ort Smith, Ark., Jan. 27.-A lamp ploded last night in the Windsor hoand two travelling salesmen were arned to death. They were S. M. ray, of Springfield, Mo., and F. J. illison, of Fremont, Neb. ackson, O., Jan. 27.—The Star fun. nce was burned yesterday by the ursting of a stack. Hugh Martin and rank Davis, both workmen, were rned to death.

Toledo, O., Jan. 27,—The explosion pasoline stove in the harness room of eph Popps' livery barns caused a hot Twelve valuable coach and blood ses suffocated. The loss is \$50.000 urance light.

Neuralgia is the prayer of the nerves pure blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla is One True Blood Purifier and perve

BERLIN FIRE.

oplosion at the Gas Works Caused Two Deaths.

Berlin, Ont., Jan. 27.-Last evening fearful explosions were heard from Gas Company's works and the next tant the whole building was a roarmass of flames. Those who arrivfirst on the scene found F. Carl reataup, manager of the Gas Comburning building. noved to Dr. Bolby's residence in an onscious state and his revovery is doubtful. A workman named near the building, and his recov-alse doubtful. By this time the had got their bose into operaldrich, the electrician. nown what caused the explosion

S. J. Craig, Duck Lake, W. F. M. C. J. Major, Vancouver, and A. sailey, Seattle are among the recent ap rals at the New England.



OR SALV-Pedigreed Jersey bull , James Dougan, Cobble Hill. ANTED- Young Englishm an well educated

ANTED-1: telligent men, with good educa-tion, to whom \$6.0 and expenses for the first year would be an ind seemert. Write, with full particulars. The Manager, 49 Richmond. vear would be an indocement. Write full particulars, The Manager, 49 Ric

VANTED—Be get men and women canvassers for Calada and Australia. "Queen Victoria: Her Life and Reien." Introduction by Lord Dufferin. Ath tiling new book. Sales marvellous. The Queen as girl, wife, mothe monarch. Reads like romance. Grandly i lustrated. Big commission Books on time. Prospectus free to canvassers. Exclusive territory. Lots of money in fit. The Bradley Garretson. Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

ARM—To kease for infee years, 8 tular miles nor hwest of the lown of Alb the Beaver Creek and Comox road; in meadow, about 7 acres ready for crop, part of 1 ploughed this fall; acres pasture; fence all pretrigood, plank and cedar posts; barn 59x34; dhouse, five rooms with pintr, house and object cuthouses good water within 150 rect of b. ck door; power within 150 rect of b. ck d

PIERCY & CO. WHOLESALE DRY GOODS

> BLANKETS, FLANNELS, UNDERWEAR, UMBRELLAS and WINTER CLOTHING



Twice-a-Week.

Mictoria Times.

VOL. 14.

VICTORIA, B. C. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1897.

NO. 46.

Mr. Knox Upheld in His Decision not to Abide by the New Rule of the Irish Party.

Lieut-Governor Ki, kpatrick Much Plan Decided upon for the Settlement Improved but is Still in the Hospital.

Two Million Persons Employed Upon the Relief Works in l'dia.

London, Jan. 29.-The Nationalists Londonderry city have held a meetg to consider the letter of Mr. Vesey NOX, representative in the house mmons, who wrote the electors of his strict, offering to resign his seat raththan accept the new constitution of Irish Parliamentary party, which e said: Replaces the old Irish party ROM Replaces the old Irish party mox's constituents adopted a vote of ntidence in him. The action taken Mr. Knox was the result of a moon of Mr. Michael Davitt, member South Mayo, which was adopted on londay last at an adjourned meeting the Irish Parliamentary party. It ovides for the expulsion from that of anyone publicly opposing the More cisions reached by the majority at a arty meeting or in the parliamentary ction of the chairman on behalf of the arty or in supporting a fund to a nin-

ain a portion of the party in r the Irish National Federation. Hon. G. A. Kirkpatrick, Lieut.-Gov. f ()ntario, continues to make favorable ogress towards recovery, although his nysicians are unable yet to fix upon secretary. e date for his leaving that institu-It is announced that two million per-

The officials of the Japanese legation re confirm the report that plague has ken out on the island of Formosa.

ork in the famine stricken districts

LOCOMOTIVES COLLIDE. Freight Engine and Snow Plough Come

Together. Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 29.-Henry ive miles west of Leroy at 9:50 last redition light. Fireman McKinn, of Rochester, of fish as injured, possibly fatally, and Brakean Robert McLaughlin was pinned unthe engine and badly injured. Firean P. Ryan, of Rochester, was also jured, though not very seriously, and mes Carrigan, of Rochester, was badhurt. The collision occurred between freight train going west and a snow w from Salamanca coming east. The plow was to take a siding for hich the switch was to have been turnby one of the train crew. This was done and the locomotives came to ther in a blinding snow storm. gines were totally wrecked. A relief in was sent from this city as soon the news of the collission was reived here.

QUEBEC ELECTIONS.

of the Report That Elections)enial Will Take Place Shortly.

Montreal, Jan. 29.—Hon Mr. Beaund is much better and will no doubt in a few days writing articles La Patrie. A dispatch from Quesays: L'Electeur, the principal orf the Flynn government, contrathe statement of a Montreal evpaper that the dissolution of the lature has been decided upon. It clared that the question has not considered and that the elections not come off before next spring and ably not before June. Neverthet might be well to prepare for their g sprung sooner. Something has ently happened within the past three to apparently force things in the sterial programme. What this may is not easy to discover, but in all bility the rumor current here that has been received from Rome to effect that Fitzpatrick has succeeded is mission on the Manitoba school ented to send an apostolic delegate rnment to get the elections over e the representative of the court of e has time to reach Canada.

WILL HAVE AN END.

Mr. Tarte Writes on the Condition in Quebec.

intreal, Jan. 29.—Over his own sigthe Hon. Mr. Tarte writes as fol-ies in L'Cultivateur: "The politico-igious differences which at present quiet many consciences will have an like all other things in the world. his country events move with elec-rapidity. Let our renders have dence, and let them remember that

same school, by the same people, tory has seen the same thing before, and tory teaches that true liberties are

an invincible power."

La Patrie publishes the following: "It is rumored we will soon have an abli gate in Canada. It will be a good thing, for just now it looks as if a large portion of the clergy preferred to med-dle with politics rather than religion."

ALASKA BOUNDARY,

of the Question

Washington, Jan. 28 .- To-day one of the greatest obstacles to the ratification by the senate of the general arbitration treaty has been removed in the arrangement by negotiation of a plan for the settlement of the Alaskan boundary question. In the course of a day or two a treaty will be laid before the senate for its action, which, if ratified, will provide for the final settlement of long-standing boundary question. This special treaty provides for the appointment of a commission to visit the country and fix definitely the 110th ridian under treaty of cession to the United States for a boundary between that territory and the British North-

British Pacific Recresentative to Accompa y Hudson Bay Expedition

Evidence Before the Tariff Commission at Ottawa To-Day.

Ottawa Jan. 29.-(Special)-J. A. J. Mackenna, of the Indian department, has been appointed secretary to Hon. Mr. Sifton for Indian affairs. Mr. Collier will still act as Mr. Sifton's private

The oil men from Petrolea and woollen men waited on the tariff commission to-day and asked that there be up

change in the tariff. ns are now employed upon the relief Hon. Mr. Davies received a telegram esterday from an agent who is at St. John, Nfld., stating that he had secured the steamer Diana for the expedition to Hudson Bay, which is to be sent by the government. The Diana will proceed northwest so as to be at the mouth of the straits early in June. It is pos-sible Commander Wakeham will be the commander of the expedition. His instructions will be to ascertain the navigability of the straits and the earliest time the straits will be navigable for of fish in the vicinity and their condition. A representative of the British Pacific railway company, which prooperations at Churchill in the spring, and a repre sentative of the geological survey will

accompany the expedition. QUEBEC CONTESTS.

Cases Which Were Called For To-day Adjourned.

Montreal, Jan. 29.—The contestation of Ald. Penny's election to the commons for St. Lawrence division was to have come up for hearing before Hon Jus-tices Jett and Archibald his morning. By mutual consent, however, the case was adjourned until Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. There is a possibility that there may yet be a saw-off with Dr. Roddick, of St. Antoine division. The trial in the Beauharnois election petition against Begeron, Conservative, was called to-day. Mr. F. Choquette, counsel for respondent, objected to the troal going on because the preliminary objection decided adversely to the respondent was before the court court then adjourned to March 2nd. It is understood that the case may be stopped if the petition against Gauth-ier, Liberal M.P. for L'Assomption, be similarly treated.

THAT SEELEY DINNER.

Some of the Principals are Indicted by

the Grand Jury. New York, Jan. 28.-Abraham I. El kins to-day appeared in the court of general sessions with a power of at-torney for Herbert B. Seeley, Theodore Rich and James H. Phipps, indicted yesterday on a charge of conspiring to ffect that Fitzpatrick has succeeded is mission on the Manitoba school dien and that the Holy See has ented to send an apostolic delegate and has something to do with it, with the possible anxiety of the withdrawing the plea, and furnished dependent. bail in \$500 for each defendant.

Mr. Olcott said that indictmen against other persons connected with the Seeley entertainment might be found. He had just received the testimony given at the trial of Police Can tain Chapman. Mr. Battle, he said, would go over the testimony and decide to-morrow whether there was anything further in it to submit to the grand jury. It was not contemplated, how-

Commercial Traveller-William Golding commercial travel-lor, 420 Esther street Toronto, says: For fifteen years I suffered untold mis-ery from Itching Piles, sometimes called is never so fair as after a storm.

William Golding, commercial traveller leaders whom the majority in this lor, 120 Bather street. Toronto, says:

Intry have chosen to administer its lairs will remain firm and dignified in the of provocation. To the crying introduce, of which they are the victims in the provocation and corrections of language. I have seen Cartier of Chase's Ointment cured me completely. ated as is Laurier to-day by the pletely.

Their Little Differences are Now of Absorbing Interest in Loudo

Cast Iron Rules Which Bave Been Made to Govern the Members

Preparations for the Reception in London of Dr. Nansen the Artic Explorer.

London, Jan. 30.—Irish affairs tinue to be of special interest. The so-called "cast iron" pledge of Mr. Edward Blake, member for the South div sion of Longford, adopted at Tuesday's meeting of the Irish parliamentary party, not being signed by the Healyites, they are considered as expelled from the party. The substance of Mr. Blake's resolution was that every one in the party should sign a declaration that he did not undertake before the election to attend to his parliamentary duties without indemnity. The Dillonites, who had previously caused the adoption of a resolution providing for the expulsion from the party of any one publicly opposing the decisions reached by a majority of the party in meeting or in the parliamentary action of the chairman in behalf of the party or supporting the fund to main-tain a portion of the uarty in rivalry to the Irish National Federation, are determined to drive the issue to a logical

conclusion, as they state that healing the breach is an absolute impossibility. Mr. Timothy M. Healy will welcome the result as tending to clarify the position which, he believes, will ultimately lead to replacing Mr. John Dillon by Mr. Thomas Sexton, at the head of the whole party, with Mr. John Redmond as second choice. But, more serious things threaten the government in the revolt of the Irish landlords. At the annual convention of the landlords at Dublin, on Wednesday last, a letter was received from the Duke of Abercorn, which stated that the landlords were suffering most from "the present unjust administration of the law," and the Marquis of Londonderry stated that the government bill of al war on record is now on between the 1896 aggravated the hardships and meant Son Pacific line and the Transcontinental labor law, etc. Sir Richard Cartwright enly ruin to Ireland as tending to the Passenger Association. This war was and Hon Mr. Davies will likely go.

sion to inquire into the matter. Dr. and Mrs. Nansen are expected to ern Pacific and the Canadian Pacific and reach London on Wednesday, Febru- Great Northern, by which the C.P.R. ary 3rd. At Queensborough they will be gave notice to the Great Northern that met by Mr. Scott Keltie, secretary of the Seattle and International would supthe Royal Geographical Society. On ar- plant the arrangement for having busirival in town Dr. Nansen will at once ness from New Whatcom to this city, proceed to Sir George Baden-Powell's and cancelled its contract with the Northresidence, where the Doctor and wife ern Pacific for carrying its business from will be guests during their stay in Lon- this city to Portland, are thought in St. don. Dr. Nansen's first public appear- Paul to be evidences that the Canadian ance will be on Friday, February 5, Pacific railroad desires to be foot free when he will be entertained at a banquet given in his honor by the Royal Society tial. Club at their club house in St. James street. There will be one hundred and thirty guests, including the leading Arc- Pacific ineffectually demanded a differenpresident of the Royal Geographical So-

day February 6, the explorer will be en- Soo Pacific's mileage. It asked that the tertained by the Savage club, and com- difference via Port Arthur apply via St. plete the famous inscription made on the Paul. No transcontinental official preclub room wall before he started on his last expedition by filling in the date of his return. Sunday he will spend privately with the president of the Royal Geographical Society. The great public function will take place on Monday, Febrnary 8. That evening the Geographical Society will dine the explorer at the Im- believe it intends to enforce its demand perial Institute. This function will be by force. small and select. Sir Clements Markham will preside and both the Prince of Canadian Pacific now but to selze vio-Wales and Duke of York will be present. The guests will then proceed through a covered way to Albert Hall, where Nansen will deliver his first lecture. Already seats have been allotted and an attendance of between seven and ten thousand persons is expected. In addition to the Prince of Wales and Duke of York a number of Princesses will occupy the front rows. Sir Clements Markham will

take the chair and the Prince of Wales and Duke of York will have sents on the platform beside the Norwegian guest. The procedings will be commenced by the Prince of Wales handing Dr. Nansen the special gold medal awarded by the Royal Geographical Society, about three times the size of their ordinary medal. Silver duplicates of this medal will be granted Nansen's principal companions and bronze medals to the crew of the Fram. On the following day Nansen will open a lecturing tour of London and the provinces.

The stirring up which Sir Donald Smith, the Canadian high commissionjury. It was not contemplated, nowever, to take any action against the
guests who attended the dinner and
witnessed the performance, as they
could not be held responsible for the
entertainment that was served to there.

Smith, the Canadian high commissioner, caused on the question of the advantages which Canada offers to desirable
emigrants is being followed up by a
series of lectures on Canada to be deliventertainment that was served to there.

On Wednesday last Mr. P.

Great Northern. Byrne, the Liverpool agent of the emi-travel-sava: at the Imperial Institute in that city.

Although parliament adopted Colenial.

Secretary Chamberlain's motion for the weeks reappointment of a commission to enreappointment of a commission to enquire into the affairs of the British South Africa Company, the debate preceding the vote showed clearly that a feeling prevails in influential quarters

against any investigation in South African matters. It also proved that Cecil Rhodes and the British South Africa Company are not without strong friends in purliament. Mr. McLean, who offered an amendment to the mo tion, which would have taken the heart out of it, is the proprietor of he Western Mail, one of the most influential newspapers in Wales, and the atthe affairs of the Chartered Company had the support of other newspapers throughout the kingdom. There is no denying the fact that if the commission attempts to probe too deep into the com-

pany's affairs persons high in society and political life will be hurt and that reason why many persons think the investigation would be a farce.

It is evident there will be no com mutation of the sentence of eight months' imprisonment imposed on Lady Scott for libelling her son-in-law, Ear Russell. Earl Cadegan and other friends sought to obtain her release, but failed to shake the home secretary's decision not to set her at liberty

coming generally known that the condi-tion of the Czar's health is critical ard a regency is probable. The Grand Duchess Xenia of Russia has arranged to visit America during

The Daily Mail in its theatrical col-Mail rejoices, on the ground that owing maintain himself in perliament without to their past success managers here are for New York. It cost the government \$200,000 to

prosecute Ivory. Scotland Yard \$600, 000, and cost \$50,000 to obtain evidence in the United States. The death is announced of Mrs. Massinberg, a prominent women's rights advocate, president of the Pioneer, the first ladies' club in London.

anadian Pacific to Force Its De mand for Differe tials on the Soo.

Cheap Passenger Rates from the East My be in Vogue Shortly.

Seattle, Jan. 29.-What is believed will develop into the greatest transcontinentorceful expatriation of the land-own precedited at Chicago during the ses. The question of the meeting of parclasses, leaving a pauper proprietary, sion of the transcontinental ass absolutely without capital." The Duke at which the Soo Pacific demanded a dif-of Abercorn and other speakers demand-ferential on business to the Pacific coast. the appointment of a royal commis- The recent changes in contracts between the Canadian Pacific railroad, the Northbefore beginning a fight for the differen-

At the transcontinental meeting in Chicago, just closed, the Soo tic men and Sir Clements Markham, tial on business to the Pacific coast. The demand really came from the Canadian ciety. On the following evening, Satur- Pacific, which owns 66 per cent of the sent except the Canadian Pacific representative regarded the demand worthy of consideration, and the Canadian route via St. Paul was "turned down" abruptly. The Canadian Pacific protege now shows its teeth and growls vengeance. Competitors are inclined to

> "I suppose there is nothing left for the lently what we refused to concede peacefully, and we are preparing for the worst," said a prominent general passenger agent yesterday. "Do not be surprised to see the greatest war on record in passenger rates to the coast opened within a short time. But whatever happens, remember, we will not grant any differential. We have established a principle which we regard as a part of our life, and will protect that principle as a man would protect an organ of his body. If the war comes, as some of us believe it will, we will fight to the finish. We'll sacrifice everything before we recognize a differential and in our fight we'll have the backing of lines outside of Chicago, St. Louis and other points, where the feeling is very bitter already. "The day has gone by when any trans ontinental road will grant a differential to the Canadian Pacific on passenger pusiness from St. Paul. The Canadian Pacific has the shortest line and the best scenic route. It is the best advertised and has the most money behind it. It would be as reasonable for the Northern



Minister of the La erior Empowered to Sell Land at Less Than \$3.00

Other thanger to be Made in the Ma agement of the D. partment.

Women's Council to Consider the Question of Celebrating the Diamond Jubilee.

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 29 .- (Special) .- An order-in-council has been passed permitting the minister of the interior in any case where he thinks it desirable that it should be done, to sell Dominion lands at a price lower than \$3 per acre as fixed by Dominion laws. This may be done owing to the inferior quality of the

soil or other reason. At a meeting of the Council of Woannounces that every English men here last night Lady Aberdeen company in America this season has spoke strongly against bad literature, and been a financial failure. At this the asked the assistance of all parties to fill the country with cheap, healthy books. Lord Aberdeen said that a indemnity from any other fund than the grafually producing plays with their meeting of the Council of Women would frish national party and was unable to eyes fixed on America and London 's be held soon to discuss a scheme for in danger of becoming simply a feeder celebrating in the Dominion the Queen's

60th anniversary of her reign.

The tariff commission met again this forencon in the railway committee room, There were present Messrs. Laurier, Cartwright, Fielding, Paterson will Tarte. The sugar lords were the fits' delegation, being represented by Senator Drummond, J. F. Stairs, ex.M.F. R. T. Rogers, of Vancouver, B.C., and others. They asked that the press be excluded. They were heard in private, it is understood they asked that the duty of 50 cents on raw material and \$1.40 on the finished article remain as now. The cotton lords were the next heard and they asked to be heard in private. They were represented by A. T. Gault, of Montreal, and others.

J. V. McInnes, of London, who has had considerable experience in immigration work for the Canadian government in the United States, has been appointed clerk in charge of immigration at Ottawa by Mr. Sifton. He will start work here on Monday next. More changes will be announced shortly. Mr. Sifton telegraphed to-day for Mr. Smart to come to Ottawa. He is ex-

pected here at once. The cabinet met this afternoon and discussed the sending of delegates to Washington regarding reciprocity, alien will in all likelihood meet on the 11th of March.

Parliament will meet on the 11th of March. This was decided at the cabinet

meeting to-day. 25 cents cures Catarrhal Headache. Incipient Catarrh. Hay Fever. Catarrhal Deafness. Cold in the head in 10 minutes.

Foul Breath caused by Catarrh. 25 cents secures Chase's Catarrh Cure with perfect blower enclosed in each box. Sold by all dealers.

READY FOR WAR. Russia's Navy as Well as Her Army Righting Trim.

Times from Odessa, commenting on the military and paval preparations on the part of Bussia, says that the Black Sea fleet, consisting of seven ironclads, as well as cruisers, gunboats, torpedo bouts and torpedo destroyers, is continuously kept under steam ready for active service. As for the Sebastopol fleet, the correspondent of the Times at Odessa, asserts that it was never in more splea did trim for fighting.

The progressive ladies of Westfield. Ind., Issued a "Woman's Edition" of the Westfield News, bearing date of April line between Alaska and British pos-3. 1896. The paper is filled with matter of interest to women, and we notice following from a correspondent. which the editors printed, realizing that it treats upon a matter of vital importance to their sex: -"The best remedy for croups, colds and bronchitis that I have been able to find is Chamberlain's cough remedy. For family use it has no equal. I gladly recommend it." For sale by all druggists. Langley & Henderson, Bros. wholesale agents Victoria and Vancouver.

CHARGED WITH FORGERY. Extradition Proceedings Being Taken in London Against Jones.

London, Jan. 29.-Latimer R. Jones, of New York, horse breeder and specula tor, who was arrested on the of forgery, large amounts being involved, was brought up before Mr. Franklin Lushington, presiding magistrate, at the Bow street police court to-day. The United States embassy was represented by Mr. Hobson. Inspector Garvis, of Scotland Yard proved the arrest of the prisoner and Mr. Arthur Gill, for the defnece made an application for bail. In so doing the counsel for the defence said since the alleged offence Jones had been in the United States and for three years past had been in communication with Mr. Benjamin H. Ludington, a padway lawrer, who is said to advanced Jones \$100,000 to \$300,000 on notes bearing the forged endorsements. Jones, it appears, became quite promin-

ent in 1886 and 1887 as the active organizer of the Orange County Stock Farm Company, the Bell Electric Lighting Co., and the United States Dredging Co. The warrant upon which Jones was arrested only charges him with forgery to the amount of £22,000 and counsel asserted that his client had already paid Mr. Ludington more than one-half of this sum. Mr. Lushington, however, refused bail and the prisoner was remanded until

If you once try Carter's Little Liver Pills for sick headache, billousness or constipation, you will never be without them. They are purely vegetable; small, and easy to take. Don't forget this.

LONDON ELECTION TRIAL.

Some Pretty Clear Evidence Against the Tories.

London, Jan. 29.-This is the seventeenth day of the London election trial. Witness McVean under cross-examinaion said he might have conveyed the idea that he had important information about Liberal organization. He got \$40 the night before the election to bribe eight voters and afterwards got \$4. He was ashamed of this now and would pay Toothe back. The secretary of the Conservatives, Toothe, denied having been guilty of bribery. He had hought information from McVean about the Liberal organization. The information he received was about personators. He also got a blank ballot, the nature of which he explained. Judge Ferguson said this was something new to him and the rascality could not have been perpetrated without the connivance of department

Mr. Osler: "Yes, and we have proved that in this election deputy-returning officers were committeemen.

Witness declared he had paid \$40 altogether. Thomas Beattie, respondent, denied that he had any transactions with McVean, or had an interview with him

It is the medium which carries to every nerve, muscle, organ and fibre its nourishment and strength. If the blood is pure; rich and healthy you will be well; if impure, disease will soon overtake you. Hood's Sarsaparilla has power to keep you in health by making your blood rich and pure.

HOOD'S PILLS are easy to take, easy to operate. Cure indigestion, bili-THE THE ST SEN

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS.

San Francisco, Jan. 28 .- W. A. Gillespie, of Pennsylvania, is here to secure hotel accommodation for the Pennsylvania delegation to the Christian Endeaand to arrange all the details of the intinerary of his party. He has traveled west over the route to be traveled by the Pennsylvania delegation and perfected arrangements for the entertainment the visitors at various points where brief

stops will be made. "We leave Philadelphia on June 28," said Gillespie last evening, "and come west via Chicago, Denver, Glenwood Springs and Salt Lake, at all of which places we will stop long enough for a little sight-seeing. We will have three special trains for the delegates, 150 people to the train. We have found it difficult to handle more than that number at one time at eating stations. tion of 100 or 125 from the District of Columbia will also come west with us. I do not know what estimates have been made, but I think it is safe to count on 5,000 delegates from the far east, besides thousands of others not identified with the Christian Endeavor Society, who will take advantage of the low rates for a Western trip." Gillespie denied the story that Phila-

delphia was making a bid for the convention this year. His city did not want it and could not handle it.

ALASKA BOUNDARY.

Washington, Jan. 30.—Secretary Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote to-day signed a convention for the definition by commission of so much of the boundary sessions as is marked by the 141st meridian. The treaty will be sent to the senate on Monday. The treaty provides for a commission of four members. The names are not given in the treaty but will be agreed on hereafter. The commission will meet under the terms of the treaty at London or Washington. formal name of the treaty is "A convention between the United States and Great Britain for the demarkation of so much of the 141st meridian west longitude as may be necessary for the de-termination of the boundary between the respective possessions of North America." Its purpose is to settle beyond doubt the exact location of the meridian and thus prevent clashing between miners who have been attracted in large numbers to the vicinity of the boundary and the local officials of the countries. Meridian 141st west longitude was not selected as the boundary line by Secretary Olney and Sir Julian Paunce-fote, but is laid down as the line of division in the treaty of cession by which Alaska was passed by Russia to the United States. The difficulty was to tell just where the meridian actually runs, by no means an easy task in such a rungh, runged, and snowbound country as Central Alaska. Even in more hospitable climes the task of defining hospitable climes the task of defining physically such an abstract line as a meridian is beset with difficulties, so it was a matter of no surprise in the present case that the claims of the two countries should clash often now that they are known to include extensive and valuable gold deposits.

Our venerable neighbor produces what it calls a "deadly parallel" in connection with the question of statute re-Inasmuch as the facts appear in one column and the Colonist's distorted version in another, the parallel may be deadly enough, but surely not to the facts. An extract from the journals of the house is given to show that a resolution proposed by Mr. Semlin was voted down, and this apparently is depended on as conclusive evidence that the Times' statements are wrong. The fact is that Premier Turner in discussing Mr. Sendin's resolution hinted to the house that the government was about to substitute three commissioners for one in the revision. Those who were present at the time received the impression that the change had practically been decided upon. The premier also assured the house that the government would have the revision done at as low a cost as possible, and nobody in the possession of proper senses can suppose that this end is secured by the present plan of revision and re-revision. Moreover, there were assurances given on other occasions that the work would be done by three commissioners instead of one, as some of the government's supporters will no doubt testify at a education is imparted than in those untime not far in the future. It is a well known fact that the change was quite as much desired on the government as of their children, let them be free to obtain by any other means such education the government may receive the sharpest reminder of its broken pledges from some of those who have been its faithful followers.

DISCRIMINATING TAXES.

workmen the province are subjected to any such special impost. The Vancouver World endeavors to dispose of their faith or their morals. the objections offered to this discrininating tax with the following pretty the three following plans: little sneer: "The mountain was in labor and brought forth a mouse. The local opposition after several years' work presents a Five Dollar proposition permit as the crowning event of its sciptillaut career." Having no argument to advance in support of the unjust and unfair discrimination practised by the government in this matter, perhaps i.h. government organs do well to fall back upon sneers at those who condemn it, but they should not delude themsel:es with the belief that they are convineing anybody. The discrimination is utterly indefensible; the man who works in a gold or silver mine may get no higher pay for his day's work than the miner who takes out coal or the man who cuts sawlogs, yet he is specially taxed for the benefit of the government. The Sultan of Turkey or the chief ruler of the Dervishes in the Soudan could devise no more unjust a tax scheme than this. It would be interesting to know from what special convolation of Premier Turner's brain the idea is evolved that an underground laborer in a Kootenay mine or a grubber who clears a track for a tramway for such a mine, is different from a laborer elsewhere. Physiologists ought to find here scope for a new line of inwestigation. If laborers must be taxed to provide a provincial revenue, why not let all be taxed equally? If a working miner becomes a prospector and wishes to locate a mine for himself on the public property, it is but right that he should pay the province for a license to do so, but while he remains a working miner, slaving in a mine, it is a contemptible piece of business on he part of the government to tax him specially. Nor can any better defense be offered for the discrimination practised in the matter of mine outpurs. The government could find no difficulty in enacting a retroactive law taxing mines which produce "minerals other than . coal," but when it came to coal mines-ah! that was different. If mine profits must be taxed, why not coal

disappear in a very short time. FLOUTING A CARDINAL.

of the Quebec bishops. A few days vision was to be put into the hands of ago Le Soleil, the successor of the in- three commissioners immediately after terdicted L'Electeur, ventured to re- the close of the session, and that agreeprint, with our any comment. Cardinal ment has been broken. It may have Catholic children attending public deceive the people at the time, or it may schools in the States. For this "offense" Le Soleil was promptly reprimanded, and was warned that a repetition would cause it to be interdicted, as was it has made a promise and failed to carry L'Electeur. Could ecclesistical tyranny it out, a course of action which must might have been supposed that the words of a prince of the church could be reproduced anywhere without giving the government in this matter. The Wellington Enterprise this week repeats offence to the church's withful adhereats. The quotation given by Le So- some of the inside history of the case. is as follows:

ences in the public schools controlled by

the state "The Catholic church in general, and he apostolic See in particular, far from condemning or from treating with indifference public schools, that is to say neutral or common schools, desires rath er, that by the united action of civil and religious authorities there be public wants, to teach useful arts and necessary sciences: but the Catholic church things in more public schools which are opposed to Christian and moral truths, and as, in the very interest of society, it is possible to re move these objections, not only the bishops, but all citizens, should take advantage of their rights in the inter-

ests of morality.
"Therefore, if it is clear that in some given locality, thanks to the dispositious of the public authorities, or to the superintendence of the school commission er, the professors and parents, these above mentioned dangers for the faith and morals disappear, it is permitted to Catholic parents to send their children to these schools, so that they may acquire instruction, provided the parents themselves do not neglect their most seriouse duties and that the pastors of souls bend all their efforts towards inculcating to children all those things which compose Catholic life and cus-

"No reproach, either in public or pri vate, must be made to Catholic parents who send their children to private schools or academies, where a bett: der the direction of religious orders or approved by Catholics. If they provide sufficiently for the religious training of as the position of their families demands

"It would be most desirable, it would be the most happy arrangement possible, that the bishop arrange with the civil authorities or with the members of the school commission, for the joint supervision of the school, with due re gard always of their respective rights. Government organs affect to regard it While there are teachers of any kind as a small matter that men who work in the secular branches, who are gold and silver mines are compelled to legally bound not to insult Catholic 1epay a year tax of \$5, while no other ligion and morals, let the church insist on its right and duty to teach children the catechism, so as to guard them against all dangers which might hurt

"It is recommended to adopt one "The first consists in an arrangement between the bishop, and the school commissioners by which the latter, act ing in a spirit of justice and good will Catholic gether, during their free moments, learn their catechism.

This plan suggested by the Cardinal is very much like that provided for by the Manitoba school settlement, and the latter, according to his ruling can not be repugnant to the conscience of any member of the church. The Quebec bishops can hardly claim to be better Catholics than Cardinal Satolli.

KIND SENATOR SHERMAN

It would be well if Senator Sherman's kindly reassurances would remove the British bugaboo from Senator Morgan's disordered imagination, but we fear the Alabama gentleman's case is too severe for such mild treatment. Senator Sherman in the course of his researches has made the curious discovery that "Great Britain is more and more following the example of the American people of having a government for the people of the people, and by the people, and I believe that the time is not far distant when freedom, and they will be correspond- different stations. ingly gratified to hear from Senator Sherman that their condition is materially improving in that respect. They may be tempted, however, to remind the senator that if they had voted a change of administration last November they would have had it long before this time, whereas the change decreed by the people of the United States will not come until March. There are other circumstances which detract from the beauty of Sepator Sherman's little discourse on freedom, but then the words of so great an authority are not lightly to be gainsaid.

DECEIT WAS PRACTISED.

It is quite useless for the Colonist to mine profits as well as others? The gov juggle with words and phrases in the ernment has so far had the advantage hope of doing away with the fact that of being able to ignore such questions, the government has not kept its word in by virtue of the servile majority it has the matter of statute revision. Neither contrived to hold together, but the pros- our neighbor's quibbling nor the sophpects are that this shield will entirely istries of the Attorney-General can succeed in rescuing the government from the position in which it has placed itself. There are too many witnesses against It seems that papers in Quebec prov- them. The form of words in which the ince are not at liberty to quote the ut- fact may be conveyed is quite immaterances of high dignitaries in the Ro- terial; the important point is that the man Catholic church, if these utterances government gave the house and the pubhappen to be at variance with the views lie to understand that the work of re Satolli's deliverance on the question of been that the government intended to have been that its honest intentions were afterwards abandoned in obedience be condemned by honest men. There is more than enough evidence to convict leil from Cardinal Satolli's deliverance and its remarks may perhaps claim the attention of the government's apologists. "Therefore, speaking absoutely and The Enterprise says:

universally, there is nothing which re-vents that they (the children) should learn the first elements and the highest

in power long after he had lost the confidence of his constituents, whom he like many of his pre-election promises, broken and condemned. the exercise of our journalistic duty we called attention early in September to the premier's neglect in regard to the increase of the commission, we stated: The public will naturally be surprised at Mr. Turner's daring in setting at de-fiance all of his former pledges to his supporters in this matter; but we fancy Mr. Turner is still under the fascination of his former master, and will when the time arrives be armed with some plausible excuse for his evil-doing. He may invent some 'petite histoire' as to the impossibility of appointing any more Commissoners untl a certain part of the work, which has already been comnenced, was finished; otherwise confusion would arise. By that time, of course, the major part of the work would be finished and the money paid to he commission of one."

Our contemporary, the Times, printed and commented on our remarks, which brought forth a rejoinder from that eminent authority on "Asses in Lions' Skins," who, in the Colonist of September 16th, after treating the editor of the Enterprise to a little personal been already made by augmenting the ments and sayings of this "eminent authority," this one was also intended to Our prophecy in our September issue, that no commissioners would be appointed "until a certain part of the work was finished," has come to pass. The work has been finished (?) by a commission which was not satisfactory to the majority of the legislature and in defiance of a solemn proposition made by the premier to his own followers that the commission would be enlarged immediately on the prorogation of the

A deceitful course such as the gov ernment has pursued in this matter is in the least degree discreditable. It is also pretty sure to prove expensive to the province, whose treasury is not so full that extravagance can easily be borne. What dependence can be placed in a minority that can so stoop to crooked-

From Jan. 1st to Jan. 23rd the ship nents of ore from Rossland mines to the smelters amounted to 3.585 tons, a very respectable total. Among other notes of rogress is the announcement that the Le Roi mine has engaged to send out eight carloads of ore a day over the Red Mountain railway, while other mines are preparing to ship steadily. Such facts tell their own tale as to the richness of the Rossland district.

Ex-Minister Foster has taken to calling Mr. Laurier a liar, which undignified proceeding seems to show how deep the ex-minister's despair is.

The Conservatives of Kingston and vicinity have pledged themselves in meetng assembled, to do all in their power to remove racial questions from party politics. Now if all other Conservatives would do the same what a harmonious we should be.

By relieving the poor the police of Great Britain will be as free as we Chicago have succeeded in reducing are." It will no doubt surprise the crime very materially. Yesterday there British people to learn that they was a decrease of from 15 to 50 per have been suffering from a lack of cent in the number of arrests at the

THE KOOTENAY ROAD.

To the Editor: As one of the interested who attended the city hall on Thes day evening last: I should like to make a few remarks through your paper on the oposed line. I believe if a question and been put to the meeting such as this: "Do we need a direct line from the coast to Kootenay?" a most emphatic 'yes" would have gone up. I think the tizens of every city on the coast are be a shame unless it carefully inquired nanimously in favor of such a line, into the Uitlander's grievances, and this only question being how the line open up pitfalls of difficulties. Never be built. But what I want especially to draw the attention of your readers appointment of a committee with an inwas the action of our city members, crease of its numbers to seventeen in One was the action of our city memory of the lines to do his utmost to do my from the order to enable the Irish members to be represented."

Mr. Chamberlain's motion to re-appoint meting. Another spoke as I read bekill such an undertaking, using such ar a parliamentary committee to examine ruments as this: That the time between | into the administration of South Africa. ancouver and Revelstoke being 19 was then adopted without division or ours by the C. P. R. route, which was amendment. giving Victoria a good servoce, and the ime between Victoria and Rossland by proposed route 16 hours, that the amount of time saved, three nours, would not justify such an enorm- trigues alleged to have taken place be-

Tired Feeling

Makes you seem "all broken up," without life, ambition, energy or appetite. It is often the forerunner of serious illness, or the accompaniment of nervous troubles. It is a positive proof of thin, weak, impure blood; for, if the blood is rich, red, vitalized and vigorous, it imparts life and energy to every nerve, will be broken some time next week. organ and tissue of the body. The necessity of taking Hood's Sarsaparilla upon Senator Mitchell's candidacy and for that tired feeling is therefore apparent! may accomplish his defeat. to every one, and the good it will do you

is equally beyond question. Remember Lendon, Jan. 30—A special dispatch from Madrid says Lt.-Gen. Carrage, the Spanish minister of war, will necording to a report, soon be appointed governor-general of Cuba. General Sarsaparilla

Is the best-in fact the One True Blood Puriser

branches of the arts and natural sci- mission of "one," and appoint a com- ous expense. Now, sir, there can only mission of three judges to continue and have been two reasons for this gentle complete the work as it stood at that man to make such a false and ridiculous time. That solemn promise and obliga- statement. Either he was grossly igtion to those who were keeping him norant of the whole geography of the Kootenay, or he was wilfully endeavor ing to mislead the people of Victoria had so basely betrayed in connection. Let me explain. Leaving for Kootenay had so basely betrayed in country, have, by the present C. P. R. route, we here in with the British Pacific rallway, have, by the present C. P. R. route, we here in with the British Pacific rallway, have, by the present C. P. R. route, we here in the British Pacific rallway, have, by the present C. P. R. route, we here in the British Pacific rallway, have, by the present C. P. R. route, we here in the British Pacific rallway, have, by the present C. P. R. route, we here in the British Pacific rallway, have, by the present C. P. R. route, we here in the British Pacific rallway, have, by the present C. P. R. route, we here in the British Pacific rallway, have, by the present C. P. R. route, we here in the British Pacific rallway, have, by the present C. P. R. route, we here in the British Pacific rallway, have, by the present C. P. R. route, we here in the British Pacific rallway, have, by the present C. P. R. route, we here in the British Pacific rallway, have, by the present C. P. R. route, we here in the British Pacific rallway, have, by the present C. P. R. route, we here in the British Pacific rallway, have, by the present C. P. R. route, we have the best present the British Pacific rallway, have, by the present C. P. R. route, we have the british present the British Pacific rallway in the British Pacific ral the train in Vancouver (leaving Victoria at 1 a.m. and the training leaving Vancouver at 2 p.m.). It takes 20 hours to run from Vancouver to Revelstoke where you have to wait 6 hours for con nection with the train to Arrowhead You leave there about 7:30 p.m., hours after leaving Victoria, and then have 20 hours upon the boat to Trail, where with waiting and shunting you arrive in Rossland, if you have real good luck-by 6:30 p.m.. So that if you have been fortunate to make close connections, which is seldom the case. may be in Ressland 65 hours after leaving Victoria by the present route, and not, as this gentleman wished the people to believe, in 19 hours. Again, this gentleman said the government would probably be called upon in the spring to build a trunk line from Penticton down through this Kettle River country. What a statement for a member of our provincial parliament to make! Why, sir, there is a government road through this district and a stage, carrying the mails, runs between these points three times a week, besides which pretty well' the goods to the different camps in Boundary Creek district are freighted in over this abuse, said that "arrangements have road, and the delays of the present system are the best arguments in favor of ommission." Like many other state the proposed road. It has taken three months for the C. P. R. to deliver goods, bought at Victoria in September, at deceive, as subsequent, events have Greenwood City. In the face of such delay trade is fast being diverted to the south, and the business, which mately belongs to the coast is finding its way to Spokane and points to the south. Our other two members, while professing year. to see the need of this road, spoke of other roads of equal interest to Victoria Now, sir. I deny that statement There is no projected road in British Columbia to-day that will revive trade in our midst as a direct road to the Kootenay, pushed through at once, would do. The

trade in this district is an established fact, weiting for us to grasp, while the other roads referred to might or might not help out the city of Victoria. The benefit of the Kootenay road to Victoria acknowledged and would be immedi-

AN OLD CITIZEN.

Introduce Reform in the

Transvaal.

Parliamentary Committee to Enquire

Into the Administration of

South Africa.

London, Jan. 29.-Mr. James McLean,

Cardiff. to-day withdrew his amendment

to Mr. Chamberlain's motion of yester-

day on the re-appointment of a parlia-

mentary committee to enquire into the

administration of South Africa and in-

which he declared that the situation in

months. There had been, he explained,

a recrudescence of unrest; the recent

legislation of the Transvaal was partly

contrary to the convention in London,

and President Kruger had not kept his

promise to give full and favorable con-

sideration to the grievances of the popu-

that he did not blame President Kruger

personally, he only wished the president's

hands to be strengthened in his policy.

The Chartered Company, he added, had

no reason to fear an inquiry and he be-

lieved the company would be able to

Mr. Chamberlain then remarked: "An

inquiry into the origin of the raid would

Tthe Graphic says that it is rumored

that Cecil Rhodes, who arrived in Eng-

land a week ago, brought with him to

London, doucmentary proof of the in-

tween President Kruger, of the Trans-

vaal and the German government. It

is claimed that the magnificent country

house at Capetown, belonging to Colone

Rhodes, ruined by fire on December 15,

was burned for the purpose of destroying

OREGON DEADLOCK.

Has Had a Disastrous Effect on Mitch-

ell's Candidaev.

Salem, Ore., Jan. 30,-The third week

of the state legislative term, which is

limited to forty days, has expired and

the lower branch of that body is still

unorganized. Both divisions have ad-

journed until Monday afternon. It is

confidently expected that the deadlock

The deadlock has had a disastrous effect

WEYLER'S SUCCESSOR

Minister of War to Take Charge of

Affairs in Cuba.

rovernor general of Cuba. (Weyler, however, will retain co

show a good case.

these documents.

ation. Continuing, Mr. Chamberlain said

cidentally to the Transvaal raid

Powell for the defense. -Seemingly a strong opinion is pre-

valent in California as to the duties of Chief of Police Sheppard, who has just received a letter from W. H. Wallace of Boundary Creek." California, which may cause a commotion among tobac-He Did not Keep His Promise to conists. He wants to know what pries requests the chief to make arrangements for the shipment of a few plugs.

-James B. Harris. who struck James Campbell on the head with a shovel while working for the corporation on James Bay bridge yesterday, appeared before Police Magistrate Macrae in the police court this morning. The evidence went to show that Harris was the aggresser, and the magistrate sentenced him to one month's imprisonment. and to pay a fine of \$10.

Conservative, representing the district of -Among the many companies which gave notice of incorporation in this Mr. Chamberlain made a statement in South Africa had undoubtedly become Queen and California mineral claims on mere critical during the last few Rock Creek. Yale district.

> -Billy Williams, a half-breed, was arrested in a half-intoxicated condition last night on Store street and this morning he was charged in the police court with indecent conduct. He was sentenced to three months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$25. liams was searched by the police a silver watch was found in his pocket. This watch was the property of B. Finnerty. from whom it was stolen about a week Williams will have to answer the additional charge of having stolen pro-

-Messrs. J. R. Grant of New Westninster, and E. C. Senkler, of Nelson. have passed their final examination for call and admission. Messrs. A. C. Anderson, of Victoria, and Ben P. Wintetheless the government will press the re-

-The funeral of Miss Barber took

turned to that city with the report that they re-located a claim on the shore of

-Two Nanaimo prospectors, Thomas

Hunter and William Shepherd, have re-

Every garment is warranted to give satisfaction and has a little

guarantee card in the pocket. Their materials are all good and every seam is sewn with the best linen thread. Shorey's Clothing is cut on such a variety of patterns that any figure can be perfectly, fitted. All Shorey's Bicycle Suits and Spring and Fall Overcoats are Waterproofed by the Rigby Process and no extra charge for it.

All dealers sell Shorey's Clothing now because their customers insist on having it.

BRIEF LOCALIS

Gleanings of City and Provincial New

-The chapter of Victoria Rural Deanous to deep water. ery met yesterday and made arrangements for the election of lay delegates to the annual conference.

-John Aiken and Miss Ellen Brown, eldest daughter of Mr. George Brown, of Beecher Bay, were married recently by Rev. Father Althoff.

-In the official Gazette of yesterday revised list of the registered licentiates of pharmacy appears. Sixty names are on the list, and in addition there are twenty-four certificated clerks. -The fire department were called out at 4 o'clock this afternoon, a fire having

started in the Kurtz cigar factory. It was extinguished in a short time and the loss will be very slight -The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the James Bay Athletic

Association will be held at the club house on Tuesday evening next, when officers will be elected for the coming -On account of the Islander missing trip, the Eastern and Mainland mails

for Victoria were sent by the Joan to Nanaimo and was brought to the city by the noon train to-day. The regular traffic on the E. & N. was resumed this morning.

-In the Chinese assault case, which has been pending in the police court for over a week, a dismissal was ordered by Magistrate Macrae yesterday afternoon. Mr. A. D. Crease appeared for the prosecution and Mr. George E.

chewing tobacco is selling for here, and

week's Gazette is the Rock Creek Gold Mines, Ltd., the provisional trustees of will leave for their homes early next which are, Messrs. T. B. Hall, Simon week. Leiser, T. Lubbe, B. W. Pearse T. W. —The Vancouver Island Building Soratterson and R. F. Rithet. The cort clety held its thirteenth anumal general pany has its offices in this city and is meeting last evening. The secretary's fin take over and develop the Victoria, the society to be in a sound financial

perty in his possession.

mute, of Vancover, have passed the in-termediate examination in law.

place from the family residence, 29 Walnut street, yesterday afternoon. The services were conducted by the Christian Brethren. The pallbearers were Messrs. R. Clarke, F. Foster, F. Hewlings, J. Lesueur, W. J. Barber and W. W. Barber.

-The publishers of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer announce that they contemplate the republication in book form of he letters written by Mr. L. K. Hodges during his recent tour of British Colum bia and Washington mining districts. The letters are to be revised and brought up to date, and will be accompanied by maps of the several districts. Twenty of these district maps and one of a more comprehensive character are promised. The book may be depended upon to furnish a large amount of useful information concerning the mining industry and in a cheap form. Chapters on blowpipe analysis and the cyanprocess, by capable writers, are also promised.

Sansom Narrows, which was abandoned by Samuel Fiddick, of Nanaimo, 32 years ago. They found a shaft 8x7 feet, which had been sunk by Fiddick to a depth of 32 feet. Messes. Turner and Sheppard found that the timbering of the shaft had become rotten and the shaft partly filled with rubbish and water. They at once commenced the work Denny votes could have been added of clearing out the shaft, re-timbering it, the forty-four Winsor votes to

> of Manufact House reached 1177,000.

per. The ledge rises from the water and can be traced on the surface for a greater distance than 1,500 feet. T claim is recorded as the London, and is most favorably located, being contigu-

> -Messrs. Archer Martin and W. H. Langley, two well known barristers and solicitors, have entered into a partner ship under the firm name of Martin Langley. Their offices will be 43 Gov

-A large number of the delegates to the Fruit Growers' Association and others interested in fruit growing went out to Cedar Hill this afternoon to wit ness the spraying contest in Mr. Munro Miller's orchard.

-At a private meeting of the city council held yesterday afternoon a resolution was passed authorizing the payment to Messrs, Walkley, King Casey, 75 per cent of the amount which the contractors and the corporation have settled upon and agreed that the contractors were emitted to for "extras"-namely, \$6,399.48.

-Magistrate Macrae this morning mulcted Mr. H. C. Macaulay in a fine of \$5 and \$4.50 costs for assaulting Chinaman. Billy Williams was given an additional six months for stealing Mr. Finnerty's watch, and Samuel Sherbourne and James Clegg; who set a dog on a Chinaman, were ordered to each pay \$2 cost and contribute \$2.50 each towards getting the Chinaman a new pair of trousers, the dog having carried away a considerable portion of the pair he was wearing.

-J. M. McKinnon and W. R. Robert son, of Vancouver, are in the city mak ing final arrangements for the formation of a syndicate to take over the British Columbia group of mineral claims, located near the Golden Cache in Lillooet. The claims are, Golden Cup, Homestead, Homestake and Brit ish Columbia, and are at present owned by J. M. McKinnon, G. W. DeBeck, W. R. Robertson and Robert Hamilton of Vancouver, and William Munsie, of Vic toria. The syndicate will be organized with a capital of \$500,000.

-At the sitting of the Behring See Commission this morning, Hon. Don M. Dickinson, senior counsel for the United States, announced that the American counsel had decided not to assume the responsibility of asking the court to sit in San Francisco. The American defense was concluded this morning, and it is probable that the work of the commission will terminate with this afternoon's session, if not a short session on Monday will wind up the proceedings. The judges and others from the East connected with the commission

alized for \$500,000. It is formed to ancial statement showed the affairs of condition having a balance sufficient to pay a dividend of \$9 per share. The following were chosen directors: Messrs. J. M. Read, Fred Carne, jr., Henry Moss, G. A. Carleton, R. Erskine, (' Booth and R. Carter. Mr. B. Williams was re-elected secretary (by acclamation). Mr. A. H. Maynard being again chosen treasurer (also by acclamation), and Messrs. Ross Munro and B. Boggs, auditors. At a subsequent meeting J. M. Read was re-elected president for the thirteenth time; Mr. vice-president; Mr. C. D. Mason, solic ter, and Mr. John Teague sr., valuato The 93rd and 94th drawings for a propriations resulted in giving \$1,000 Mr. Harry Maynard, holder of 7313, and an additional \$1,000 to Mr. A. A. Aagor son, holder of 553.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Argument on a point of law raised b the defendant in Dunlop vs. Drake w. heard this afternoon by Mr. Just Drake. The defendant, the sheriff f Nanalmo, sold under a fii fa a leaseho but the purchaser of the term of least being unable to obtain possession, suc the sheriff. Defendant submitted that in law he was not called upon to give possession. His lordship sustained objection and the plaintiff, if he pi the costs in ten days, may amend l statement of claim, otherwise the act stands dismissed. Archer Martin : peared for plaintiff and A. P. Lux' for defendant. Solicitor for plain: G. F. Cane, Nanaimo.

JUDGE TURNER ELECTED.

Olympia, Wn., Jan. 30-Judge Geors F. Turner, of Spokane, wes yester! elected United States senator for Wasington in succession to Watson Spuire, receiving 68 of the 111 vot cast. A slip of the tongue gave senatorship to Turner and deprive Winser of it. On Thursday the Tor ner men became greatly agitated the rumor that the Republicans we vote for Winsor. The scheme was en away during the balloting by Sent Wilson voting for Winsor on the thi ballot. Hastily correcting himself, asked to change his vote, saying "thought it was the fourth After the result was announced a " tion to adjourn was carried by a marg Had the Winsor leaders been equal the parliamentary emergency this co have been prevented and another lot ordered, when, it is alleged, enou of clearing out the shaft, re-timbering it, etc. On clearing out the shaft they found at the bettom the rock which had been blown out by the last shot by the original prospector—Sam Fiddick. They have taken samples of this rock to Nanatimo. Experts who have examined it pronounce it one of the finest prospects of quartz rock yet discovered on this island, being rich in gold, silver and coppliance. FROM THE CAPITAL

Wife Merderer | Must serve Out His Sentence of 25 Years.

soner Appointed to Enquire Into the Affairs at Stony Mountain

Bleiding and Paterson Open the Pariff rinquiry at Winnipeg Monday.

Ottawa, Feb. 1 .- (Special)-Sir Oliver wat has disposed of the petitions king for the release of John R. Hoo for attempting to inurder his wing has decided that Hooper is rightimprisoned and that the sentence the court must not be interfered This was the same decision hed by the late government. Hooper served now three years of his 25 ars' sentence. He will be sixty when rated. This is the final drama in very sensational case.

C. Wade, of Winnipeg, has been inted commissioner to inquire into charges against certain officials of ey Mountain penitentiary for politi-Messrs. Fielding and L'aterson

Winnipeg on Friday and open the commission there on Monday. proclamation will be issued this calling parliament for March 11. essrs. Cartwright and Davies leave Wednesday for Washington. She survey is completed of the site suged for the new Dominion rifle range.

Hull, and shows some 2,300 yards omparatively level land suited to the with an aimost perpendicular ation behind of 170 feet, behind re the targets would be placed. Fircould take place at 200 yards range he same time as the longer ranges

Dorald Smith, Canadian high comshould co-operate in the plans developing trade with the British e, and writes to the minister of and commerce to have information arded to Hon. Joseph Chamberlain.

ARBITRATION TREATY.

Vill be Reported to the Senate With Amendments.

Washington, Jan. 30.-The senate mittee on foreign relations agreed o ort favorably the arbitration treaty h amendments. The committee was ession three hours, at the concluof which they adjourned after havagreed by almost a unanimous vote ecommend the ratification of the ty with amendments. All but two hese amendments are merely verbal. the clause providing for the selection King Oscar of Sweden and Norway umpire, leaving it to the two powers elect an umpire when one is con ered to be necessary. The other in rtant amendment is an additionale to the treaty which reads as "No question which affects th eign or domestic policy of either cor cting parties or the relations of eith s th another state or power by treaty otherwise shall be subject to arbition under this treaty except by cial agreement." This amendment s agreed to by the unanimous vote co committee. The amendment elim ting the umpire clause was agreed to a vote of nine to one.

IT'S CAPT. SINCLAIR, M. P. ord Aberdeen's Former Secretary

Elected to the Commons. London, Feb. 1.-The result of the ection held in Forfarshire on Satur for member of parliament to sucd Mr. J. M. White, Liberal, who re ntly resigned his seat, was the ele on of Capt. Sinclair, Liberal, unti ently on the staff of the Earl of Ab con Governor-General of Canada polling was as follows: Capt. Sin-5.423; C. M. Ramsey, Conserva-4,965: Liberal majority, 458. At last election. Mr. White, Liberal ed 5,159 votes against 4,718; Liberal ority 441, showing a gain of 17 votes

the Liberals. he Westminster Gazette commentupon the election of Captain Sin-r for Forfarshire, on Saturday, savs few candidates could have over the difficulties faced by Captain lair when he returned from Canada contest the seat, adding: "The Libfeared the result owing to the pear circumstances of Mr. White's rement."

CAPTURED AT LAST.

lissouri Murderer Arrested in Cali-

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 1.-By th ure of Gaorge Taylor at Manford the last chapter in the most atre murder in Missouri's history ha begun. Requisition papers are getten out immediately for the r of the noted murderer and den the scaffold which awaits Taylo doubtless rapidly bring to a close Meeks family horror. Bill and rge Taylor were condemned to hans ether for the murder of the Meek mily and while in the Carollton jar caped on the night of April 11th last was caught on the roof of the jail urned to his cell and in less than ath later was executed. George mad escape and until now has elude pture, though he had been reports in many parts of the counter s Meeks, his wife, two little girls and by were shot and beaten to death of night of May 11, 1894, on a lonet n Sollivan county, Missourt, Tu bad been accused of making tle steat. Meeks was the princ iss for the state and on of the murders the Taylors h alding the family to leave the try, having paid Meeks for agreein not to appear against them. After most brutally murdering all but Nellic sine years old, the brothers placed the

avs Satisfactory.

tisfaction and has a little

eam is sewn with the best such a variety of patterns Shorey's Bicycle Suits ofed by the Rigby Process

because their customers

ledge rises from the wat e traced on the surface for a stance than 1,500 feet. The recorded as the London, and vorably located, being contiguep water.

. Archer Martin and W. H. wo well known barristers and have entered into a partnerr the firm name of Martin & Their offices will be 43 Gov street.

number of the delegates to Growers' Association and rested in fruit growing went dar Hill this afternoon to witspraying contest in Mr. Munro rchard.

private meeting of the city eld yesterday afternoon a re was passed authorizing the to Messrs. Walkley, King & per cent of the amount which actors and the corporation tled upon and agreed that the were entitled to for mely, \$6,399.48.

strate Macrae this morning Mr. H. C. Macaulay in a fine d \$4.50 costs for assaulting a n. Billy Williams was given ienal six months for stealing erty's watch, and Samuel Shernd James Clegg, who set a dos inaman, were ordered to each ost and contribute \$2.50 each getting the Chinaman a new ousers, the dog having carried nsiderable portion of the pair

McKinnon and W. R. Robertancouver, are in the city makarrangements for the formasyndicate to take over the olumbia group of mineral ocated near the Golden Cache et. The claims are, Golden nestead, Homestake and Brit abia, and are at present owner McKinnon, G. W. DeBeck, W. rtson and Robert Hamilton of er, and William Munsie, of Vicsyndicate will be organized apital of \$500,000.

he sitting of the Behring Sea ion this morning, Hon. Don. inson, senior counsel for the tates, announced that the Amoursel had decided not to asresponsibility of asking the sit in San Francisco, The Amense was concluded this mornit is probable that the work of 's session, if not a short ses-Monday will wind up the pro-The judges and others from onnected with the commission e for their homes early next

Vancouver Island Building So-ld its thirteenth annual general last evening. The secretary's finiety to be in a sound financial having a balance sufficient to dividend of \$9 per share. were chosen directors: Messes. Read, Fred Carne, jr., Henry G. A. Carleton, R. Erskine, C. nd R. Carter. Mr. B. Williams ted secretary (by acclamation), H. Maynard being again chosen (also by acclamation), and Ross Munro and B. Boggs, andia subsequent meeting J. M. re-elected president for the h time: Mr. G. A. Carleton ent: Mr. C. D. Mason, solici-Mr. John Teague sr., valuator. rd and 94th drawings for ap ons resulted in giving \$1,000 to ry Maynard, holder of 7313, and onal \$1.000 to Mr. A. A. Aaronder of 553.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

ment on a point of law raised lix endant in Dunlop vs. Drake was this afternoon by Mr. Justice The defendant, the sheriff for o. sold under a fii fa a leasehold purchaser of the term of lease able to obtain possession, sued riff. Defendant submitted that he was not called upon to give on. His lordship sustained the on and the plaintiff, if he pays sts in ten days, may amend his ent of claim, otherwise the action Archer Martin apfor plaintiff and A. P. Luxon efendant. Solicitor for plain: Cane, Nanaimo.

UDGE TURNER ELECTED.

mpia, Wn., Jan. 30-Judge George rner, of Spokane, wes yestering United States senator for Wasnin succession to Watson C. receiving 68 of the 111 votes A slip of the tongue gave the ship to Turner and deprived or of it. On Thursday the Turnen became greatly agitated over or Winsor. The scheme was givay during the balloting by Senato voting for Winsor on the third Hastily correcting himself, he I to change his vote, saying he night it was the fourth ballot. the result was announced a moadjourn was carried by a mar the Winsor leaders been equal to parliamentary emergency, this could been prevented and another bal-ordered, when, it is alleged, enough ny votes could have been added to forty-four Winsor votes to elec-A break on the fourth ballot wa rtainty, and it would have resulted election of Winsor. After nment the Turner men secured nist cancus and Turner being ed his election was ensured yes Judge Turner is one of the

gooper the Wife Merderer Must Serve Out HisiSentence of 25 Years.

missioner Appointed to Enquire lato the Affairs at Stony Mountain

sers Fielding and Paterson to open the Pariff ranquiry at Minnipeg Monday.

Onawa, Feb. 1.—(Special)—Sir Oliver has disposed of the petitions for the release of John R. Hec r attempting to murder his wife, has decided that Hooper is rightimprisoned and that the sentence the court must not be interfered This was the same decision Report on the 77 Business Failures hed by the late government. Hooper served now three years of his 25 sentence. He will be sixty when ed. This is the final drama in

sensational case. Wade, of Winnipeg, has been Mountain penitentiary for politirizanship. Messrs. Fielding and Paterson

mmission there on Monday. this ing parliament for March 11. Cartwright and Davies leave day for Washington. 7 ey is completed of the site sugr the new Dominion rifle range, shows some 2,300 pards tively level land suited to the with an aimost perpendicular behind of 170 feet, behind targets would be placed. Fir-

time as the longer ranges Denald Smith, Canadian high comping trade with the British and commerce to have information | der and acceptance were passed. varded to Hon. Joseph Chamberlain.

take place at 200 yards range

ARBITRATION TREATY.

Wil be Reported to the Senate With Amendments.

Washington, Jan. 30 .- The senate mittee on foreign relations agreed o t favorably the arbitration treaty amendments. The committee was ion three hours, at the concluof which they adjourned after hav greed by almost a unanimous vote commend the ratification of the with amendments. All but two se amendments are merely verbal. the two which is essential str.kes clause providing for the selection ing Oscar of Sweden and Norway mpire, leaving it to the two powers lect an umpire when one is conred to be necessary. The other im-ant amendment is an additional arto the treaty which reads as fol-

"No question which affects the estic policy of either con ng parties or the relations of eith r another state or power by treaty herwise shall be subject to arbiommittee. The amendment elimvote of nine to one.

IT'S CAPT. SINCLAIR, M. P.

Aberdeen's Former Secretary Elected to the Commons.

ndon, Feb. 1.-The result of th? ion held in Forfarshire on Saturfor member of parliament to suc-Mr. J. M. White, Liberal, who retly resigned his seat, was the elecof Capt. Sinclair, Liberal, until ntly on the staff of the Earl of Ab-Governor-General of Canada. polling was as follows: Capt. Sin-5,423; C. M. Ramsey, Conserva-4.965; Liberal majority, 458. At 5.159 votes against 4.718; Liberal v 441, showing a gain of 17 votes

Liberals. Westminster Gazette commenton the election of Captain Sin-Forfarshire, on Saturday, savs candidates could have overwhen he returned from Canada st the seat, adding: "The Libcared the result owing to the pecircumstances of Mr. White's re-

CAPTURED AT LAST.

ri Murderer Arrested in Cali-

fornia. of Gaorge Taylor at Manford. last chapter in the most atrourder in Missouri's history has gun. Requisition papers are to for the murder of the Meeks while in the Carollton jail tor. on the night of April 11th last. as caught on the roof of the jail. d to his cell and in less than a

THE CAPITAL bodies all in the straw stacks of George Tayor's barn. Nellie, though badly wounded, managed to crawl from the stack next morning and gave the alarm. The Taylors fled and for months the whole country round about the scene of the crime was up in arms. The murderers were in three months run down at their mountain home in Arkansas and brought back for trial. Several attempts to lynch them were made, but the law was permitted to take its course. They had plenty of money and at the first trial sucqueded in buying the jury. Sev eral jurors were convicted and a new thial had. Finally murder in the first degree was returned, and the sentence of hanging, which Bill has already un-dergone, must soon take place in George's case.

George's case. HOLD-UP IN OREGON.

Portland, Ore., Jan. 30.-The northbound overland train which left San Francisco Wednesday, was held up two miles west of Roseburg, Oregon, yesterday. The express car was looted and burned and the safe blown open. No one was hurt and the highwaymen succeeded in making their escape.

BUSINESS IN CANADA.

Throughout the Dominion. New York, January 29 .- The total number of business failures throughout the Canadian Dominion this week according to Bradstreet's is 56. Last week the total was 57 and the same commissioner to inquire into week last year it was 63, while in the rges against certain officials of same week two years ago it was 56, and in the corresponding period of 1894 t was 44.

The bank clearances for the Dominion Vinnipeg on Friday and open the of Canada were: Montreal, \$9,828,763, increase 5.6 per cent.; Toronto, \$5,799,-453, decrease 7 per cent.; Winnipeg, \$811,703, decrease 8.6 per cent.; Halifax, \$1,042,102, increase 4 per cent.; Hamilton, \$558,183; St. John, N. B., \$460,685.

SECRETARY OF WAR.

Russell A. Alger Has Ac-

cepted a Portfolio. Canton, Jan. 29,-"I have been tendered and accepted the war portfolio," General Russell A. Alger, of Michigan, er in London, is desirous that said to the Associated Press represenhould co-operate in the plans tative this afternoon. Major McKinley and General Alger had just completed and writes to the minister of the interview in which the formal ten-



General Alger was born in Lafayette. Ohio, in 1836. He was admitted to the bar in 1859 and two years later entered the Union Army, beginning an under this treaty except by agreement." This amendment his being a brevet major-general, as greed to by the unanimous vote of captain of a Michigan cavalry regi ment. After the war he became a luming the umpire clause was agreed to ber merchant in Detroit and amassed a large fortune. In 1884 he was elected the Republic. In 1892 he announced can presidential nomination but was not endorsed.

OTTAWA HOSPITAL Medical Staff Resign and Will Open a

New Institution inspector of hospitals and charities, found the Protestant general hospital here disorganized and face to face with disaster, if not extinction. The instiast election, Mr. White, Liberal, tution is not legally entitled to the provincial grant of \$5000, which it receives on account of its by laws excluding all but Protestants from benefits, although as a matter of practice it is said to have been set aside on occasions and Catholics taken in. *It has no medical staff and that is a disqualification, the entire staff difficulties faced by Captain having resigned in a body, owing to the mismanagement and shortsightedness of the unwieldly board of directors, eight in number. Dr. Chamberlain will insist on the requirements of the law being complied with. The resigned medical staff have given notice of application for a charter to authorize them to erect a new modern institution.

LONDON'S CONTRIBUTION.

sas City, Mo., Feb. 1.-By the The Lord Mayor Anxious to Raise Million Pounds for India Relief.

London, Jan. 30.-The lord mayor of out immediately for the re- London, Mr. George Faudet Phillips, in the noted murderer and death in interview to-day, said that he wantscaffold which awaits Taylor, ed to raise a million pounds sterling, abtless rapidly bring to a close and he hoped he would get it. He adfamily horror. Bill and ded that it was rather singular that the Taylor were condemned to hang champion donation (£2,000) came from an American, Mr. William Waldorf As-

> The plague is still increasing in Bombay. There were 128 deaths announced on Thursday, the highest since the be-

Mrs. Walter Carew of Yokohama Found Guilty of Poisoning Her Husband.

The Jury Only Took Half an Hour to Find a Verdict of Guilty.

Sentence is Subject to Revision by the British Minister-Miss Jacob Released.

has been on trial here since Jan. 5th, charged with causing the death of her ish minister. The summing up of the lad lived, like Joseph Doutre. Judge was against the prisoner. The Beaugrand also thought that his woman who figured in the came has been dropped. The trial attracted much atcention on account of the prominence of the paper he loves so well. Mr. and Mrs. Carew in social circles here, and because of the similarity in some features of the case with the famous Maybrick trial, which resulted in sentencing Mrs. Florence Maybrick, an American, to imprisonment for life in The court held twenty-one England.

THE LATEST CIRCULAR.

Quebec Catholics Called on to Support Manitoba Schools.

Montreal, Feb. 1.-The administrator of the diocese has issued a circular which was read in all the Catholic churches yesterday, calling upon all priests and religious communities to contribute from \$5 to \$10 according to their means. The circular also contains remarks made some weeks ago by Mgr. Bergin, of Quebec, condemning Mr David's book. Apart from this there was no interest attached to the circular in question.

ARIZONA TRAIN ROBBERS.

Bloodhounds Will be Used to Assist in the Search.

Portland, Feb. 1.-Sheriff Cathode Douglass, who has bee nin the mountains ever since Friday with three well organized posses, exploring the trails of the robbers who held up the Southern Pacific train on Thursday night, has sent a messenger with instructions to secure a number of bloodhounds us quickly as possible, as he has secured a number of valuable clues, together with several garments which lead him to think he is on the right track. The wilds of an African jungle could not be worse in which to pursue a man than the wild region in which the robbers are biding. The country is sparsely inhabited and the few ranchers are not only cowed into submission by the men suspected of committing the robbery, but forced to afford them every hospitable protection in order to save their property as well as their lives.

AMENDMENTS NOT POPULAR, London Papers on the Senate Committee's Report.

London, Feb. 1.-The afternoon newsgovernor of Michigan and in 1890 com- papers generally express great disapmander-in-chief of the Grand Army of pointment at the proposed amendments to the arbitration treaty and the Westhimself as a candidate for the Republi- minster Gazette hopes that public opin- Count Muravieff, the Russian foreign ion in the United States will make itself felt before the senate acts upon the report of its committee on foreign delations. The Pall Mall Gazette says: "The committee is doing its best to make away with the treaty. It has not dared to brave public opinion by abso-Ottawa, Jan. 30.—Dr. Chamberlain, has left it valueless." The Globe remarks that the amendment excludes every question of real importance and leaves the treaty meaningless. The most dignified course for the senate to pursue would be to declare that the treaty had become worse than useless and decline to ratify it. The Globe adds: 'Not many tears will be shed over its fate, in spite of the premature cockcrowing."

INSURGENT SUCCESSES.

Wreck Trains, Cross the Trocha and Harass Havana.

Key West, Fla., Feb. 1.-One of General Weyler's supply trains was dyna- now holds the assessment proper and year. They did not shake each other's mited last Friday near Cieze, North as a result the Lumber Company will hands as white men would, but bowed Cienfuegos. Two bombs were exploded under the engine and four under the taxes. Gordon Hunter for the plaintiff train by electricity as the train was (appellant), and E. V. Bodwell for the crossing a trestle. The engine was company. blown apart, all the cars splintered and rolled over the trestle into the ditch, the fall completing what the dynamite peared. Other reports from the province of Pinar del Rio announce that to appear against them. After now reached £177,000, irrespective of brutally murdering all but Nellie, the large subscriptions which are being years old, the brothers placed the raised in the big provincial towns.

investigation disclosed the fact that the may be papers in the pockets by which insurgents had made another daring the identity may be more firmly established in the vicinity of Havana, burning lished. and looting the town of Barrarera near Quanabacoa.

QUARANTINE LIFTED. Big. Shipment of Stock to be Made From Ontario.

Toronto, Feb. 1.—The new regulations respecting the importation of Canadian effect to-day. It is estimated that no less than ten thousand head of stock will be shipped to the other side within a few days. Experienced men in the trade assert that if the meat industry was once properly started in Ontario a large trade would be done with the Atlantic provinces.

BEAUGRAND BETTER. Yokohama, Feb. 1.-Mrs. Carew, who He Will Soon be Back at Work on His

Paper

husband, Walter Raymond Hallowell Montreal, Feb. 1.—The story is going Carew, Secretary of the Yokohama Un- the rounds that when Mr. Beaugrand ited Club, by the administration of ar- had a few hours to live, the sorrow of scale, has been found guilty and was his many friends was deeply felt and to-day sentenced to death. The jury the question was asked would be be reward only out half an hour. The sentence is subject to a revision by the Brittence is subject Mr. Beaugrand also thought that his days prosecution of Mary Jucobs, the nursery were numbered and Hon. Mr. Laurier governess, arrested on Jan. 10th on sus- and Hon. J. Israel Tarte hastened to picies of being the mysterious veiled his bedside. The worst fears were however, not realized, and to-day Mr. Beaugrand is able to do some work for

NOVA SCOTTA STRIKE. Even the Fire Fighters at Springhill Mines Called Out.

Halifax, N.S., Feb. 1.—The striking miners at the Springhill colliery have first written argument of coursel on because has been, however, made up talled in the men belonging to their lodge, who were fighting the fire in the commissioners before March 31st. east slope and none will be left to keep it confined to its limits, except a few men whom the company can command When the strike began less than two weeks ago the Provincial Workmen's last week to effect a settlement the strikers have resolved to force matters' if possible by the present move. sentatives of the company state that this action would no doubt result in the spread of the fire.

MONTREAL NEWS.

All the Protests in Montreal District Declared Off.

Montreal, Feb. 1.-All protest proceedings, as far as Montreal district is concerned, are off. There will be no byeclections here. On Friday Quinn was confirmed for St. Ann's division, and Saturday- Penny was confirmed for St. Lawrence and Reddick for St. Antoine. J. P. Tardevan, proprietor of La Ven iteo Quebec, has taken action against Louis Frechette, the French-Canadian written during the past year by Frechette and published in La Patrie. On Sunday a circular was posted in

BRITAIN TAKES A HAND.

in Case of Emergency.

class battleships, are hovering between minister, with President Faure, of

France. London, Jan. 30 .- The House of Commons has sanctioned a loan of £5,500 for a military scheme which the parliamentary secretary for the war office explained is part of a general scheme for national defence and includes increased provision for rifle ranges and the acquisition of Salisbury plan for a manoeuvre ground.

LAW INTELLIGENCE. The Full Court sat to-day in Chief Justice Davies's chambers. Judgment was delivered allowing the appeal with costs in Queen vs. Victoria Lumber Company. This was an appeal by the provincial government from a judgment of Judge Harrison, judge of tion of the B. C. Statutes 47 Vic. c. 14. sec. 22 (E. & N. Ry. Act.) as to the meaning of the words "leased," sold or meaning of the words "leased," sold or alienated in the act. The Full Court

have to pay about \$15,000 a year in

FLOATING IN THE WATER. . Out of the guard of one Badly Decomposed Body Found Near

had begun. Out of the guard of one Hadly Decomposed II. But Bridge E. & N. Railway Bridge hundred soldiers on board 45, were in the Nicholis, phoblestor of the boat un FOREIGN COAL SHIPMENTS, stantiv killed. The joiners surrendered with Nicholis, phoblestor of the boat un FOREIGN COAL SHIPMENTS, as a force of two hundred Cubans at house near the D. & N. railway bridge, Statement of the Output for the Month of January. discovered the body of a man in the water near his boat house this of er-Mayia Rodriguez and 1500 men succeeded in crossing the trocha and joined fied and be handed the body ashore. It the insurgents in the province of Pinar del Ric. General Ruis Riveria, it is asserted, also succeeded in crossing the trocha, entering Havana province, and now he is claimed to be in charge of the control of the cont scape and until now has eluded to be in charge of the outbreak. Doctors are being sent to Bombay from England, and several European countries are in many parts of the counter. Meeks, his wife, two little girls and were shot and beaten to death on might of May 11, 1894, on a lonely in Sullivan country. Missource The Early Meeks was the placities steal, Meeks was the placities steal, Meeks was the placities steal, Meeks was the Prof. Koch from the Cape, in order to head been accused of making a diding the family to leave the first part against them. After

TO WORK IN CARIBOO. California Miners Going to Develop a

Cariboo Mine.

Registered at the Dominion Hotel are J. Kavanaugh, John Hoskins, Charles Panheimo, A. M. Kays and W. Stevens, a party of miners who came up from cattle into the United States go in o California by yesterday's steamer in or der to go to Cariboo to work on a quartz claim recently purchased by E. M. Du Marais for a French syndicate. This property is about twenty miles from 14-88 Edith, Tacoma..... Barkerville and is said to contain an enormous ledge of gold bearing rock, 14—88 Minneola, 'Frisco......

Mr. Kavanaugh, in speaking of Cali, 14—88 Florida, Portland..... fornia mines this morning said that the quartz mining in that state was practically in its infancy. The quartz, as a rule is richer in minerals than that to be found in this province. In fact the rock is often so valuable that employes often find it profitable to steal some of To prevent this men working in the Union..................... 300, 14,805 18,540 mines are searched upon their quitting work, and if any rock is found in their possession they are prosecuted. Mr Kayanaugh and party have been workng in Angel's camp, Calaveras county, where extensive chlorination works are

DATES FOR ARGUMENTS.

Deliver Written Arguments.

hand to labors to day as was expected. been advanced, is also getting scarce, Another witness has yet to be called, and the commissioners are hopeful that they will be able to wind up to morrow. By arrangement between counsel and commissioners, if was decided that the The United States' answer is to be pre- oranges, the price of which has, as will sented before May 10th and Great Bri- be seen from the appended price list, tain's answer to this by June 1st. The been lowered. Association Lodge was willing to allow by the commissioners. It is expected Rainler. continue there, but since the failure of last week to effect a settlement the Mr. Joseph Boscowitz was examined with a view to determining whether he is or was an American citizen at the time the schooners for which claims have been filed were seized. Mr. Boscowitz's evidence was to the effect that he came to the United States from Eutaken the oath of allegiance there, Mr. Boscowitz himself never did. Captain

THEIR NEW YEAR BEGINS.

Chinese Celebrating the 23rd Year of the Emperor's Reign. Just as the city clock tolled the hour unusual sound of fire crackers and other explosives by which the followers of On Sunday a circular was posted in Confucius tell the world that their New Oranges (Japanese), per box, 40 to 60c. all the Catholic churches in this city ap Year has arrived. The Chinese are a Fish—salmon, per lb.......10c. to 12c. would have none of them. They also Herald from St. Petersburg says: Con- third year of the reign of Kwong Suy." siderable uneasiness has been caused by the present emperor. Kwong Suy has Hams, American, per lb...16c. to 18c. telegram received from the Agence the distinction of having been born a Hams, Canadian, per lb......16e Russe to the effect that forty English king 23 years ago and has been ruler warships, including eleven of the first-class battleships, are hovering between The Chinese are more particular in Bacon, rolled, per Ib. 12c. to 16c. Besika bay and the Dardanelles. The their dealings with each other than Bacon, Canadian, per lb....14c. to 16c. Besika bay and the Dardanenes. The matter is said to be likely to receive special attention at the meeting of special attention at the meeting of books for the new year. It is considered at the Russian foreign books for the new year. It is considered the Russian foreign books for the new year. ered a great disgrace if a Chinese mer- Meats-beef, per ID standing, he would much rather end his life than face his fellow business men with debt unfiquidated. That no saicides have been reported in Chinatown is, in a measure, proof that none of its

what he owed them. Those same gods were not forgotten The joss house was crowded by Chinese in their "Sunday" clothes and armed with bottles of wine, fire crackers and joss papers. They did not leave the building until they were satisfied that the Full Court of Revision, disallowing each and every god was propitiated, and the assessment on defendant's lands. during the year into which they had the question arises over the constructions arises over the construction.

merchants are insolvent. Last year one

brable consideration of their deities. Today was spent by Chinamen in calling upon their friends. They wished each other a prosperous new year. They did not shake each other's and each shook hands with himself. They were visited by many white people, all of whom were received courteously and were asked to accept cigars and liquors of every description The festivities will continue throughout the week. The Chinese theatre will be open night and day.

of January.

Following is the list of foreign coal shipments for the month of January: New V. C. Co. Shipping. Date Name and Destination 5-SS City of Everett, 'Frisco. 3,802 8-SS Willapa, Pt. Townsend .. 4.580 3,813 2,222

1-SS Al-Ki, Mary Island 2-SS Signal, Astoria......

500

4-SS City of Puebla, Seattle .. 5-Ship J. C. Potter, 'Frisco. . 9-SS Wellington, 'Frisco..... 2,550 9-88 Walla Walla, Seattle... 800 13-SS City of Topeka, Sitka... 134 15-SS Florida, Portland.. 700 18-SS Angeles, Pt. Townsend.. 19—SS City of Puebla, Whatcom. 19—SS Costa Rica, Frisco..... 600 2,500 20-SS Jeanie, 'Frisco...... 23-88 Wellington, 'Frisco.... 2,650 27-SS Holyoke, Pt. Townsend. . 45 14,654 Union Shipping. 7-SS San Mateo, Frisco. . . . 7-SS Costa Rica, 'Frisco... 2.500 14 SS Miowera, Victoria..... 3,050 4.167 29-SS San Mateo, 'Frisco..... 4.000 18,540 RECAPITULATION. Nov. Dec. Jan. New V. C. Co. 4419,032 131,913 23,783

> Total 47,400 71,837 56,977 VICTORIA MARKETS.

Wellington 28,068 25,099 14,654

Victoria, Feb. 1.-The dearth of mutton on the other side of the boundary chronicled in these columns some time ago is already taking effect in the city. Behring Sea Commission Fix Dates to markets. Mutton is now very scarce. and in consequence the price has been advanced to 9 cents per pound (whole). The Behring Sea Commission did not Beef, although the price has not yet

oral arguments will probably be delivered in August at a place to be determined Lake of the Woods. \$6.50 by the commissioners. It is expected Rainler. \$6.50 XXX.....\$5,50 Three Star (Enderby) Strong Baker's (O.K.).... Wheat, per ton, \$37.50 to Barley, per ton \$30.00 to \$32.00 Midlings, per ton . . . \$22.00 to \$25.00 rope with his father when very young, Bran, per ton. \$18.00 to \$20.00 and that while his father might have Ground feed, per ton. \$26.00 to \$28.00 Corn, whole. \$30.00 to \$32.00 Corn, Cracked. \$28.00 to \$30.00 Alex. McLean was again recalled and Oatmeal, per 10 pounds. 45 to 50c. cross-examined on one or two minor

Rolled oats, (Or. or N. W.).....3c. Rolled oats, (B. & K.) 7lb. sacks..30c. Cabbage. ... 21/2c. to 3c. Cauliflower, per head. . . 10c. to 121/2c. Hay, baled, per ton.... \$13 to \$15 Onions, per lb......2½ to 4c.

Fish-salmon, per lb.....10c. to 12c. Smoked bloaters, par lb

Cheese, Chilliwack Bacon American, per lb.....15c. to 18c.

Chickens, per pair. \$1.00 to \$1.50 John Boyce, R. H. Staples, F. A. Metcalf, George Syrs and M. D. Staples Victoria Chinese merchant thought it preferable to take chances with his are registered at the Dominion hotel.

gods than acknowledge to his country- They are a party of Manitoba farmers men that he was unable to pay them who profiting by the rise in wheat decided to take a pleasure trip to California. They spent several months during the early hours of this morning, there and are now returning to their farms in Manitoba.



while others do not.

Carries S. Lavius Lives Than are very small out very easy to take. One of two pills make a dose. They are strictly vigetable and do not gripe or pures, but by their gente action please all who use the ... In wals at \$7 center live for \$1. Sold everywhere, or set; by mail

CARTER MEDICINE CO. New York.

PAPERS ON DAIRYING.

Dairymen's Association Yesterday Afternoon.

Winter Feeding and Winter Dairying" by Mr. James R. Anderson

Other Matters of Increst to Dairymen Were Discussed at the Meeting.

Hon. J. H. Turner, Minister of Agriculture, Gives a Short Address.

The paper read by Mr. J. R. Anderson, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, at westerday afternoon's session of the Dairymens' Association, on "Winter feeding and winter dairying follows:

Mr. Charles D. Woods, Vice-Director of the Storrs Experiment Station prefaced his address before the Farmers' Convention of the Connecticut Board of Agriculture in December, 1894, as fol-

"It is said that many of the articles current in the papers upon cooking are written by people who never cooked anything, and that many of the papers upon the care of children have been written by old maids. It may be said that a man who never milked a cow in his life is somewhat presumptous in presenting his ideas upon dairy management." Now, although I have milked a good many cows at one time and another, I do not for a moment pretent to pose as an expert, and I feel that it is somewhat presumptuous in me to come before you today, with any idea of teaching you anything on the subject of dairying, and I have only consented to make some remarks on winter feeding, and its kindred subject, winter dairying; in the hope that, having access, which many of you have not, to most of the standard works and publications, on the subject of my address, I may happily supply you with some ideas; ideas of those who have made the subject a study, by no means my own; and which may have escaped your attention. If such is the case I may venture to hope that you will forgive me for inflicting myself upon you, and that some thought and attention may be directed to the subject of this to reduce to the lowest point the amount paper, a subject which I believe to be one of very great importance as touching should observe the following rules. the profits to be derived from dairying in general, and winter dairying in par-The sooner dairymen discover, the better it will be for them, that the profitableness of the dairy business is to quite an extent dependent upon producing dairy products at the season of the year when they bring the best prices. Owing, however, to the cheapness with which stock can be kept during the summer months, many will doubtless continge to have their animals come in, in the spring months; but the men who are making the most marked success in dairying, in Denmark, the United States, Canada and Australia, are careful to have a large proportion of their cows in full milk flow during the later fall, and winter months; thus instead of foreigg

the income of those who look to dairying for a livlihood. The whole benefits of winter dairying are not fully understood nor appreciated by farmers gen :rally, and the methods employed are not always such as to produce the most pro fitable results both directly and indirect-This arises largely from want of scientific knowledge bearing on the wants of the milch cow in food and treatment, as well as the plants whilst growing. Another argument in favour of winter dairying is that the care and milking of a herd of cows in full milk occurs at a time of the year when the farm hands can least be spared, when the horses have probably all they can do, and can ill be spared for hauling milk to the creamery. It is said that cows properly fed may be milked to within six weeks of calving, therefore, those cows which come in for the winter, by the time they are going off in their milk, the spring has set in with good grass, and they will freshen up with

the creameries to close for the want of

milk during several months of the year,

a very little provision in the way of

winter feed makes a vast difference to

The subject of cattle feeding and handling stock is a large one, and only general principles can be advanced. No hard and fast rules for feeding are now known, and doubtless none ever will be known. It is, nevertheless, true that the man who exercises the largest amount of good judgment, based upon all that the most advanced science can teach him, and who tries to put into practice the knowledge thus acquired will be on the much surer road to success than one who works blindly. There may be no "best" breed, no "best" ra-tion and no "best" way of handling dairy stock, yet there are many bad sides to all these questions and man who learns to avoid the bad is well on the road towards the best.

till near calving.

Rations for dairy cows must very with the animals fed, the stage of lectation, the system of farming followe! and many other conditions. It, therefore, futile to speak of feeding standards and of fixed rations, the subject has been thrashed out by professional and men in all dairying potably Germany, and whilst the con clusion arrived at, is that cows require a certain quantity of food, to supply a certain amount of protein fat and car-

Read at the Annual Meeting of the | daily wear and tear; in other words to keep the animal alive in a healthy condition; and secondly for the purpose of forming milk; experience has taught the lesson that common sense must, after all, be consulted in feeding, as no two animals are constituted exactly alike. Thus whilst the German (Wolffs) stand ard for mileh cows calls for food which will supply 2.5 pounds of protein, 0.4 pound of fat, and 12.5 pounds of carpohydrates per day, for 1,000 pounds live weight, the potential energy of which is about 26,600 calories, it is found that the proportions of fats and carbohydrates are only relative, in other words, one may be diminished, and the other correspondingly increased, so as to nake up the required potential energy.

The body is constantly undergoing waste, the substance wears out, breaks down, is taken up by the blood, and removed by the excretory organs. matter thus removed must be as constantly renewed, or the animal will grow thin and ultimately die. To supply material for repairing this waste, is the first use the cow makes of the food, in words the greater portion is used for the production of heat and energy, and is, as far as the farmer is concerned, a dead loss, as he gets absolutely no return for it. To secure profit in feeding this proportion should be as small as possible, and there are two ways in which we may diminish the proportion which the food of support bears to the amount supplied. To secure profitable feeding both these plans must be used. The first is by reducing the food of support, and this may be done by protecting he cow from cold, When labor of any kind is performed by the cow, food must be burned in the system to develop the required energy. Excitement of involves an expenditure

energy, and must food. It is evident, therefore, from food. that in order to reduce the amount of food for this purpose, cows which are fed for the production of milk, should not e required to make any exertion which s not absolutely necessary, should not be compelled to roam over ten acre field to gather the food they should be able to get from a quarter of an acre. Net only physical energy but also digestion is obtained from food, and we can, therefore, reduce this amount of food of support by providing food whica is easily digested. This fact alone explains the necessity of providing cows with ensilage at the time of the year when there is no green feed. If the food given to the cow is dry and hard to digest, she cannot be expected to derive the same benefit from it as if it vere green food and easy of digestion, because a great proportion will be consumed in the production of energy overcome the difficulty of digestion. a cow is kept in terror or excitement, or innoyed by flies and dogs, or caused to fret in any way, there will be an extra amount of food used in the development of energy, which otherwise might go for the production of milk. In order, then

The cow must be protected from She must not be called on to make 3. She must be kept in a placed happy emper, free from all annoyance, excite

used, as food of supprt, we

4. The food she receives must be easy digestion. By these means, the mount of food used, as food of support will be decreased, and the proportion which it bears to the total amount of food supplied, will be decreased.

The second method of decreasing the proportion which the food of support bears to the total amount of food supplied, is by increasing the amount of food For instance, supposing supplied. low under certain conditions required 15 lbs. of hay daily, as food of support, the proportion then between the food of support, and the total amount supplied would be 15 to 15, but if 20 lbs, were eiven then the proportion would be 15 o 20 and so on up to the limit of the cow's capacity. It is then evident that

increase mount of food supplied, causes a lecrease in the proportion which the food support bears to the whole. total amount of food which can be supplied to an animal is limited by that nimal's power to eat and digest it. If a large quantity of food to contain a small amount of nutriment, or if it is distasteful, the animal cannot take a sufficient quantity to accomplish the best results. The cow must have an abundant supply of food for the maintenance of animal heat and supply of energy: and to obtain this wholly from coarse food such as straw or poor hay would require the consumption of top large a bulk of food. The cow can manufacture milk only out of the food given to her. their milk, and will continue to give milk

If this food is in sufficient quantity and contains all the elements, contained in milk, the cow, if naturally fitted for milk production, can yield milk liberally; but no care in feeding, or perfection pedigree, will enable her to put into the pail material which she does not To feed profitably it is necessary that the feeder should get the largest possible return from a given amount of It is not enough that the animal

should be made to get fat or give milk: but this must be done with the smallest expenditure of food, and to understand now to do this constitutes the science of profitable feeding. To attain the greater profit it is necessary that the largest possible proportion of the food used shall be converted into milk, and the smallest possible proportion in the production of proportion shall be rejected by the anisive than is necessary for the attainment

to please the palate nor because they are roots and silage, as a part of their winter ration, and the great trouble with us is, how it can be most cheaply provided, and the question becomes of imperative and paramount importance to From practical experiment it has been cows for the purpose of consuming the largest possible amount of feed and converting it into the richest milk at the animal through the winter on a simple Economic Cattle Feeding Association of Central Canada:

"One other advantage of feeding en-By feeding cows with ensilage it is pos- estate were alive and his dead. sible to have winter dairying in our cold climate, and that means an income from our cows the whole year round. It means the possibility of feeding milkmeal per day. In feeding eighteen cows in groups of three, I did not find any gain from feeding over 8 pounds of meal per head per day, but I find farmers around Montreal feeding 12, 15 and 16 of Scenes per head per day with no more milk richer in color, but in richen in milk constituents. Thus you see with ensilage you can get more value in pro-

duct with less cost per day." I will not attempt to enter into the question of making silage, or the construction of silos; this is a subject which would occupy too much time, and after all it is a subject, a knowledge of which can be acquired at any time by reference to the many works bearing on the question and which are always available at the department of agriculture. I am also preparing a paper which will be pubfished in the next report of that department giving a description of the very latest silo in use in Ontario, with cuts and other information which I think will be of service to those who are contemplating cheap and serviceable silos. But will just give you an extract from a paper by a namesake of mine in the Tasmanian Journal of Agriculture, who, in speaking of the advantage of winter

feeding and ensilage says: "To provide a sufficient quantity good, nutritious food farmers should grow such crops as rye, oats, peas, beans, clover, corn, and make them into silage. A crop of oats that will cut three tons of cured bay to the acre will make 10 or more tons of ensilage to the acre, red clover will give 10 to 12 tons of green feed in the first cutting to the acre. I have made 200 tons of ensilage from twenty acres of land and all from one growth. In growing crops for ensilage the farmer can get from much of his Subject Read by Mr. Watson Clarke land, two crops in the one season, There are some farmers who have an idea that anything will make ensilage, such as thistles, willows, ferns and all other rubbish. But making ensilage is like preserving fruit, if we put in one kind of fruit we do not expect to take it out with the flavour and properties of

Nor will I here attempt to tell you of the relative feeding values of different fodders nor of the rations which should be fed to cows in order to supply the required quantity of protein, carbohydrates and fat for the production of milk. this knowledge is also easily acquired, but is of to voluminous a character for a paper of this description, besides which as I before remarked common sense will teach a great deal to the observant practical feeder. Still a great deal can be learned from the experiments in feeding which have been, and are being carried on, they at least teach this lesson that by generous feeding alone can we hope to get the sults from our cows. Many farmers feed their cows only a pittance above what they need for their maintenance; they fail to realize that their profits can only begin after this point has been reached.

It is frrational to suppose that a cow fed only to the limit of support can sup-The ply milk, hence it follows that one cow properly fed will give more milk than two improperly fed cows. It is well to lay to heart the saying "Ex nihilo nihil the food is course and bulky, requiring fit," nothing can come of nothing. There is one other subject which I will touch and that is the necessity of an ample supply of good water. Milk is largely composed of water (I do not mean as consin Experiment Station as follows: "Keep only good cows that respond to

feeding. Feed liberally, but not to waste. quantity of protein. Raise and feed more oats and clover:

use bran, shorts and oil meal whenever needed, and when obtainable at a reasonable price."

Note on the use of technical and scientific terms: The nutritive components of all foods are conveniently divided into three classes, known as the protein or albumnoid compounds, the carbohydrates and the fats of ether extract. The protein compounds are the principal tissue formers of the food and especially nourish heat and energy, and the least uossible the muscles and nerves, and furnish material for the casein in milk. Protein is mal unused, and at the same time that also finally burned in the body and thus the food used shall not be more expen- gives rise to energy. The carbohydrates better ours, where good care and judgand fats are the chief fuel compounds of these results. Silage must ultimately take, and is now taking, a permanent and fats are the chief fuel compounds of the food and are mainly used to suptake, and is now taking, a permanent and fats are the chief fuel compounds of the soup take, and is now taking, a permanent and fats are the chief fuel compounds of the soup take, and is now taking, a permanent of the body and provide for other It is my idea that the first thing are the formal of the body has to do. They should do would be to try and get some powent of the daily rations of the dairy cow, which is being carried to her utmost limits during the long months of

winter, and when she is shut away from may be measured in terms of potential the green crops and natural grasses, energy and the unit which is commonly In our case we lay by vegetables, fruits used is the calorie. This is comparativeand preserves for winter use, not simply ly a new term and one which I believe, we must come to be more and more highly nutritious, but because they confamiliar with. Since one of the important principles which are of the utmost ant uses of food is to furnish food for tain principles which are of the utmost ant uses of food is to furnish food for importance in the influence which they the body, it is important that we become exert over the process of nutrition and familiar with the fuel value of foods, assimilation. Now, our demestic ani- and with the calorie. The calorie is the mals, like ourselves, not only relish, but amount of heat required to raise the temgreatly need something of this nature, perature of a kilogramme of water (2.2 pounds or thereabouts) one centigrade. It is practically the same amount of heat that is necessary to raise a pound of water through four degrees Fahrenheit the dairy farmer who is keeping his found that a pound of protein, or of carbohydrates, yields when burned about 1860 calories of potential energy, and that a pound of fat yields 4,220 calories lowest cost. It is one thing to carry an | In other words the fuel value of a pound of protein or of carbohydrates is about maintenance, but it is a very different 1860 calories and the fuel value of a thing to crowd into the cow all that she pound of fat is 4,220 calories. It will can possibly eat and convert into milk. thus be seen that for purposes of fuel Professor Robertson said in his address a pound of fat has about two and one to the convention of the Ensilage and fourth times the value of the same weight of protein or carbohydrates.

Mr. McRae then again interpolated his question as to his cows. He wanted silage has been overlooked and it is this: to know why the cows on the Tolmie He was again ruled out of order Mr. A. A. King, of Ladner's, said in discussing the paper read by Mr. J. R.

Anderson that this province is better ing cows with not more than 6 pounds of fitted for winter dairying than any of the other provinces. Nature is kind to British Columbia, as we have no cold weather as they have in the East. He advised that farmers make nearly as much butter in the winter as they do pounds per head per day, an extra cost in the summer. If they did so they of Steenes per nead per day with no more infile freed over thought, have never been given proper shaped udder. See how they are pictured or meabines day we make the care in this province. They should be tured in the agricultural papers; you will be the care in the agricultural papers; you will be the control of the province of the care in the second of the care in the care in the second of the care in bulky foods; grass and other coarse to be good. foods pass into the first stomach and then being brought back into the mouth flock of sheep, too, and if they be of the are chewed again. Then with increased right kind there is nothing on the farm saliva it passes into the final stomachs and is finally digested.

Mr. C. A. Wells, of Chilliwack, said were unhoused they would not do wall. Good ventilation was also necessary to

R. M. Palmer said oat dust, a by product in the manufacture of oatmeal, he spring commences early, and the sheep found to be a valuable food in addition can be kept outside most of the winto other foods for cows. It was exceedingly palitable

A. A. King said a great deal depended upon the palatibility of food. Mr. Collins, of Salt Spring Island, also on the land that leaves as much or as spoke in favor of oat dust as a food for

MIXED FARMING.

Yesterday.

"In preparing this paper on 'mixed farming' L have been as brief as possible, explained Mr. Clarke, in his introble, explained Mr. Clarke, in his intro- the matter of sheep breeding, and we ductory remarks, "and I have left the must commend them for the labor, ensubject as open to argment as pos- ergy and spirit they display in buying another, so with ensilage we take no sible, for it is one that embraces a very up the best rams they can obtain and feed value out of the silo that we do great deal. It is, in fact, inclusive of doing all they can to improve the quality of their flocks. It is a step in the of farming, such as the systems breeding and rearing of stock of all kind, the growing of cereals and green their labor and outlay. I am sure we crops, and the general cultivation of all all wish them every success. The wild classes of land. Mixed farming may be animals and too many dogs are the termed to a farmer, not carrying his great drawbacks for the sheep breeders. strings to his bow than one. For when ant animal the pig, because if you do he has all kinds of cattle, grain and not keep swine on the farm a great deal that on every farm, large or small, ev dairies, where you have not sufficient thing and then to another just because better price for the time being. It near-time on the growth of wheat and oats and a suggestion upon which ly always happens that if any article as I think the best methods of growing makes a good price one year, before them are very well known. One thing three years are over the same article is I must say in regard to them and all over-produced, and of course there is no other crops plow deep, plow well and ties and depend upon it your turn will known fact that in dry climates it is come; take wheat at present as an excome; take wheat at present as an ex-

ample "On a large farm we expect to fin! upon in connection with winter feeding all kinds of stock, horses, cows, sheep, and pigs. We will take the horse firstas on every farm he is indispensible. I think that on a large farm it is the day it is supplied to town consumers), and of every farmer to breed and rear all I am somewhat surprised that we lo land for the sale of their goods t is a matter of paramount importance his own horses, taking care always to that cows should at all times have ackeep the very best of his mares for cess to water, and it is of equal import- himself for breeding purposes, and not ance that the water should be free of to dispose of them because they happen taint, or the milk, which is well known to make a little more money than the to be of a suspectible nature will certain- worse animals, as the best come from be contaminated. The whole matter the best, or like produces like. I need is summed up in Bulletin 33, of the Wis- not make any remarks as to the feeding of horses, as almost everyone who possesses one has his own way and as a general rule will look well to its feed and comfort. Only as to the younger Select feed stuffs as will supply a fair animals I would say that they require more attention than is given them, especially in the winter season, for if they are given plenty in the summer, and then are starved in winter, it is like putting money into the pocket at one time and throwing it away at another-it will leave you no better in the

end. "In touching on the cattle, we will take the milch cows first, and I must say that the class of cattle we have on Vancouver Island is not at all creditable, and I think it is the duty of every one concerned to try by all means to see the country or the climate that can ment are used-in fact I am surprised

good general purpose animal, one that, the land is not as likely to dry out should she fail in the dairy, could easily disposed of to the butcher, and I wish to say that the dairying part of the business is only part of the profit which ought to be made from the cattle. Sup- Is timothy alone the best to sow? posing you have a farm on which you keep twenty milch cows (milk-selding keep all kinds of stock, Timothy gro dairies excepted), I would expect to but one crop a year and is nothing see say from twelve to fifteen calves reared every year, and easily raisel without purchasing very much food for

"I would recommend that the calves

have new or whole milk for at least three weeks; the next week half new and half skimmed, and then they ought to be strong and healthy and able to get along with skimmed milk alone. Or if you want to make them extra good, it is as well to make a little gruel of linseed or oat meal, to be mixed amongst the milk when hot, to warm the milk, as it is then not as liable to produce colic or scour when fed. Such feed should not be dispensed with until the calf is from six to eight months old at least. They ought then to be well cared for till they reach the age of twentyfour or thirty months, at which time they will produce a calf and go into the dairy. And now comes the time that a farmer makes something from his stock for say that only ten of the lot come all right into the dairy, he will have a like number of his older stock to sell out and ought to make a good price to the milk selling dairies or to the butcher "In my opinion, choosing a good dairy cow is as easy as anything that there is to do on a farm. The first thing to do is to examine the udder, and if it is a proper shape and size and the teats are

in a right position you may be sure that there will be no wrong in buying her would get a better price. Cows, he Some one will ask what is the proper Hast, since the cold rains here are more behind with teats set on square, not injurious than the heavy troots, in the pointing forward but hanging straight East, Ensurage be considered one of the identity of even a little backwards. Of foods that should be fed to cows course, you have the animal to look at; Feeding middlings to cows was injure she may be large of small, rough or a A cow has four stomaches; in he beauty, but if her tidder is not deformed first is a large reservoir for holding her dairy or milking malities are sure

that will pay the same profit for the amount of labor and the feed they consume. I have heard it remarked that cows must be well cared for; if they this island is not adapted for sheep, but I wish to contradict that flatly, as the climate is good, the land sound audkeep them in good health. Cows must dry, excepting a few swamps and low-also be kept in a good temperature. As places (and they might be easily drainto mixing grain with bulky foods, the ed), and from the flocks I have exambest system he knew of was to mix ined I have found the sheep to grow to grain and ensilage and straw or hav. a great size, with a good quantity of Straw was very valuable for winter mutton and wood. There is please of mountain or upland on which the sheep can graze cheaply most of the year, the ter. All the land at the foot of the untains is good for wintering the sheep and also for fattening them and their lambs. There is nothing that foods lambs. There is nothing that feeds

good manure as the sheep.
"Where sheep are kept, I think the fat lamb comes in first of any crop and always commands a ready market becourse the butcher finds that lambs taken direct from their dams and slaughtered are a much better quality than those that have left their mothers a week or more, or say, the imported ones. I am pleased to say the Vancouver Island Flockmasters' Association are taking up right direction a few years they will be rewarded for eggs in one basket, or having more "I must not forget that most importproduce, he ought surely to have some of feed, which can be given to nothing thing which will command a ready mac- else, otherwise would be lost, and in ket: and therefore he has a better these times we cannot afford to throw chance than one who goes in for but one anything away. The pig is best adapted kind of produce. I believe, however, for the smaller farms and milk selling ery farmer should have one or more milk for feed for calves regularly. I specialties, and on large farms have as consider the pig a market at home for many specialties as possible. It is my everything which cannot be sold else belief that a man ought to stick to his where. I say keep him and he will specialties and not turn first to one bring his recommendations with him. "In regard to the cultivation of the some article happens to make a little land, I will not take up much of your

demand for it. Stick to your special- sow as early as possible. It is a well hard. As to the growth of barley, see Now, in looking over what the Do ing there is so little grown on the is- ion parliament are doing away land, it is and should be considered one east, to help the eastern farmersof the best paying cereals on a runt is subsidizing fast steamers for of the large quantity required for malting, its quick growth and heavy yield, and even starting them stores in not have any malt kilns, as I am sure should think it would be as little that the amount of malt used in Victoria alone ought to keep one going and be a paying concern. It seems to me a few thousand dollars expended to be a case of no barley no malt kinls them and in placing them in differ -no malt kilns, no barley. It is not because the barley grown here is not good, I have seen samples grown at Saarch would be money very well expende really first class for malting purposes. Barley on the lighter lands is, really good change of crop for the land. instead of growing oats year in and year out as I have often seen done. "Seeding down land for hay or pasture is one of the most difficult parts of

work on the farm, mostly on account of or a bull, and allow everyone the the very dry time we have in the of them for a very nominal charge months of July, August, September and months of July, August, September and sometimes even in October. The young plainty see that farmers, like the plants cannot stand the very great of people, will have to combine change that takes place in being shel- stand shoulder to shoulder and wor tered by a heavy crop, which when cut harmony instead of being broken ulays the plants open to a scorching sun. to all kinds of factions, and I was It is one of the big items of expense on a farm and when we have to sow for and if you think I am right, why two or three years before we get a catch it throws your rotation all out of improve. We cannot blame either the order. It is a subject that requires land or the climate; for I have yet to great study. I always find it a good rule to follow nature as closely as possible and I would like to ask has any will excuse me. I have refrained one tried to grow grape seed as soon as the grain is taken off, because all the seeds that ripen and drop before the first rains, come up and go on well.

For my part, I recommend that the land that is to be seeded down ought to be after green crop, so that when you have worked and cleaned the land well and killed all the wild grasses, the seeds sown have the best chance and

when only ploughed out of stubble Sow plenty of seeds and be sure the they are good. While I am on subject, I wish to ask this questic say no; not on a mixed farm where your cattle in the spring or fall recommend those who keep stock to a mixture of Italian rye grass, red er orehard grass and sow this with a little timothy, so that you have early grass for your lambs, and after you have taken your crop of hay have a good bite your milch cows or any other stock. those who go in for selling hay, grow flmothy, of course.

"Now I come to what I consider

of the most important subjects of m

ed farming—the growing of root lero Potatoes are always a staple crop, a when too cheap and plentiful for market are first class for fattening tle or producing milk, or for the maki of first class bacon. Till last year tatoes have been free from all but last year I was sorry to amount of damage done by a black beetle, or fly almost like the l black turnip fly, which eats all leaves. Then the tops went down died, and I give them more credit spoiling our crop than the dry weather Turnips cannot be recommended on count of the destruction caused by green fly or aphis, and Lam sorry to s that that useful vegetable, the cabb had the same enemy, but I trus will leave us soon and forever. roots I recommend are the carrot the mangold, as they are heavy co pers, and as yet free from all pests. every farm there ought to be a la quantity of roots grown. They are most useful kind of feed grown for ter and spring. Where a flock of sh are kept nothing equals them, and must tell you if you have any land the wants manuring, why, put on you sheep, feed them roots, and you soon see the result. What have better than a few carrots for your mi ing stock or vour horses? But w you will find roots the most useful "On mixed farms we expect to find a amongst your young stock and dry tle. You can feed them roots and straw and bring your cattle throug winter in good shape, and you will also make a large amount of good manure to improve your farm.

The most disheartening part of farm g comes after you have worked. I me almost night and day, to get cattle into shape for the market, grain and produce ready for the cons How many here have been di ers. appointed after working hard a who year to make something nice and good and, when taken to city or market.

be told by the middlemen or shopke There is no demand for it, worth nothing, but out of pity's and as you are a friend I will give v so much for it.' At the same time expecting to clear more for selling once than you get for growing, prepa ing, carrying and also selling it once 'The remedy for this complaint is for

the farmers to combine, and I am sur if they will look around they will se they have it in their power to do Look at the fine market hall, which a the present time is a white elephant our city authorities, its income bare paying for one man to attend to it. am sure the city would be only too g to rent it at a nominal rent. Now, the farmers would combine and r this place they would have every oppo tunity of placing everything they gre direct before the consumers, and on t point we might be able to turn to profit what has hitherto been a loss think you will agree with me that the oggos of one thing or which under present conditions, cann be helped, could by having a market your own be turned into a very nice n fit-I mean all kinds of small article which will not pay to take to town s arately, which could be easily sent under combination rules, for you all see that if one wagon could colle and take articles say from ten differen places instead of hitching up ten team there must be a considerable savin Our friends the fruit growers did try make a start of something of the and I am sorry to see they did no on with it: at any rate I consider subject we might all take into cons ation and discuss, and if it is considworth while, why let us combine once. "Before I finish I may perhaps be

owed to make a few general rem

you will all agree with me. A rops up. How are farmers to really good bred male animals of I have spoken before? We all that it will take more money than ordinary farmer has to spare. the enormous cost of carriage ing their goods, providing cold st they could do to help us to get in class male animals, and I am sure parts of the province, so that all farmers might have the use of think it would be a more profitable sensible plan than spending so money on one or two experim farms, as then everyone would have chance of improving his stock. sure there are plenty of farmers would undertake to keep a stud

advise you all to weigh this matter mence at once. I must ask forbearance from you all as think the farmers are expected first class writers, and if I have made the address as it ought to be

The chairman then salled upon Premier, Hon J. H. Purner, whe present for a few remarks. Mr. Turner said that the paper

Watson Clarke just read was very good one. As to the two grants of \$1000 to the Fruit Growers and \$250 the Dairymen, the Fruit Growers was the first in the field and it was felt that as much assistance should be given them as possible. During the last few years it has been proved that we ar oming to the front in fruit growing Mr. R. M. Palmer, the fruit inspector ficient work, he thought, had a goo deal to do with this. He did not want to apologize for the smallness of th grant to the Dairymen. Attention had een called, he understood, to the lac of interest taken, and whether the gov nt would, on the recommendation the association, increase their grant ne could not say; they would favorab consider it. He spoke of the advisably of forming a farmers' institute ake in hand the work of the vario associations. In Ontario, where fift members could get together at 25 ce each a year (he thought this might be creased here), the municipality con butes as much as the members have the government as much as the mu

> Information was given in in a very good and cheap form. thought it could easily be introdu Harmony between the two sociations could be arrived at in way. He should like an expression opinion on this subject. The ma session and if an application was man the fliding it would receive favoral consideration, as the revenue of the province had been increased and the ould afford to be liberal. He could promise, however. It was the intention of the government, he said, to brid forward sufficient public works to deve op the farming as well as the minim communities. Agricultural societies. considered, should act more conjoint and combine in the holding of the shows. Victoria and New Westminste should combine the grant and hold show alternately.

pality and provides lecturers app

ning to the various branches of fa

Mr. Ladner said Hon. Mr. Turner served great credit for coming to the meeting. He reminded the Prem'e that the Delta creamery produced but ter and cheese last year valued at \$15,000. The dairying industry, he though should be supported by the governm as well as the fruit growers. Mr. J. R. Anderson said that the

was a strong feeling throughout country in favor of amalgamation he shows. Secretary Hadwen said he was t that in the neighborhood of Surrey any one could drive in one afternoon to least three or four of the shows. spoke in favor of the institute schen

and of the advisability of having a ce tral show. Mr. Watson Clarke said that he con sidered that judges at a show should go around and show things. He did n believe in having horses races, etc., a show. It should be held only for

dustrial purposes. EDUCATION OF COWS.

An Interesting Paper on This Subject by Mr. King.

This was the title of Mr. A. A. King's We often hear from patrons of the creamery," said he, "that there is n profit in dairying-that it costs too much to produce a hundred of milk or a poun

of butter, or butter fat. Others again are satisfied because they are making money out of their herd. When we hear the different stories told by these conle patrons of the same creamer enjoying the some advantages, the on becoming tankrupt and the other rich we naturally want to find out the rea sons thereof. And on investigation w find one man well versed in his bu ness and the other ignorant, opposed new methods and theories, 'unwilling change to suit his old cow.' We find or herd of selected cows with a pedigre based on their milk and butter produc tion; we find the other herd made up cows, that have never been tested in way, but simply kept because they pen to be cows or heifer calves. orings me to the first great need in dairy line in this province and that the practical application of the Babe tester to the dairy herd.

"The market prices are beyond o ontrol, but we have control of our ow ost of production, and to this alone d ve look for profits. The herd, then, mes the whole foundation of the dair siness. Much, of course, depends ow we feed and care for our cows ut no amount of feed and care wil ake a cow whose capacity is only 12 ounds of butter a year a profitable w. Every dairyman should establis standard of his own, which is adapte his particular conditions, and ever that does not come up to that stand

should be sacrificed. "In calculating your standard of pro ableness you should take into considation the cost of feed, labor and in rest on the investment of the cow et us calculate a standard for an ex ple. We will suppose that it cost \$40 to feed a cow for a year; \$10 for labor and \$2.50 to pay interest. We bor and \$2.50 to pay interest. ow have about \$52 charged up against cow. Now, what have we to put of other side of the account? It is in to be seen that the 120 pound cow not in the race, as her butter would ave to sell for 40 cents a pound to make

profit. We will allow \$10 for skim milk and for manure, which will leave \$37 to paid for by the butter. Supposing we made as much butter in the win as in the summer and getting on an rage from the creamery 21 cents per nd, we would have to make about pounds to come out square. So you that there is no profit in a 175 cow, neither is there very much a 200 pounds cow.

Now, why do we keep such cows as We do not keep a servant long would only do enough to pay for poard, and why should we keep a The reason is that we do not know d do not take pains to find out which ws are profitable and which are not. leve that three quarters of the cows in this province are actually runheir owners in debt. There is for this in these days of the ters in these days when scimade it possible for the dairye complete control of his busi-No other business man would ne-

the opportunity of avoiding loss

nd is not as likely to dry out only ploughed out of stubble plenty of seeds and be sure the e good. While I am on this I wish to ask this question nothy alone the best to sow? o; not on a mixed farm where yo all kinds of stock. Timothy grow ne crop a year and is nothing f cattle in the spring or fall. mend those who keep stock to tr ture of Italian rye grass, red clo hard grass and sow this alor a little timothy, so that you will early grass for your sheep and and after you have taken crop of hay have a good hite fo milch cows or any other stock. To who go in for selling hay, why

fimothy, of course. w I come to what I conside most important subjects of mixrming—the growing of root erops es are always a staple crop, and too cheap and plentiful for the et are first class for fattening cat producing milk, or for the making class bacon. Till last year pohave been free from all pe st year I was sorry to see the t of damage done by a little beetle, or fly almost like the little turnip fly, which eats all the Then the tops went down and and I give them more credit for

ng our crop than the dry weather of the destruction caused by fly or aphis, and Lam sorry to say that useful vegetable, the cabbage the same enemy, but I trust they leave us soon and forever. Th I recommend are the carret and and as yet free from all pests. On farm there ought to be a large ty of roots grown. They are the seful kind of feed grown for wind spring. Where a flock of she ept nothing equals them, and ell you if you have any land that manuring, why, put on your feed them roots, and you wil What have you than a few carrots for your milkock or your horses? But when

rill find roots the most useful your young stock and dry car You can feed them roots and and bring your cattle through in good shape, and you will also a large amount of good manure rove your farm. most disheartening part of farmnes after you have worked, I may lmost night and day, to get your into shape for the market, your and produce ready for the consum-How many here have been dis nted after working hard a whole

to make something nice and good d by the middlemen or shopkeep-There is no demand for it, it is nothing, but out of pity's sake you are a friend I will give you ach for it.' At the same time he ecting to clear more for selling i than you get for growing, prepararrying and also selling it once remedy for this complaint is for rmers to combine, and I am sure will look around they will see have it in their power to do so at the fine market hall, which at ent time is a white elephant to y authorities, its income barely for one man to attend to it. re the city would be only too gla it at a nominal rent.

rmers would combine and rent ace they would have every opporf placing everything they grow before the consumers, and on this we might be able to turn to a what has hitherto been a loss, I you will agree with me that the under present conditions, cannot could by having a market of own be turned into a very nice promean all kinds of small articles. will not pay to take to town sepwhich could be easily sent in combination rules. for you can that if one wagon could collect ike articles say from ten different instead of hitching up ten teams must be a considerable saving iends the fruit growers did try to start of something of the kind, am sorry to see they did not go th it; at any rate I consider it a ct we might all take into consider nd discuss, and if it is considered while, why let us combine at efore I finish I may perhaps be alto make a few general remarks, suggestion upon which I think

rill all agree with me. A question How are farmers to get the good bred male animals of which spoken before? We all know t will take more money than the ary farmer has to spare. Look at ormous cost of carriage alone. in looking over what the Dominliament are doing away. help the eastern farmers that idizing fast steamers for export heir goods, providing cold storage en starting them stores in Eng for the sale of their goods, think it would be as little as could do to help us to get in firs male animals, and I am sure that w thousand dollars expended and in placing them in different of the province, so that all the ers might have the use of them, d be money very well expended. I it would be a more profitable and plan than spending so much on one or two experimental as then everyone would have a of improving his stock. I am there are plenty of farmers who undertake to keep a stud horse bull, and allow everyone the use hem for a very nominal charge. am sure, also, that everyone can see that farmers, like the res ople, will have to combine and shoulder to shoulder and work in ly instead of being broken up in ll kinds of factions, and I would se you all to weigh this matter over you think I am right, why o ce at once. I must ask a little carance from you all as I the farmers are expected to be class writers, and if I have not the address as it ought to excuse me. I have refrained fr g figures as I think any ordi can make a farm pay large. Por myself, I am cont esa small profit from th

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We often hear from patrons of the produce a hundred of milk or a pound matter whether the sun shines or not. butter, or butter fat. Others again joying the some advantages, the one ns thereof. And on investigation we d one man well versed in his busiss and the other ignorant, opposed to methods and theories, 'unwilling to ige to suit his old cow.' We find one of selected cows with a pedigree ed on their milk and butter producwe find the other herd made up of that have never been tested in any but simply kept because they hapto be cows or heifer calves. This igs me to the first great need in the ry line in this province and that is practical application of the Babcock

ster to the dairy herd. 'The market prices are beyond our ntrol, but we have control of our own st of production, and to this alone do look for profits. The herd, then, be es the whole foundation of the dairy ness. Much, of course, depends on we feed and care for our cows; no amount of feed and care will · a cow whose capacity is only 120

of butter a year a profitable Every dairyman should establish ndard of his own, which is adapted at does not come up to that standould be sacrificed.

eness you should take into considn the cost of feed, labor and inon the investment of the cow. We will suppose that it costs ey, and the sooner they were fed for the feed a cow for a year; \$10 for butcher the better. and \$2.50 to pay interest. We side of the account? It is be seen that the 120 pound cow

will allow \$10 for skim milk and for by the butter. Supposing made as much butter in the winthe summer and getting on an e from the creamery 21 cents per we would have to make about ounds to come out square. So you hat there is no profit in a 175 s cow, neither is there very much

200 pounds cow. w, why do we keep such cows as We do not keep a servant long would only do enough to pay for sard, and why should we keep a the reason is that we do not know not take pains to find out which are not. that three quarters of the cows should be milked by clean hands, in clean, comfortable and well ventilated this province are actually runeir owners in debt. There is se for this in these days of the testers—in these days when scimade it possible for the dairymade it possible for the dairymade it possible for the dairymade complete control of his busiother business man would neopportunity of avoiding loss

possible. Cows should also have shelter from flies and other pests. Cows should be milked by clean hands, in clean, comfortable and well ventilated stables. They should have pure waver and plenty of it. As it costs more to keep cows in winter than summer of torts should be made to produce more butter in the winter season, as prices are better then.

A paper on winter feeding by Guy MCL. Richards of the Pacific Coast Daryman was read. It follows:

Winter feeding is a subject which should interest all dairymen, for upon it depends your success in winter dairyfitable feeding of dairy cows. These The reason is that we do not know not take pains to find out which this province are actually runuse for this in these days of the ck testers—in these days when sci-made, it possible for the dairy-

can be secured as easily as this, "In the estimate that we have made we find that it requires 176 pounds with the skim milk and manure to pay for the feed, labor and interets; this being the case we must weed out all cows that only make that or under if we wish

to make a success of our business. "Perhaps the surest way of finding out the value of the individual cows in your herd is to keep an accurate account of the weight of each cow's milk during the milking season and also to make a test of an average sample of this milk about once a month in winter and twice a month during the summer season. This method is called the composite test. The first step in the composite test of cows is an accurate account of every day's milk of each cow. This can be very costly accomplished by providing each milker with a spring scale and tally board, so that when he finishes milking he simply has to hang the pail on the spring balance and mark the weight under that particular cow's name on the 'ally board. The next step is the taking of the sample. To do this you get your tinsmith to make you a little cup one inch in diameter and about two inches deep. This will hold about one ounce and is sufficient; pour the milk from one pail to another once or twice and then take the little ounce cup full and put it in the jar marked with that cow's name, shake gently to mix the milk, and place the jar back in its proper place. To preserve the samples sweet for any length of time put in the jar about as much bichromate of potash as you could hold on a ten cent piece. This wil also vent the cream from becoming hard or adhering to the sides of the par. When you desire to test, at the end of a week, or two weeks, place the jar in a pail of warm water to soften the cream, then shake with a rotary motion until the

of the milk; take out your sample and "A simpler form is, instead of continuing the test throughout the entire season, test an average sample of one week's milk every two months throughcreamery produced but out, the milking season. This is not so accurate as the first, but will enable you fore the minister of agriculture, as recito get an approximate value of your cow.
"We have now tested the cow and found out the amount of butter fat and milk given during the season. Next we must find out how much butter this re-presents. The simplest way to do this is to add one tenth to every per cent. of butter fat; for example—our cow gave an average test of 4.3 per cent of

cream is thoroughly mixed with the rest

butter fat; by adding on one-tenth to three or four of the shows. He every per cent, we get 4.7 pounds of favor of the institute scheme butter to every 100 pounds of milk given by the cow during the season; by 4.7 we get the amount of butter which we could make from that cow with proper care, and with the number of pounds of butter you get the profit that the cow is making for you, or if she is to be kept on at a loss, the amount of that loss. "I hear some one of my farmer friends

is just as good in practice as in theory, and it is the only practical method of determining the value of the individual very careful work on your part, but nothing good is lightly won' in this world; and in this case you will have the satisfaction of knowing that you amery," said he, "that there is no have established a herd that is every fit in dairying—that it costs too much day putting dollars in your pocket, no

"But returning to our subject, supposing that our cow gives on an average e satisfied because they are making one pound of butter per day for 300 one pound of putter per day for 500 days; that cow's milk would be worth par the different stories told by these \$61, and would give you a clear profit ple, patrons of the same creamery, of \$24. But don't be contented with this coming tankrupt and the other rich, has done another can do, and perhaps a naturally want to find out the rea- little better. Let us try to excel in whatever line we are working."

Mr. A. C. Wells moved a vote of thanks to Mr. King for his paper and to Dr. Babcock for his most accurate

Mr. J. R. Anderson said that science was now, he considered, a great aid to farming; farmers could not afford to do without it. An adjournment was then taken until 7:30 yesterday evening.

CARE OF COWS.

Paper on Babcock Tester and Care of Cows by Mr. Collins.

The association resumed its sittings at 7:30 last evening with Mr. W. H. Ladner in the chair. Mr. J. T. Collins, of Salt Spring Island, read an interesting paper, his subject being "The Babcock Tester and the care of dairying cows." The paper contained many valuable hints to dairymen. Mr. Collins maintained that a good cow will particular conditions, and every do her best when well fed, but no amount of feeding will improve the milk of a poor cow. To make dairying procalculating your standard of pro- fitable, the first essential therefore, was good cows, which cost no more to feed than it did to feed poor ones. Dairymen should weed out poor cows, for they calculate a standard for an ex- were simply the throwing away of mon-

A safe investment for everyone keep ve about \$52 charged up against ing as few as three or four cows is a Now, what have we to put on small Babcock tester, which can be putchased for \$5 or \$6, and a small spring balance costing not more than \$1 or \$2. the race, as her butter would With these simple implements everyone sell for 40 cents a pound to make can tell what each cow is doing and whether she is paying for her keep.

Mr. Collins showed that to get the manure, which will leave \$37 to most out of a cow she must be cleau milked, for what is known as "strip lings" is much richer in butter fat than the first milking. In these days of competition dairymen must study how to get the best results at the least possible cost. Simple rules should be followed. such as giving nourishing food and in the proper quantities. Food and water should not be given below a tempera-ture of 55 or 50 degrees. Cows should not be excited by dogs driving them from the pasture or in any other way. Milkers should be changed as seldom as

cessaries to good dairying.

THE TARIFF. Discussion Brought About by a Letter

From Hon. Mr. Fisher. The association then discussed the importation of adulterated butters and

views of the British Columbia farmers would receive but little consideration at The farmers had protested against the keeping it in a healthy working condiremoval of quarantine regulations, but tion. these regulations were abrogated. Tariff reduction was a serious matter to simply swamped by American products. Mr. Hadwen believed that if the armers were going in for dairying, cheap foods for their cows was a desideratum. He believed that in this direction a tariff revision will do no harm.

Mr. E. Hutcherson, of Ladner's, believed that the question should be considered from a dairyman's point of view In this respect he believed that to secure cows to better advant-Otherwise the removal of the quarantime would be injurious to the province. Mr. Hutcherson said that at the sitting of the commission in the East, the farmers wanted to be pro-tected in certain lines, but, said Mr. Hutcheson, "Every man there wanted own special industry protected and everyone else's to be free from protec-He believed that the views of the farmers should be placed plainly beprocity with the United States would

ruin British Columbia farmers." President Ladner went back to the old free port times, when Victoria was a slaughter market for American products. He did not wish to see a recurrence of this condition of things.

Mr. Deans, of Cedar Hill, also gave reminiscences of free port days, and showed that the farmers in those days could not compete with their American brethren; He thought the farmers should be satisfied as they are if they could get the duties on agricultural im-

serious matter for the farmers. He saying that it is all right in theory, but last summer at 151 cents. He believed to milk, the more food you can get her not practical-but I tell my friend that it all industries while they were "infants" should be protected. The farmers wanted their coal oil and agricultural implements duty free, but they should look at cows in your herd. Of course it means the matter from a general standpoint station, during an experimental test, and not seek for any changes if they on the whole were going to injure the farming interests of the province. Mr. be appointed to draw up a memorial

in Canada. this resolution. It was carried and the consumption of food was the quantities

GOVERNMENT GRANTS.

Difference in Amounts Voted to Dairy men and Fruitgrowers. Mr. Hutcherson referred to Mr. Lad-

ner's comparison between the government grants to the fruit growers' and the dairymen's associations. He explained that considerable expense was entailed pare with the above-named foods. in establishing the fruit exchange in the Northwest, and \$7,000 capital was brought into the province by reason of sales of fruit outside of the province. He believed that no distinctions should have also been printed in all dairy sist the other.

Mr. T. G. Earl, Lytton, also pointed out that mbarkets for fruits were also established in Kootenay. One associaion should not endeavor to cry down, but to assist the other.

Mr. Ladner pointed out that while Mr. Hutcherson maintained that the fruitgrowers brought \$7,000 foreign capital into the province, the Delta creamery kept \$15,000 from going out of the province for butter. At least six other creameries had done the same thing. Notwithstanding the fact that the fruitgrowers had established markets outside the province, barrels of apples with a wire gauze over each of them in order to keep hands out of them were still to be seen in stores. Were these apples pro-

duced in the province? Mr. Kipp, of Chilliwack, dwelt on the importance of manufacturing cheese in the province. He believed that matter should receive more consideration from Mr. J. R. Anderson then read a paper

carefully prepared by Mr. Page, of Matsqui on "Winter Dairying." Mr. Hutcherson thought it advisable for the association to assist in the formation of co-operative creameries. He be-lieved that a committee should be appointed to go into each district to give nformation regarding creameries and agitate the organization of more creamery associations.

Mr. Wells believed that joint stock creameries often worked more satisfactorily than those established under the co-operative system. The meeting adjourned until Saturday at 2 o'clock in order to allow the direc-

tors to outline a plan of work for the

coming year.

and securing a profit, especially when it from feeding, cleanliness and other nc- ing, and as I consider winter to be the most profitable season of the year for dairying, not only because our dairy products command the best price, but because we must, to make it profitable, properly feed and care for our cows at the season when they most demand it, this subject should have the careful consideration of all. In selecting our feeds for winter use, we should do so with for winter use, we should do so oleomargarine. The consensus of opin- the view of supporting the cow's body, ion was that stringent measures should supplying it with the necessary energy be taken to prohibit such importations. and warmth which is required to en-The question of tariff reduction was able her to fully perform the functions up in compliance with a letter re- of milk production, at the same time not ceived from Hon, Mr. Fisher, the min- allowing an over-accumulation of flesh. of the farmers on this important question. Mr. Fisher in his letter promised is not as a rule a profitable milk proto refer any recommendations received ducer, it therefore becomes necessary to the tariff commission. for the feeder to have a general knowl-Mr. Anderson, of the provincial age edge of the chemical constituents of ricultural department, believed that the food, and the proper proportions in which these foods should be fed with a view to producing the most milk and at the hands of the government at Ottawa. the same time supporting the body and

> We have in feeding what is called a balanced ration, that is, a ration chemithe farmers of this province. If reci-procity were established he was sure British Columbia markets would be The American feeding standard for a thousand pound dairy cow is 24.5 pounds of organic matter daily, containing 2.2 pounds of digestible protein, 12.16 pounds carbohydrates and .7 pounds of fat, this giving us a nutritive ratio of 1 to 6.9, that is, one pound of nitrogenous matter to 6.9 pounds of carbonaceous material

It has been discovered that the above ration is required for the average dairy the removal of the quarantine would cow, but this is not a cast iron rule and fed should go into winter quarters assist the dairymen, as they would be that can be set down and carried out giving a full flow of milk, while cows without variation, for all cows are not evenly constituted, some requiring more the carbohydrates, which are the body supports and form the heat producers, while others require an increased amount of protein (nitrogenous) which is a blood and tissue former, hence contributes to the formation of It, therefore, becomes necessar; milk for the dairyman to study the individual characteristics and needs of his cows, and should he find that some are producing large quantities of milk but at the same time losing flesh, becoming thin and weak, he should in this case feed an increased amount of carbohydrates without decreasing the amount of protein. Again, on the other hand, f he finds cows decreasing in milk supply and increasing in flesh he should essen the carbohydrates and increase the protein. Thus it will be seen that dairyman in order to be successful, should not only be a student of feeds and feeding stuffs but he must be a close observer and watch the individual characteristics of each animal.

plements reduced.

Mr. C. R. E. King, of Victoria, also considered a reduction of the tariff a the amount of food she can daily consume at a profit, and right here let me pointed out that creamery butter from say that a cow is nothing more nor less Washington could be sold in Victoria than a machine for converting food into consume to an advantage the more profitable she will be, for instance the great Holstein cow Rosa Bonheur, 11,-227, owned by the Michigan Experiment consumed daily and profitably too, 114 pounds of silage, 12 pounds of cornmeal, 9 pounds of oatmeal, 3 pounds of King moved that a committee of three bran, 9 pounds of oil meal, and 27 pounds of roots. Thus it will be seen to the minister of agriculture on this tar- that she has great powers of digestion iff question along the lines that no and assimilation for, weighing 1750 changes be made in the tariff that would pounds, she consumed daily over 30 injure the dairying and farming interests | pounds of organic matter (dry matter) to each 1000 pounds live weight. An-Mr. A. A. King, of Ladner, seconded other thing that made possible this large

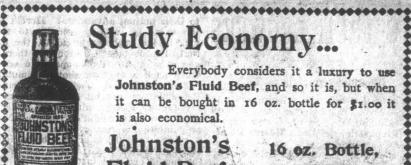
president named as the committee of succulent food consumed which is Messrs C. R. E. King, R. M. Wells and not only more digestible in itself but aids greatly to the digestibility of the more concentrated foods fed with it. I doubt very much if this cow could have held out during the experiment had dry hay been used in place of the silage and roots. Succulent foods such as silage and roots are very necessary for successful winter dairying, for during the season there is no material green feed and cows kept in confinement must have something to keep their systems in tone and nothing to my knowledge can com-

In conclusion, let me say, supply yourselves with a table of the chemical analysis of feeds. These tables are to be found in most of our agricultural bulletins on the subject of feeding and be made, and one association should as pers. Study these tables and use them as a guide in formulating your ration. Provide your cows with good warm winter quarters, warm stabling is inlispensable for successful winter dairying, keep your cows clean and com-fortable, don't be afraid of using the brush and comb, you will be well paid for these little extra attentions both in the saving of food and in the increased flow of milk. Treat your cows as you would like to be treated were you in their place. Use the milk stool to sit on and not to abuse the cow with should she happen to brush her tail across your face, or in some other way ruffle your temper. Remember when you abuse your cows they will always pay you back with a decreased flow of milk or lower per cent. of butter fut, Kind treatment and palatable food pleases the cow and appeals to her sympathy, which she will abundantly demonstrate in her actions towards her keeper and an increased productiveness.

WINTER DAIRYING.

Paper Read by Mr. H. F. Page at the Dairymen's Meeting.

At the meeting of the Dairymen's Association on Thursday the following paper on "Winter Dairying," by Mr. H. F. Page, of Matsqui, was read: Dairying at the present time is more a live question than ever it has been in the history of the province, and I ven-ture to say offers better inducements than any other branch of farming, while some who lately have gone into dairying have not met with the success they anticipated, have, or are giving up, in disgust. While I will not venture to cover the grounds of failure in these cases. I will say that every man



word comfort deserves much more con-

sideration than it generally receives.

Unless cows are comfortable in every

sense of the word they will not do their

best, no difference what breed they may

August, get the benefits of the after-

math, and escape the bet dog days, and if put in the barn at nights during

the cold rains and fed some succulent

food, of which corn is no doubt the best, where it can be grown success-

fully, although second crop clover or

oats and pease sown late for this pur-

pose do very well. Cows so attended

and fed should go into winter quarters

calving in April and May would be

about dry and would be dead heads for

Where ensilage has been prepared

cows should receive from 40 to 60 lbs.

per day; this with 15 lbs of early cut

clover hay, and 6 to 8 lbs. of ground

grain, should keep a cow up to the full flow of milk. This should be fed in two

feeds, and cows not disturbed more

than is necessary, very little exercise being required by cows giving a good

guarantee comfort, such as warm

stables, plenty of light, and pure air, I

have always found that cows calving in

the fall, and well fed and kept during

the winter, will increase their flow of

milk with the fresh grasses of the

Quoting from John Gould, the we'l

known writer on dairy subjects, he

states that his herd of cows which had calved in the autumn of 1895 were the

best milking herd up to July 10th, last

year, at the creamery where he delivered his milk. A writer in the Count-

try Gentleman also states that his ten

lbs. of milk during the year, while ten

Further, cows calving during the fall

allow the milking to be done when there

is not the rush of work, allowing more

time to attend to cows and calves, and

the calves, when weaned, go to grass,

and get a good growth before going into

winter quarters. The work of the farm

Probably the greatest benefit is the

than it was in July last, also the pro-

duct is much more easily handled dur-

ing the cool winter months, whether it

In conclusion I would say, study your

consider the means used by those who

so far as practical for you to do so. I

will again say that comfort with regu-

larity of attention, is essential to suc

cess in dairying be it summer or win-

PAST YOUR PRIME.

Perhaps not in years, but in energy

Your health is not good, yet you hard-

ly know what is the matter with you.

Your business, too, is on the decline.

People miss the old elastic spirit you

showed in former years. The secret of

out and your blood is bad. Set both

right by the use of Chase's Kidney-

Liver Pills. One box will cure you of

AILMENTS PECULIAR TO WOM-

SEVERE KIDNEY DISEASES.

Thousands of sufferers have publicly

ise the best. One pill a dose, one cent

For Sale by all dealers, or by the

manufacturers, Edmanson, Bates & Co.,

Use Chase's Linseed and Turpentine

Persons who are troubled with indi-

gestion will be interested in the experi-

ence of William H. Penn, chief clerk

in the railway mail service at Des Moines, Iowa, who writes: "It gives

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diar-

rhoea Remedy. For two years I have

in the stomach and bowels. One or two

Langley & Henderson Bros. wholesale

of Calry. Purest and Best

agents Victoria and Vancouver.

for all throat and Lung troubles. Large

bottle, small dose, small price, 25.

testified to the efficacy of Chase's Kid-

DYSPEPSIA

CATARRH

EN.

SCROFULA

SCIATICA

ENERVATION

POOR BLOOD

INDIGESTION

LIVER COMPLAINT

LOSS OF APPETITE

a dose :25 cents a box.

HEADACHE

RHEUMATISM

all this is that your constitution is worn

been successful and adopt them

generally is more satisfactory.

be milk, cream, or butter.

lbs. for the same period.

cows calving in April gave 43,082

five or six months.

lately calved.

Cows coming in fresh, the last of

be, nor the feed they consume,

Study Economy...

Everybody considers it a luxury to use Johnston's Fluid Beef, and so it is, but when it can be bought in 16 oz. bottle for \$1.00 it is also economical.

Johnston's Fluid Beef

16 oz. Bottle. \$1.00

feeds can be fed as a soiling crop or HEART FAILURE. converted into easilage, as the case may be. We have a mild climate, which does not require such expensive buildings to keep the cows comfortable, GREAT DANGER INVOLVED IN WEAK which is one of the environments essen HEART ACTION. tial to success in dairying. I think the

> The Trouble Can be Cured, and Mr. D.A. Bullock, of Georgeville, Points Ou the Road to Renewed Health,

From the Magog Que., News.

Mr. D. A. Bullock, boatbuilder, of Georgeville, is well and favorably known to all the residents of that village. He has passed through a very trying illness, from which his friends feared he could not recover, but he is more happily enjoying good health. To a correspondent of the Magog News Mr. Bullock recently gave the particulars of his illness and cure, saying that he would be very glad if his experience would prove helpful in enabling some one else to regain health. He says:-There is no doubt in my mind that Dr. William's Pink Pills brought me from the horrors of death to the glad cheerful world. Some years ago, owing to overwork and trouble, I was reduced to a weak state of health, wherein the heart failed to do its work properly, and not unnaturally the stomach became inactive. I had visits from three doctors, but without beneficial results. flow of milk. Where the surroundings The medicine given by one of them caused a nervous shock that prostrated me for several weeks. The last one who treated me gave me a preparation of strychnine which upset my kidneys to such an extent that I was confined to the house, and daily growing weaker. spring, in many cases equal to the cows I had to keep stimulants constantly at my side to keep the heart at work, and even with this artificial aid its action was very faint. Then I began to try advertised medicines, but still without any good results. I lost strength, flesh and hope: I was advised to try Dr. William's Pink Pills and that reminded me that I had a box of them at my place of business, which had been lying there for more than a year. Without very much confidence in them I decided to give the pills a trial. The result I must confess was almost magical. I had not taken the Pink Pills long when I was able to rest in my chair and take good refreshing sleep, something I had not taken for months before. From that day with the use of the Pink Pills continued to gain in strength and am to-day a strong and healthy man. I be-lieve that even Pink Pills should be asis thus more evenly distributed, and help can be continually kept, which sisted in their good work on the system, and that assistance is exercise, and this exercise I took from the time I began increased price of products which in the writer's case is 50 per cent more now to regain my strength. I have now every faith in this medicine, and believe that if those who are sick will use it, health will be the reward

Dr. William's Pink Pills strike at the root of the disease, driving it from the system and restoring the patient to business, by reading one or more of the health and strength. In cases of parbest papers bearing on the subjects, alysis, spinal troubles, locomotor ataxscrofulous troubles, etc., these pills are superior to all other treatment. They are also a specific for the troubles which make the lives of so many women a burden, and speedily restore the ich glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. Men broken down by overwork, worry or excesses, will find in Pink Pills a certain cure. Sold by all dealers, or sent by mail postpaid, at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N.Y. Beware of imitations and substi-

utes alleged to be "just as good." BYE-ELECTIONS.

Nominations in the Ontario Constitu-

encies Yesterday. Toronto, Jan. 28.-Nominations for the bye-elections were made to-day as follows: South Brant, I. Henry, Conservative; C. B. Heyd, Liberal. North Ontario, Angus McLeod, Conservative: Duncan Graham, Reform Patron. East Simcoe, W. H. Bennett, Conservative; H. H. Cook, Liberal.

A Cure for Lame Back, "My daughter, when recovering from an attack of fever, was a great sufferer from pain in the back and hips," writes Louden Grover of Sardis, Ky. "After using quite a number of remedies without any benefit she tried one bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and it has given entire relief." Chamberlain's Pain Balm is also a certain cure for rheumatism. Sold by all druggists. Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale ney-Liver Pills. They are the best, so agents Victoria and Vancouver.

CHINA'S PLANS.

For the Reconstruction and Replacement of Her Navy,

Washington, D.C., Jan. 29.-An outline of the plans of the Chinese government in the direction of the reconstruction and replacement of the navy destroyed and captured by the Japanese during the late war, reached the navy department through the report of Commander F. M. Barber, (retired) who me pleaure to testify to the merits of was invited to address the Chinese Tsung Liamen or Imperial Council, 'ast fall, upon the feasibility of securing suffered from indigestion, and am subject to frequent severe attacks of pain ships in the United States. He was informed that China proposed to reconstruct her navy, and become a first doses of this remedy never fails to give perfect relief. Sold by all druggists. class naval power in ten years. The bay of Kia Chow, on the south side of Shang Tung promontory, is to be thoroughly dredged and fixed for a great navy depot, and the arsenal at Foo Chow is to be reorganized and enlarged inder French engineers so as to he anable of constructing modern vessels of war of all types.

If you are tired taking the large, old-fashioned, griping pills, try Carter's Little Liver Pills and take some comfort. A man can't stand everything. One pill a dose. Try them.

(Continued from page 8.)

that it will ensure the delivery of fruit in good condition, the saving of time tear and wear on horse and wagen. 3. Preparation of Land Before Planting-When drainage is necessary, a plan should be drawn out of the drains, so that if in after years one should be required to be lifted for renewal, of other cause, no damage or as liftle as possible would result to permanent trees. After drainage, the land should be plowed and subsoiled to the depth

of at least 18 inches.

4. Variety of Fruit Suitable for Local Market-Here we are brought face 19 face with the undoubted fact that uo man, however varied his experience in other parts of the Dominion or elsewhere, coming into this province can rely upon his past experience to guide him with certainty in selecting the most suitable varieties of fruit trees, and consequently the most profitable. Now, however, thanks to the government, an experimental farm has been established for the express purpose of gaining definite information on this very This society also is doing good work in this manner, collecting as it does information from every source, and by those members who, in their journeys through the province, are year by year finding out the most profitable varieties to plant, so that from these two sources the most reliable information to secura success can be obtained. I may add that these gentlemen, whose duty it is to impart this knowledge, will at all times be pleased, even consider it their privilege, to do all in their power to ail intending growers in their selection of trees. Another important matter in this connection is the proportion of the different varieties of fruit that should be planted for a local market. In my experience, the proportion of apple as

against pear trees would be 3 to 1. The proportion of plum to cherry trees would be 11/2 to 1. Let me try to bring out my point more clearly. Take an orchard for family use; a family is a small community, and a community is a large family. In such an orchard the following trees would appear: Apples, 12; pears, 4; plums, 6; cherries, 4.

With regard to the planting of small fruits, a safe basis to go upon would be: Strawberries, 1 running yard or 3 plant, yield 1 lb.; raspberries, 1 stool cr 5 canes, yield 2½ lbs.; gooseberries, 1 bush, yield 10 lbs.; currents, 1 bush yield 10 lbs. With good and careful treatment these quantities can be largely increased; but it is better in trying to give advice to give it on the safe side. Trees from one to two years old are the

hest to plant. Now that we are past the experimental stage of varieties most suitable to be grown in the province, it rests with the nurserymen to supply fruit growers with the varieties they ask for true to name, otherwise much loss of time, labor and money will be the result to the grower. and even perhaps the entire frustration of all his plans, and eventually in a measure, bring discredit on the province as a fruit growing community.

I can see no reason why nurserymen should not be as careful as the seedsmen, who in my experience rarely make a mistake, although dealing in almost endless variety of seeds. If the socie y could by any means impress on them the great and important necessity of only sending out that which is true to name, a lasting benefit would be done to

the purchaser and the province. 5 Treatment for the First Few Years -To do justice to a young orchard one must be careful to keep the land we'. pulverized so as to prevent over evaportaion, and it is good to mulch until such time as the roots have got a good and

firm hold. Indicious pruning is a very necessary that of spraying, to keep in check and if possible eradicate fungus growths and insect pests, so injurious to the healthy development of tree and fruit. From your annual report any one can now have full particulars as to the right sprays and the proper time to apply them, and by careful and intelligently following the instructions given will attain the desired results.

Membership-In bringing these hints to A. C. Wells: "That in the opinion of those who have not as yet joined this, appropriations of the British Columbia or any local fruit growers' association. The advantages to be gained by doing leties be made more strictly in accord so are obvious. The discussions which ance with the membership and general take place at the meetings will enable be most serviceable in your work, or if you have not yet started in this our honorable calling, it will assist you to decide where and how to go about it. To the practical man, having the experience, and not a member of one or other of our societies, I say to him join of the British Columbia fruit growers. at once. It is your bounden duty lend a helping hand to make fruit growing one of the successful and profitable industries of this province.

J. R. Anderson moved that a vote of thanks be given to Mr. Campbell for his paper, which he said was a very able ind interesting one. Carried.

were read and adopted. Macgowan, wrote saying that he was unable to be present. He reported a balance of \$307.66 in the bank, Mr. E. Jacobs and Mr. E. Hutcherson were appointed as auditors to look into the books for the past year and report.

Mr. G. H. Hadwen then read a paper on co-operative organization among British Columbia farmers:

CO-OPERATIVE FARMING.

Suggestions for the Cooperative Organization of B. C. Farmers.

One of the questions we must ask ourselves as farmers is the one, in what manner can we improve our condition and our general prosperity? This leads to the consideration of our opportunities, and whether we make the best of them; our methods of working, whether the could be improved; and the sale of our wonderful pears, plums ety being the offspring. The best manner possible. Let us con the best results can be off- bec and the Maritime Provinces shout the praise of our wonderful apples, two and a contract of the praise of our wonderful apples, two and a contract of the praise of our wonderful apples. may be successful with cattle. while another may be a better gardener

and subsequently the co-operative action which such a meeting should stimulate. Columbia are not on a by any means satisfactory footing, nine-tenths of them exist merely as exhibition societies. Now an exhibition is very good in stimulating spirit of rivalry to produce better fruit and better stock, and also in educating the public eye and taste, but there the matter ends, and to my mind the holding of an exhibition is by no means the whole duty of an agricultural society. These are matters which I think our agricultural societies should take up. The holding of meetings for the purpose of discussing matters pertaining to methods of cultivation, varieties of grass, fruit and stock, ditching, clear-

ing, etc.
Without entering into party politics, they could take up public questions affecting the interests of its members, also questions of freight rates, the improve-

ment of public highways. If a creamery or a fruit cannery is to be started in the district, the agricultural society is the proper body to investigate the advisability of starting the same and to assist the organization of the same. The organization of farmers in Ontario and the other provinces is much better than our own, and a little examination into their methods will no: be out of place. As some of you may the grange system existed in Ontario some years ago, which was rather more of a political organization of farmers. This has to a large extent been superceded by the Farmers' Institute system, which I will now proceed to describe. Fifty signatures with membership fee of 25 cents will entitle the signers to an institute. The assistance given by the Ontario government consists of a grant of \$25, prothat the municipality grants the hebiv institute a like amount. The provincial government send two delegates for two days to their meeting, paying all expenses connected with the delegation. In addition to this the services of a superintendent are engaged whose entire duty is to organize the institute meetings, distributing the delegates. etc. All the members receive all the reports published by the department. These institutes, of course, have to comply with the regulations of the depart-

The province of Manitoba has instituted a system on the same lines, with the following variations: The number of members required is only 25, with a subscription of 50 cents. I would like to hear from the members present whother they would recommend the inauguration of a similar system here, when we consider that in Ontario in 1885 the first twelve meetings were held, in 1895 303 meetings were held; in 1896 there were 666, with a total attendance of 102,461. Steps must be taken in regard to the agricultural association appropriations at the present time, whereas the grant remains the same, the individual grants are being continually reduced by reason of new societies being formed, and unfortunately some these subdivisions are caused by local petty jealousies, converting what should be one good exhibition into two different

A discussion followed the reading of this paper on the same matter discussed this afternoon-the great number of small agricultural shows.

Mr. Thomas Cunningham, of Mission, was sorry he was unable to get here in time to hear the discussion during the ternoon. He thought it would be good idea to have but one large show, or say two, one on the island and one on the mainland, and do away with all the small ones. This state of things was chronic in British Columbia. In New Westminster district there were twelve municipalities with a population to suppart of an orchardist's work, as is also port one. He considered that another show was necessary in the district to the east of the Cascade mountains.

Mr. Henry differed, he thought that the small exhibitions were of much good to the farmers as they brought the farmers together. The farmers took great interest in them and looked forward to

The discussion was finally brought to 6. Fruit Growers' Associations and by Mr. Hutcherson and seconded by Mr. a close, let me address a few words to the Fruit Growers' Association the government in aid of agricultural socrevenue of the societies and that moreyou to obtain information from parties over societies be required to perform of more or less experience, which will certain educational conditions to be decided by the legislature. This was carried.

The president's address was then ad-

Mr. E. Hutcherson reported on the In presenting his report he said that at the summer meeting a committee had been appointed to take charge of an exhibit for the Spokane fruit fair; no appropriation, however, was made for the work or any arrangements made for a meeting of the committee. "The reason for this unbusinesslike affair," said The minutes of the previous meeting of Mr. Hutcherson, "can be better explainthe association having now arrived, they ed by those who took part in the meeting than myself. I may here say that I be-The secretary of the association, Mr. lieve you fully understand that the time is past when you can find men who will give their time and expend their money n going around gathering and paying for exhibits out of their own pockets. The consequence was that the fruit exhibit made at Spokane, with the exception of a few apples from Duncan, Nanaimo and Spence's Bridge, was from the orchard of Thomas G. Lytton. To that gentleman belongs the credit for the excellent display of apples made at Spokane." Mr. Hutcherson went on to speak of the highly complimentary remarks made by the people and press of Spokane on the B. C. fruit exhibit and asked: "Would it not be well for you to fruit may be put up well and placed in not afford to be making special terms tion and look past the present to the great possibilities of this fruit province the praise of our wonderful apples, pears, plums, cherries and prines? Simply because you as an association are not doing your duty. You could well take a lesson from the mining interests of this although the apples, two, and a committee was appointed at and fairly regarding the C.P.R. the forcibly upon our mind, that in the vears the last quarterly meeting of this association are not doing your duty. You could well take a going into the subject it was seen that

Intosh Red R. I. Greening, Baldwia, Ben Davis and Wealthy apples were conceded the most perfect plate in the

Mr. Hutcherson in his report also spoke of the kindness and fair treatment received from the directors of the Spohane fair and briefly touched on the exhibition of minerals there from this pro-

Hutcherson as to the kind treatment received at the Spokane fair. Mi. Hutcherson then moved a vote of thanks to the directors of the Spokane fair for the handsome treatment received

at their hands. Carried. A vote of thanks was then moved by Mr. Palmer to Mr. J. R. Anderson for his services in connection with the sendof the exhibit to Spokane. Carried. Mr. Earl also received a vote of thanks, Mr. Hutcherson moving it, as he considered that the cup was won by the fruit exhibited by Mr. Earl.

On the motion of Mr. Hutcherson a committee was formed to nominate members for election as directors at the meeting held this morning. The meeting then adjourned until 10 o'clock this

TO-DAY'S SESSION. The Association met again this morning at 10 o'clock. The following officers were then elected: President, Earl, Lytton; vice-president, G. H. Hadwen, Duncan; 2nd vice-president, W. J. Moggridge, Hazelmere; secretary-treassurer, H. R. Pearson, of New Westminster, at a salary of \$30 per month. Directors: A. Sharpe, Agassiz; O. Evans, Ashcrof'; Mr. Porrill, Alberni; C. A. Semlin, Cache Creek; H. Kipp, A. Street, A. C. Wells, J. H. Bent, Mr. Gillander Chilliwack; P. B. Johnson; Westholme; Mr. Corfield. Cowichan: Thomas Cunningham, Dewdney; G. H. Hadwen, W. O. Wellburn, A. R. Wilson, A. Robinson, Duncans; Mr. Clemis, Mr. Murray, Spence's Bridge: Major Mutter, Somenos George Chadsey, A. Evans, Sumas; W. J. Brandreth, South Vancouver; Mr. Brownes, M. J. Henry, A. Schierdale, Thomas Wilson, A. H. B. Macgowan, Vancouver; Lord Aberdeen, Price Elon, Vernon; T. McNeely, W. Arthur, Laduer; Mr. Seward, T. G. Earl, Lytton; Thomas Kidd, J. Mellis, Lulu Island: A. W. Smith, Lillooet; Mr. Catherwood, J. Wren, Mission City; A. Postill, G. Whelan, Okanagan Mission; W. Mawdesley, Mayne Island; W. N. Norris, Midway; S. M. Robins, A. Haslam, Nanaimo; A. J. Thompson, Newman Island; Mr. Thompson, Nanoose, P. Latham, G. Mead, T. R. Pearson, J. King, New Westminster; W. Grimmer, Pender Island; Mr. Butchart, Port Moody; Mr. Thompson, J. Brethour, Mr. Breed, J. Sluggett, Saanich; J. Traghe, H. Ruckle, J. P. Booth, Salt Spring Island; A. J. Palmer, Mr. Harris, Salmon Arm; D. Graham, Spallumcheen; Hewitt Bostock, M.P., Ducks; A. L. Fortune, Enderby; Hon. C. E. Pooley, Esquimalt; W. J. Moggridge, Hazelmere; G. W. Henry, Hatzic; R. L. Codd, Hammond; Mr. Duncan, Harrison River, Hector Ferguson, Port Haney; Mr. Heatherbell, Hornby Island; V. D. Currie, W. Fortune, Kamloops; Mr. Sterling, Mr. Pud-Surrey; G. M. Bennett, Mayne Island. of the exchange:

FRUIT EXCHANGE.

Work and Objects-Subject of a Paper by the Manager.

Perhaps you are not all aware of the fact that it was through the efforts of a close by the following motion proposed the members of the Fruit Growers' As- kind in these markets also means danthat it was at the meeting of this astee they appointed that the scheme was

Spokane fair, which he visited on behalf of markets for the sale of our fruit, a that we wish to avoid. proper and systematic method of putting it up and placing it in these maris at home, where the growers have kets, so that we could compete favorably with other fruit producing coun-The fact was very plain to all that without this soon would be heard the cry of over production, that even That is the kind which will give life to already that cry was arising concerning certain varieties of fruit, those which we can grow so easily and to such per-

how to put their fruit up properly wnen grown. A great deal of good we know has been accomplished too, in that way; but it was evident something more practical was required in order to get possession of the markets for our fruit when grown.

While we have a country which can excel almost any other in the production of certain fruit, yet we are unforta-This is the particular work or object

to their mutual advantage? Herein lies | kane. The following varieties of apples benefit of the fruit industry, yet there | ments with every individual that would the value of meetings similar to this, from Mr. Earl's orchard were corceded was a difference. The Exchange has go to them who had a few tons of fruit to be superior to any of their kind at the one special purpose in view, that of to ship, but as a shipping assocation we tual improvement consequent thereto, fair: Grevenstein, Maiden's Blush, Al- marketing our fruit, while the Fruit are making an impression upon them exander, Twenty Ounce, Spitzenbergs, Growers' Association takes a wider English Golden Russets Blenheim field; it has a broader work to do. It The agricultural societies of British Orange, Talman's Sweet, Yellow New- has to take up and make a specialty of ton Pippin, Northern Spy, Smith's Ciden, every subject that effects the fruit er and they foster it. We have a just Blue Pearman, Red Betingheimer, Mc-growing industry of the province. It has latest Red R. I. Greening, Baldwia, to solve the various problems and devise ways and means of carrying into practice its ideas.

This carrying into practice requires very often the formation of a new body for that special purpose. So while the Exchange is trying to accomplish one of the objects of the Fruit Growers' Asrying out one other especial object, that is the Horticultural Board, which is the elder child, and which also originated Mr. J. R. Anderson agreed with Mr. this parent society.

practical work of the association The in the future will and must be no doubt | thereform. They, however, say they largely accomplished through its off-It standing itself as the adsprings. viser, the medium through which the fruit growers can make their wants known; the head of these various working bodies of which it is the parent, advancing such schemes and organizing such farther societies as are required for the better and more fully carrying out of all its objects. No doubt in a very short time after markets have been opened up and fairly established, so that will gain more confidence in planting, experimental work in different pertant privilege to us and one I beparts of the province will be necessary to test the various kinds of fruit and companies; they have also lowered the their adaptability to localities. This rates considerably for us since we comwould be another especial work to be menced shipping. arranged for by this association.

At the present time the work for which the Fruit Exchange has been organized requires the principal care and attention. That we get possession of the markets in Manitoba and North-West Territories as well as in our own province at once, is of the greatest vital importance, and requires skill, labor and money to bring about. The British Columbia Fruit Exchange vary largely started out alone last year to accomplish this, but the heavy expense in organizing and getting working order, with the very unfavorable crops of fruit in this province, the heavy crop in other parts and cheap prices in Manitoba markets, the infaut society found its strength sorely tried, and feels like asking the parent society not to forsake it yet, but help it on its legs again and to get through at least another year or two. That it will eventually grow to be a strong body and accomplish a great and important work, not only supporting itself but bringing a large revenue into the country there is no doubt, though it needs at first great care and attention, strong food and good nursing.

The objects, rules and by-laws of the Fruit Exchange, which guide its operations are printed in pamphlet form and can be had by applying to the offices :.. the society. These set forth the basis of operation, but the details of he work is managed by a committee appointed for that purpose as set forth in the by-laws. Owing to the expense of this committee getting together often and the promptness with which fruit must be handled, the actual arrangements for the disposal of the fruit has fered the loss, not being able to get out fallen largely upon the manager alone. The fundamental principle of the society is co-operation of the fruit growers, and in carrying out the business this principle has been adhered to as

closely as possible. Co-operation by fruit growers in marham, Kelowna; Mr. Murray, J. M. John- keting their fruit had been in existence son, Langley; E. Hutcherson, Ladner; J. in the province for a year or two years before the organizing of the Exchange Grant, F. L. Sere, J. Lamberton A. but this was with local bodies only and Ohlson, M. Baker, M. P. Wilson R. M. it was found that the competition which Palmer, J. R. Anderson, J. Tod, C. Re- was likely to arise between localities nouf, D. R. Ker and R. E. Gosnell, of might prove as dangerous to our inter-Victoria; H. F. Thrift, N. Boothrood, ests or more so than competition of individuals. Competition has been called Mr. Henry, manager, of the British the life of trade, therefore we would all the disadvantages of the past season Columbia Fruit Exchange, read the not wish to kill it entirely; on the conbest form.

For us to individually compete in tryng to get possession of these distant markets means a great deal of expense to each of us, and would put us largely at the mercy of the dealers in those places whose business it would be to make all they could out of our production themselves. Competition of that sociation that the British Columbia Fruit ger of glutting some while others are Exchange was brought into existence, left almost untouched, owing to the 1g. norance of each as to where the other worked out and brought into shape for distant markets means serious loss to it was. (In other fruits than apples I glut of fruit shipped into any of these growers, for in addition to the loss of refer to). Even with our light crop, al-

control of the situation themselves. We want them to compete with each other in trying which can grow the best fruit, our fruit trade. Let each grower learn into our home markets inferior fruit of on each of his packages, and the Fruit, our best fruit, and I for one should like Exchange will soon learn which stamps

In addition to the benefits which will accrue to the fruit growers through cothey may gain by their combined in and supplied to our own people. fluence in transportation; this is to us at the present time a most important question. We all know the difficulty there is in dealing with the large transportation companies.

It is almost impossible for one person nately situated regarding home or near having only a limited amount of produce markets, these being so limited. There- to ship to make any especial arrangefore extra care and energy are required ments with them. Their interests are so on the part of our growers, that our large and varied they will not, or canwith different individuals; they could not of the Fruit Growers' Association, that the Fruit Exchange has taken up. So body, showing them that we are of one. the Fruit Exchange has taken up. So would mean; but by going to them in a body, showing them that we are of one cieties they are as one, the older socious to themselves as well as us. to specially to themselves as well as us, to specially the offspring.

It was thought of amalgamating the distance for our trade, then they will listen to us. I wish to speak plainly than the former. Is it not natural that lesson from the mining interests of this although they could amalgamate and and how useless it would be for them to wer, what will become of all our fruit?

and they now are showing that they begin to realize the value of our trade may become to them if we work togethgrievance against them for last year, and though they do not like to admit it as such, still they are showing their desire to remedy it in the future. I refer to the ventilated fruit cars they fitted up for us last year, not being in full accordance with what we were led to believe we would get. I believe they thought they would serve our purpose and save them the extra expense and trouble they were to have gone to, but they did not answer our purpose as at with and was brought into existence by least the first two did not (though the last one was better), and the consequences was we lost considerable fruit are ready to take the matter up with us again; and will get all information they can from Portland and other places, as to the most effective ventilated cars they are using on the American lines, and thus try and give us a car which will meet our requirements, and we mean to keep the subject alive until we do get what we need if possible. We must also give them the credit of having made us concessions re distributing fruit along the line, a very imlieve not generally allowed by 'railway

> Our loss last year caused through the hipping of a car of fruit to Winnipeg by refrigerator service is one also in which they will not admit they are at any fault, neither will they assume any reconsibility in that matter, and it would erefore be a question for the law to decide, if we do not accept their views, I mention these matters to show how much better we are prepared to deal with these companies as a united body

than we would be as individuals. As has been already intimated in the part of this paper, the results of our first season was not as favourable as we hoped. Not that the system has proved unsatisfactory, but that the expense of organizing, printing, advertising, etc., and other matters essential to the putting into operation such a seciety, has been a greater cost than anticipated, and the fruit crop has been so very much lighter than we expected. In fact the principal fruit which we expected to work on, and for which the exchange tence, was almost a total failure in ers of British Columbia. many parts. I refer to plums. We consequently had nearly as much expense in earrying out our scheme, as if this crop had been as usual a good one; and we had no where near the amount of returns to draw expenses from. We are satisfied, however, that the growers on the whole received much better prices for their fruit after all losses and exnenses had been met than they would have had the exchange not been in existence. The officers, and servants of the society are the ones who have sufof the nercentage allowed for the pur-

pose all their salary and expenses. The unprecedented low prices of fruit the Manitoba markets, as before intimated, also had much to do with makno our returns lower than anticipated, This was caused principally by dull, hard times, which that country has been encing the last few years, and also Ladner: the immense eron of fruit in the East and narts of Washington, as well as the hig crops of wild fruit in their own provinces, prices went down to nearly half what they ever were before.

For my part I feel that, considering following paper on the work and object trary, our idea is to promote it in its well. That the exchange proved itself a success even in such an unfortunate season. . There are a few grievances and com-

plaints by individual growers, I believe,

who think they would have been better

off; if things had been done a little differently, and probably some think they would have been better off, if they stayed out of the exchange altogether. Some sure at being present at the meeting may look upon it in the light that they he considered that the Fruit Growe could this year have got as good prices in the home market as the Exchange sociation that the subject was taken up is shipping or by all of us trying to get gives them; but they lose sight of the into what seems the best markets. A great fact that it was the Exchange that made the home market as good as of the fruit. He regretted his inabili-There was a feeling with us that the fruit is the extra loss of from two most a failure of plums, there are far under the constitution of the present to four cents per pound freight. The more in the country than the home varieties of fruit we ship being of such market could have taken; there was for good or benefit the fruit industry to the perishable nature, have to be sold im- one week almost a glut as it was, then in both, and in all things tending to extent which we saw it required. We mediately on their arrival whether the what would it have been if these four welfare and health of the proving perceived that the great crying need of market is full or not, or else they are carloads and the large quantities by ex- Speaking for the board of aldermen the present time was: The opening up lost. Such disastrous competition as press that were shipped out had been The competition we wish to encourage this as one of the greatest advantages thrown on the home market. I look to glad to render any assistance requ to be gained by the exchange, the improvement of our home markets, so that we can depend upon getting for our more tender varieties a good sale at home. I do not advocate the sending to feel proud of his own name stamped any kind. Our own people should get As a Fruit Growers' Association we to be proud of too, and will see that it is always the case that some varieties had for the past seven years or more each man receives the just reward of fruits often times some of the specimens are too rine for distant shinments. These are usually the very choicest fruit operation in marketing, is the advantage and should therefore he daintily put up would soon learn too this fact, that they were far superior in flavor to fruit that had been shipped in from a distance and consequently picked before fully ripe. There are so many points that could be taken advantage of; if the fruit growers could or would all work together harmoniously. I know how difficult it is for them to do so, scattered as ther are so widely, how easy and natural it is to let little jealousies and selfish motives spring up, and how much injury just one such smitt in a locality can do the cause by giving vent to his feelings. Therefore whether we can overcome these immediments and receive the fullbenefit which should accome to co-speration remains, and this we should impress these two men should exchange views province and their grand exhibit at Spo- were already united in working for the think of trying to make special arrange. What will become of it next year if we

You can't go on losing flesh under ordinary conditions without the knowledge that something is wrong, either with digestion or nutrition. If the brain and nerves are not fed they can't work. If the blood is not well supplied. it can't travel on its life journey through the body. Wasting is tearing down; Scott's Emulsion is building up. Its first action is to improve digestion, create an appetite and supply needed nu trition. Book free.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville, Out. have a full crop? If some plan is not in operation for advantageously disposing of it in distant markets? You who are growing fruit or intend to be fruit growers should remember this. Remember that this year we had in our scarcity a surplus. Then with a good crop next year, which we shall likely have, we may look for at least three times as many plums to say nothing of the other

These are thoughts we must take into consideration, and even though at first we meet with extra expenses and losses. our only salvation as fruit growers is to get an established trade in distant markets.

At the annual meeting of our Exchange held in Mission City on Wednesday, a statement of the fruits shipped for the season and averaged prices received was given together with other figures in the practical carrying out of our work. Any suitable question which you may wish to ask in regard to these I shall be glad to answer, for this paper has grown sufficiently long without entering into them here.

If I have been able to present to you the work and objects of the B. C. Fruit Exchange in a clear manner, and you appreciate the same, and realize the necessity of our united action in this work, then will I feel our labors have not been in vain; that the object of this paper has been attained and that hetwas most particularly brought into exister times are in store for the fruit grow-

G. W. HENRY.

The following committees were then appointed: Committee on annual report: G. W. Henry, Hatzic; Thomas Cun-ningham, New Westminster; G. H. Hadwen, Duncan; R. M. Palmer. Victoria; T. R. Pearson, New Westmn-

For assisting exhibition associations

in fruit departments: M. Baker, A. Ohlsen, R. Layritz, Victoria; G. W. Henry, Hatzie; E. Hutcherson, Ladner; T. G. Earl, Lytton; R. M. Palner. Victoria; T. A. Sharpe, Agassiz; G. H. Hadwen, Duncan; A. Postill, Vernon; T. R. Pearson, New Westminster. Committee on recommending varieties of fruit: D. Graham, Armstrong; R. Layritz, Victoria; G. W. Henry, Hat zic; Thomas Wilson, Voncouver; Baker, Victoria; T. G. Earl, Lytton; R. M. Palmer, Victoria; E. Hutcherson T. A. Sharpe, Agassiz; A. sen, Victoria, and T. R. Pearson, New Westminster.

Committee to make experiments on spraying and report: E Hutcherson Ladner; G. W. Henry, Hatzic; T. Wilson, Loch Enoch; W. Knight, Popham: W. Todd, Cedar Hill; D. Stevens, R. gridge, Hazelmere; P. Latham. Westminster; S. Sherdahl, Victoria, and

H. Kipp, Chilliwack. Committee on finance: Thomas Curningham, Dewdney; A. C. Wells, Chilliwack; G. W. Henry, Hatzic. Mayor Redfern, who was present. was then asked to deliver a few marks. As mayor he expressed his p Association represented one of the m important industries of the prov Any one looking at the exhibits of at the various exhibitions could not b to attend the meeting of the dairym as he considered that to be also a v important industry, and confessed ignorance of fruit growing and dair ing. However, he took a deep interes himself, he said they should always by the association. He congratula them on the winning of the cup at Spokane fair, and said it was somet of which all British Columbians shou be proud. A vote of thanks was then given

As the premier, Hon. J. H. Turaet then come in, he was called upon for few words. His voice was too bad said, for any lengthy remarks. troubling him a great and he had n v dropped in to see what progress being made by the association. congratulated them on the good being done by them for the province. to the suggestions made yesterday gesting that something be done to the smaller shows, he believed that that, it was advisable to shut up s exhibitions, but better shows would held by combining them, and they then have more right to a prov grant. As to the amount of the g being proportionate to the amount raby the exhibitions, this, he said, was method of procedure of late. At first amount was divided among equally, but this was unfair. If an hibition did not come up to a preso standard they were not worthy grant.. Spraying, he thought, had a great deal of good, and those who

worked for it in the face of all position and ridicule they had to put was to associations such as this, M. Turner said, that the legislative assem by looked for directions as to the bemeans of looking after the agriculture. interests.

The president, Mr. Earl, then propos

ich the meeting adjourned until 7:30 The closing session of the successful nual meeting of the Fruit Growers' sociation was held on Saturday evenng, when a report from the committee n the proposed revision of the tariff was received and several papers read

Mr. Kipp, of Chilliwack read a paper "Spraying," which contained many wo years' careful experimenting in his orchard. He gave the ingredien's which he made the effective sprays nd the time the same should be used. This paper evoked considerable discussion, many of the members giving their experiences in using "sprays."

ARK DISEASE OR DEAD SPOT. per Read by R. M. Palmer on This

Mr. R. M. Palmer addressed the asation, warning them against the San se Scale, which had made its appearin the province and which was to detect excepting on the fruit. also read the following paper on the ad Spot:" his disease is reported from all

ricts of the Lower provinces, evailing to a greater or less extent, instances killing young trees ere is still great diversity of opinion regard to this disease or condition apple tree. Prof. L.B. Pierce, we specially detailed by the Uni ates department of agriculture for ose, has been making a careful ematic, investigation regarding the ase as it occurs in Oregon and hington, and although the investions are not complete, it is stated "dead spot" is the result of a pac fungus which is probably transed from tree to tree by means of blown by the wind, or carried nsects, etc. Mr. M. O. Lownsdale. afavette, Ore., who has also studied isease, writes me in regard to it as

lead Spot is caused by a deep-seatfungus that finds its sustenance inner tissues of the bark and only ears on the surface for the purpos pore formation and reproduction mycelium of the fungus spreads in ous directions through the bark and generally be cut out without any ry to the tree, stripping off all th l outer bark, and diseased tissue fungus has attained its wth it produces its spores in small rescences on the surface of the dead ts. These little pustules burst, when spores escape, and are carried by air and insects to other trees and r portions of the same tree. They ninate in autumn, and begin to penate the bark at once, and repeat their e of growth. The spore bearing ves burst during July and August, and no spray can reach the fungus after nination, a midsummer spraying,

en trees are badly infected. As an ordinary preventative autumn ying would probably be sufficient in severe cases both should be used. dead spots should be cut out and ed, for they hold myriads of spores at only await a favorable opportunity produce new infections. ner spray to use on bearing tras uld be five ounces copper carbonate three pints ammonia in 45 gallons er. On young trees, or trees not : lit, six pounds sulphate copper, nds lime. 50 gallons water. tumn spray should be six pounds si hate copper, ten pounds lime, 50 gelone-half stronger that ordinary Bordeaux mixture as ad

sed for use in British Columbia. "In British Columbia I have observed at dead spot does not occur in the inior valleys, and either not at all or to very slight extent in orchards of the er province situated on soils con ning plenty of lime, such as clam ell beaches where there is a good er drainage. It is now pretty well ablished that many soils on which hards are planted contain a very all per centage of lime, and again question of proper drainage of orard land has not received the attenrequired. I have frequently not that fruit trees are standing in sei ere the water table during the win months is almost or quite level with surface. Now, whatever direct tment is made to trees affected with ead spot" it is most important that e matters should receive attentionolthy trees cannot be expected, un they are surrounded with what be termed proper "sanitary condi-" and supplied with the elements plant food necessary to prome ethy growth. Where wood ashes are able in sufficient quantity, they uld be used freely in the orchard, if not obtainable, lime and muriof potash in their place, and if venient, well worked in with he row or cultivator in early spring, as as the roots of the trees extend. planting new orchards, care uld be taken not to plant the trees leep. I draw attention to this, as I it is rather a common error, and very difficult to remedy later on. n soils inclined to be wet, it is net plant on or near the surface and

ind up the soil over the roots of the young trees, stable manure old be applied very cautiously, as imulates wood growth to an undue ent. On some rich soils it has been rved that frequent cultivation mes the same effect.

regard to these matters orchardshould study their soil and local tions, the aim being to produce a amount of new wood on trees evers which will harden and ripen up perly in the fall, and avoid the pro-tion of overgrown sappy shows, ch apparently indicate a condition of trees highly favorable to the de-

Give your fruit trees as nearly as sible 'ideal conditions' by planting soil suitable for the purpose, and polying proper care, cultivation and int food then if disease appears treatem with remedial applications designed to destroy the intruding disease

ADING AND PACKING FRUIT. F. L. Sears Reads a Paper on the

F. L. Sears of Cedar Hill read the market: is a subject which has been

can't go on losing inder ordinary conwithout the knowlthat something is either with digesr nutrition. If the nd nerves are not fed an't work. If the is not well supplied 't travel on its life through the body. g is tearing down: Emulsion is building ts first action is to imligestion, create an apind supply needed nu. Book free.

TT & BOWNE, Belleville, Out.

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Chilliwack. ttee on finance: Thomas Cun-Dewdney; A. C. Wells, Chil-G. W. Henry, Hatzic.

Redfern, who was present. en asked to deliver a As mayor he expressed his plea being present at the meeting as lered that the Fruit Growers ion represented one of the most industries of the province ooking at the exhibits of fruit rious exhibitions could not bein truck at the quality and beauty it. He regretted his inability the meeting of the dairymeu. sidered that to be also a very industry, and confessed his of fruit growing and dairyever, he took a deep interest and in all things tending to the and health of the province for the board of aldermen and ne said they should always render any assistance required association. He congratulated the winning of the cup at the fair, and said it was something h all British Columbians should

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DISEASE OR DEAD SPOT. Read by R. M. Palmer on This Subject.

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disease is reported from all is still great diversity of opinion and to this disease of condition of tree. Prof. L. B. Pierce who ally detailed by the United epartment of agriculutre for the has been making a careful, investigation regarding the occurs in Oregon and and although the investiof complete, it is stated which is probably transtree to tree by means of the wind, or carried Mr. M. O. Lownsdale, Ore., who has also studied writes me in regard to it as

Spot is caused by a deep-seatthat finds its sustenance in issues of the bark and only the surface for the purpose ormation and reproduction. un of the fungus spreads in tions through the bark and be cut out without any bark, and diseased tissue. fungus has attained its produces its spores in small on the surface of the dead These little pustules burst, when s escape, and are carried by insects to other trees and ns of the same tree. They n autumn, and begin to pen ark at once, and repeat their rowth. The spore bearing ves during July and August, and pray can reach the fungus after midsummer spraying, es are badly infected, is im-

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IDING AND PACKING FRUIT

is a subject which has

that any ideas or suggestions that may be advanced, will to a great extent, be a reiteration of former efforts in that line. But as there are always new members joining the association, who may not have any experience in the grading and packing of fruit, and also many of the old members who have not profited as much as might have been expected from the advice given to them in former papers read by other members of this assocation, I thought it would not be

amiss to offer a few suggestions on this

very important subject to fruit growers, believing that much of the value of any paper read on an occasion like this, lies in the discussion which it brings about more especially when the most experienced growers of the province are gathercd together, and can by the expression of their ideas, gained by past experience, give the members many useful pointers in regard to the best methods of preparing their fruit for market. If the growers of this province expect to sell their fruit in competition with the attractive and neatly packed fruit, imported from abroad, they must be pared to discard the slipshod methods of gathering and packing which have prevailed with too many of them in the post. The day has gone by, when fruit s disease is reported from the brought to market, thrown into packing to a greater or less extent, in ages of all kinds and sizes, can be sold instances killing young trees, at the same price as fruit properly packed in a clean and neat box. I be lieve the time has arrived when the

fruit growers of this province should come to a definite conclusion as to the sizes of packages to be used for the different kinds of fruit, and then ask the government to pass a law making that fruit stands will not keep long, whereas a standard, for it is not until such action is taken that we will be able to secure uniformity in size of package. An attempt was made some two or three years ago by this association to attain this object by recommending the use of certain sized packages, but very little has come of it as we still find growers using almost any kind of box and of various sizes, some even using apple boxes for both apples and pears.

The securing of uniformity may seem some to be difficult to attain, but I ity, there is very little difference of reject all over-ripe or scrubby fruit. small quantity of Gravenstein are grown, and the amount of apples that would grade as fancy is limited. I think you will agree with me that one size of box will suffice for all kinds of apples, except erabapples. Last season the B. C. Fruit Exchange adopted a size of box, holding from 40 to 45 pounds of apples, the only fault found was that too much space was left between the pieces forming the top and bottom of the box. I think that if these nail close together in the centre, leaving only a space of one-quarter of an inch too much with his other duties. on each side, we should then have a box well adapted to our wants and affording ample ventilation to the fruit as well. The suggestion has also been advanced that an attempt should made, in conjunction with the neighbor ing states, to secure uniformity. Now as the market for British Columbia apples is entirely at home, and will continue to be so for some years yet, I

think we could safely adopt a standard of our own, and then buyers would know what they are getting when buying apples, and growers would be placed on an equality with each other. In regard to pear boxes there is no difference of opinion. The standard box adopted in California being used in Oregon and Washington, and has also been recommended by this association. It is well adapted for the purpose and will hold 45 pounds of closely packed, wrapped pears.

For plums there are two kinds of packages used in the Pacific coast pound tin-top grape baskets, placed would also answer well for shipping currants.

The twenty-pound box does well enough for the home market, but will not give as good satisfaction for shipping as the crate and five-pound baskets, which have come into general use in California.

In fact in the matter of packages for by trees cannot be expected, and the exportation of all kinds of fruit, we have are surrounded with what could not go very far wrong, if we the exportation of all kinds of fruit, we were to adopt the style of packages generally in use in California, and could rests assured that they are the best that wears of experience have suggested. province. They make a neat attractive package for the home market and would

to the crates and five-pound baskets. more than the boxes.

Concerning stawberries, the onehold four pounds of strawberries, rasp-

In Michigan a law has been passed his and the children's clothes, she found requiring that packages made for fruit the eye of protection punctured through must be marked plainly on the outside, it. It was a remarkable fact that the not on the bottom, with their real caparently indicate a condition of pacity. The passage of the law was ecured by the fruit growers to protect that in these days people neglected to conest growers and shippers from being cultivate the soil and looked for the honest growers and shippers from being obliged to meet the ruinous competition of those who use under-sized packages. A similar law might be of benefit in British Columbia, as large quantities of strawberries are imported into this

boxes, the bottoms of which are adjustable growth."

DING AND PACKING FRUIT.

L. Sears Reads a Paper on the Subject.

F. L. Sears of Cedan Hill read blowing paper on packing fruit market:

Boxes, the bottoms of which are adjustable. This package, if honestly put together will hold one pound of fruit, but the bottom is very often placed so high that it will hold considerably less. The home grower is thus placed in unfair competition with a short weight package and the consumer is robbed as well.

Now for a few words re the packing and grading of fruit. Fruit should always be picked by hand and carefully

on the ender some of the

upon, on so many occasions, shaken from the tree, nor handled "One Thos. Cunningham," of Dewdbut loses that good appearance which inton were settled. Settlers got an exceptive that good appearance which inton were settled. Settlers got an exceptive that good appearance which inton were settled. Settlers got an exceptive that the land they wanted free of charge and carefully handled fruit has. After he land they wanted no clearing. The roughly, as fruit, not only will not keep graded; all undersized, ill-shaped or farmers of British Columbia, who had scabby apples should be put aside to be to clear their land, could not compete sold to cider makers or fed to hogs. with those of Washington and Oregon. In packing apples the first-layer If protection was abolished the farmers should faced (the box being raised a couldn't live here.

little at one end to facilitate the work); after that the apples should be closely packed by hand, but should never be thrown in. After the box is full I have found it a good plan to cover the apples with a folded sack, and placing a board over the sack, to press down the apples with the knee. The apples are thus pressed tightly in the box, and it behalf of the judges of the spraying is easy to nail down the cover without bruising the fruit. In regard to pears, the great mistake which many growers make is that they allow their pears to chim a large pump for general orchard remain too long on the trees. All pears use. The judges concluded that the should be picked by the end of September (that is around Victoria); they will then be more juicy and will keep longer after ripening than if they had been allowed to remain longer on the trees, although they may be smaller in Pears are so easily bruised that they should be graded immediately after picking and placed in a cool, dry roon to ripen. The rule for grading apples will also apply to pears. Pears should always be wrapped in paper and placed in the box one at a time; if properly

packed the box will hold four layers of good sized fruit. Pears not wrapped in paper will bruise in conveying to market and after being taken out of a fruit house where the temperature varies but little and exposed to the wind and sudden changes of temperature in the open those wrapped in paper will keep long-er. As to when plums should be picked a great deal depends on the distance to which they are to be shipped. They should never be allowed to remain on the trees until they are dead ripe, not even for the local market. Dealers will not buy plums as a rule that cannot be kept for at least a week. If the 20pound box is used, the plums should be arranged in layers, not thrown into

the box, three layers of good sized fruit filling the box. By raising the box at one end the plums will roll into place not share in that opinion, for in real- very easily. Care should be taken to pinion, except in regard to apple boxes the five-pound baskets are used the which several sizes are used for plums should be arranged so that the Gravensteins and a fancy grade of ap- baskets when filled present an even oles, but, as in British Columbia only a appearance, a piece of paper being put in the basket before placing the top

Raspberries and blackberries should never be allowed to get over-ripe, but should always be picked when ripe enough; every day would be about right. In conclusion I wish to make one more suggestion which might, if carried out, be of some benefit to growers, namely. that the Board of Horticulture should with it, and with which I fully agree, take steps to have lectures given to growers at the time when fruit is ripening, together with practical lessons in packing, such lectures to be given by pieces were cut a little wider so as to our able and efficient inspector of fruit pests, provided it would not interfere

TARIFF REFORM.

Tariff Present Their Committee on Report. Messrs. Munro Miller, H. Kipp and

D. Stevens, the committee on tar ff, presented the following report: "Your committee to whom was reicy which will cause the greatest investment of capital and secure the best returns to the laborer and the investor. British Columbia being comparatively a new country her industries are to a de gree undeveloped, and unless protection is afferded they are liable either to languish or remian dormant for an indefinite period. We would also call your attention to the imports into British Columbia from our neighbors to the states, viz., the 20-pound box and five- south, and point out that if protection is continued, although we may not be four in a crate. This style of package able as yet to supply our home demand, we will become a good market for the products of our sister provinces of the

"To particularize would be long and tedious and possibly not accomplish nearly so much as a short conference with a committee appointed by you for that purpose.

"Therefore, be it resolved that this association believes that the tariff laws, as affecting agricultural interests, should not be lowered." M. J. Dougan, of Cobble Hill, strongly protested against such a resolution, which he characterized as one passed for the selfish purpose of endeavoring The twenty-pound eastern baskets to benefit one industry at the expense have to some extent been used in this of others. He had lived for thirty years in the province and was protected before he had anything to protect. If probably answer well for short distance he had as much money in his pocket is shipments, but for car-load ship nents protection had taken out of it, he could a long distance, they are not equal stoy longer in Victoria and hobnob with those who were flirting with the tariff As for cherries, either of the boses question. Protection was a parasite an used in California or Washington is oppressor. It endeavored to give specwell adapted for shipping. Five-pound | ial privileges to the individual and crush baskets made in the East have been the masses. The fruit growers should tried in British Columbia and have giv- look rather to encourage a policy that en satisfaction, but they would cost would bring prosperity to the country as a whole than endeavor to secure special advantages for themselves. The pound baskets and crates made in the freight rates which at present prevail-East are well adapted for shipment. ed ought to be plenty of protection for For the local market, the five-pound anyone adjacent to the market. Since basket used for plums makes a very he bought his first are to hew out meat and convenient package and will place to build a cabin for himself, he had been paying extensive tribute to

berries or blackberries. It would not to this policy of protection. If his wife for shipping. richer a man was the more he cared for protection. The whole trouble was government to give them everything. Mr. David Stevens said that they had only to look at the prices across the line, to know that if the tariff wall was broken down, their markets would be province, packed in square one-pound monopolized by American producers, boxes, the bottoms of which are adjust. He believed the tariff act should be so amended that the tariff on certain articles could be amended or abolished when a fereign country found it in its interests to do so. He thought the day on malt should be increased in order to encourage barley growing in British Columbia.

Ohrmbia. Mr. Munre Miller thought the different associations should appoint dele-gates to meet the committee of the govways be picked by hand and carefully gates to meet the committee of the gov-placed in the box; it should never be ernment should they visit the province.

Mr. Kipp considered the duty on apples was insufficient, as he couldn't get prices big enough for his apples. The report was carried and the secretary was ordered to send a copy to each of the British Columbia members

contest in the orchard of Mr. Miller, Messrs, E. G. Prior & Co. exhibited four pumps and Mr. R. Mause. The judges concluded that the for large orchards or co-operative use, but for general work the Meyes barrel pump was the more advantageous. The special committee composed of

G. W. Henry, E. Hutcherson and R. M. Palmer recommended tha following resolution, which was carried: "Whereas, it has been considered necessary for the best interests of the fruit growers of the province to extend the work of this association in the way of investigating and developing the markets available for British Columbia fruits, and also by placing them more prominently before the people of those districts by means of exhibitions.

"Resolved, that the government be espectfully requested to increase the such as can be seen in the Iron Mask, annual grant to this association to the is discovered. amount of \$15,000, in order that the work may be satisfactorily carried

The mayor and council, the C.P.N. Co. and the president were accorded votes of thanks and the meeting came

VARIABLE SANDARA SANDARA SANDARA British Columbia. אנניפנינינינינייניניניניניניני

ROSSLAND. Rossland, Jan. 29.-Joseph D. Nieholson, unmarried, 45 years old, was norribly mangled this afternoon in an exolosion at the Red Eagle mine. He had fired three holes and one of them hung fire. Thinking it had missed he returned to fire it again when it exploded. The left side of his head was blown alnative of Antioch, Contra Costa county, Cal., and had been prospecting may be extended indefinitely both in for several years in the Cascade range, area and variety of ores. Washington. He is said to own valuable prospects there in conjunction with Seattle capitalists,

The Le Roi has declared another dividend of \$25,000, the second of that one of these has a representative on the amount this month. This makes the ground and the other has a manager on total dividends, of this company \$300,-000, all paid in less than eighteen months.

SANDON.

Nelson Miner. The Payne mine is shipping forty tons day of high grade ore. This property will carry the record in the Slocan for the season's shipping. The owners expect to ship 60 tons daily when the ore crusher is working. The paystreak of the Payne is four feet wide.

The Noble Five company started the ferred the communication of the min- first rock through the new concentrator ister of agriculture re revision of the tariff beg leave to report as follows.

Your committee believe that the true policy of every government is that policy of every government is that policy.

The Slocan Star company contemplate building one thousand feet more of D. C. Underwood. It is their intention flume, as their present water supply is inadequate since the Noble Five mill

The dry ore belt up the north fork of Carpenter creek is looking very well The Phoenix and Cordelia are both improving with development. Stock in the latter company is finding ready sale in oronto and the east. The Jo Jo owners have a carload of

Three Forks. The R. E. Lee has recently shipped a carload of 140 oz. ore and expects to ship another shortly.

REVELSTOKE.

Revelstoke Herald. An assay of 430 ounces in silver s the result of the new strike on the

Broadview. A half interest in the Artist, owned Alex. Gaingr has been sold to F. A little excitement is leaking out over a proposition, (in which the parties think they have struck it rich) being found on the mountain just north of us

only some three or four miles out of town. A lead of 18 inches of high grade galena ore, similar to that on the Sun shine, one of the Silver Cup group, owned by the Horne-Payne Co., was discovered last week.

The Standard Oil Co. bonded several claims last week on Canyon Creek, on the south end of the west side of Trout Lake. It is a working bond and operations will be commenced within a few

weeks. The Revelstoke Mining Co., with capital of \$50,000, is a newly formed ompany in England to take over the ssets of the Old Revelstoke Smelting Company of this place. This being the case we may look forward to new interest being taken in the old delinqueut ompany's townsite, situated along the river side. A large number of lots in this townsite are already sold and be ing built upon.

Midway Advance.

Mr. W. H. Young, a noted mining man and representative of a big European syndicate, was in the district last week, and while here secured bonds on several properties.

Neat little 44-calibre carbines have been issued to the constables of the district by the authorities. These, owing to their light weight, may 'easily be carried when mounted and the possession of the same transforms, as it were, our constables into mounted police.

ASHCBOFT. B. O. Mining Journal. The freight shipments at the C.P.R. station, Ashcroft, for the week ending

pounds.

Chas. A. Semlin, M.P.P., was in town Friday from his ranch near The Cache Creek. He has been a victim of the sickness which is going the rounds, but is now able to get to town again. Harry Strout brought in some good copper rock from Highland Valley this week. Himself and partners have several claims staked on the same side of the mountain, joining the claims bonded to Thibadeau, by Kirkpatrick and Schu-

> Considerable interest is being centered in the recent discovery of cinnabar within three hundred yards of the railroad station at Savona's. The indications are good, Several claims have been staked and prospecting work will commence at once.

Word was received last Monday from New Denver stating that Frederick Ruckle pump was an excellent machine Nightingale had died there suddenly of apoplexy. Mr. Nightingale had for the past twelve years ranched in the Chilcotin country and was also well-known in other parts of the province. He was well liked by all who knew him and many will lament his demise. His relatives live in England.

KAMLOOPS.

The Inland Sentinel. An official of the Trail smelter and an intimate associate of A. Heinze, was out on Coal Hill this week. He was surprised by what he saw and expressed the opinion that Kamloops will, surely be a big camp if any quantity of cre,

A. G. Thynne, of Vancouver, has come up to superintend the work on the Canada and the Kamloops Bonanza claims. A force of men will be pat to work on the latter claim at once. Work on the Canada will be continued to a The American Boy, adjoining the Last further denth. The present contract to complete to a depth of 57 feet will be

finished on Saturday. . The recent finds of gold quartz about three miles east of the nearest previous locations are now supplemented by a find of copper-gold ore just half way between. W. Thos. Newman, who has, perhaps studied the belt out in greater detail than anyone else, says it is outlined by Dr. Dawson's map called "Kamloops Sheet" with wonderful accuracy and so far the best finds have always been within the defined belt, but other finds are being made showing that the formation surrounding, the coppermost clean off, and though still alive be gold belt contains veins of the precious cannot survive till morning. He was vellow metal in quartz not associated with copper, and that Kamloops camp

> Two powerful eastern syndicates have we are informed on good authority, been projected within the past month for exploitation of Coal Hill prospects. the way out. Both secured interests here on time bonds, and are under the The committee's report, which was adsame, bound to begin operations in a

> > VERNON.

Vernon News. Messrs. Mohr and Norris have started work on their mineral claim, the Zion, situate on the road to the Siwash reserve, about two miles from the city. cabin, and intend to do considerable

development work this winter. The Ruby Gold mineral claim, situated near the Morning Glory mine, has been acquired by a syndicate composed of Messrs, G. G. Henderson, R. Sparant industries of our Dominion, whereling, John Highman, John Bond and to at once apply for articles of incor poration, and the mine will be capitaliz- the entire community; and whereas the ed for \$400,000, one half of which ill tarted. The Slocan Star mine is shipping in bulk. The Ruth expects to do so next bulk. The Ruth expects to do so next story promising and is said to assay well very promising and is said to assay well while the ledge appears to be a large

one and well in place. The directors of the Morning Glory Mining Company had a meeting last week, and owing to the fact that the holders of the reserve stock-A. E., J. E. and J. N. Morden-and the directery rich ore awaiting shipment to ors could not agree as to the mode of conducting operations, five of the directors decided to risign. Their resignations were accepted and new officials were appointed. The affairs of the company will now be managed by A. E., J. E. and J. N. Morden, along with W. Pound, and G. Norris. A. E. Morden is president and W. C. Pound secretary and treasurer. J. N. and J. D. Morden other manufacturers' products within left last Thursday for Ontario, for the Dominion, thereby affording us purpose of selling stock in the east. They stated before leaving that they would purchase a mill while away, and have it on the road before their return. In the meantime operations on the mine are suspended, but work is being prosecuted on the Jumbo, one of the three adjoining claims recently acquired by the company.

GRAND FORKS.

Grand Forks Miner, It is reported that Andy Hamilton has sold the Elexie, in Summit camp. This is a well known property, having considerable work done in the way of levelopment, there being one shaft sunk to a depth of twenty feet, while another

s thirty feet down. The Coin property that is situated some three miles north of Grand Forks, and right on the wagon road is likely to prove a rich proposition, if one can judge from its assays, the latest ore running as high as \$4.50 in gold and 19 oz. silver. This claim is owned by H. A. Sheads and G. A. Elliott, of this town. John Keough, the original locator of the R. Bell property, in Summit Camp, was in town on Tuesday last and showed us some very rich copper ore was taken out of the 80 foot shaft on this property. Mr. Keongh said the vein was struck on Tuesday morning about 9 clock and owing to a rush of water into ing the manufacture or sale of pistols the shaft, work is temporarily discontinned. It appears the vein as several feet wide and there is no question but

that it is pay ore. The Ledge.

Assays from the Sapphire and Gem show 140 ounces of silver and 82 per

The Monitor ships ten tons

Friday, January 29th, were 200,000 daily. George Petty got \$32,000 out of this mine last year.

With the exception of a few lots, a Victoria man has bought all of William Phonilinson's interest in Slocan City. The Two Friends shipped two cars of rich ore to Omaha on Saturday. The superintendent says it will run over 509

ounces in silver to the ton. Over the dump at the Howard Frattion lies about 150 tons of dry ore carrying something like 40 ounces in silver and \$20 in gold to the ton. A dry ore oicentrator is needed to work ore of that quality. Harry Sheran has sold his half interest

in the Meteor and Ottawa to C. L. Hoffman, of Spokane, for \$4,000. The bal-ance of these claims is owned by Finch and Aylard. Work will be commenced as soon as possible. The interest of N. D. Moore in the

Sunshine Mining Company, which has seven claims in the Slocan, the most important of which are the Yakima, Sunshine and Oregon, was acquired on Saturday last by W. H. Yawkey and J. D.

Wm. T. Stewart has sold James Delaney the electric plant formerly in use at Kamloops. Mr. Delaney expects in 30 days to be able to supply New Denver with electric light. A system of water works will probably be put in at the

Hugh Sutherland, being desirous of obtaining other properties in addition to the Silver Nugget, accepted the offer at which the Howard Fraction group owners were willing to sell and the were signed by him and five of the eight owners. Then a hitch occurred as evidently some one had made a higher bid and the deal stopped. Sutherland will ventilate the matter in the courts S. Haas, H. Callahan, E. Denzel and

P. Burns have just acquired an interes in the following mines in the Slocan: Chance and Noble Five, and the Black Hawk, adjoining the American Boy, Ajax and Chicago. The property been incorporated under the name of the American Boy Mining & Milling Co. A mining deal which has been long ending was brought to a focus last Friday, by which the valuable claims in the Exchange group known as the Exchange. Viotoria, Skookum and Silver Plate, situated on Dayton creek, are placed in the hands of R. C. Campbell-Johnston. The transfer of this property has been reported for some time past, but not until

machinery, etc., on the property. DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION. Conclude Their Business With a Report

Friday was it made. The price, stipulat-

ed in the transfer is \$31,000, including

on the Tariff. The committee on tariff were ready with their report when the Dairymen's Association met an Saturday evening for the purpose of terminating the work of the annual meeting.

opted, was as follows: "Whereas, at the next session of the Dominion parliament the government has in contemplation the revision of our present customs tariff: and whereas the government has asked for an expression of the views of this association relative to making changes affecting our indus-They have taken up lumber to build a try and whereas scientific dairying has within the last few years under the fostering and protecting care of our government made rapid advancement until at the present time it is one of by large sums of money are annually kept in the country and circulated in our farming communities thereby enriching removing of the present duty on dairy products would cause the home markets to become flooded with foreign goods at slaughter prices to the material injury of our industry, if not to the entire closing of our factories; and whereas the strong home competition in agricultural products has reduced the prices to the lowest values at which the farmer can make a living for himself and family, and any legislation by which the present duty is removed or very

materially reduced would be disastrous to the farming industry. "Therefore, be it resolved, that, in the opinion of this association, any changes in our present tariff affecting the dairying industry (particularly in this province) should be by way of an additional duty, proportionate to the duties on the Dominion, thereby affording us a larger degree of protection against competition from foreign over-producing countries; also that the against importation of American cattle should be continued, as we believe that our facilities for raising improved stock are sufficient to supply our market w'th a better class than can be brought from

the adjoining country; "Also, resolved that the government be urged to make no changes in the way of a reduction in the present existing duties in agricultural products." Before dispersing the members of the association passed votes of thanks to the C. P. N. Co. for liberal transportation privileges, to the mayor and council for use of the council chamber,

and to Mr. J. R. Anderson, deputy minister of agriculture, and the president, W. H. Ladner.

NEW LAWS. North Dakota to be Asked to Pass an

Act Prohibiting Football. Bismarck, N.D., Jan. 30.-A bill has been introduced in the legislative ussembly declaring it a misdemeanor for any person to engage in a game of football and providing fines of \$10 to \$50 for an infraction of the law. Austin, Tex., Jan. 30.-A bill has been introduced into the house prohibit-

in this state and providing a fine of from \$100 to \$1000. ALASKA BOUNDARY,

Washington, Jan. 29 .- Secretary Olney is now preparing a treaty signed by himself and Sir Julian Pauncefote which he will present to the senate in a few days, providing for a commission cent, lead.

The Esmerelda, on Dayton creek, under bond to J. A. Thompson, is looking the exact boundary between British Columbia and Alaska. This companies well.

A. D. McGinty has sold the Maggie,
Tip Top. Nellie D. and a third of the Cody Star for \$6,500. ish Columbia.

Annual meeting of the Association Opened This Morning at the City Hall.

Amendments to the Constitution Decided Upon-The Cup Won at Spokane.

Address by the President Read at This Afternoon's Session.

The B. C. Fruit Growers' Association met this morning in the city hall with the president, Mr. T. G. Harl, of Lyt- find that for summer the Yellow Transton, in the chair. As the Islander did not make a trip yesterday from the Mainland the Mainland delegation, the secretary. Mr. McGowan, being among early winter the New York Vandrevere them, was not present, but will probably be here for the afternoon session. Mr. Hadwen acted as secretary in the

Mr. R. M. Palmer reported on the meeting of the committee on the constitution, which met at New Westminster. This was taken up clause by clause by the meeting.

Clause 1 was amended by the name

being changed to the British Columbia Fruit Growers and Horticultural Socie-Clause two, which deals with the object of the society, was amended so that the profitable marketing of fruit and

transportation facilities be also an ob-Clause five was changed so that the meetings of the association will be held in January, April, July and October, in-

stead of in January, May, August and November as heretofore. Clause nine was amended so that the secretary-treasurer place all sums of money in some chartered bank instead

of the sum being limited to over \$25, as in the original clause. Clause ten was amended so that the exhibitions were left to the discretion

Clause eleven so that the membership fee be reduced from \$2 to \$1 per year. Clause thirteen was amended so that the financial year ends on December 30 instead of November 30 as before.

Clause eighteen was amended so that it reads that neither the constitution nor by-laws be changed except by a two-thirds vote of all members present at a regular meeting of the society, due notice of the proposed changes having been given at a previous meeting.

The other clauses remain unchanged. The cup won by the association at the Spokane fair last summer was exhibited, and the president made a few remarks on the winning of the cup. He said it showed what the fruit growers of British Columbia could do in competition with the three fruit growing States of Washington, Idaho and Ore-The main bulk of British Columbia's fruit did not get there in time, but if it had they might have had more prizes to exhibit. It shows what British Columbians can do, and the cup is honor to the whole of British Cowork in that connection. In conclusion he proposed a standing vote of On thanks to Mr. Hutcherson, which was

Mr. E. Hutcherson expressed his thanks, but said he thought they had gone too far. He did not want to turn this into a mutual admiration society. but it was Mr. Earl who deserved the credit, for it was his fruit that had " The fruit that Mr. won the prizes. Earl had sent to Spokane was a credit to the province, and all Canadians who were at that fair were very proud of

Mr. Sharpe, of the Dominion Experimental farm sent down several samples of apples of the following varieties: Salome, Stark, Sutton's beauty and the These were exhibited York Imperial. at the meeting, as well as samples of Vanderoere and Ben Davis apples brought down by Mr. Earl.

Mr. Earl before adjournment said that the society should endeavor to secure more members and extend the society from one end of the province to other. The society had done a great deal of good for British Colum bia; it had succeeded in getting freight rates reduced and was sending carloads of produce into the Kootenay country, which was enriching the province. He hoped that the membership of the society would be trebled before the next annual meeting.

An adjournment was then taken until two o'clock this afternoon. The afternoon session was opened by the reading of the president's address, which follows:

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Gentlemen: This is the eighth year of our organization and I regret to say it has not been a prosperous one for the fruit grower. er Fraser and islands was a partial failure, whilst in the interior we have

Awarded Hignest Honors-World's Fair ·DR:



MOST PERFECT MADE. a pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free Ammonia, Alum or any other adulcerant 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

had a very sudden cold snap commencing Nevember 9th, and lasting the balhad been no frosts sufficient to send the sap down and prepare the tree The thermometer in a few for winter. days dropped at Lytton to 16 and at to 22 degrees below zero. Kamloops to 22 degrees below zero. Now, under these conditions thousands of trees in the interior have been winter killed, mostly of the winter variaties; while on the lower Fraser and coast I believe the loss is trifling. 1875; just twenty-one years ago, we lost large numbers of trees by a cold snap similar to the one that occurred this year. With these undeniable facis before us I think it is our duty to let it be known and not try to conceal it, as then all can guard against such failures in future. Certainly no one will dans the fact that we can grow as nice fruit

THE

as can be grown anywhere. With past experience is it not better to grow varieties that we know will stand the sudden changes, instead of going in for so many fancy varieties? I parent, Red Astracan, Duchess and Mrs. Favorite usually come out well, for early autumn Alexander and Wealthy come through safely. apple, and in general appearance resembles the Wealthy. The Blue Pearmain is a large dark red apple but not as good as the Vandervere; these two after New Year's, and I have kept them until May. The Red Streak or twentyalso find for late winter three varieties Sweeting and Ribstone Pippin; all the above mentioned apples I am certain will stand under most any condition.

Of pears only Early Summer and Bartletts have endured the severe cold, while cherries, plums, prunes and peaches are a total loss; but as they come into bearing in a few years we can afford to replace them.

Now, gentlemen, I am in hopes that the fruit trees in the interior above P. Kamloops are safe, as the frost sets in so early. This is not only an individual loss but a loss to the whole province. It is especially deplorable just now, as I sincerely hope they will join our asmining resources of this province are becoming so well known as the tive men that we want in the associarichest and of greater extent than any heretofore discovered. I venture to say there is not a day but what new ledges and mines are discovered. When we take into account the many millions of English capital which is sure to flow in to this province, let us pause and consider the glorious future of British Columbia. Many thousands of miners and others will come to the province and we may certainly calculate by 1900 to have a population of at least 300,000. This is where the fruit grower and farmer comes in. What a market they will have. It is hard to estimate the vast amount of money these industries will retain in the province, which, I am duce and energy in the main fairs of sorry to say, in the past, has gone out Here let me say the horticultural as well as the other branches of agriculture have not been appreciated as

they should have been. Let us see which is best for the province-agriculture or the lumber fishing industries. They are on the coast and most of their supplies are obtained from the American side; ships come to our ports and take all of this wealth out of the province. And what lumbia. Mr. Hutcherson, he said, do we retain of all this vast wealth? went over with the exhibit to Spokane, You will all say a very small proporand great credit was due to him for his tion in comparison to what is taken best land in the province, for fruit cul-

ior, and as has been said before, here is where the horticultural and other interests come in; they are the backbone the country. The miners are like lumbermen and fishermen, for they will take away all they can; while the agriculturist is a bona fide settler, what he produces is retained miners, as we may reasonably expect a ready market for all we can raise. Now, certainly we have the very finest land in the world, and if we have a ready market for all we can grow there will soon be ten farmers where there is one now. If we can only supply the demand the producers as well as the consumers will soon be prosperous and soon every available piece of land will be occupied by a happy and prosperous people; then the horticultural and agricultural interests generally will be more fully develop-

ed and appreciated than they have been Most farmers grow some fruit: even if only a small quantity and I consider this association is working for the interests of all to the best of its ability and means to work with. The government has been very generous and deserves the thanks of all. This association has heretofore issued annual reports, but it was considered advisable to omit it this year, as we were running behind and we only got out our report in February last, I think with care we will have enough to do until our next report is issued. In fact I see no good of going to the expense of getting out a report every year, as it is mostly a repetition of the previous one and costs from \$300 to \$400 and I think

the money can be used to better advan-Owing to the cold tage. My friend, Mr. Henry, president late spring the crop of fruit on the low- and manager of the Fruit Exchange, will the Kootenays are concerned, and they tell you that owing to the failure of always have had in furnishing our coast crops and unforseen losses the exchange had good crops-never better, I am has not been a financial success this Now, to offset all this, we year. Let him tell you about the Exchange in his report. It has been suggested that the Fruitgrowers' Association help the exchange by donating most of our surplus funds, which in my opinion could not be devoted to a befter purpose, as the Exchange is a new institution. The expenses are heavy in starting and reaching out for new markets which are certain to help the whole province. It is to be hoped that the government will see its way clear to helping it y granting for a few years the sum of \$500 per annum. As we have not yet felt the beneficial influence of the mining industry, nor can we expect to for a few years yet, as it is most all development work unless it is in the Koo-

are prominent members of the F. G. A. and the Association to pay their actual was much good accomplished for the Fruit Exchange in coming in touch with the local exchanges of the interior, but I presume Mr. Henry will speak of all this. At these meetings we did not canvass for members. At the annual meeting the secretary had been requested to write to all delinquent members to pay up or their names would be taken off list of members.

Mr. Hutcherson had very wisely offered a resolution that the constitution be amended so membership fees would be reduced from \$2 to \$1 and a committee was appointed, so I hope at our business meeting the resolution will be adopted. When the membership fees are reduced I hope the list will soon comprise at least 100 names or more. I think by vigorously canvassing there ought to be at least that many at the annual meeting of 1898; at present I am sorry to say there are not over 25 members and then we have over 100 directors or over 75 more cannot be beaten. It is a very nice ed than actual members. I dare say this was never intended to be the case. It is recommended that this year we only appoint to the directorship those who have good reason to think will varieties ought to keep real well until pay in the \$1 and become members and that they be notified that unless they do so by the next quarterly meetounce pippin and Waxen will also stand ing their names will be stricken out. and keep until New Years or later. I With only one dollar to pay, some of my friends in the interior wrote me do well, namely. Ben Davis, Talman they contemplated joining. I think all will agree with me that it is high time some new element was introduced into the association if we are going to suc-We want live, active members ceed. who will take an active interest, and more members we have the more good will be accomplished. I must not forget to mention that while holding our meetings in the interior we were ably assisted by Mr. Donald Graham, M. P. We found this gentleman has a

> farmers as well as fruit growers, and sociation, for they are the representation as well as in our legislative halls. This association has assisted at most of our local fairs at a considerable expense to the association, all those acting as judges giving their time and only receiving their actual expenses paid out, but with so many fairs it amounts to quite a round sum. All these fairs are quite a heavy tax on the resources of the association, especially as new fairs are coming into existence every year. Now the question actually arises, are there not too many small fairs, and would it not advertise the resources of the province to a better advantage to reduce the number and put all the pro-Victoria and Nanaimo for Vancouver Island: on the lower mainland, Westminter and Chilliwack. Of course the best for the province? I think this

fine farm and orchard and I am happy

to say most of our local legislature are

question is open for discussion. Westminster. Then Kamloops, 50 miles ture, and yet when we are expected to On the other hand, our mines are all send judges so far, it is too expensive, over the province, mostly in the inter- especially when there is not a member except myself in the interior. * I feel assured, however, we will have many new members this year if we only use energy which, I must say, has not been done in the past if the list of members is any criterion to go by. At our meeting at Agassiz it was agreed that we should accept the invitation given us the province. What he raises through J. R. Anderson, deputy minisgrain, roots or fruit he will sell to the ter of agriculture, by the managers of the Spokane Fair to join them with the States of Oregon, Washington and Ida-A committee was appointed to

collect exhibits from all parts of the province and all was going on well as we could wish when unfortunately the operators' strike on the C. P. R. cut off ail communication and the consequences were that of all the fine fruit grown in the interior only one fair-sized exhibit reached Spokane. This was disastrous for us, but something that could not be foreseen. With this great disadvantage we came out with honors, which this splendid trophy will attest, and all British Columbia can feel proud of and wonder what we would have had provided all our exhibits had reached Spokane on time. Mr. Hutcherson

will give us his report of the fair. It has been suggested that Mr. Thos. A. Sharpe, of the experimental farm, and R. M. Palmer, inspector, be appointed honorary members of this association with full membership privileges for life. This I heartily endorse, and consider the honor will be with the as-

sociation. I also hope this society will see the ropriety of passing a resolution against any reduction on agricultural products, for the Americans, as the tariff now stands, have the best of us so far as cities and surrounding localities. I think we should keep up the committee on transportation. I am happy to say the C. P. R. have seen the propriety of reducing the freight rates on produce for the mines and sincerely trust they soon will reduce the passenger rate to 3c. per mile when by the increased competing road from the coast to the mines we will come out all right. If the government assist the road it is to be hoped they will insert a clause reserving the right to legislate as to a market price for fruit. freight and passenger rates, or if not build and operate the road themselves.

Now, gentlemen, in conclusion, I will mention the Board of Horticulture. consisting of five members, and a grant of \$1000 to work with. Surely the tenays, where most of the supplies are obtainable from the American side. We have rich mines at Lillocet, Cariboo and Kamloops, and in fact all over the interior. There can be no doubt of the future. board cannot do much on this ust The Fruitgrowers' Association for the Association, if not the association it-first time held the quarters meeting self. Let me here say there is not one in the interior and considering it was the

first time, we met with fair success. the least cause to believe it. In my

Arm; we also had meetings at Arm- and trouble between the association and

strong and Kelowna, our regular quar-members of the Board of Horticulture. | controlled the prices as far east as the terly meeting being held at Vernon. It was considered advisable to have Messrs.

As president of the association and city of Brandon, as all the shipping to member of the Board of Horticulture I points between there and the coast was wave struck us the sap was all up, as Henry and Hutcherson attend, as they certainly am in a position to know the done by them. If it was not so they I here state is true; the board in no expenses. I consider no better move way wishes to interfere with the asso-strumental in having the transportation ciation, but as they are working on the rates reduced. Freights were high, and ing in the interior. Mr. R. M. Palmer same lines, for the benefit of the provattended in his official capacity. There nice they should work in harmony. The nice they should work in harmony. The it was very hard to put fruit on the board is bound to try to protect the At interests of the fruit grower.

the present time our orchards comparatively free from insect nests, such as the codlin moth, San them. Jose scale, and in the interior the woolly aphis also, Now, the simple question arises, are the horticultural interests of this province worth protecting? If they are we must enforce the rales once, and in order to do so the sum of at least \$2000 should be placed in the estimates and the rules strick enforced for the better protection of the fruit grower. If this is not done at once we may soon expect to have our clean orchards infested with all the sect pests that are found in California and the east.

Gentlemen, in conclusion. I would say that I have had letters from C. B. Harris, of Salmon Arm. This gentleman assures me that he has with A. J. Palmer, inspected quite a number of orchards in his vicinity and they are all I also have a letter from Donald Graham, M. P. P., Armstrong. Iie also tells me the trees came through all right. I also wrote to Mr. Ricardo, Vernon, and James Crosier, of Kelow-I have had no reply, so I think their trees must have come through All this goes to prove that in safely. the great valleys of the Shuswap, Spallumcheen and Okanagan, where the frost comes early and prepares the trees winter, that here is the place for the fruit grower, where good mines are being discovered every day. I consider this is the safety belt. And here is where there are vast quantities of kinds of fruit can be grown. Now, gen- included. tlemen, I thank you for your very kind attention.

At yesterday afternoon's session of the Fruit Growers' Association, on a motion by Mr. Hutcherson, the president's report was taken up and discussed. the railway line from car loads. Mr. R. Baker said it was a very interesting report. He considered that if every director were given a small book ter of Mr. Webber's when at Kamloons of tickets he could get members for the a few days ago. This was something, association and send their fees to the he considered, that ought to be sup-

Mr. Hutcherson said there was a reason why the membership of the soc.ety was low. There were local societies at various points in the interior, one at Chilliwack, one at Fraser Valley and one at Mission City. The Fruit Exchange also had been occupying the attention of the fruit growers. It was hardly fair to ask a man to contribute to the local societies, the Exchange and the Fruit Growers' Association.

Mr. Ohlsen, of Victoria wanted to know if the Fruit Growers' Associat.on was to be absorbed by the Fruit Exchange, or were they two separate or-New ganizations.

Mr. Earl said there was a central they can and have the right to hold as fruit exchange, which worked with the many fairs as they like, but which is other exchanges. The exchange handled the fruit of the fruit growers and found a market for it. The work of the ex- tion. It was a matter of life and death Now take the Interior. Ashcroft is change prevents the glutting of the the first, two hundred miles from New market. Though costly, the exchange's work was developing the province. It further on; Vernon, 100 miles from took the surplus fruits and sent them out further, or four fairs in over 400 miles. the province. He considered that the No one can say there is too many on the exchange was worthy of support by flooded with their goods. Mr. Ohlsen then asked where the ad-

vantage came in. This provoked considerable discussion. Association was an educational organiwere two local organizations, Chilliwack resoluti Considerable money was spent ultimately the Fruit Growers' were callwas antipathy between the two societies, through the upper country. and the result was the formation of the

Fruit Exchange. Mr. Collins considered that no spirit of be adopted. themselves together for protection and compulsory spraying of fungus and ine thought the farmers should also.

Mr. Kipp, of Chilliwack, also suggested the need of co-operation. Revision the law could be enforced to which of the tariff, he said, was upon them, Mr. J. R. Anderson replied that he and the monopolies which were grinding thought it could. them down were about to be overthrown. He could not see his way clear, however, great deal of jealousy was indulged to favor the amalgamation of the Fruit regarding the members of the Board

change. and sold fruit at a lower figure than he ting under each other and get a decent price for their fruit.

Munro Miller wanted to know if the Fruit Exchange was a servant of the Fruit Growers' Association, and if it was, did the association fix the price of fruit and communicate it to the mem-He thought that if this was so bers? and they agreed to accept the prices fixed, they would have a good organization. Mr. Renouf, of Victoria, said the Fruit Exchange did not fix the price of fruit; they only found a market for it.

Mr. A. C. Wells, of Chilliwack, said the work of the Fruit Exchange was to prevent the superabundance of fruit on travel they will make at least twice as any one market. It was no use glut-much as they do now. When we get ting the local markets. Sending fruit east where they were sure of a market if was much better than flooding the coast markets, causing the loss of their fruit. The Fruit Exchange, he said, did not fix

Mr. J. R. Anderson said the work of he exchange was a good one, as fruit being perishable a market must be found for it at once. It could not, of course be stored:

Mr. Earl said that if there was no fruit exchange to point out the markets a superabandance of fruit would be thrown on the local markets and fruit growers would get little or nothing for their fruit R. M. Palmer said the price of fruit was not held so high here as it might be. When all the fruit growers became mem-

bers of the exchange prices, would be We first had a side meeting at Salmon opinion it was started to create jealousy fixed. Mr. Hutcherson said the exchange

Hr. Kipp said the exchange was inunless they could get rates to meet them market. He had sent some Royal Ann cherries to Victoria and had lost on the venture. He could have sent them to New York and have done well with

Mr. Anderson read the following let-Yale, B. C., Jan. 25, 1897.

Dear Sir: -As the Fruit Growers' an-

J. R. Anderson, Esq.,

nual meeting will be held on the 29th instant, and as you will likely attend, I beg to ask if you will bring up the mat ter of discrimination in freight rates by the C. P. R. company, as between us and shippers in the east. Freight on apples from the vicinity of Yale and Agassiz is to Donald and thereabouts, \$30 Now I am sure this is about double what Ontario shippers pay to the same points. If they ship by the carload they are allowed to distribute at all stations. Last year I sold my apples up the line, this year orders which were sent me early in the season were all countermanded, stating that they had been supplied from Ontario at lower rates than apples from here would cost them after paying C. P. R. charges. This is not very encouraging to fruit growers here. I found Ontario shippers had distributed apples from carload at all stations from Donald to North Bend. In connection with this, I would like to and asked for an expression of op ask what provision the board of horticulture has made for the inspection of fruit coming in this way, or does it not come under the provisions of the act? I pre- be held here and at New Westmi sume that very little can be done in the Farmers, by exhibiting at these matter, as the C. P. R. seems to con- fairs would greatly advertise th fine fruit lands, where the very best trol everything bere, the Mainland press Hoping you will have a successful

meeting, sincerely yours,
D. C. WEBBER. Mr. J. R. Anderson said he did not larger fairs aided until the province know of any apples, as stated in Mr. Webber's letter, being distributed along Mr. Earl said he had been informed to the same effect as stated in the let-

pressed. A motion was then made by Mr. R. Palmer that the discussion be deferred until the arrival of Mr. Henry,

the manager of the fruit exchange, to-

morrow. This was carried and the dis- parliament the only thing they cussion deferred. Mr. Earl then suggested that Messrs. Sharp, of the experimental farm, and M. Palmer, the fruit inspector, be made life members of the association. small fairs, although there were A resolution to that effect was made by

Mr. A. C. Wells and carried. Palmer thanked the association for the honor done them, and was sorry that Mr. Sharp was not there to thank them for himself. Mr. E. Hutcherson then moved that a

committee be appointed to draft a resolution to the minister of agriculture while not large, should not by the question of the tariff. Mr. A. C. Wells seconded the resolu-

to the farmer, he said, whether he had protection or not. There are farmers on the other side of the boundary who are making barely enough to live on and Kamloops, and Kelowna, 70 to 90 miles of British Columbia, thus building up as soon as the tariff wall is thrown down we in British Columbia will be

Mr. Munro Miller said that if this resolution was passed it would only strengthen the powers that be, as whatever party was in power it could | Mount Tolmie: Mr. Hutcherson said the Fruit Growers not interfere with the tariff. The resolution was carried and Messrs. Mun: zation, and the Fruit Exchange was an Miller, W. S. Stevens and Henry Kidd industrial one. Two years ago there were appointed a committee to draft a

and Mission City, sending fruit to the Northwest. They found it very disas- association teach people in the uppcountry what varieties of trees to in trying to organize these two societies; plant. If the association could see its way clear he thought a printed list ed upon the step into the breach, as there should be made out and distributed R. M. Palmer agreed with this and

made a resolution that such a course jealousy should exist. All societies Mr. Earl and Mr. Grant spoke of the should work in harmony and combine. necessity of spraying, both wanting the Men in every other profession combined enforcement of the act relating to the

sect infested trees. Mr. Hutcherson wanted to know if

Mr. Earl then said he was sorry a Growers Association and the Fruit Ex- Agriculture. They were called five dollar a day men. Mr. Earl said that co-operation was with \$5 a day he said whenever he necessary to keep up the price of fruit, attended a meeting be was always out He was selling some fruit to people in of pocket afterwards and he did not Revelstoke when a neighbor stepped in think any of the members were ahead Mr. J. R. Anderson, referring to comwas getting. If they were organized pulsory spraying, said the provincial they would get out of the practice of cutwho was brought up for not spraying his trees when they got down to the

enforcement of the rules. Mr. A. C. Wells thought the rules should be enforced and very vigorous ly. People have been sufficiently educated on the matter to know it is no cessary and it was only the obstinate and careless who neglected to do s Orchards that were not sprayed should be cut down, as one man's neglect should not be allowed to endanger his neighbor's orchard.

Mr. J. Todd, of Victoria, told of his

experience in spraying trees. He had saved his orchard by spraying it, and it only cost 11 cents per tree. Mr. Stevens did not consider that they should wait for the enforcement of spraying until the people were further educated upon the point. If the government raises the taxes they do not wait until they educated the people up to it, but make a law and pass it Spraying he found to be very beneficial in his orchard. Last year owing to in-sect pests he had 90 per cent of his pears unfit for market. This year after he had sprayed his trees over 75 per cent were marketable.

Mr. Kipp said that as soon as the people said so the Board of Horticulture were ready to go to work. He was suffering as the people who were next 'him did not spray their trees rirtually had an incubator to give like the pests while his trees fed them. R. M. Palmer said he was glad hear so many expressions in favor of trees. When he comspraying the menced his work here many people did



Celebrated for its grea leavening stren BOYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YOR

not believe in the efficiency of spra but now they were being educate The Board of Horticulture right in deferring action in the m until the people were sufficiently cated. The time had, however, arrived when it should be enforce The following resolution was I by Mr. A. C. Wells and carried: this meeting express its opinion that act re fungus and insect pests be forced.

Mr. J. R. Anderson then brough the question of the great number small fairs being held in the proon the matter. Mr. Earl said that in his opinio two large fairs of the province s sources of the province, which

small fairs did not do. Mr. Kipp thought that the time not yet ripe for so many small They should be withdrawn and sufficiently advanced to warrant

A. C. Wells, while not advocating wholesale slaughter of small fairs jected to those that did not, and no effort, to pay their prize list. was opposed to a government gran ing given to the small fairs who was used mainly for the purpo paying a secretary's salary and holding a dance or horse races. J. R. Anderson said that as the small fairs were held under an act

do was to ask for the repeal Mr. Hutcherson said that he not agree that there were too many poor ones. Exhibitions are for educational purposes. If a res tion was passed crowding the small into the larger ones a great many ple would be deprived of attending a certain extent some of these shows, he thought, should be cut But there were some shows, w means be wiped out. He though government should give a like gran

the amount raised by the show. Mr. Earl thought that if they more combined it would better adve the province, as more people would the exhibits.

An adjournment was then taken When the association reassembled terday evening the following pane "Hints of Interest to Fruit Grow was read by Mr. Alexander Campbe

PRACTICAL HINTS.

Hints to Fruit Growers as to Plan

1. Nature of the Soft-One of hief considerations in selecting lan that of suitability; secure that which best adapted for growing all the d ent kinds of fruit that this climate grow. Such land may best be des ed as a deep loam with a proportio sand resting upon a clay bottom. slight elevation is desirable, be land where dips occur, these low spots are subject to spring and sun frosts. Select land with a good gen frainage. This will save you Where no natural shelter exists ag prevailing winds a shelter helt or ought to be planted. 2. Location-The nearer you are

good market will be an advantage ent to you all, and needs only my (Continued on page 6.)

The best way to cure disease

drive it from the system by puri

the blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children.

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FULL LINES OF .. BLANKETS, FLANNELS, UNDERWEAR, UMBRELLAS and WINTER CLOTHING

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********* Twice-a-Week. **********

VOL. 14. LONG WAIT IS ENDED

Landed in Jail This Morning. He Had No Idea That Detectives

Been Waiting

Butler the Australian Murderer

haw Officers do not Give Him Any Chance of Cheating Justice.

for Him.

San Francisco, Feb. 2.—George Ed ward Butler, alias Ashe, the Australia murderer, whose arrival on the Swan hilda has long been expected, is now i San Francisco jail. The Swanhilda wa sighted at 5:15 this morning coming through the heads in tow of the tug Ac tive. The tug blew six whistles, a sign agreed upon if Butler was on board, bu the detectives waiting lower down th bay at Meigg's wharf did not hear them and although they knew the Swannilda was coming in, they did not know whether Butler was on board. Suddenly red light flashed out through the darkness. This was another signal and the officers knew that their man was there The custom house boat Hartley, which had been placed at the disposal of the police, was boarded in haste by six detectives, four newspaper men and four revenue officers, and the little vessel steamed rapidly away to the Swanhilda, which was met off Fort Point. The detectives remained concealed in the cabin while the revenue officers went on board the Swanhilda to see if Butler had been put in irons. They reported that he had not and the detectives then went on hoard the ship. Butler was ointed out and in a second was handcuffed. He denied he was Butler but he was positively identified by De tectives McHattie and Conroy, who came here from Australia for that pur-The suspected murderer was take on board the Hartley, which soon landed him at the wharf. A patrol wagon was in waiting and he was hustled off to prison. Although the arrest was a complete surprise to the suspected man he maintained remarkable coolness and calmly puffed a cigarette as he went Captain Fraser, of the Swamhilda had

Butler shipped with him as a seaman under the name of Lee Weller, one of his victims. All went well on the trip across the Pacific and it was not known that a notorious murderer was on board. Yesterday when it was known that the vessel was near San Francisco, Butler approached Captain Fraser and asked him when the pilot appeared to slow up as he expected letters from Australia. When the pilot came aboard Butler approached him and asked "Well, is it Yes or no?" The pilot did not know what he meant and the man gave no explanation. Captain Fraser was informed the pilot that it was supposed that Butler was on board under the name of Lee Weller and told of the arrangements or his capture. Captain Fraser agreed to do all in his power to help the police. Nothing was said to Butler and the ship was brought into port. It was agreed hat when the crew lined up for inpection, Captain Fraser was to stop in ont of Butler. When the police came board and the men lined up Butler was the second man in line. Captain caser stopped an instnat in front of in and at the same time Sergeant Bonr of the 'ocal police, covered him with pistol. Butler's hands went up like flesh. Irons were slipped over his vrists and one of the most notorious riminals of modern times was a prisoner. Detectives McHattie and Conroy, who knew Butler in Australia, Conroy having narrowly escaped being on of his fictims, were disguised when they boarded the Swanhikla. When they charged Butler with the crimes attributed to him he professed entire ignorance and denied that his name was Butler. On board the Hartley on the way to shore the disguises were removed and still Butler pretended not to know his captors,

an interesting story to tell. He said

On the voyage from Newcastle Butler worked as an ordinary seamen, In his kit were found garments bearing different marks, which corresponded to the inirials of some of his victims. Extradition papers have already been secured