for demonstration in every city, town and village of the country on March 20th next, which will be the 90th birthday of Gen. Neal Dow, of Maine, father of the prohibition movement.

## PIONEER SOCIETY'S DINNER.

### Familiar and Friendly Faces Gathered Round the Festive Board.

### Reminiscences of Early Times by the Premier and Others.

Once again the pioneers gathered round the dinner table last evening, and this time under the hospitable roof of mine host Patton, of the Victoria, whose catering was the acme of excellence with a service of the best. Presiding at the head of the table was the President of the Society, Mr. A. Graham, on his right being Hon. Theodore Davie, Q.C., premier; Hon. Robert Beaven, M.P.P., mayor; Dr. G. L. Milne, M.P.P.; ex-Mayor C. E. Redfern, and others; while Mr. Levi W. Myers, U.S. Consul, supported the chairman on the other side, with Vice-President Fairbrother, Mr. Robert Irving, T. J. Burnes, R. Broderick and other well known figures. The numerous items on the admirably selected menu made their appearance with clock-work precision, and were discussed with the zest characteristic of the pioneer, whose judgment of good things is unquestioned.

The toast list was reached in due course, when the health of Her Majesty and other members of the Royal family was toasted with the usual heartiness. Consul Myers responded for "The President of the United States," referring to the felicitous relations which exist between the United States and Great Britain, and hoping that Canada would continue to foster those relations in view of her position relatively to the United States. In the course of his remarks about the pioneers and their experiences, he referred to the Hon. the late Hugh Nelson, a man honored by all, and asked those present to drink to his memory.

Mr. Clement Rowlands at this juncture responded to a call for a song and rendered in his usual grand style, "I Fear no Foe," which was unanimously re-demanded, when he gave "Good Company."

Vice-President Fairbrother proposed the health of the Governor-General, and Mr. Clearihue that of the Lieut.-Governor. Mr. Austin proposed the toast of the local Government and Legislature, to which the Premier first replied, remarking that though he had been accused of discussing politics, he would see what he could do to avoid the subject. Whilst sitting at this table and looking at the faces round the board, he had been thinking of old times and old friends. He could recall a quarter of century ago when there were many more of the old faces, now passed away; a time when all were friends, as free of money as frogs are free of feathers, and correspondingly happy; when the widow, or those in distress were never forgotten; when syndicates were unknown, and there was no such thing as grinding poverty, for one helped the other, and no one wanted though no one was rolling in wealth; so it was the Pioneer society grew up. There was our old friend Richard Broderick when he was king of Wharf street, and there was never a wanting soul applied to him in vain. Then Tom Burnes who kept Tom's saloon; was there ever any one who went there in need who was not helped or who came away without his morning cocktail because he had not two bits? (Laughter.) There was Carlo Bossi, whose books could also tell of many accounts never collected, and there were accounts which never found their way into his books. There was "Corney" Booth, and "Jack" Austin, about the latter of whom the Premier's reminiscences created roars of laughter. Redfern of these days is the same as of old, as good a fellow at present as in the past, and who rides his fat mule now as well as then (laughter). "Billy" Harrison was driving a baker's cart in those days, and was one of the speaker's warmest friends, for in those days he needed friends. He was a member of the Fire department then—(laughter)—and so was "Billy." The department wanted a secretary, and they voted him, Mr. Davie, the position, with a salary, which was indeed a godsend. "Tom" Storey was one of his first clients when he went into practice, and like a little man he lost the case. (Laughter.) "Tom" didn't grumble, but paid the costs, with the result that the two have been the best of friends ever since. "Jim" Baker, "Jock" Robertson and several others were brought forward as companions of early trials. J. B. Lovell was a good fellow in those days and is so still, except that he had fallen from grace in going on the wrong sides of politics (laughter). Then there was "Jim" Clearihue—and then Carlo Bossi. John Dougall brought the first load of cattle into Cassiar, and the speaker helped to "feed" on them. "Harry" Sheppard's was another old face that brought up pleasant recollections of the past. "Harry" was with them in those days, and at that time the speaker told Harry he was a born policeman, just the man to be chief of police. "George" Fairbrother was our oyster in Cassiar" (laughter), and was then, as he is now, a first-rate fellow; and there was his friend Braverman, who also was always ready to help others in need. Then came his old friend Robert Beaven, who at one time kept a clothing store at the spot now occupied by Gareche Green's bank. Mr. Davie was then a young man, and he entertained the idea of getting a coat and waistcoat on "Jawbone." Mr. Beaven looked at him for a moment and gave him some good advice on the harmfulness of a young man contracting debts. Old "Bob" Ridley was with them, too, in those days; there was no man at that board more respected or more honored than Bob. Mr. Davie gave a number of other reminiscences, humorous and pathetic, before resuming his seat amid much applause.

Hon. Mr. Beaven followed shortly with a few pleasant narratives of early days, and thanked the Premier for his kindly recollections. For himself he had been in various businesses in British Columbia; he had worked on the streets of Victoria with the pick and shovel; he had worked in the mines of Cariboo, and had done everything which a person coming to a new country ought to do to make a living; he hoped he had done nothing to be ashamed of. (Hear, hear, and no, no).

Dr. Milne also spoke briefly and happily to the toast.

Mr. White here sang "My own, my beloved Star," which met with such warm favor that Mr. White felt compelled to sing again.

The "Mayor and Council" were proposed by Mr. Redfern, and very briefly responded to by His Worship, who thanked the company for their cordial reception of the toast, which was, of course, to the institution and not to the individual. Ald. Baker and Bragg also said a few words.

After Hon. Mr. Davie had sung "The Baliff's Daughter of Islington," "The Army, Navy and Volunteers," was proposed by Mr. T. Flewin and responded to by Captain Harman and Captain Peele, of Westminster.

Mr. C. Flewin gave the health of the Press, which was duly respended to by the representatives present.

"Sister Societies," was proposed by Hon. Mr. Davie, and Mr. E. J. Thain thought of the ladies, after which the meeting dispersed with the customary good wishes and expressions of kindly feeling.

## THE BEST POLICY.

### Where Honesty Should Begin, and Where It Should Often End.

Stealing is one matter; dishonesty is quite another. To most of us there is no temptation to take what doesn't belong to us. There is a temptation, and we don't often resist it, to be something short of perfectly frank and true. One reason for this is that the current pleasant speech which means nothing insensibly enlarges into other pleasant speeches which do mean something, but don't mean the truth. No one expects to be entirely believed who says "I am glad to see you," or "I regret to add." Yet from these stock phrases it is smooth sailing into what says more and means still less.

Obviously one could not go about the world dealing, like Mr. Gradgrind, solely in facts. Often facts are brutal. A good and wise mother was once asked by a daughter with a morbid conscience and a tender heart: "What shall I say to a guest who interrupts me and whom I am not at all glad to see? Shall I imply that I am?" The answer was carefully considered. When it was given it was this: "Try to put yourself in her place, first of all. Then you may find something very pleasant to say without bringing your own personality into the matter at all. If not, you can usually take refuge in the weather and exclaim that she is brave to face the storm or wise to test the sunshine. If your handclasp is hearty and your face is smiling you have done your part. And then work to make the welcome for her that was not ready."

"I believe in always speaking the truth," said another girl in a moment of reflection, "but there is no need of speaking all the truth." There is a volume of sense in that one sentence. Silence may be false on occasions where it is cowardly not to bear witness. Oftener it may be the result of kindly feeling of tender consideration for what the speech would hurt. Remember that to hurt is to harm. This is as palpable as that falsehood even well meant is wrong. It is a difficult, tactful question in ethics to decide between the hurting and the falsifying. It has an answer though. Women are more given by their very softness of nature, to untruths than are men. Yet they oftener glide out of a hard position without the taint of deceit. This, the world says, is because tact is a feminine belonging. Now tact answers the whole problem. And what is it? Its other name is love. RUTH HALL.

Catskill, N. Y.

The wife of Senator Donelson M. Caffery of Louisiana was born in St. Mary's parish in that state. She was a Miss Richardson and is a descendent of a good old Huguenot family. She is a lady of medium height, with rather dark hair and eyes, and is very domestic in her tastes. She is devoted to her family of several children.

Woman's love, like lichens upon a rock, will still grow where even charity can find no soil to nurture itself.—Bovee.

Woman's cause is man's: they rise or sink
Together, dwarfed or godlike, bond or free.
—Tennyson.

Tacoma News: Notwithstanding the tariff measure of 1887 the American people do not yet realize that Grover Cleveland is one of those men, too few in political life, who believes that the right is always expedient. Underneath this belief is a Lincolnian faith in the eventful right-mindedness of the American people. Their judgment may temporarily be swayed by prejudices or passion, but give them time and they will come right. Mr. Cleveland may never have read Lowell's address on democracy, but its spirit is his spirit.

A Bright Lad,

Ten years of age, but who declines to give his name to the public, makes this authorized, confidential statement to us:

"When I was one year old, my mamma died of consumption. The doctor said that I, too, would soon die, and all our neighbors thought that even if I did not die, I would never be able to walk, because I was so weak and puny. A gathering formed and broke under my arm. I hurt my finger and it gathered and threw out pieces of bone. If I hurt myself so as to break the skin, it was sure to become a running sore. I had to take lots of medicine, but nothing has done me so much good as Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It has made me well and strong."—T. D. M., Norcatur, Kans.

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NOTICE.

ASSESSMENT ACT.

Notice is hereby given that the Court will sit as follows:—

For the Electoral District of Victoria City and Coast Districts:—At 46 Langley street, Victoria, on Thursday, the 28th, and Friday, the 29th days of December, 1893, at 11 o'clock, a.m.

For the Electoral District of Victoria;—At the Royal Oak, on Saturday, the 23rd day of December, 1893, at 11:30 o'clock, a.m.; and at John Camp's, South Saanich, on Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1893, at 12 o'clock, noon.

For the Electoral District of Esquimalt:—At Henry Price's, Parson's Bridge, on Wednesday, the 27th day of December, 1893, at 12 o'clock, noon

Dated at Victoria, this 29th day of November, 1893.

S. PERRY MILLS,
Judge of the Court of Revision and Appeal.
de7-d6t-w2t


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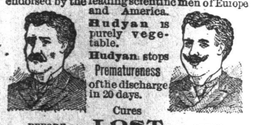

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Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne; that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was literally untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to.—*Times*, July 13 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE BEST AND MOST CERTAIN REMEDY IN COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, NEURALGIA RHEUMATISM, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not "supply a want and fill a place."—*Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1885.

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtile maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins by Grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, no26 London, England.