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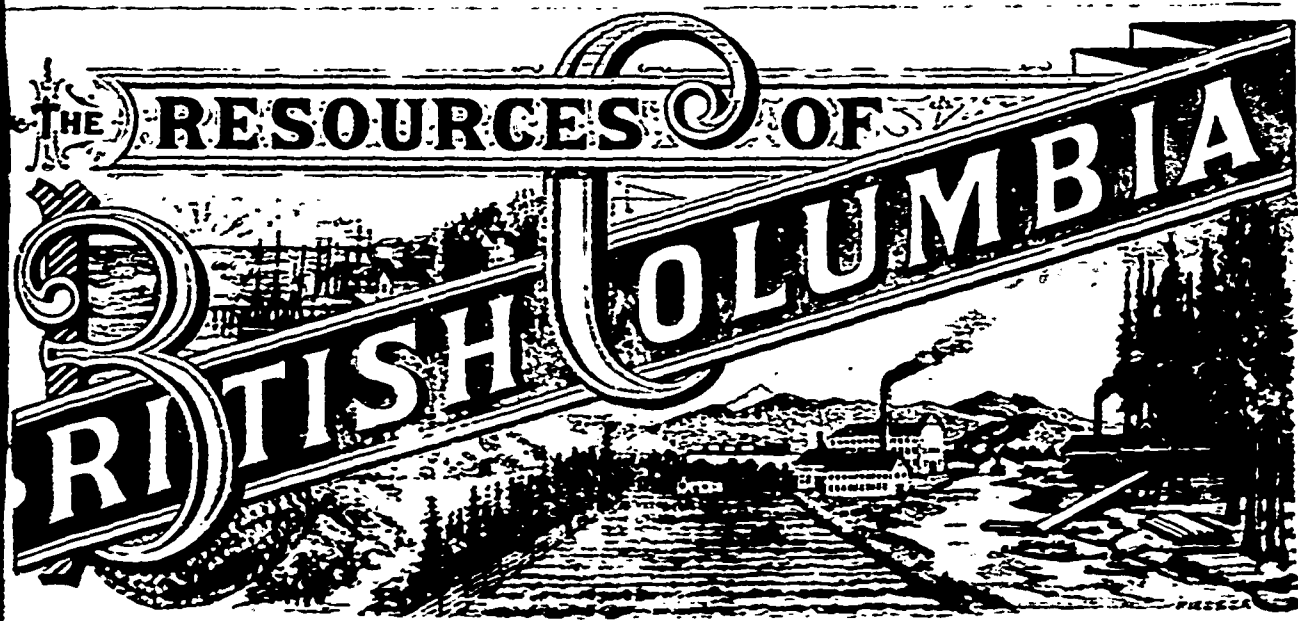
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VOLUME 24  
NO. 2

VICTORIA, B. C., FEBRUARY, 1885.

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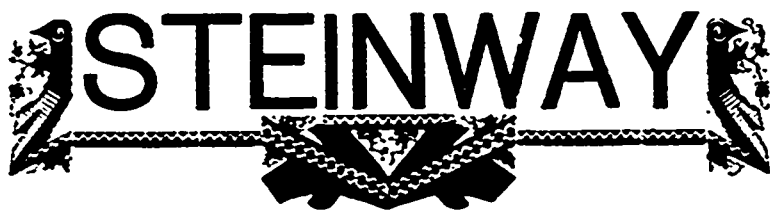
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# THE RESOURCES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

VOLUME 2:  
No. 12

VICTORIA, B. C., FEBRUARY, 1885.

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## JANUARY 1885.

January 1885 has been a month of mild weather with snow on the ground about 12 or 13 days. The rainfall 9.15 inches was great, mostly occurring during the night, as is not unusual around Victoria. From Mr. W. T. Livock we have obtained the rainfall which came to half of the total of the past year (1884). Also the information that the mean temperature of January was 37 degrees.

The lowest on the 11th.....22 degrees.  
And the highest on the 31st.....54 degrees.

There were of fine weather with frost.....9 days.  
(As compared with 16 in 1884.)  
Of sunshine, cloudy and showery.....7 days.  
Of cloudy, mild and dry.....6 days.  
Of incessant rain, or nearly so.....7 days.  
Of snow.....2 days.  
31 days.

The following flowers were in bloom out of doors during January: Daisy, pansy, candy-tuft, violet, sweet alyssum, stock.

## CELESTIAL.

The Chinese question is again engaging the attention of our Provincial Legislature, who we hope will again press the matter on the Dominion parliament, and thus strengthen the hands of our representatives here. The necessity for decided action in the matter was never more emphasized than it was last season when hundreds of desirable immigrants were compelled to leave this country. Why? Because their places were filled by beings who can exist on a few grains of rice, live in a pig-stye, work for fifty cents a day, and with whom in many branches of industry it is impossible for white men to compete. Like a giant octopus with its limpet-like suckers, conglomerate masses of these yellow leeches are attached upon our shores, here to stick until bloated with extracted wealth they tumble off to China, to

figure as highlanders and Mandarins, and by their very presence urge legions to come and do likewise. A pleasant picture forsooth, one that our Eastern statesmen may be able to view with equanimity, but which we cannot. Why, supposing the present absence of restrictive legislation in this direction to exist for another decade, it would not require a great stretch of imagination to picture British Columbia as little better than an outpost of the Chinese, from which the Mongol element would rapidly pour over the entire continent. That it would ever reach this stage, is far from what we believe, before that time arrived it would have become an established fact, even to the deaf ears at Ottawa, that the worm had turned, that the long suffering and cunningly ignored Province of British Columbia had accepted the only alternative left to her.

**BASKET-MAKING IN GERMANY.**—Basket-making in Germany, which was begun in a modest way not many years ago, has developed into an important branch of industry. It employs no fewer than 39,000 people, and the ware finds a profitable market not only at home but in many foreign countries. The demand for the raw material has given quite an impetus to willow culture in Germany, and trees better adapted to the needs of the manufacturer have been introduced. About 200,000 hundred weight of willow withes are annually imported. The people of the village of Heinburg, who redeemed 300 acres of swamp lands a few years since, and devoted them to willow-planting this year realized about \$1,750 from the sale of the withes to the Saxon and Wurtemberg manufacturers.

**PHONETIC.**—The following is positively asserted to be a true copy of a letter received by a schoolmaster in London:—"Sir, as you ar a man of noledj, I intend to inter my son in your skull."

# Resources of British Columbia.

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MUNROE MILLER, - - - Publisher and Proprietor.

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Now that the conflict is ended and the smokes cleared away, a glance at the consequences of the agreement between the Provincial Government and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company may not be uninteresting. The contest between the government and a portion of the Legislature was no less remarkable than severe. Looking back, one feels at a loss to understand why there should have been any conflict at all. The bargain made by the government is admitted on all hands to be a good one. To secure the building of some twenty-two miles of railway, bringing the great national highway to its true terminus and rendering fourteen thousand acres of Crown Lands worth several millions, and to secure all this by giving to the Company six thousand acres of lands, equal to 272 acres a mile - was undeniably a good stroke of business, and the strangest feature of the contest consists in the fact that those who opposed the measure admitted the goodness of the bargain. All they could object to was the manner of it. In the same breath they accused the Government of doing too little and too much; and the amendments moved were as silly as the arguments urged in support of them were contradictory. But the country is more concerned about the consequences of the measure than the inconsistency of its opponents. The Pacific terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway may now be regarded as finally settled. There can no longer be doubt or uncertainty on that point. And it is settled just where it should be. The railway trains and the ocean steamers will come alongside of each other, just where nature intended they should, and just where each will contribute in the highest degree to the success of what the Provincial Secretary not unfitly described as "the greatest triumph of the ages." One very important result of having the vexed terminus question forever and happily set at rest, and the consequent establishment of public confidence, will be that a very large amount of capital will flow in from abroad and seek and find profitable investment there. During the three or four weeks that

he was here, Mr. Beatty traced no less than half a million of dollars that came and went, tired of waiting for the settlement of the question, and there is good authority for stating that very large sums have long been waiting, both in the United States, Old Canada, and Old England, with a similar object. The inflow of capital means a great deal more than a good market for town lots at the terminus. It means population and the springing into existence of manufactures and industries so essential to the prosperity of the country. We are aware that there are those in this community who contemplate with doubt and jealousy the springing up of a large city at the terminus—who contend that such a condition would separate against the interests of Victoria. Were we of that opinion we would view with less satisfaction than we do, the arrangement by which the building up of a large city at the terminus is rendered not only possible but certain. The more large communities spring up on the mainland the better for Victoria. Such are its attractions, its geographical position, its maritime advantages, and such its relations to the mainland, that Victoria can contemplate with eager satisfaction the creation of large communities and the building up of large industries beyond the gulf. It is only the shortsighted, narrow minded who would attempt to build up Victoria by keeping down the mainland. Instead, therefore, of looking with jealous eye at each other, Victoria and New Westminster and "Vancouver" (if they will persist in calling it so) should join hands like loving sisters, and learn to realize that the prosperity of each is the true interest of the other. In respect to the possibilities of the future, we differ very much with the views expressed during the discussion by the senior member for Yale. The men who would gauge the growth of the cities of the future with those of the past, will find himself far behind. To measure the future progress of Victoria and New Westminster and Nanaimo, by the past would be scarcely less foolish than to compare travelling by railway with the old slow-coach system; and to apply the same rule to the terminal city would be still more absurd.

**SODA BISCUIT.**—One quart of sifted flour, one teaspoonful of soda, two teaspoonfuls of cream tartar, one teaspoonful of salt; mix thoroughly, and rub in two tablespoonfuls of butter, and wet with one pint of sweet milk. Bake in a quick oven.

**A FIRST-CLASS SAW MILL.**—Is, or will very soon be a necessity at Esquimalt, whither booms of logs can be towed quite as easily as into Victoria harbor. Should there be no prohibitory duty, booms might also be brought from the opposite shore of Fuca strait.

**DEFENCE.** It would be madness not adequately to fortify Sooke, Esquimalt, Victoria and Nanaimo while doing the needful at Points, Grey, and Alkerson at the Narrows, entrance of Burrard Inlet, and at the Fraser below, and at New Westminster.





## NO MARKET.

Great complaints are made by our island farmers at the absence of a produce market in Victoria. They say that until there is one they cannot expect to compete with importations from the United States. One old farmer whom I heard airing this grievance gave his reasons for wishing such a change somewhat in this style: "Waal, Mister, yer see after hitching up an' drivin' into the ceety, sixteen miles an' a ha'f fra the ranch, you has to get a bite and sup an' suamut fur the mare. Then you kinder smells round with yer projuce and you can't sell so much as a carrot. Everybody's got everything and nobody wants nuthin'. By and bye yer gets kind of tired of hawkin' and up comes some store bummer an' takes all you've got at sniff-the gold prices; after buying a leetle tea and sugar, yer gets t' hum a wee bit worse off than when you started. Now you see, stranger, supposing the government or the Ceety Council would give us some waste piece o' land, or build us a proper market Hall where we could make straight for, an' where folks a wanting projuce could come to find us, and have a market say twice a week; why, then we might get summut like a fair price, but as things is we gets less than importers does. Until summut o' the kind is fixed up farmin' ain't goin' to make my fortin, that's sartain." The farmer was about right, it is a great drawback. What with Chinamen drumming the streets for small fry and no central farmers' exchange for wholesale customers the farmer is just now heavily handicapped. Why does not some district member move in this matter?

## NEEDFUL.

The existence of a need for the establishment of a Provincial Museum has long been felt. Museums and depositories for the arts and sciences have become one of the necessities of the present age. Our Province has sufficient natural curiosities, products, specimens of ore, and different species of birds, animals, fishes, many of them peculiar to the Pacific slope, to fill a goodly museum. Strangers coming to our shores, bent on exploring the resources and peculiarities of our country, are compelled to seek in order to find, and very often fail to accomplish that which they came to do. Nothing to the average traveller is of greater interest than a collection of the natural productions of the land he is visiting. Did they wish to see Indian carvings or other work, they must go round the pawnshops, and second hand stores. Or bent on zoology, they would have to penetrate the wilds of our trackless forests.

Or again some learned savant travels may be thousands of miles to this part of the world to inspect and obtain if possible specimens of some finny monsters he has been told live in the waters of our landlocked seas; he is unable to obtain them, or even see them, so disappointed and disgusted, he turns his back on us, peradventure to hold forth in some far off Lyceum the fact, that British Columbia with all the priceless treasures she possesses, has no treasure-house in which to store them.

## ELECTRICITY.

THE TELEGRAPH IN SIAM.—From Bangkok correspondence we learn that the construction of a telegraph line has been sanctioned, and will be pushed on to completion in the next dry season, from Bangkok to Zimway, and thence afterward to Burmah.

TELEPHONE RATES IN BELGIUM.—As soon as arrangements are complete the fee for telephoning between Brussels and the provinces over the telegraph wires by the Van Rysselberghe system will be 1 fr. for five, and 1½ fr. for ten minutes conversation.

AMERICAN TELEGRAMS.—The average number of words in American telegrams is 14 by day, but rather higher during night, when messages are sent at reduced rates.

ELECTRICITY AND SUBMARINE EXPLORATION.—In an invention patented for facilitating submarine exploration, the oxygen required for supporting respiration is to be produced by decomposing sea water by means of the electric current.

AMBULANCE ELECTRIC LIGHT.—As a result of the recent experiments with the electric light for aiding the search for dead and wounded on the battle field, the Geneva Conference has decided to recommend European governments to adopt this light in future as part of the ambulance plant.

It was in a country graveyard, the sexton had only just commenced to pile the earth in a new grave in which Farmer Hodge's wife had just been buried when the widowed farmer began to haggle over the sexton's price for the job. The price asked was five shillings. The farmer thought half a crown was plenty, but finding the digger obdurate, he finally advanced to four shillings, which elicited the threat "Throw down th' ither shilling or up she comes." The alternative was too terrible, the money was paid.

## JANUARY HAPPENINGS OF OLD.

Jan. 1 1730. born Edmund Burke, in whom in his prime, "a wonderful basis of knowledge was crowned by the play of the most brilliant imagination." Of him Goldsmith wrote:

"Too nice for a statesman, too proud for a wit,  
For a patriot too cool, for a drudge disobedient,  
And too fond of the right to pursue the expedient."

Goldsmith intended the last line as a great compliment to his true friend; yet, in this good and excellent melody of this world, considerations of expediency have often to guide statesmen; and so it will be, here.

1575. same day died Louis XII. of France, a noble king. Shortly before his death he married Mary, who did James IV. of Scotland, Margaret; both sisters of Henry VIII. of England. The latter King by his insane folly in falling out with his *beau frere*, and rashly fighting at Flodden, checked for nearly a century the good feeling which had begun to develop between English and Scots; now so thoroughly amalgamated. Soon may the Irish see their way to liberality. The British Radicals will, it is to be hoped, ere long by thorough measures bring it about.

Jan. 6, 1706, born B. F. We last January (1884) gave some account of Benjamin Franklin, who rose from the condition of a journeyman compositor to be a great philosopher and legislator, and to "stand before kings." This January we present our readers with a small piece in the nature of an apologue given last century by Franklin to his Scottish friend and fellow liberal, Henry Home, Lord Karnes, eminent lawyer, and metaphysician. Karnes, supposing that the apologue in question, was the composition of Franklin, gave it to the world as such, but, in the Book of Days, it is said to be traceable to the Persian poet Saadi, "who, however, relates it as coming from another person."

1. And it came to pass after these things, that Abraham sat in the door of his tent, about the going down of the sun.

2. And behold a man, bowed with age, came from the way of the wilderness, leaning on a staff.

3. And Abraham arose and met him, and said unto him, "Turn in, I pray thee, and wash thy feet, and tarry all night, and thou shalt arise early on the morrow, and go on thy way."

4. But the man said, "Nay, for I will abide under this tree."

5. And Abraham pressed him greatly; so he turned, and they went into the tent, and Abraham baked unleavened bread, and they did eat.

6. And when Abraham saw that the man blessed God, he said unto him, "Wherefore dost thou not worship the most high God, Creator of heaven and earth?"

7. And the man answered and said, "I do not worship the God thou speakest of, neither do I call upon his name; for I have made to myself a god which abideth alway in mine house, and provideth me with all things."

8. And Abraham's zeal was kindled again at the man, and he arose and fell upon him, and drove him forth with blows into the wilderness.

9. And at night God called unto Abraham, saying "Abraham, where is the stranger?"

10. And Abraham answered and said, "Lord, he would not worship thee, neither would he call upon thy name; therefore have I driven him out from before my face into the wilderness."

11. And God said, "Have I borne with him these hundred, ninety and eight years, and nourished him, notwithstanding his rebellion against me; and couldst thou, that art thyself a sinner, bear with him one night?"

12. And Abraham said, "Let not the anger of the Lord wax hot against his servant; lo, I have sinned; forgive me, I pray thee."

13. And Abraham arose, and went forth into the wilderness, and sought diligently for the man and found him, and returned with him to the tent; and when he had entreated him kindly, he sent him away on the morrow with gifts.

The foregoing lesson, reaching down to us from the dim and distant prehistoric past, has still its varied applications.

On 25 January 1327, Edward II. of England was deposed, and on the same day, 1859, was born Rob-

ert Burns, "author of Scots wha hae," Scotias, and the world's poet.

There may be grander bards than he, there may be loftier songs,  
But none have touched with nobler nerve the poor man's rights and wrongs;  
Then, while unto the lazy past the eye of fancy turns,  
Raise high the fame, and bless the name of glorious Robert Burns.

JAMES MCFARLAN.

Jan. 21 1804, the lighting by mistake of a beacon at Home Castle Berwickshire, drew together, at Dalkeith, the yeomanry of nearly all the southern counties of Scotland, in expectation of French invasion. The men of Liddesdale entered Kelso, playing,

"Oh, wha daur meddle wi' me,  
And wha daur meddle wi' me,  
My name it is little Jock Elliott;  
And wha daur meddle wi' me.

Two Victorians have in vain by inquiry in the old land, tried to obtain the tune and remaining words, if any, of this ancient ditty. Does any one in our Province, know the tune?

Business during the past month has been quite dull and collections hard to make. For this state of affairs there are several causes. For the past twenty years British Columbia has been a veritable Slumpy Hollow and it would seem that its one time enterprising citizens had partaken of Rip Van Winkle's draught and become oblivious of the advancements of the age. They have suddenly awoke, possessed of all their pristine vigor, refreshed by their long slumber, and seeing chances on every hand launched forth, and in many instances become "investment poor" from which condition time, alone, can relieve them.

MEASURING THE MOTIVE POWER OF THE HUMAN BODY.—Dr. Marey, of Paris, read a paper on this subject at the International Congress of Hygiene, in which he described the ingenious manner in which he had succeeded in measuring the motive power of the human body in its every movement. Planks, with India rubber coils underneath, recorded, by expelling the air they contained, the exact pressure of the foot. The motions were measured; and photographs, taken in one thousandth of a second, recorded every attitude during a leap, and where and when the effort was greatest. By such studies Dr. Marey had been able to prove that something was gained in the power of walking in quickening the step from forty to seventy five steps per minute. But the latter figure was the extreme limit; with a greater number of steps, power would only be lost instead of gained.

"Times have changed," said old Hyson, mournfully: "times have changed."

"And as to wherefore?" asked his son.

"In former times," said the old one, "man ate the cream."

"And now?"

"They cremate the man."

There was an awful pause, and young Hyson walked out of the counting-room on his tip-toes, and told one of the salesmen he was afraid the old man was breaking up fast.

## VARIETIES.

Science has nothing to fear except error, and every pure truth she discovers must be a revelation of God in his visible universe, and a true confirmation of that word, which reveals things visible and eternal. What is life? A smile between two lives. What is death? The passage to another life. — *French.*

## SHIPBUILDING.

The present dulness in shipbuilding on the Clyde, Tyne, and Thames has succeeded to two years of unexampled prosperity in that important business.

## WATER.

James Watt preceded Cavendish in the discovery that water consists of two gases, although it cannot be denied, that Cavendish was also an original discoverer. — *Buckle.*

## WESLEY.

Wesley, whose genius for government, Macaulay has said was not inferior to Richelieu's, in 1739 first openly rebelled against the church, by law established, and, refusing to obey the Bishop of Bristol, was ordered to quit that diocese. — *Buckle.*

## CONSERVATIVE PEERS, 1881.

In a recent speech Lord Durham gave the following fancy sketch of the Conservative peers:

"It was fifty or sixty peers who formed that majority. Oh that his audience could have seen them! There were old men in skull-caps—the lame, the deaf, and the blind; heaven knows where some of them came from, and he did not know where they would go to—(Laughter) possibly they might be sent to the British Museum. (Laughter.) These battered gentlemen were the subservient tools and voiceless followers of Lord Salisbury."

## DAY AND NIGHT.

It has been decided unanimously, says the *London Standard*, that the day shall begin all over the world at the stroke of midnight at the Prime Meridian of Greenwich. For Englishmen this will involve no alteration, since midnight at Greenwich is already the commencement of our day, but the selection of this particular moment for the commencement of day all over the world will involve its beginning at sunrise in Western Asia, at sunset over a great part of America, and at high noon in Australia and Japan. In order that this uniformity may be properly observed, Greenwich mean time is to be kept all over the globe, and that midnight may not be confounded with mid-day by those who live about longitudes 90 degrees and 270 degrees, the hours are to be counted from 1 to 24. Throughout the world all well regulated clocks will strike 24 at the same moment, and this will indicate the end of one day and the commencement of another. From this it will be perceived that the sun as a time-keeper will be abolished, except for Greenwich alone, and the chronometer takes its place.

## HEROISM BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

A remarkable instance of devotion to duty has occurred in the case of a young physician, Dr. Samuel Rabbeth, of London. A child lay in the Royal Free Hospital on the brink between life and death, suffering from diphtheria. There was no hope save by an operation called tracheotomy, which involves the sucking of the diphtheric poison from the throat of the patient by the mouth of the operator. Such an act involved almost certain death from the inhaling of the poison, but Dr. Rabbeth volunteered to do it, and did it. The object for which he made such a sacrifice was not attained. The boy died, and a few days after the heroic doctor succumbed to the full influence of the poison. Columns of agony, says the *Evening Express*, are not needed to raise such an act to the dignity of heroism. It was an instance, and one only known by the merest chance, of the magnificent spirit which pervades the noblest of all professions. The name of this young doctor, who, at the very outset of his career, with splendid prospects before him, made his life a sacrifice to duty deserves to be embalmed in the records of heroism, and it is a reflection upon us that there is nothing equivalent to the Victorian Cross which can be conferred upon those who perform such acts. More often than the public imagine such acts are performed, with no permanent reward and even without the smallest monetary recompense, and unless the act proves fatal, nothing is known of it outside a very small circle. There are hundreds of cases in which medical men have received permanent injury to themselves by undertaking risks for which no fee could be an adequate recompense. Why should such heroism be persistently ignored, while we go in search of heroes to far-away fields.

## ROMANCE.

There are few people, says the *Whitchell Review*, so given over to the hard, cold world of facts as to find no romantic interest in those cities and churches and ruined castles which speak to us of the storied past. It must be rather dreadful to live in a country like Australia, where there is not even a ruined house or an old church tower; or even in the United States, where any historical associations there may be are only best a poor couple of centuries. And yet the Australian is almost to be envied for the keen access of pleasure that must be his when he visits the home of romance in his mother country when he gazes on the walls of Tintagel, or stands amid the ruins of Iona, or is borne across the lake over which young Douglas rowed the captive queen. There are other lands richer in memorials of the past than ours; there are cities where it needs no very strong effort of the imagination to fancy that the shadow on the world's sundial has gone back four hundred years. It is awesome to stand in the Home of the Caesars, to walk on the windy plains of Troy and visit the very place whence Priam took his bride, to rest under the shadow of the tombs of the Pharaohs. And yet time is but one element in romance. It is not yet a hundred and fifty years since the Chevalier landed in the Highlands, and yet what books are more deeply steeped in romance than "Waverley" and "Rob Roy?"

is this, not the plots, nor the descriptions, nor even the wonderful character-drawing and humour of Sir Walter, that is the corner stone of the temple of his fame. This touches all hearts. Were there ever human maidens like Di Vernon and Flora Macivor, or are they our last visitants from "faeryland forlorn?" What would they say of our modern life, with its round of petty cares and trivial amusements—our trains and hansom, our horrors of discomfort, our thousand inventions for saving trouble and exertion? Will it be possible for the novelists of the twentieth and twenty-first centuries to find any epoch within the last hundred years which they can describe as the time of adventure, any corner of the earth's surface during that period which they can think of as a fairy-land? Will they not declare that from the time when the author of "Waverley" laid down his pen not a book in our language, except, perhaps, "Lorna Doone," has been tinged with the light of romance?

**A LUNATIC FLITING.**—We are all going to heaven, girls; come on; get in quick. A big furniture van stood in the yard of the old Essex county insane asylum at Newark one afternoon, and the remark was made by one of the patients as she sprang in and took a seat. The other female patients caught the infection, and to the great relief of the doctor and attendants, followed like a flock of sheep until the van was filled. Then the van was driven to the new asylum buildings, on South Orange avenue, near the limits of the city. About 150 women and 100 men were removed, and although excitement ran high among the inmates of the asylum from the moment the change was announced, the only trouble experienced was with one woman, who insisted that she owned the old building and refused to leave it. A dozen men of the van accomplished the removal of all the inmates. With some of them a great deal of persuasive talking was required to get them into the van, and one of the male patients would get in only on being told that they were going to church. Then he said, "Good, I'll go, and I'll pray for Newark once more. Newark needs praying for." One old man took command of the forces as "General Grant," and endeavored to marshal his companions into line. The same scene was repeated when the patients arrived at the new building, and the greatest tact was needed to keep down excitement. Some of the patients learned the names of their relatives with delight when they saw the immense structure, and evidently thought they were returning to their old homes. One woman looked around curiously, and then, putting her hands on her hips, said, "This will do very nicely. This is my house, and I want it distinctly understood." Some of the patients were delighted with the elevator, and wanted to stay in it and ride up and down, while others shrank in terror from it and had to be taken up the stairs. The new building is an imposing structure extending three hundred feet on South Orange avenue, with two wings of nearly equal length. Over the main doorway is the word "Retreat" carved in relief on the capstone in massive letters. The old building in Camben street is a rambling and dilapidated structure. It is proposed to use it as a city hospital. *New York Herald.*

### THE FIRST STEAMBOAT.

The first attempt to apply steam to navigation was made by the inventor of the first rudimentary steam engine. Denis Papin was born at Blois in 1647, of a distinguished Hugonot family. After taking the degree of doctor of medicine at the Protestant University of Saumur, he settled in Paris, where by his scientific attainments he gained the friendship of Leibnitz and Huyghens. But he soon found that in France there was no career open for a Protestant. Therefore, just as four years before Chardin had returned to the East, so in 1675 Papin betook himself to England. There he invented his once celebrated digester, a machine for softening bones, and his condenser, which was the first steam engine; and he was presented to the Royal Society by Boyle, whom he assisted in some important experiments. In 1687 he left England for Marbourg where some of his family had taken refuge. In 1707 he returned to England. He had long thought of applying his condenser to navigation, and he now embarked, with his wife and family, on board a steam vessel of his own construction to go down the Weser. Having with difficulty reached the frontier of Hanover he was stopped by the bargees, who accused him of violating their corporate rights. He set off to appeal to a magistrate, and in his absence his boat was broken in pieces by the mob. He died some years afterwards in great misery, having made no further attempt to construct a steamboat. But had he done so he must inevitably have failed for navigation by steam, to be really successful, required a steam engine with constant action, and this had not yet been invented.—*Gentlemen's Magazine.*

### THE IRON AND COAL INDUSTRIES.

At a dinner given recently by the Messrs. Beardmore, of Parkhead Forge, to their workmen, Mr. William Beardmore proposed "The Iron, Steel and Coal Industries," and in doing so quoted some interesting statistics. He said that the production of coal in 1872 was 123½ million tons, and in 1883 it was 163½ million tons. The production of pig iron over the whole kingdom in 1872 was 6½ million tons, and in 1883, 8½ million tons. The quantity of hematite produced in 1872 was one and a third million tons, and in 1883 it had increased to 3½ million tons. The production of Scotch pig-iron in 1872 was 1,090,000, and in 1883 1,129,000 tons. The shipments in 1872 were 841,630 tons, and in 1883 623,667 tons, showing a falling off in the shipment of pig iron in the last ten years of over 200,000 tons. The price of pig iron in 1872 was 121s a ton, and they all knew the price at which it was now selling. The production of steel in 1873, which was the first year for which they had any statistics, was 77,500 tons, and in 1883 it had risen to 455,500. The tonnage of iron shipbuilding in 1877 was 550,000 tons, and in 1883 it was 933,774 tons, and of steel tonnage in 1877 was only 1100 tons, and in 1883 166,000 tons, showing clearly that steel was fast superseding iron. The shipbuilding on the Clyde in 1884 showed a decrease in tonnage of 118,762, and on the Tyne a decrease of 300,290. (Sir James Bain and Mr. Archibald Russell, jun., acknowledged the toast.)

## THE DISCONTENTED.

If there is one part of the people who are more useful to the whole of the community than another, it is that which is composed of those who are designated as the discontented. I frequently find myself accused of belonging to the discontented, the dissatisfied, the revolutionary, &c., &c. This qualification, far from being considered by me as being an insult, which it is intended to be, I consider as one of the highest compliments which could be paid to me, and did my would-be defamers pause but for a moment to consider all that is implied in the epithets which they lavish upon me, I am sure they would be much more sparing of their words than they are.

To be contented in the actual state of things, people must be so constituted by nature as to be incapable of feeling indignant at the gross wrongs which they can see committed around them on every hand, and also perfectly incompetent to see any means of instituting remedies for those wrongs.

The whole battle of civilization, from the eras of savagery and barbarism, has been one continued uninterrupted and persistent opposition to wrong, and a fierce, but holy, struggle to right them.

The injustice against which men of fine mould have revolted, has manifested itself in various forms, and at each period of the history of the world when it has taken some concrete and well-defined form, the discontented have always waged war against it, and, by enlightening the contented, the satisfied and the lovers of law and order upon its enormity, have always ended in accomplishing its overthrow.

The greatest injustice which exists to-day, and which calls for the indignant protest of all men of sensibility, sympathy and knowledge, is the existence of poverty, and against this enormity the discontented in all the various walks of life are preparing to wage the war of extermination. Not only is the existence of want and misery an injustice, it is a folly, and the existence of poverty in the face of the present productive power of industry is really nothing but a standing evidence of the stupidity of mankind in general and of the soundness of the views of the discontented in particular.

The discontented in all ages have been the only ones who have done anything for the advancement of the world and for the benefit of mankind; the contented ones have never been of great benefit to any but themselves, and those who have thought and acted with them whose only object was to remain quietly in a state of *statu quo* and enjoy an unruffled mediocrity of things.

The discontented then have been the lights of the world; they have borne the torch of enlightenment which has lighted people out of the slough of ignorance into the brightness of knowledge, and out of hunger and famine into the domain of comparative comfort.

All the men to whom the world owes its advancement, all who have been its greatest benefactors, were discontented men. Galileo, Newton, Descartes, Lavoisier were discontented. Fulton was discontented with

the sailing vessels, and satisfied himself only when he had completed the steamship, and, in satisfying himself, he conferred a benefit on mankind. The man who conceived the electric telegraph was a discontented man; he was dissatisfied with the slow and tedious process of sending a letter by mail, and was only satisfied when he could transmit a message over a span of thousands of miles in a few minutes. The oil and petroleum and coal gas men were discontented with and they therefore developed the electric light.

The wise men who wish to apply steam power to our street railways are discontented men; they are discontented at the suffering of the horses, which are cruelly treated, and at the uneconomic employment of animal force when steam power will be cheaper and in all ways more economical and convenient.

The laboring men of to-day are discontented, and righteously so, for they know that while they are compelled to remain idle they are prevented from creating those articles of necessity and utility which are necessary for the happiness of mankind, and, being thus prevented, are compelled to suffer privation on account of the impossibility of obtaining such articles as are produced by others, and which are necessary to their own comfort. They are dissatisfied seeing this waste of time, waste of energy, waste of knowledge, waste of life, which is consequent upon the present incoherent, wasteful, and stupid non-organization of the industrial forces of the country.

The discontented, therefore, have quite as much reason of being to-day as ever they had, and we rest assured that they will not be satisfied until they have succeeded in abolishing the causes of their content. —*Exchange.*

**ONLY ONE TRUE DISINFECTANT.**—Prof. de Cramont says, with regard to disinfectants, that there is but one true disinfectant, viz., fire. The majority of so-called disinfectants are simply deodorants. The idea that tobacco smoke or the odor of camphor is destructive of contagion is still extensively held, though it is simply absurd. A true disinfectant is a substance that will kill the germ or living particle which the contagious principle resides on or through which it is conveyed. Of true disinfectants, heat is the most reliable, though odors are not to be despised, such as carbolic acid, chlorine and sulphuric gas.

**POTATO PUDDING.**—Boil and mash some nice potatoes, season delicately with salt and butter, beat into a thick batter with two eggs and sufficient milk. Put at the bottom of a baking dish some cold beef or lamb, with salt, pepper and a stock jelly; add a layer of the potato, then a layer of meat, and put a thick layer of potato on top. Bake to a rich brown.

**BEANS BAKED.**—Soak a pint of white beans overnight; pour off the water in the morning, and boil the beans in salted water until they are mealy. Put them in an earthen pudding-dish; add a couple of rich cream and a tablespoonful of stock and bake in a moderate oven until brown. This is more delicate than the beans baked with pork.

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## UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, TORONTO.

We take special interest in calling attention to the prize poem 1884-85, published in this issue, entitled "The New World," from the pen of Mr. T. B. P. Stewart, one of the students of this, the largest and foremost seat of learning in the Dominion. This college has some 600 pupils coming from all parts of our country, even British Columbia having its representative in Mr. Samuel D. Schultz, a Victorian to the manor born, who we learn has passed a very credible examination and in whom we take a lively interest personally as well as being the only representative in this college.

## PRIZE POEM.

Far Western world, on which no white man gazed  
Till o'er the wide mysterious waste of waves  
Columbus sailed. And on the shore-stead friends,  
Who gazed upon the barque and little crew  
Till all had faded in the golden west,  
And darkness settled on the lonely sea.  
Then whispered they with voices low and sad,  
"Will they return to vine-clad Spain, their home,  
Or perish in some far off clime alone?"  
Far o'er the sea the little vessel passed  
Till all grew tired of the moaning waves;  
And at the dismal creaking of the masts,  
The hollow beating of the sails, they turned  
Their longing eyes far o'er the dark blue sea,  
And thought of home, and friends, and vine-clad Spain.  
In dreams the tender voice of Philomel  
Their souls did soothe; and wandered 'neath the moon,  
With love-lit eyes, fair maids, whose silvery laugh  
Stole o'er their slumbering sense like music sweet.  
At last they said, "There is no land beyond,  
Our home is far away. These orange groves  
Shed perfume sweet, these roses bloom beneath  
A smiling sun, and grapes are blushing fair  
Upon their emerald vines. We will return  
To those we love." Undaunted still thou stood'st,  
Columbus, on the prow, divinely borne  
Thy dreams, and nobler, grander far than theirs.  
Night's darkest shadows gather o'er thee  
Alone, with weary eye soon to behold  
Visions more grand than all thy wildest dreams.  
Lo, God a torch doth wave! Thy mighty heart  
Beats high, thy task is done. Aurora fair,  
From Love's soft couch, in beauty rises up  
With Titian's kisses blushing sweet, and o'er  
The restless sea stole silver smiles. O sea,  
Laugh on forever! 'Tis a glorious deed,  
O noble man! thy name shall never die!  
All Pleasure's paths are far from Glory's gate,  
And many at the threshold fall away  
And are forgot, the wearers of the wreath  
Must watch and wait, most weary is the way  
Ere rests the head upon the lap of Fame.  
Sweet thought, to live in Death! Now, myriads,  
Columbus, bless thee for this heritage  
Our home, O tender thought! the happy scene  
Of childhood days! O holy land! where sleep  
Our dearest loved who toiled, and wept, and prayed,  
For us they held enshrined within their hearts,  
How clings the soul to old familiar spots!  
How sad the stranger's lot to roam alone  
Far from his childhood home and native land!  
O God! we bless Thee for our glorious home,  
More fair than far-famed Tempe's greenest vale,  
Or garden of Hesperides, where dwelt  
The maid whose melody was lost in air,  
Perfumed wit, golden fruit and rarer flowers  
But here no dragon tears the hungry soul.  
The fruit is ripe, the flower doth bloom for all.  
Here was a home for the oppressed, who fled  
Far o'er the lonely sea for freedom's sake;  
O noble sacrifice for truth and right!  
Here all may find a home; O struggling souls,  
Who live in poverty, and wait and weep,

From shadows dark come forth to light and hope.  
Across the boundless sea we stretch our hands  
To welcome you from the foul pestilence  
Unto a land where all is bright and pure.  
Here yellow cornfield wave, and millions dwell  
In cities envious of happy homes.  
Afar the prairies blaze with summer's bloom;  
Luxuriantly by noble rivers lav'd.  
Where sail the stately ships with treasure borne  
From her vast inland seas, the matchless lakes,  
Fountains of mighty rivers. Glorious land,  
Set in the western sun for a new dawn  
Of hope to mourning nations sunk in woe;  
The earthly paradise long sought in vain—  
A land of promise for the Olden World.

## THE BRITISH ARISTOCRACY.

Mr. Morrison Davidson, the author of the recent trenchant attack on the monarchy, has now issued a similar work in regard to the aristocracy. It is entitled the "Book of Lords," and to those who like highly seasoned political writing Mr. Davidson's work will be very acceptable. Of Mr. Davidson it may be said that "every man with him is either God or devil," and it is needless to say that in his view kings and nobles belong mainly to the Satanic order. In the aristocracy Mr. Davidson sees nothing except a titled band of public robbers and swindlers. The Normans whom William the Conqueror brought over with him were composed of the most profligate and dissipated adventurers in Europe. These men were the source of the blue blood of England, and Mr. Davidson holds that their descendants have acted in perfect harmony with the character of those from whom they have sprung. On the houses which rose into position during the time of Henry VIII. he is even more severe than on the Normans; and the Peers of the Queen Anne period, notably the Duke of Marlborough, he denounces with equal energy and violence. Mr. Davidson will not see a redeeming feature in the aristocratic system, and he rather spoils the effect of his pamphlet by its uniform and unrelieved denunciation of the Lords. In spite of its excess of language there is, however, much good reading and sound thinking in this little work. When the House of Lords is seriously attacked—it certainly will be—Mr. Davidson's indictment will be a useful aid to all those who are against the continuance of the aristocratic Chamber. The writer it must be added, is very impartial in his denunciation of a Second Chamber. He declares that the Senate of the United States is only a little better than our own non-elective and hereditary Chamber.—*Davidson Advertiser.*

BLACK CON. Who can inform us as to what has been effected in the catching and curing of this valuable fish during the past year. From the inducements held out in Boston and elsewhere on the Atlantic, this industry has of late, perhaps, been vigorously prosecuted at and around Neah Bay, southern shore of Fuca Strait.

ALLIANCE OF ENGLISH-SPEAKERS,  
THE WORLD OVER.

In our young monthly, the RESOURCES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, December 1st, 1884, under the heading "Forearmed," we expressed the ardent wish that a Pan-Britannic alliance might be formed for various good purposes, and we copied the eloquent words of Colani in the *London Fortnight*, (Feb. 1884) urging fast friendship between the European democracies of Great Britain and France. There now seems foundation for the hope that negotiations for an alliance of English-speakers everywhere may soon become part of practical politics. First, we have Gladstone's hurried, but very clear, letter to the American people, published in the *New York Tribune*, and next an exhibition of genuine warm kinsmanship in George William Curtis's article in *Harper's*, from which, giving its heading, we subjoin an extract.

INTERNATIONAL GOOD FEELING.

"No doubt, as it was said that it took Dickens a long time to discover that Thackeray had written a great novel, it is true that English opinion was as reluctant as George the Third to acknowledge that there was another great English nation. No family quarrel which has been pushed to extremity is ever readily healed, and sister Britannia, in ruling the waves, has sometimes stopped and spattered sister Columbia in a very exasperating and unnecessary manner. It would have been much better if mother England had comprehended that when her son was of age he was no longer a child. He could not and he would not go to bed at nine o'clock and conform to the rules of the nursery. To attempt to thrash him into obedience was the sure way to drive him off and fill his heart with bitterness. But although she made that large mistake, and has not wholly forgotten sometimes to repeat it, England is still our nearest relation and our natural ally.

It is pleasant to remember that it is literature, not kinsmanship, which has soothed this bitterness of feeling. The first fully accredited ambassador of international good-will was Washington Irving. And what artless and kindly diplomacy it was! With a slender grace he painted the portrait of the common ancestor. It was poetic and traditional England that he described, the quiet rural life, the happy old customs, the places hallowed by genius or renown—before all old English Christmas, with its fond and faithful associations, until in the sweet and gentle all jealousies and animosities vanished, and as we sat with him on Christmas morning to the murmur of rattling little feet in the corridor, and attended through the happy hours of the holiday, we felt the common kindred, the long descent, the mysterious tinct of race, and in perfect sympathy our accordant hearts beat the refrain, We, too, are Englishmen. And if Englishmen of a Newer England, of a

Greater Britain, what then? Plymouth Rock is but a stepping-stone in the progress of English civilization. Our language, our traditions of liberty, our forms of securing and enlarging freedom, our literature, our prosperity—what are they, and upon what foundation built? If influences adverse to those which have fostered and developed America are to be successfully opposed, by what traditions, principles and spirit must they be encountered? If an alliance to secure the peaceful progress of liberty in Christendom were necessary—a true holy alliance—must it not be composed of the English-speaking races on both sides of the sea? Whatever draws them more intelligently together, whatever soothes little asperities, and reconciles petty differences, and cultivates mutual good-will, is a common benediction.—*George William Curtis, in Harper's.*"

Mr. Curtis was a principal leader of the Independent Republicans, who, at the late Presidential election in the United States for reasons satisfactory to themselves and to many others did not vote for the Republican candidate.

BISMARCK'S RENUEFF.—The world in general and Germany in particular should be congratulated upon the legislative set-back that Bismarck has received in the ecclesiastical matter. The big dictator has cracked his whip once too often. In the start, years ago, when he first quarrelled with the Vatican, liberal men the world over were hearty in their commendation. Time showed, however, that Bismarck was not a man of one part, but was an unmistakable aristocrat, who was as ready to strike a blow against liberty when it so pleased his imperial purpose as in its favor. Between Germany and the Pope the mass of free men would choose Germany; but it is fair always to consider that even the papal powers in the persons of German citizens have rights that must be respected, and Bismarck's violation of these rights has brought him the present blow. There is no doubt but that the great premier has in some ways done good for his country has helped unification, substantially justified the revolution of 1848, and by a splendid fight with the papacy taught it more respect for the supremacy of government over foreign ecclesiasticism than it ever had before. But the people of Germany cannot be expected to tolerate anything Bismarck chooses to inflict simply because he has in some ways been a beneficent instrument. The time has come when the nation were well rid of him. To that end its present expression of nausea is healthful.—*Boston Commonwealth.*

INDIANS.—It is much to be regretted that more is not being done towards developing our Indians into various usefulness. The neighboring United States countries far outstrip us in this good work.



**THE RESOURCES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.**

**GENERAL MERCHANDISE—WHOLESALE.**

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## ON FEEDING HENS.

The following rule for feeding hens at night are laid down by a contributor to the *Rural Press*:

"Monday, wheat; Tuesday, corn; Wednesday, wheat; Thursday, oats; Friday, wheat; Saturday, soaked barley; Sunday, buckwheat or Egyptian corn." Perhaps it would be just as well to substitute wheat for the barley and buckwheat, and also leave off the corn entirely for Brahmas and Cochins. The Asiatics are so sedentary in their habits and so inclined to take on fat that it is safer to avoid corn altogether in their case. A fat hen is not only incapacitated for laying but is also very liable to liver complaint and other diseases. But in all small and active varieties, such as Leghorns, Black Spanish, etc., will do very well on corn and wheat, alternated at night. But Egyptian corn is an excellent egg food and should be used more than it is. It can generally be bought for 1½ to 2 cents. But it is not safe to pay more than two cents per pound for any kind of grain for chicken feed. When you go above that you are cutting down your profits seriously, and the profits are what we are after, for there is no use in keeping a large flock of chickens for the fun of the thing. But *nota bene* never buy screenings nor any cheap or inferior grain for chicken feed, as in so doing you will be the loser every time. This remark will not apply, of course, to clean wheat that has been cut or broken in threshing, as this is even better than whole grain. But now, as to

## THE MORNING MEAL.

"Why not feed whole grain all the time?" Is asked by some. "Is not this following nature?" No, we say, it is not following nature at all. Nature's chickens have to work for their breakfast, and keep it up all day; their range is unlimited, the variety of their food is great and generally scanty, and its getting is attended with abundant exercise. All these conditions insure health and vigor—conditions which the poultry yard seldom furnishes to so high a degree. But, besides this, we are not following nature very much with our laying hens. Nature's hens lay fifteen to twenty eggs per year, and hatch and rear them all. But our well-bred hen is expected to lay twenty-five eggs per month, and to continue it through six or eight months of the year. She must therefore be excused from the needless task of grinding all her own grain, as this very hard and exhausting labor, would take much of the energy that should be applied to egg production. Therefore ground feed must be generously supplied to our laying hens, and this should always be for breakfast.

The table waste, sour milk, etc., should all go into a five-gallon can or bucket during the day, for the next morning's "feed," but no filth or soapy dish-water should be allowed. The feed can be scalded at night, when hot water is at hand. It will pay to scald or cook much of the morning meal. I have two large boxes or bins, one holding bran and the other wheat, middlings (not shorts), ground barley or oats, and corn meal, in about equal proportions. From

these two boxes I use in about equal proportions, by measure, not weight—as that would be too much bran.

Mix this ground stiff with the table refuse, making a rather stiff dough; sloppy feed is not good. Twice a week add a little sulphur and red pepper; the sulphur on dry and sunny days, and the pepper when cold and wet. Pepper will warm up the interior department and set the egg machinery in motion, while the sulphur tends to ward off disease and vermin, and adds germ force to the egg. A little salt in the feed is said to be good for chickens, but I seldom use it. If the flock tire of this morning meal—which they will if overfed—leave it off once or twice a week and feed a little wheat instead. Boiled potatoes mixed with sour milk and corn meal, and a pinch of pepper, makes a splendid breakfast, and will be greatly relished.

But do not overfeed. Never let feed be standing around untouched; it should all be devoured eagerly and at once. Then let the fowls go to work, if they want more, and hunt their own food. But this implies more or less range, which some cannot provide. In such case the morning and evening meals must be supplemented by chopped meat and vegetables of which I will speak in a later article.—*Rural Press*

## PRE-EMINENTLY A WORKING MAN'S QUESTION.—

Below is a cutting from the *Edinburgh Scotsman*, regarding the federation of the Empire. By the advocates of this grand union of kindred people, it has hitherto been supposed that this measure would precede the Pan-Britannic alliance elsewhere mentioned in this issue. It now seems doubtful which will come first. The latter seems the easiest. "Blood is thicker than water." A conference was held in London on Wednesday to discuss Imperial federation and the depression in trade. Letters were read from Mr. W. E. Forster, M. P., and Lord Rosebery. The writers of both described colonial federation as pre-eminently a working man's question, and Lord Rosebery in his communication urged the maintenance and the strengthening of the connection between British Australian possessions and the home country. It was not possible, he said, to remain stationary in this matter; if there were no advancement there must be retrogression. He regretted that recent events had given a frontier towards Australia to the greatest military power in the world. Such an event tends to loosen the ties which it was desirable at this moment to make closer, because they meant relief to the overcharged labor market at home. The National Liberal Federation held a conference on Wednesday at Ipswich. A resolution expressing confidence in the Government, and satisfaction that in the Seat Bill population has been accepted as the basis of representation, was unanimously adopted. It was resolved that the principles of popular representation should be applied to the local government of counties and rural districts; that a reform of the present system of land tenure is required; and that approval is given of the bill of Mr. Hopwood, under which a affirmation will be substituted for the oath which members of Parliament are now required to take.

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Apples—Sliced, per lb	\$ 12 1/2	Jams, Cutting's ass'd.	50
Quarted, per lb	10	U. A. Ass'd.	50
Evaporated, per lb	20	Jellies, C. A. H. Ass'd.	50
Ammonia, washing, qts.	25	Cutting's ass'd.	50
Anchovies, in oil, per lb	25	Orange marmalade R	50
Christiana, per lb	25	Lard, Fairbank's 3 lb tins.	1 00
Ale Grease, 1/2 A. L. per tin	25	Fairbks 5 lb tins.	1 00
Asparagus, per tin	25	Fairbks 10 lb tins.	1 00
Broccoli, per tin	25	10 lb wood.	4 00
Butter, patent, per tin	25	5 lb wood.	4 00
Pearl, per lb.	10	Lemon sugar, P. & M.	50
Esson, choice br. kfst, per lb.	25	Lime juice, half bottle.	50
Sel, compressed, 2 lb tin.	25	Contin'd.	50
Johnson's Fluid.	25	Lobsters, 1 lb tin.	50
Johnson's Fluid.	25	2 lb tins.	50
Johnson's Fluid.	25	Lentils, per lb.	50
Laugh's Extract.	1 00	Meads, corn, 10 lb sks.	1 00
Better, California grass Roll	50	2 1/2 lb sks.	1 00
Island Roll.	50	Oatmeal, 10 lb sk.	1 00
White Clover.	50	S. F. 10 lb sks.	1 00
Bay, per lb.	50	Scotch, 25 lb tins.	3 00
Butter.	50	Oat wheat 10 lbsks	1 00
Lana.	50	Farina, 10 lbsks.	1 00
Small White.	50	Flour, 40 lb.	1 00
String, per tin.	50	Middlings, per lb.	50
Lana, per tin.	50	Iran.	50
Hartford's Vert.	50	Chick ground.	50
per box.	50	Chick feed.	50
Liard, bottle.	50	Matches, 3 packs for.	50
Eckburg, Asson's, 2 tins.	50	Safety 3 pks for.	50
Back, Bath, each.	50	Maccaroni, per lb.	50
Soaps, Antimouth, per tin.	50	Milk, condensed.	50
Hot, 2 lb.	50	Mango, stuffed, per bottle.	1 00
Iron, stove.	50	Mustard, D. S. F. per tin.	50
Serols.	50	French.	50
Beans, per.	50	Mushrooms.	50
Heart.	50	Nuts, Hyr. Polona, per lb.	50
Buckets, zinc, 20 to 1.	50	Brazil.	50
Wood.	50	Almonds S. S.	50
Walnut, bottle.	50	Walnuts.	50
Pears, per lb.	50	Pean.	50
any Seed, 6 lb.	50	Jordan almonds.	1 00
any Seed, per lb.	50	Cats, per lb.	50
any Salt, per bottle.	50	Peas, per lb.	50
any Salt, per lb.	50	Potatoes, per lb.	50
any Fry, and Egg, per lb.	50	Pauls, Wood.	50
any Van, Houghtons.	50	Galvanized.	50
any Van, per bottle.	50	Peas, Split, per lb.	50
any Magg.	50	Peas, 2 lb tins.	50
any Magg. (Green, qts.)	50	Pean Peas.	50
any Canadian, per lb.	50	Peel Lemon, Citron, per lb.	50
any Cal.	50	Orange, per lb.	50
any Domestic.	50	Pate de St. Ger., per tin.	1 00
any Edam.	50	Prunes, S. F. per lb.	50
any Nap Sago.	50	French, per lb.	50
any Lambeg.	50	Pickles, Ross 2 & J.	50
any Ringfort.	50	C. & H. qt bottles.	50
any Lard, per tin.	50	Capt. Whites.	50
any Lard, decomposed, per lb.	50	Salted, qts.	50
any Window, per tin.	50	Raisins, Choicest, Selected	50
any Window, per doz.	50	Muscatelles, per lb.	50
any Window, per lb.	50	Muscatelles, per bx.	50
any Window, 1/2 bottle.	50	Choice Muscatelles.	50
any Window, 1/4 bottle.	50	per lb.	50
any Window, 1/8 bottle.	50	Cal., London layers.	50
any Window, 1/16 bottle.	50	per lb.	50
any Window, 1/32 bottle.	50	per box.	50
any Window, 1/64 bottle.	50	per 1/2 box.	50
any Window, 1/128 bottle.	50	per 1/4 box.	50
any Window, 1/256 bottle.	50	Valencia, per lb.	50
any Window, 1/512 bottle.	50	Sultanas, per lb.	50
any Window, 1/1024 bottle.	50	Rice, Sandwich Island.	50
any Window, 1/2048 bottle.	50	China, per mat, 20 lb.	50
any Window, 1/4096 bottle.	50	Salerains, per lb.	50
any Window, 1/8192 bottle.	50	Soda Hi Carbonate, per lb.	50
any Window, 1/16384 bottle.	50	Salt, per lb.	50
any Window, 1/32768 bottle.	50	Salmon, 2 tins.	50
any Window, 1/65536 bottle.	50	Sage, per lb.	50
any Window, 1/131072 bottle.	50	Sardines, 1/2 box, in tins.	50
any Window, 1/262144 bottle.	50	per box.	50
any Window, 1/524288 bottle.	50	Marines.	50
any Window, 1/1048576 bottle.	50	Russian, bottle.	50
any Window, 1/2097152 bottle.	50	Salt, bottles.	50
any Window, 1/4194304 bottle.	50	F. I., per lb.	50
any Window, 1/8388608 bottle.	50	Sauces, 1 & P Large per botl.	50
any Window, 1/16777216 bottle.	50	1 & P Small.	50
any Window, 1/33554432 bottle.	50	Mellors, per botl.	50
any Window, 1/67108864 bottle.	50	Saboh.	50
any Window, 1/134217728 bottle.	50	Yorkshire Relish.	50
any Window, 1/268435456 bottle.	50	Monterrat.	50
any Window, 1/536870912 bottle.	50	Talmaro.	50
any Window, 1/1073741824 bottle.	50	Seeds, Caraway, per lb.	50
any Window, 1/2147483648 bottle.	50	Canary, 6 lb.	50
any Window, 1/4294967296 bottle.	50	Oramp, 6 lb.	50
any Window, 1/8589934592 bottle.	50	Rape, 6 lb.	50
any Window, 1/17179869184 bottle.	50	Soups, And, per tin.	50
any Window, 1/34359738368 bottle.	50	Soups, Common yellow 20 lb.	50
any Window, 1/68719476736 bottle.	50	5 lb box.	50
any Window, 1/137438953472 bottle.	50	Blue Mottled, 20 lb.	50
any Window, 1/274877906944 bottle.	50	White Mottled, 20 lb.	50
any Window, 1/549755813888 bottle.	50	Eng Tall w/ brown per bx.	50
any Window, 1/1099511627776 bottle.	50	Tomat Soup, 1 doz.	50
any Window, 1/2199023255552 bottle.	50	Tomat Glycerine, 1 doz.	50
any Window, 1/4398046511104 bottle.	50	Soup, Ivory, 1 bar.	50
any Window, 1/8796093022208 bottle.	50	Spices, whole Allspice, per lb.	50
any Window, 1/17592186444416 bottle.	50	Cloves, per lb.	50
any Window, 1/35184372888832 bottle.	50	Cinnamon, per lb.	50
any Window, 1/70368745777664 bottle.	50	Mace, per lb.	50
any Window, 1/14073749155328 bottle.	50	Nutmeg, per lb.	50
any Window, 1/28147498310656 bottle.	50	Pepper, per lb.	50
any Window, 1/56294996621312 bottle.	50	Spices, Ground, repeated 1/2 lb.	50
any Window, 1/112589993226624 bottle.	50	1/2 lb tin.	50

Spices—2 tins.	50	Tongue Lunch, No 1.	50
Allerice.	25	Teas, English Breakfast.	50
Cloves.	25	Choicest, per lb.	50
Sage.	25	Choicest, per lb.	50
Thyme.	25	Ext Choicest, per lb 25 to 1	60
Marjoram.	25	Japans per lb.	50 to
Mace.	25	Basket Fined Garden.	1 00
Mixed.	25	Assam, per lb.	75
Starch, 6 lb box, Kingsford's	1 00	Blended, Our brand.	75
12 lb box, Kingsford's	1 50	Tobacco, T & B cut plug.	1 00
Corn Starch, 5 lb box.	1 00	T & B, per lb.	75
Syrup, Sugar House Drops.	1 00	Face, per lb.	1 00
per gal.	1 00	Chick, per lb.	1 00
Sugar House tins.	1 00	Sailor's Delight per lb.	1 00
Sugar House, 5 gal keg.	5 00	Loriffards, per lb.	1 00
Canadian, 5 gal keg.	4 50	Vermicelli, per lb.	25
Canadian, per gal, 1 G.	1 00	Vinogar, No 22 Malt, per gal.	1 00
Maple, 1/2 gal.	1 25	Wine, per gal.	1 00
Sugar, Paris Lumpe, 5 lb.	1 00	Washboards.	25
Dry Granulated, 7 lb.	1 00	Wash-powder, 3 pks.	20
Coffee, 5 lb.	1 00	Wheat, per lb.	25
D Coffee, 8 lb.	1 00	Yeast Powder, 1/2 pkg P & M.	25
Central Amer., 10 lb.	1 00	per doz.	2 00
Powdered, per lb.	25	Royal, 1/2 pkg.	2 00
Sugar of Lemon, per tin	25	per doz.	2 00
Tapioca, per lb.	25	Golden Gate, 1/2 pkg.	2 00
Tongue, Compressed 2 lb.	25	per doz.	2 00
Lunch, 2 lb No.	25	Golden Gate, 1 lb pkg.	75

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