THE ADVANCE.

Vol. I, No. 3. FAIRVIEW, BRITISH COLUMBIA, THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1894. $2.00 per Year.

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ALL AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.

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160 Acres of Land. All Meadow.
BETWEEN Sixty and Seventy Acres Cleared and Drained. Six miles from Camp McKinney. One Mile from waggon road.
Apply ADVANCE OFFICE.

County Court Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that a sitting of the County Court of Yale will be held at Osoyoos on Wednesday, 13th June, 1894, at the hour of 11 o,clock in the forenoon.

By command.
C. A. R. LAMBLY,
Government Office, Osoyoos, R. C. C.
14th April, 1894,

Notice of Licensing Court.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Licensing Court for the Southern portion of the Osoyoos Division of Yale District will be held at the Government Office, Osoyoos, on the 15th June next, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon. C. A. R. LAMBLY.
Government Office, Osoyoos,
14th April, 1894,

R. N. TAYLOR,
THE DRUGGIST
(By Exam.)
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PATENT MEDICINES,
DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,
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PERFUMERY, BRUSHES,
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DISTRICT NOTES.

Several ranchers near Dog lake are contemplating going into hop culture.

One Indian alone received the bounty on over fifty coyote scalps this winter.

The road from Sidley's into Camp McKinney is in a very bad state and almost impassable in places.

Camp McKinney is being supplied with beef from Mr. Hozier's ranch, a mile and a half from Rock Creek crossing.

It is reported that Jack Evans, who formerly lived on the Okanagan Smith ranch, has been forbidden by the authorities to go on the reservation without first reporting himself.

A local entymologist informs us that magpies, goshawks and dusky owls destroy more game in this country than even the free miner. He advocates a small bounty being placed on them.

At Boundary creek four carpenters are at work on Conkle and Donald's livery stable, and two more on Thomet's residence. Three more buildings are being put up. The sawmill is running and there is every indication of a lively season.

There was a general round-up of lower country cattle at Osoyoos yesterday for the purpose of separating the Okanagan and Simikameen bands before driving them to their summer ranges. Mr. T. Daly acted as captain.

The white-tail deer, which do not appear to wander further north than the Mission valley, do considerable damage to orchards by brousing off the branches of young trees, both in that section and in the Lower Okanagan. An extra wire placed high enough to keep them out would prove a profitable investment.

The snow is now all off the Anarchist mountain and most of the settlers have their crops already in—chiefly wheat and oats. It is a strange fact that the lands high up in the mountain, where settlers have of late acquired pre-emptions, are now being put to some practical use and are producing whatever crops can be made to grow, while the good, the Okanagan valley, close at hand, is lying idle and literally going to waste. Such is the pernicious effect of land monopoly.

When the first settlers located ranches in the Kettle river valley it was commonly agreed by the large land holders in the southern Okanagan that they could never make a living in that region. If those who made that prophesy were to compare the two districts at present they would be forced to admit that the gift of prophesy was not in them. As the land in Kettle river is held in comparatively small blocks, the settlement is a flourishing one, and promises to be more so before long, when its mineral wealth is developed.

There are very large benchlands along the Similkameen valley, the soil and situation of which are all that could be desired. They are, however, lying almost entirely unproductive for want of water. As there is an immense fall to the Similkameen river there is little doubt that large tracts could be placed under systems of irrigation, which would necessitate the outlay of considerable capital, but small in proportion to the increased value of the property when so improved. At present the district is far from a railway and the land is held in large blocks, a very insignificant portion even of the bottom lands being under cultivation, but in the event of railway and marketing facilities ever reaching this valley there is liable to be an even greater transformation take place than in many of the most favored sections of the Okanagan further north. The sooner this happens the better will it be for all parties interested.

It is a strange fact, but one which is nevertheless incontestable, that though immigrants have been encouraged by the B. C. Government to settle in this province, yet at the same time little or no information of a practical kind has ever been given until quite recently to parties really desirous to do so. Everyone, for instance, who has resided for any length of time in the Okanagan district, knows perfectly well that for years back everything but an encouraging reception has been given the seeker after local information at the land office. Although hundreds and thousands of acres have since been purchased and pre-empted the reply was always the same, that there was, to the knowledge of the officials, "no land left worth taking up in the district." Things are certainly better now, but still they might, without doubt, be improved on by the issue of a map showing the various portions still vacant in the districts already partially settled up. This might not suit the ideas of certain large land owners, but as the object of the Government is supposed to be to encourage settlement, this fact ought to cut no figure.

Very large flocks of sandhill cranes have been flying over the district during the past week on their way north.

There are altogether twenty-nine settlers from the boundary line up to Princeton and about sixty families of Indians.

Messrs. Colin Rankin and Neil McLean have jointly pre-empted 640 acres of land adjoining Mr. R. McLean's place, about two and a half miles from Okanagan Falls.

The average Okanagan rancher prefers to pay 18 cents per pound for bacon imported from the east and to sell his own hogs at from five to five and a half cents per pound live weight, to curing his own bacon.

There is a government townsite reserve at the mouth of Rock creek and another at the junction of Boundary and Copper creeks. The former is partly used by Chinese as a vegetable garden, and is very prettily located—the Kettle river dividing it in two.

The names of several well-known residents of the lower country have been dropped from the voters' list—heaven only knows why. Some of these have been in the district for years and have never left it. On the other hand, names are on of parties who have only been a few months in the province.

Two gangs are now repairing the main road from Osoyoos to White lake. One, under Mr. Bromley, is working from Osoyoos to Keremeos; the other from Keremeos to White lake, with Mr. Buchan as foreman. If votes go by road work, this district ought to go solid for the government.

Anarchist mountain acquired its unpleasing name from the fact that a rather tough character who once lived there, but now makes his home on the Colville reservation, carried a stick of dynamite around in his top boot. When asked why he did so, he said he was an anarchist. The original name for the high country between Kettle river and Osoyoos lake was the Rock Creek mountain.

Mr. Coryell, C. E., has made a preliminary survey of the mountain east of Osoyoos lake for the Government, with a view to ascertaining the cost of building a passable waggon road on the B. C. side. He considers he has found a practicable route. If this road is built people travelling over to the Okanagan valley from Kettle river could travel with a waggon at least six weeks earlier than over the road at present being made via Camp McKinney, on which the snow lies much later in the season. It would also help to pacify the Anarcnist mountain settlement, a factor not to be despised.

It is certainly time that a game protection society was formed in the Okanagan district. This country has long been noted as the best sporting region in British Columbia, but as the present provincial game laws are very lax and never enforced, there is every likelihood of the district losing one of its chief attractions. If such an organization were started this season a great deal might be accomplished in the way of agitating for fresh legislation, and if its members were scattered throughout the various settlements a great many cases of wanton destruction of large and feathered game might be shown up. The gun clubs in the upper country might well take the matter in hand. It is certainly more important than trap-shooting.

Boundary Creek Notes.

(From our own correspondent.)

Each day now finds increased activity in all the camps.

A recent visit to Deadwood camp found Jack Haslam busy as a bee grading a waggon road, preparatory to hauling ore to his arraster, located on Copper creek.

Work is soon to be recommenced on the Mother Lode and Sunset groups. These are immense bodies of gold-bearing copper sulphide ore.

The Sky Lark is producing a good quantity of high grade silver ore.

In Greenwood work will be commenced within the next ten days on the North Star, Brooklyn, War Eagle, Alpha, Phoenix and Snow Shoe claims. The last named property was recently bonded to Mr. W. T. Thompson, of your camp, as was also the Stem Winder, one of the principal properties in this camp; also the Copper, situated on Copper creek.

Several new locations have recently been made, and most of the "old timers" are getting ready to make "new finds."

From the present outlook this will be the liveliest camp in the country during the present season. Silver cuts no figure with us. Our principal ore bodies are gold and copper.

OCCASIONAL.

THE ADVANCE.

STUART & NORRIS ..... PROPRIETORS.

Published weekly at Fairview, Okanagan, B.C.

Subscription Price, $2.00 per annum, payable in advance, either yearly or half-yearly at the option of the subscriber.

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Though the columns of THE ADVANCE are always open for the discussion of matters of public interest and importance, we do not necessarily endorse any of the opinions expressed. Correspondence of a personal nature will not be published.

THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1894.

We must remind our subscribers that subscriptions to this paper are payable strictly in advance. Those who have not remitted $2 are kindly requested to do so without delay.

NECESSARY CHANGES.

Now that the Lower Okanagan is steadily progressing, and that the activity in the various mining camps, especially in the Kettle river section, points to a still further increase of population in the near future, it would be well for the Government to look a little ahead in the matter of local appointments for administrative purposes. At the present time the gold commissioner is also mining recorder, a deputy registrar of the county court, registrar under the marriage act, assessor and collector, collector under the provincial revenue act and a justice of the peace. There is also a constable at Osoyoos, and a mining recorder and constable at Rock Creek. At Penticton there is, in addition, a permanently retained special constable. These appointments may certainly have been suitable and sufficient in past years, but it is the generally expressed opinion that, as things now stand, they could be be improved on. Whether a gold commissioner should also be a mining recorder is a matter for the Government to decide, but it certainly appears to be an anomoly, and as the recorder's work at Osoyoos is now done to a great extent by the constable, it would appear only right that the party filling the duties should hold the office, and Mr. Lambly be relieved of work that he has no time to attend to.

The matter of appointing an additional deputy register of the county court for the Rock Creek and Kettle River section is also well worth the consideration of the Attorney-General's department. It certainly appears unjust that the people of that district should travel to Fairview or Osoyoos to attend county court. We have also no hesitation in asserting that the appointment of a stipendiary magistrate for the Lower Okanagan has become necessary and expedient. As things now stand, the attendance of an additional justice of the peace is essential at Osoyoos before many cases can be tried, and this involves much unnecessary loss of time to local justices who live at long distances and also to the constables employed. It is to be hoped that the Chief Commissioner, when down in this section of the country with a view to winning votes, will give these matters a little of his attention.

We call the attention of the people of the Lower Okanagan to the fact that an effort will be made this year to have the agricultural and mineral products of the district properly represented at the annual fall show at Vernon. This has never been done before, partly for the reason that very few of the residents of this section were members of the society, but chiefly because the distance from which the exhibits have to be sent appeared to be too great. Until the Lower Okanagan, however, advances sufficiently to be able to support a separate institution of this kind it would certainly be shortsighted to allow mere local feeling to prevent this district being represented at the nearest exhibition. We are well aware that the people of Kettle river (shut off as they are from any intercourse with the rest of the district, except by trail,) will probably reason that it is scarcely worth their while to go to any trouble in collecting an exhibit, but we wish to point out that a few specimens of agricultural produce and fruit would be an excellent advertisement for the valley, which is at present as little known to the average man up north as the wilds of Africa. Then, again, as regards an exhibit of mineral specimens, there should be no reluctance shown in furnishing evidence of the natural wealth of the various camps. Mr. Norris, of this paper, will be pleased to receive any exhibits of this kind, and will undertake the responsibility of returning them, if so desired. We, therefore, ask our readers to lend any assistance they can in the matter, so that the natural resources and capabilities of the district at large may become better known and appreciated by the general public.

Our correspondent from Vernon seems to have formed a very different opinion on the O'Keefe road question to that of the Vernon city council, who passed a resolution protesting against the proposed change in the highway in question. In our estimation the real point in all these cases is simply whether the road made by the party who makes the change is equally well made as the one fenced in and also fully as convenient to the travelling public, or whether it is not so. We imagine that the case in question will prove a hard nut for the Chief Commissioner to decide, especially at election time, as his decision must of necessity give offence to one party or the other.

We understand that a convention will be held in Vernon on Saturday, 19th of this month, for the purpose of selecting an independent local man as a nominee for the representation of this riding at the coming elections. If such a meeting takes place it is to be hoped that the choice will fall on a really representative man, one who knows the various portions of the Upper and Lower Okanagan well, and understands their needs and requirements. Any effort made to foist upon the electors a would-be politician, whose ideas and interests are purely centred in his own immediate neighborhood, should meet with strong opposition.

Chinese Case at Osoyoos.

On Monday, 30th April, Mr. Macmynn and Constable Bullock-Webster arrested a Chinaman named Lu Kwong, at Cedar creek, a tributary of Kettle river, twenty-five miles above Rock creek, on a warrant charging him with housebreaking at Keremeos on 10th of April. Kwong, when arrested, was just completing his preparations to take to the mountains to evade arrest, and was provided with a loaded revolver in his pocket, which he endeavored to use. The constables were fortunate in making this arrest, as word was sent by a halfbreed to Kwong, by certain Chinese and white residents of Rock creek, that he was wanted, and the latter may rest quite assured that, as the authorities made themselves aware of of all the particulars of the plot, it will not be forgotton.

The prisoner was brought to Osoyoos and tried last Friday before Messrs. Reynolds and Lambley, J. P.'s, under the summary convictions act, on a charge of having a loaded weapon on his person, when arrested on a warrant charging him with an indictable offence, and was sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

He was further tried before Mr. Lambley, J. P., on a charge of housebreaking at Keremeos and stealing from another celestial, Lee Sing, three cans of opium, three dollars in silver and two gold nuggets on 10th April. The case was an interesting one, there being two Chinese and one Chinook and Siwash interpreter, the principal evidence being given by an Indian in Siwash, which was translated into Chinook, then from Chinook into English and from English into Chinese. The well known Ah See acted as counsel for the prisoner. The evidence, purely circumstantial, was to the effect that Kwong was seen by an Indian during Lee Sing's absence to break open the cabin door with an axe, enter the cabin and then ride away. He was committed for trial.

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Service fee to be paid before 1st August. Mares pastured.

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FAIRVIEW, B. C.

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VERNON, B. C.

VIEWS OF THE DISTRICT FOR SALE.

JOE GEE

Wash House

HOT AND COLD BATHS.

FAIRVIEW, B. C.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Mrs, Simonis and Mr. J. Murray, of Oro paid the camp a visit this week.

Mr. Coryell, C. E., left yesterday for Kettle River to survey pre-emption and mining claims.

The stampmill started running again last Tuesday, crushing ore from the main cropping of the Brown Bear.

Mr. and Mrs. Dalrymple returned from a trip to the Oro races and the Rock Creek placer claims last week.

Mr. John. Norman, of Princeton was in the camp last Sunday to consult Dr. Boyce, Mr. Norman being seriously ill.

Placer mining on the Similkameen River has been suspended for the present on account of the spring rise. There promises to be more gold taken out of the swift river this year than for thirty years past.—Loomiston Journal.

The renowned Mary Smith was in camp yesterday and stated that the dispute as to the ownership of the Okanagan Smith ranch would be settled definitely within a month, and she expected to win the case.

A philosopher who visited this district lately made the sage observation that there were only three classes of liars, to wit: the liar, the d—d liar, and the mining expert. This is rather rough on mining experts. The fish liar can now take a back seat.

Mr. Palmerston, of Boundary Creek, was in Fairview on Monday and Tuesday attending to the survey of the Last Chance mineral claim, in which he holds an interest. He reports everything flourishing in his section of the country, four stages running at present to Marcus.

Mr. A. Franz left last Saturday for Loomiston where he will work his teams for the Black Bear company who re-commenced development last week. There is already a 200 ft tunnel on this well known claim. It is expected that ore will be run through the mill in about one month.

Mr. F. Johnson, who since the early days of the Rattler company has acted as engineer at the stampmill, left on Tuesday for Baker City, Oregon. Mr. Johnson's health has been failing for some time past. His place at the mill is being taken by Mr. F. Gwatkins.

Mr. G. A. Rendell visited the camp yesterday on his way south from Vernon to Grand Forks, Kettle river, where he will make his future home. He has secured the local agency for the Phœnix, London, England, fire insurance company, and will open up an office at once, probably at Grand Forks

James Grant was arrested yesterday by H. Rose and taken to Osoyoos on a warrant charging him with threatening an assault with a loaded weapon on J. Anderson and shooting the latter's dog. This is the outcome of the klootchman shooting scrape which has disturbed the peace of the camp during the past week.

Mr. W. T. Thompson returned to Fairview from Boundary mountain yesterday. While there he purchased for Chicago parties the now well known McCormick properties, the St. Lawrence and the Jack of Spades, on which the late rich strikes have been made. He states that he has received instructions to commence further development work on these claims without delay.

The klootchman who was shot in the foot has been moved to the Inkameep reserve. She accused a well known local miner of having shot her and a warrant was issued for his arrest. He managed to cross the line and it appears now pretty evident that he intends to keep on the other side. While here, however, he stated openly that as he was perfectly innocent, and had seen the woman shoot herself, he was perfectly willing to be arrested. The end of the affair is not yet.

Mr. W. A. Conkle was in the camp this week. He is, in partnership with Mr. F. Donald, about to start a weekly stage between Osoyoos and Boundary creek. The first trip will be made in about ten days. The distance is forty two miles by the present route passing through U. S. territory on the Colville reserve for nearly twenty five miles. This will be used until the new road via Camp Mc Kinney is in a condition for traffic. Horses will be changed at the top of the divide on the reservation.

A two-days' race meeting will be held at Fairview on the 21st and 22nd of this month. The course will be down on the flat opposite the camp. A large number of horses are expected to take part in the races, at which the best racing stock from Loomiston north to Penticton will be represented. Mr. Kline, of the Golden Gate hotel, who is acting as secretary, has already secured a large number of subscriptions, and a good purse will be offered for the principal events. Full particulars will be published in our next issue. It is expected that some of the horses from across the line will be taken north after taking part in the races here to compete in any races that may be held in the Upper Okanagan.

DISTRICT NOTES.

A new racecourse is being made at Vernon.

Poleing hops is now in full swing. The vines are now about one and a half feet high.

Vernon is now over-run with dairy carts, and milk is down to 14 quarts per dollar.

Grain is coming up well all over the Upper Okanagan, with every promise of a good season.

Eggs this season are quoted at Vernon at 20 cents. Last year at this time they were 40 cents.

A mining engineer is surveying a ten-mile ditch for hydraulicing at the forks of the Similkameen.

The trail over the Mission mountain is now open, but in a very bad condition, owing to fallen timber.

Good prospects have lately been taken from the bank at Rock Creek by the indefatigable Pat Synon.

Mr. McAuley, mining expert and partner of Messrs. Monaghan and King, is in Camp McKinney.

The fishing on Okanagan Lake is just beginning to get really good. Several large trout have been captured lately.

We are glad to hear that Mr. R. N. Dundas, of Kelowna, and Mr. W. E. May, of Vernon, are both able to get around again after long illness.

A road is needed up the north fork of Kettle River past the rapids, a mile and a half beyond Grand Forks, where several settlers have located recently.

Mr. Mac Thompson lies seriously ill at Ingram's ranch, and is not expected to recover. He is an old Montana and B. C. miner, and seventy-eight years of age.

Mr. William Postill, of Duck Lake, is going shortly to drive his cattle over to the Bear Creek ranges, where they will be herded during the summer. He has rented his ranch on shares.

The new steamer "Okanagan Falls" is not expected to run till about the first of June. She is entirely completed, and is only waiting for her machinery to arrive from the east.

Mr. Monaghan, of the Cariboo and Amelia, Camp McKinney, is about to purchase a concentrating plant while in Spokane, the returns from the ore run through the stampmill having been exceptionally rich.

Mr. C. Pittendrigh is putting up extensive fencing on his ranch two and a half miles above the mouth of Rock Creek. Mr. Gibbs is also making great improvements on his land on the same flat.

A new strike of 22 inches solid ore is reported from the Skylark. Those conversant with the high character of this ore will hear with pleasure of the success attending the efforts of Messrs. Holbrook and Walters to develop their property.

Though the season is exceptionally backward, the Kettle River district and the Lower Okanagan are looking lovely just at present. People fond of fine scenery cannot select a better time for visiting the country than during this month.

Mr. H. Cameron, the pioneer of the camp, and Mr. Malcolm McQuaig, formerly of Rock Creek, will apply for a license to sell liquor at their hotel at Camp McKinney at the coming licensing court to be held at Osoyoos.

Mr. George Whelan's new residence on his ranch in the Mission Valley is now completed. It presents a much more tasteful appearance than the majority of houses of its class lately built in the district, and is fitted up with every modern convenience.

Mr. Van Horne and other C.P.R. made a flying trip over the S. & O. during this week. They are on their regular annual inspection tour over the western divisions. It is to be hoped that whoever saw them up north pointed out the injustice of the freight rates in force on the lake steamer.

Snow has disappeared off the majority of the camps on Boundary mountain, and in the Atwood and White camps the development work carried on by Messrs. Wake, Atwood, Douglas, McCormick, Gome, White and others shows up well, the main ledge being traceable for miles. Although the ore bodies do not appear to be so extensive as in the Greenwood camp, still the quality is exceptional, assays from the Lincoln running 200 oz. in silver and $150 in gold. The ledge at this end of the camp widens out to 16 feet. The ore is of a concentrating nature.

Mr. John Murray, of Oro, who was in Fairview this week, stated that a steamboat landing is being made on the Okanagan River, ten miles south of Oro, and it is intended to attempt to navigate to that point this season from Wenatchee, where the Great Northern crosses the Columbia. This will only be possible during high water for an eighteen-inch sternwheeler. Last season the river was successfully navigated as far north as Alma, about forty miles north of Oro. It has been figured that with a comparatively small expenditure the river could be made passable as far as Osoyoos Lake.

Vernon Notes.

(From our own correspondent.)

VERNON, May 7.—Some strange things have happened this past week. Our city fathers advertised for grading and gravelling Barnard avenue, and on opening the tenders Simmons Bros'. was found to be the lowest and it was accepted. They afterwards threw it up. Now, in justice to all, the next lowest should have received the job. What did some of the council do? Why, they peddled it around, and not finding any takers, decided to split the contract, asking for tenders to grade and supply the gravel in separate tenders, and in their wisdom will hire men to spread the gravel themselves. I will send an account of the saving effected by this penny wise and pound foolish transaction later on.

As in law and custom in B. C., where a road (unless gazetted) runs through a ranch, the owner is allowed, on making an equally good one, to change it. This was done by C. O'Keefe between here and the head of the lake. It is a well known fact that a side-hill road is nearly always the best and most economical in this country. A complaint was laid before our city council by a man who never drove over the road referred to. Now, this road is not in the City of Vernon at all, and we, as a corporation, have no more to say in the matter than we have about the road from Dog Lake to Kettle River. Yet it was moved and carried that we enter our protest to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works. Some of those same city fathers were trying last year to force a road through Mr. O'Keefe's meadow, in order to boom the part of the town they are most interested in. I would say to them: "enforce the by-laws you have put on the statute books of our corporation; stop building sidewalks on streets where no one lives; buy our lumber by tender the next time you want any, and don't build a 6-foot sidewalk and a 4-foot crossing. Get a move on, and get an engine to protect us from a conflagration. Never mind whether Long Lake water is good or not; we can't afford waterworks at present. Quit fooling with Mr. Ellis re flour mill; get some one else, and let us have the mill in time for this year's crop."

I fully agree with the sentiments expressed in your columns as to our representative in the local house. He should be a resident of our riding. Probably the strongest man in this end is Donald Graham. Whether he would accept the nomination or not I do not know. Mr. J. M. Martin, Mr. T. McK. Lambley and Mr. Ellison were spoken of some time ago. Of course Mr. Ellison is shelved now. I think a convention of the taxpayers should be called and a local candidate chosen to represent us in the next parliament. The Government is now on trial, and it remains with those who may be fortunate enough to have their names on the voters' list to say who will govern us during the next four years—the people or Vancouver Island.

A very mysterious case of attempted incendiarism occurred here on Friday night. The stable belonging to a house whose inmates bear a very questionable repute was fired twice within an hour with the evident intention of burning the building itself. The cow tied in the stable was turned loose and coal oil poured on the wall and fired, and no doubt the stable and and house would have been consumed, only for a Chinaman, who was sleeping in the loft, who, fortunately for himself at any rate, smelt the smoke in time to put the fire out. The nightwatchman was informed and while running around it was fired again in two places but was discovered and put out. The motive no one seems to know but it is a serious state of affairs when such a crime is possible without detection.

Weather cold, windy and dry. E.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the editor of THE ADVANCE:

SIR—The present superintendent of the road, Mr. J. Shubert, has brought teams of his own from Spallumcheen to work on the present road being built to Camp McKinney, and some of the settlers who have teams and are trying to build a home in British Columbia, having wives and families depending on them, cannot procure a job at all. I think that, all things being even, that the settlers ought to have the first show. Mr. Shubert is getting a salary in addition to what he makes boarding the men at $1 per day, and I think he might be satisfied with that without bringing teams from the upper country to do the work when all the teams he might need could be got here and at less expense to the Government.

ROBERT HYNDS.

[We should like a reply to this.—ED.]

"Wipe your feet before you enter, and please pull down your vest." This sign hangs on a bachelor's cabin door in the Lower Okanagan. The irony of the first part will be apparent when it is stated that the cabin is located in a dry, sandy, cactus-loving country where the feet get so hot that you might brand calves with the soles of your boots; and the second part might be applied to some wrinkle-loving vest covering the fat corporosity of some Vernon boodle alderman or Mayor, but for a hungry southerner, whose capacity might be guaged with a red herring and a teaspoonful of butter milk, whose vest hangs over his stomach like a mourning veil—'tis too much, too much.

Mr. G. McAuley has a small gold bar valued at $64.50, the result of crushing twenty-five pounds of picked ore from the Cariboo, Camp McKinney.

THE BABCOCK TEST.

Many Arguments in Favor of Paying by this Rational Method.

One question is now uppermost in Ontario—that of paying for milk at factories, for cheese-making, by the Babcock test, the same as for butter-making. A few factories have adopted this plan and find—as have the experiment stations and the great tests at Chicago—that milk makes cheese exactly in proportion to the butter fat that milk contains, and that a man who sells 4 per cent fat milk for cheese-making for the same price that another man sells 3 per cent milk, has been swindled out of a pound of butter to each 100 lbs. of milk. The great excuse urged against the plan is the cost of making the tests. Now it was found that the samples could be taken daily and put in a small jar, for two weeks, and then by adding a little dilute potash to break up the lactic acid, a sample from this jar would be within .05 of 1 per cent of the average fat shown by making fourteen daily tests, and reduced the cost in time and material to the minimum. So that after making 1,000 tests himself and comparing the report from all quarters on both sides of the line, there was no longer any reason for this unjust pooling of milk, which by the present system was only to put a premium on dishonesty, skimming and watering milk, both by thin milk cows and common pine rails.

Along this same line Prof. Van Slyke, of N. Y., the noted chemist and cheese expert, gave the result of two years' work, "Old vs. New," in making cheese and basing all calculations on the fat contents of milk. He showed by tests at factories for the last three years that the range of fat contents of milk supplied by different dairies was 2.65 per cent. to 4.80 per cent., and no feeding of the first had raised the quality, nor had any dairy an even record for fat, there being an almost constant though somewhat slight variation, that of individual cows being very marked. He had found that after repeated tests it was not once in ten thousand times that the curd of milk ever equaled the fat in weight, and the albumen must be included even then, but in fact the albumen went out in the whey along with the sugar and did not appear in the cheese, so that the relation of the two was about in the proportion of three pounds of fat to two pounds two ounces of curd, and this extended through all the grades of milk sent to the cheese factory. It was a mistake to say that a good, careful maker could not incorporate 4 1-2 to five per cent of fat in a cheese. The man who ripened the milk and worked it as he should would not be confronted with more escape of fat in the whey than with three per cent milk, as the proportions were so fairly uniform that the combination of the two could be maintained. The weight of cheese when made was always indicated by the fat content. It was impossible to make a pound of cheese containing a normal amount of moisture from as few pounds of skim-milk as from full milk, and the price of cheese was always based on the fat it contains rather than the cassine, as the former gives it its quality and is worth 25 cents a pound whether as butter or in the cheese, and curd had no value alone of over 2 cents a pound. The charts showed that milk with less than 3 per cent of fat required about 12 pounds of milk to make a pound of cheese, and less than 3 pounds of 4.75 per cent milk made a pound of cheese that sold in the Shelley class, and the first went begging for a customer at any price.

The result was that after the fullest discussion of the question, that took on every form and purpose, from sending pure cream down to undiluted brook water, and whether the Babcock test was made for the farmer or speculator, and if the innate cussedness of man could not outwit it if adopted, the matter was left for expression, and of the five hundred persons present less than a half dozen went on record as wishing to continue the old practice of pooling milk by the pound, and it is probable that hundreds of factories in Canada will this year join with the few and the fat test will be largely adopted.—Prof. Dean, O. A. C.

Barns for Dairy Animals.

E. L. Vincent, in the Ohio Farmer, says: I do not like a damp place for stabling cattle; and if I could not arrange my barn so as to provide dry stables with good ventilation I would not build a bank barn. I am of the opinion that many diseases among cows may be traced to improper methods in the construction of barns.

I believe I have a barn which in most respects combines warmth, pure ventilation and freedom from damp. My barn has a nine-foot basement. In this I stable my cows, facing to the north. In the rear of the cattle is a shed running the whole length of the barn for receiving manure and this is suplemented by a shed joined to the barn on the west, extending southward, affording shelter for stock and storeroom for straw overhead. In this arena my cows run on sunshiny days. On the north side of my barn are the entrances from a sloping bank. About five feet from the barn I built a stone wall to support the bridge over which I drive into the building. The barn itself being boarded up and so far removed from the wall, no dampness comes to the stable from the stones while I get all the advantage possible from the bank. On the east a row of windows admits light and sunshine. A similar row on the west side lets in the sun in the afternoon. All the cracks being well battened, my stable is as warm as a house. In front of the cattle is my shoot for putting down hay. This also affords a way of escape for impure air, while still further ventilation is afforded by a cupola on the roof, provided with shutters. On extremely cold nights by closing this shoot I can keep my stable exceedingly comfortable. The air circulates under the bridge between the wall and the barn. Altogether I believe little to be desired is lacking in my stables. My barn was a great novelty here when I built it four years ago, but many have since examined it and pronounced it excellent.

Good Advice.

"The scrub must go!" That is the kind of a talk we should like to see dinned into the ears of every farmer in the land every day in the year, and that is the kind of an injunction every young man rising to the farmer's vocation ought to have deeply impressed upon his mind every day of his education until all scrubs have disappeared from the face of the earth, and especially from the dairy farms.

Make the Cows Look Well.

If the cows have their hair rubbed off, showing bare patches of skin, rub on a little sulphur and lard.

HUMAN FOOD.

The Dairy Furnishes Human Beings With the Best and Cheapest.

Prof. Dean of the Guelph dairy school, at the recent meeting of the Western Ontario Dairymen, presented the claim that the dairy furnished the best and cheapest food obtained; that the dollar spent for milk, butter and good cheese, supplied more food nutriment to the system, unapproached in digestibility and nerve stimulation. There was no waste to dairy food while all other foods ranged in waste from 20 to 75 per cent. then the ration that made a pound of beef in the steer made a pound of the finest cream cheese if fed to a cow. One was worth 3 1-2 cents, the cheese 12 1-2 cents. The cheese was all digested and transferred into human force and strength, while the pound of beef was over 50 per cent water and the balance not nearly all digestible. The plea for dairy food was fortified by charts, showing a great variety of foods and their digestibility and comparisons of cost, and also comparisons of their value with milk products, and the proof seemed conclusive that the cow is the producer of the cheapest and best food, and that it should be more largely used than it is, in connection with other food supplies.

The probability that within five years Canada will be largely interested in winter dairying makes this subject one of great importance, and how to make the winter a close approach to summer is a large problem. Hence, warm barns and summer food for cows calls out the closest attention. The "silo and silage" is a live topic, and the lecturer tried as best he could to present the subject in its different phazes and show that with a warm barn, water in the stables, and a big pit of silage, a man may succeed in this new departure in dairying.

The talk called out the liveliest discussion both as to building and filling, and the feeding as well. Canada is the possessor of thousands of silos already, but wants more. Those who had them spoke in highest terms of their success, and their agency is the cheaper production of winter milk. Prof. Robertson stood ready to back the statement up, and told of their new forage or combination of crops that they are using at the Government farm this winter; corn threefourths, horse beans onefourth, and sunflower heads onefourth, cut and mixed into the silo when filling. The object sought is to so fortify the corn with nitrogen that no bran will be needed to balance the ration. The result seemed to be satisfactory, the only question being its adaptation to various localities. It is presumed that corn will continue to be the great reliance, and peas and oats and clover form the ration largely, as all can grow these in any province or locality.

The Use of Ensilage.

Prof. Robertson, at the recent Western Ontario Dairyman's meeting, touched briefly on the necessity of overcoming climatic conditions when unfavorable by means of a reserve supply of succulent fodder, and he read a letter to him from Mr. E. D. Tilson, Tilsonburg, Oxford County, regarding the severe drouth of last summer, and the manner in which he surmounted it by the use of ensilage. Mr. Tilson, in the course of his letter, says:—"We had the most severe drouth in this section I ever knew. I planted 26 acres of M.S.S. corn, one half on dry, sandy soil, and one half on clay loam. All came up and grew well till the 1st of July. It was as fine a crop up to that time as I ever had, particularly on the sandy soil. Never did corn get a finer start, but during the month of August and the last half of July we had no rain. It was so hot that the corn wilted, and on the sand dried up, so that on the dry, sandy soil I had only a quarter of a crop—say 5 tons per acre—and on the damp, clay loam soil had three-quarters of an average crop, of 15 tons per acre, so that, on the whole, I had about half a crop. I usually get twenty tons to the acre, and some seasons more. I have 300 tons of old ensilage left over from last year, so that I shall have plenty of feed for the coming year. I have been feeding my 40 cows on ensilage all summer. During the months of July and August our pastures about here were completely burnt up, but, with my old last year's ensilage, I managed to keep my cows in good condition, with but little falling off in milk, and that was caused more by horn flies than from want of feed. It was a fortunate thing that I happened to have an over-stock of ensilage from last year.

A Dollar a Pound.

John Boyd, of Elmhurst, Ill., is the only man in the West, we think, says the Practical Farmer, who sells the butter of his herd, from fall until spring, at a $1 a pound, and as this butter has to pass the every-day criticism of the famous Union club, of Chicago, it is worth while to inquire what the rations fed to these cows are composed of. To an inquiry, Mr. Boyd states that from fall to spring these cows are fed, on an average, forty pounds silage, three pounds mixed oil and cottonseed meal, seven pounds bran and five pounds hay. The cream is taken off with a hand separator, ripened with a sour skim-milk "starter," and churned at once. He considers that, taking the herd together one pound of butter a day is a satisfactory yield. Those who are disposed to insist that ensilage spoils milk and butter, can find in this what the Westerners used to call a "knockdown argument" for themselves.

Test Your Milk.

By all means get a tester. There is no way on earth that will spot a shirk in the dairy as quickly and as accurately as a milk tester, and in every herd of cows one finds some that are living on the credit of the other members, eating good feed and giving no return.

One must use care in taking samples for testing so as to get a fair average of butter fat in the sample to be tested. To do this, a cow should be milked thoroughly. After the milk has all been drawn, have an extra bucket at hand. Empty the milk out of the first pail into the extra one, then out of No. 1 back into No. 2, then again out of No. 2 into No. 1. Now with the pipette take a sample and put into the test bottle and test at leisure.

Butter More Value Than Beef.

Good cows for milk, and not necessarily for beef, are the best, for a pound of butter is always worth more than a pound of beef, and the lifetime of a cow will give many more pounds of butter than the weight of the carcass for beef so that the profit in a butter cow is far greater than that of a beef cow.

BATTLEDORE AND SHUTTLECOCK.

Miss Prettypert.—The last century must have been ever so much more picturesque than this. Don't you wish you'd lived in it?

Young Sandhurst.—No; because I should have been a hundred years too previous to have fallen in love with you.

(And Miss P. was heard shortly afterwards to declare that she thought the young men of the day were really improving.)—Fun.

HE DIDN'T KNOW THEM.

A Study for the Would-Be Gardeners for This Year.

Besides gaining considerable knowledge of an agricultural kind from his last summer's experience as an amateur gardener Robinson has learned what a blessed thing it is to be mild and considerate in criticizing another in a matter in which you are not expert yourself. Robinson had said one day that he was going to plant cabbages, and before he got home that evening his wife, as a pleasant surprise for him, bought twenty-five cabbage plants, set them all out in the garden, and then lay back and chuckled to think how surprised dear old Robinson would be when he saw them. He was surprised.

Mrs. Robinson had set out the twenty-five cabbage plants all in a bunch, just as she had received them from the seedsman. Then Robinson sat down on the lawn and laughed, and asked Mrs. Robinson if she had ever seen a full grown cabbage, and now she supposed twenty five of them could grow in a space three inches square.

Mrs. Robinson retorted with a woman's argument in similar cases. She burst into tears, and told Robinson he was a mean old thing, and if he knew so much he could just set them out again himself, so there!

Robinson took a spade and a dibble, and set them out. While doing this he noticed that he turned up an extraordinary number of small, dirty white pulpy things, with green sprouts sticking out at one end. They looked unfamiliar, but he dug on without thinking much about them, and when the twenty-five cabbages were set out, each with a fair distance between it and its neighbor, so that it might without inconvenience grow four feet in diameter, if so it was minded, he condescendingly called his wife to come that he might show her how so simple a thing should be done.

The first things that caught Mrs. Robinson's eye were the peculiar dirty white pulpy things, and poking at one with her toe, she said:

"What did you dig those up for?"

"Oh, those?" replied the sapient Robinson; "those, my dear, so far as I can make out, are a variety of inedible fungus, although I never saw any just like them before."

"Inedible fungus?" cried Mrs. Robinson, with much feeling. "The ideal Those are the beans Johnnie Davis planted for me last Friday, and they're just beginning to sprout, and here you've dug them all up? Well, I may not know much about cabbages, but I do know beans!"

Presence of Mind.

Angelina—Heavens! What an escape! My heart went down into my boots.

Edwin—That must have been a tight squeeze.—Harper's Bazar.

A Catastrophe Avoided.

Wandering Tank (weakly): I wuz pretty sick last night, wuzn't I, Ragsey?

Ragsey: Yes. You wuz out 'o yer head an' kep' a-talkin' crazy like.

Wandering Tank: Wot wuz I a-sayin'?

Ragsey: You wuz yellin' "Water, water, water!" like dat, all night long.

Wandering Tank (agitatedly): Great sna a a kes, Ragsey! Yer didn't gimme any, did yer?

A Stinging Retort.

"We won't print any such stuff as that!" said the editor loftily, as he handed back the manuscript.

"Well, you needn't be so haughty about it!" retorted the Irregular Contributor; "you're not the only one who won't print it."

A Summer Idyl.

"Yes, it's a last summer's straw hat, but I value it from a strange experience I had in the West. I got caught in a cyclone and before I could recover the hat from the whirl it had sawed off three or four big trees close to the roots."

Fickleness.

She—Her heart is like a novel—easy to read.

He—Yes; and like a novel in a circulating library—not to be kept longer than two weeks.

What Alarmed Her.

Burglar—Sho, miss! I wouldn't harm a hair of your head.

Young Woman—It isn't my hair I'm thinking of; it's my pocket-book.

NORTH FORK OF KETTLE RIVER

A District Which Should be Surveyed This Year by the Government.

As the sum of $20,000 has been voted for provincial surveys during the present year, a portion of this amount could well be expended in a survey of the country along the north fork of Kettle river. This section of the district is already settled up for a distance of about eight miles from its junction with the main river and, according to the statements of the few who have explored this region, there appears to be room for about seventy-five more families up the river. From the townsite of Grand Forks, the valley of the river is very narrow for a distance of about three miles, at which point, after passing Newby Bros', ranch, it widens out into a valley averaging about two miles wide. From here up the river for a distance of about seven miles to Fisherman's creek, which enters the main stream from the north-west, there is considerable rich pasture land on the hills on both slopes, while the bottom lands consist of a rich sandy and gravelly loam covered with scattered pine and small cottonwood. From here on to Twenty-mile creek, which comes in from the east, the valley is covered to a great extent along the river bottom with heavy cedar of first-class quality. In this section also there are several patches of open bottom lands, which could be converted into small but good hay meadows. From Twenty-mile creek north for another twenty miles the valley of the river maintains an average width of a little under two miles, the entire bottom land being thickly timbered with white pine and cedar of excellent quality. The soil is in most parts very rich, but a great deal of clearing would have to be done to bring any large patches under cultivation. The mountains on either side are steep and rocky, and the grazing land is not so good as further down the stream. At a distance of about forty miles the river branches into two forks, the east and the west. The former is part of Mr. Duchesney's railway route to Bowman creek, on the Columbia river, nearly opposite Sproat's. For some considerable distance the valley of this creek is about one mile wide, and in some places widens out to double that width. It is a great country for game of all kinds, cariboo, deer, sheep, goat, bear, martin, wolverines, beaver and other wild animals, and has been trapped in for years by Messrs. R. A. Brown, Colin McCrae, Jas. Lynch and F. McParland and other hardy pioneers of the district. The cariboo herds in this section are perhaps the largest in any portion of the Province, which is certain to become ultimately known as the best region for large game in the interior. At the forks the season is about two weeks later than in the Grand Prairie valley. There is considerable meadow lands, and we are informed that vegetables of nearly every kind can be grown. The west fork is generally considered the main stream, but the country tributary to it does not appear to have been so well explored.

There are several settlers in the valley as far as Brown's pre-emption and mine, on the mouth of a creek called after the same celebrity. From all accounts they appear to be satisfied with their claims, and the fact that several more pre-emptions have been located recently is a good sign. It is claimed by those who know the country that there is still room for a large number of families who could find good locations. It is not claimed by any means that there are many "snaps" left in the way of open land, but that there are many places which could be converted by means of the axe and the stump-puller into good farms. Some would require a great deal of clearing, others very little. It is a case of first come, first served. With the growth and development of the Grand Prairie valley and the many mining camps near by, the fine lumber in this region is certain to be put to practical use. It can all be floated down stream to Grand Forks, a few hundred yards above which townsite there is a first-class place for booming logs. At present there are a large number of drift piles up the river, and at high water there is a possibility of damage being done to the bridge, as the stream rises rapidly and brings down floating logs and debris.

The most interesting point connected with the valley is the Brown mine, which lies on the east side, about ten miles up stream. Over twenty years ago, Mr. Bowman, Dominion geologist, who visited this section, reported that the immense bodies of iron and copper cropping found there would, if pierced, in all probability disclose large bodies of silver ore. On the strength of this report several claims were staked off by Mr. Brown four years ago, and a company formed in Seattle to develop the prospect, which expended $5,000 in development work, principally in running a tunnel. Two men were working on one of the claims all last winter, and the original locator has not yet lost faith in the ultimate success of the enterprise. He is locally known as the greatest rustler in the mountains, travelling generally alone as far as the summit of the Gold range on prospecting and trapping expeditions. The well known Eagle mine, owned by Messrs. McConell and Richter, lies on the east slope of the valley, about four miles from Grand Forks. A crown grant is held for this claim, which contains a four-foot ledge of solid galena, a smelter test of which yielded $80 per ton. From Fisherman's creek the Greenwood camp can be reached, some of the locations in which are on the north fork slope. This is the lowest pass on the Boundary range. To those unacquainted with the district and who think of visiting it, we may say in conclusion that high water ends about the first week in July, when the stream is fordable, and a trail leads up to the forks, except for three miles.

The Beegan Case.

We have authority for stating that since the return of Mr. Bullock-Webster from Loomiston no effort has been made to arrest Beegan, nor is it intended take any further action in the matter.

ORO RACES.

SECOND DAY.

ORO, May 2.—Not for some time has the little town at the junction of the Similkameen with the Okanagan river had such a gay appearance as on the occasion of the second day's races. With everyone bent on enjoyment, a bright, sunny day and well contested events, nothing was left to be desired.

The first event, a 400-yard dash, for a purse of $50, between Johnson Bros'. Buckskin and Allison's grey Wabash, created much excitement, and had the effect of transferring no small amount of currency from the possession of one individual to that of another. Johnson's Buckskin, although running well, gave first place to Wabash at the start and could not overhaul him.

400-yard dash for a purse of $50 be- Seibert's Harry and Richter's Jerry. Jerry made all the running at the start, but owing to a partial fall when about half the course had been run, Harry came home an easy winner.

400-yash for a purse of $25. Lathrop's Pinto and Richter's Buckskin. Although the sympathy of the people was with the little pinto horse, being its first appearance on the track, the buckskin proved an easy winner.

A purse of $50 raised by the owners of the horses for saddle stock, 400-yard dash, brought out Allson's Grey, Richter's Jerry and Johnson Bros'. Casey, which was a fitting wind-up to a good day's sport. Although money was freely offered and taken on each horse, Casey seemed the favorite, and did not disappoint his admirers, coming in a winner by about half a length, with Jerry and Grey following in the order named.

The 75-yard foot race, which was postponed the first day, between C. Richter and F. B. Barney, resulted in a victory for Barney.

Grand Prairie Prattle.

(From our own correspondent.)

KETTLE RIVER, May 1.—Your correspondent takes pleasure in announcing the return of R. R. Gilpin, H. M. customs collector. Mr. Gilpin paid a visit to his old home, Halifax, N. S. He also visited the West Indies in company with his sister, but strange to relate, he has returned to us heart whole and fancy free. When questioned about his trip he said everything was "rosy."

Owing to the rise in Kettle river, work on the new bridge between McLaren's and Spragget's has been greatly retarded. The river has fallen considerably over a foot in the last two days, and we are in hopes that the end of the present week will witness the completion of the bridge. Too much credit can not be accorded the builders. Considering the disadvantages they have had to contend with, they have done remarkably well.

Mr. Wiseman's hotel at Grand Forks, our new townsite, is rapidly nearing completion. Mr. Wiseman expects to occupy it by May 10.

Mr. Emmons, of Daisy, Wash., has arrived, and will proceed immediately to erect a blacksmith shop at Grand Forks. Mr. Emmons is accompanied by his brother-inlaw, who will build a waggon shop to be run in connection with the blacksmith shop.

Mr. McIntosh's sawmill is running full force, but the demand for lumber is so great that is hauled from the mill the day it is cut.

Mr. C. de B. Green, provincial land surveyor of Osoyoos, has been with us, a few days. While here Mr. Green surveyed L. A. Manley's pre-emption and is engaged to do more work for the same party on his (Mr. Green's) return.

The appointments of Messrs. McCullum and Amond as J. P.'s seem to have been entirely satisfactory to the residents of Grand Prairie.

Quite a number of mining men are visiting the Boundary creek camps. Among the late arrivals is George B. McAuley, the Coeur d'Alene mining man. Mr. McAuley is accompanied by a friend, a mining man also. They will visit all the Boundary creek camps and Camp McKinney before they return to Spokane Falls.

Mr. Cooper, of the Spokane and Great Northern Mining company, is in. I have not been informed as to his business, but presume it is in connection with the shipment of some ore from the Sky Lark.

There are seven settlers up Keremeos creek, with room for a few more.

Mr. Frank Hicks, who, for the past three weeks has, with three other miners, been doing development work for Captain Adams, of Montreal, on the latter's claims on the Kruger mountain, was in Fairview this week. He stated that most of the work had been done on the Divide and Diana, two free milling gold propositions carrying considerable copper—located by Robert Cordeck. It is probable that more work, sufficient to secure a crown grant, will be done this season. The Divide is considered the best of these claims, and on it there are two ledges, each averaging five feet in width. On one of these a shaft over twenty feet deep has been sunk. There are about thirty tons of ore on the dump. Only surface work has so far been done on the Diana. Captain Adams also owns four claims in the Black Horse group on the same mountain. All these locations are on the north slope. The majority of the others are on the other side. Capt. Adams is expected to arrive in Fairview to-day.

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