OKANAGAN MINING REVIEW

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is the best medium for reaching the people of the Southern Interior of British Columbia.

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Analytical Chemist
And Assayer

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OKANAGAN FALLS

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DELIGHTFUL AND HEALTHFUL CLIMATE

Head of Navigation on the Majestic Okanagan Lakes and Surrounded by an Immense Wealth of Lumber, Coal, Mineral and Agricultural Land

One who travels much through the West and observes the various conditions which lead to the founding and growth of towns and cities, learns to discriminate between the townsite which is located arbitrarily and brought to the attention of the world by high-sounding advertisements of fictitious advantages, and the town which is, as it were, located by nature, which advances almost spontaneously because it occupies a natural centre for the trade of an extended region and possesses such advantages for manufacturing, and for the shipment and distribution of produce, as are not to be found elsewhere in the vicinity. The "boom" town may, for a time attract most attention and its corner lots change hands at higher prices, but in the course of a few years it will be seen that the town located by natural selection has passed its rival in the race, has established a larger and more stable business, has created a more settled and permanent value for its real estate, and by reason of its obvious advantages has centred upon it the trade of the surrounding country, in pursuance of the great laws of commerce which no "booming," however loud and persistent, can avail to change. Such a townsite is Okanagan Falls.

The district immediately tributary to Okanagan Falls is exceedingly rich. In fruit-growing, mining, stock-raising, and the various industries growing out of these, it has possibilities equal, if not superior, to those of any district in the Province, and certainly no other district combines so many in so great a degree or extent; while in addition to the economic wealth are the inestimable subsidiary advantages of a charming and healthful climate, a picturesque and pastoral landscape, facilities for sport and the prospect of unrivalled communication by land and water. A glance at the map will demonstrate that there are few locations naturally better situated for the growth of a large city than that selected at the foot of Dog Lake. Unusually favorable conditions dictacted its choice, some of the more important of which are referred to below; but so varied and important are its resources that any one of them is sufficient to create extensive industries and maintain a large population.

Each of the great mineralized areas of Cariboo, Yale and Kootenay have been claimed by enthusiastic residents to be the richest in the Province; at the present stage of development it is folly to make so pretentious a claim when new discoveries are being made continually and we are only beginning to realize faintly of what the country is capable. This district includes some of the first discoveries in gold in the Province, being those of Similkameen, Rock Creek and Okanagan. The most notable finds were at Rock Creek, Granite Creek, Tulameen, Cherry Creek and Mission Creek, where coarse gold of an evidently local character existed. Something like one million dollars of placer gold has been obtained in the region referred to. It is, however, in quartz mining that the district is abundantly rich. Gold predominates, but silver, lead, copper, coal and platinum occur in extensive deposits. Remarkable discoveries have recently brought Fairview and Boundary Creek more especially into prominence. The properties at the former camp are heavily gold-bearing and the development already taken place has demonstrated its remarkable richness. Fairview enjoys the distinction of being the first regular bullion-producing quartz camp in British Columbia. At Boundary Creek, Mr. D. C. Corbin, president of the Spokane & Northern R.R., and other capitalists, have secured control of over a dozen of the principal claims and are shipping ore to Tacoma. Such an extent of claims and variety of ore, with facilities for transportation supplied, must result in the establishment of smelting and reduction works.

Fruit-growing—now in its infancy—may be mentioned as the next most important industry in the Okanagan. It is only in the warm sheltered valleys of the Interior that such fruits as peaches, grapes, melons, tomatoes, almonds, nectarines and apricots can be successfully grown and matured.

East and west for long distances are several million acres of pasture land. Okanagan and Similkameen districts have always been largely drawn upon for the beef supply of the coast cities, and fortunes have been realized in the business. With rich, nutritious bunch grass, admittedly the finest beef producer of all grazing fodder, and innumerable lakes and mountain streams of the purest water, the facilities for stock raising and dairying are unrivalled, and it is no great feat of prophecy to predict that in the near future it will supply not only the live stock for the butcher, but dressed meats for export, cheese, butter and condensed milk in large quantities.

Survey Completed.

Mr. Burnyeat has returned from Grand Prairie, having completed the survey for a road to there. All the grade stakes have been placed and everything is about ready for the work to be gone on with. The grades are easy, and the country to be opened up by this road a magnificent one. He reports considerable activity at Camp McKinney and Boundary Creek.

FINANCIAL CRISIS AND MINING.

Investments in Mines Effected Less Than Those in Real Estate.

While there is no denying the fact that the present financial stringency must effect all branches of industry and commerce, it is equally certain that mining will suffer less than any other industry. Whereas, the crippling of finance quickly depresses commerce of all classes and correspondingly effects all realty, bearing down prices on the most valuable city real estate, the value of a mine remains practically unchanged, or if there is a change it will certainly increase in value by reason of the call for properties whose values are not effected by financial depression.

Taking the mines of the Cœur d'Alenes for example, which produce a quota of ore from month to month, while the real estate in any of the towns of that country must depreciate when an equal amount of money cannot be raised on it today as yesterday or a month ago. We do not apply this to the Cœur d'Alenes because it applies nowhere else, but because the greatest producing mines of this section of the country are there. A man may have his money divided into real estate and mining investments, say $50,000 in each; his returns on his mining investment are the same today as a month ago, except for the slight fluxuation in the price of the metals. The money invested in real estate, by reason of the temporary closing of a bank or other depreciatory effects, suddenly becomes locked up with no chance to realize on it or to raise a loan on the property, or if a loan is made the basis of rating is materially changed and the investment for the time being is a burden. We do not condemn real estate investments, but we do feel some exultation in being able to point with pride to an investment which is even better and less subject to financial depression than is an investment in real estate.

The strongest argument against mining investment is that it is a speculation, yet let local or general depression come and no class of investment suffers so little. The man who produces the money does not look for a buyer, but commands the situation. The citizens of Spokane who are interested in mines are less effected by the present financial stringency than he who has all his money tied up in realty, and we are glad to add that a large number of our citizens are interested in gilt edge mining property. The panic of today cannot effect the bullion produced from the mine nor the mine itself, but it may temporarily paralyze the realty market and work a great hardship on its owners. We do not venture the above assertions to disparage real estate investments, for real estate is a valuable possession when the price is consistent, but our object is to show that mining suffers even less in times of financial depression.—Spokane Mining Review.

A Good Pass Found.

A party of engineers have arrived at Grand Prairie after locating a pass through the mountains between the Kootenay and Okanagan districts for the Crow's Nest line of the C. P. R. Beyond the admission of the fact of finding a suitable pass they were very reticent.

Going Ahead.

Camp McKinney, Rock Creek and Boundary Creek are all going ahead and a considerable number of men are at work. At Boundary Creek the saw mill is kept busy and a fine large hotel is under construction. All that is needed to make things hum at all three places is better means of communication with the rest of the Province.

THE HAYNES ESTATE.

To Be Surveyed Into Small Plots and Sold at Reasonable Prices and Easy Terms.

About 10,000 of the 20,000 acres which comprise the Haynes estate are to be surveyed into plots of from 10 to 100 acres each and sold on terms to suit purchasers. This will be an excellent opportunity for obtainiug a farm in one of the finest valleys in British Columbia, as the land to be subdivided is choice meadow and prairie. If more of the large holdings were cut up it would be of great benefit to the Province and this district particularly.

A Philadelphia youth named Beck is preparing to cross the Niagara Falls suspended by his teeth from a trolley arrangement.

CITY AND VICINITY.

Subscribe for THE REVIEW.

Mr. A. Megraw, of the Vernon News, came in on the stage this morning.

"Davy" Woods is putting the road along the head of the lake in good shape.

The Lower Country is getting there with both feet. Lequim Bros. are shipping lumber from Kelowna to Vernon.

Bob Graham's horse, the celebrated "Croppy," has gone to the hills again. He left the saddle and bridle behind this time.

The following members of Burnyeat's survey party arrived here on Tuesday from Grand Prairie: M. G. Ross, Andy Leishman, Bob Jones, Ed. Reed and A. Beaucage.

Messrs. Chas. E. Hope, T. R. Morrow and Henry Barwick are applying for incorporation under the name of The Similkameen Gold Gravels Exploration Company, Ld.

Mr. Manning fell off the roof of his building a few days ago, but fortunately was not seriously hurt; a slight cut on the hand and a sprained foot being the extent of the injuries received.

Mr. A. Holman went down to the coast on Monday to attend a meeting of the Townsite Company at which arrangements for the building of the bridge over the river and other improvements will be arranged for.

Alex. Matheson and Alexis Brot went out hunting Thursday afternoon armed with a rifle that came over with Columbus and an invalid shot-gun. The rifle refused to do its duty but the shot-gun held out long enough to kill two bears and a dozen grouse. As a reward for its faithful performance of duty the gun is to have a new stock put on and be put in thorough repair.

Good Settlers Coming.

Mr. W. H. Spaugh has received a letter from his partner, Mr. J. S. Marshall, of Island City, Oregon, saying that he and his family will start for here about the 1st September. Mr. Perry Phillips and J. E. Cavine, together with their families, are coming at the same time. They intend bringing some fine blooded cattle with them.

Billy and His Harness.

Mr. W. H. Spaugh, better known as "Billy, the logger," is hauling lots of timber these days. He has a splendid logging outfit and on his lead horses uses what is considerable of a novelty in this part of the country. It is Sherwood's steel harness. The traces are short iron rods and are attached to a curved steel single-tree under the belly of each horse, a steel double-tree connecting the two, and a chain attached to the double-tree goes back to the tongue of the wagon. It is especially convenient for work in the woods or ploughing in an orchard.

PENTICTON POINTS.

Mrs. Riley came down on the Penticton on Saturday and spent Sunday here.

Mr. G. Ford, Supterintendent of the Dominion Express Company was here a few days ago.

Excursion tickets, Vancouver to Penticton and return, good for 30 days, may be obtained for $30.

Mr. R. E. Leonard, Secretary of the Townsite Company, sold several lots while here. Mr. R. S. Davis was one of the purchasers.

The Steamboat Inspector was so well pleased with the improvements made by Capt. Riley on the steamer Penticton that she is now licensed to carry 10 passengers more than formerly.

One of the features of the town is Joe Thurber's dog "Potts." An uglier looking nor more good-natured animal is not to be found anywhere. So well-known is he throughout the Province that the first question a stranger asks on arriving here is "Where's Potts?"

CONSIGNEES.

The following is the list of consignees per str. Aberdeen to Penticton for the week ending Wednesday, 23rd August:—

J. R. Brown, T. Ellis, Mark Howard, W. A. Mace, J. Thurber, and A. H. Wade, Penticton.
H. Shuttleworth and J. A. Schubert, Okanagan Falls.
Hardy & Co., McLaren Bros., and H. Palmerston, Boundary Creek.
W. T. Thompson, W. F. Shatford, T. Elliott, E. D. Reynolds, and D. G. Forbes, Fairview.
Lum Kee, Rock Creek.

The will of the late James Laidlaw, of New Westminster, has been probated in Ontario so as to secure the payment to the executors of certain life insurance moneys. The personal estate in New Westminster is sworn at $70,000.

(Now Grand Forks)

AGRICULTURAL.

"Farmin' Does Pay."

It really does one good to visit and have a talk with a successful farmer. I visited one recently. He got his start working by the month. Being an extra good hand, he received from a fourth to a half more than ordinary help. He now has one hundred acres of land, with first-class improvements. I enjoyed walking through his forty acres of wheat and comparing the effects of fertilizers, both home-made and commercial. This wheat promises a yield of 25 or 30 bushels per acre. The seed used was recleaned, and the ground put in the best possible shape and sown early (the first few days of September). He thinks one bushel of seed per acre is about right, and the way this crop stands on the ground it seems to be all that is required to produce a maximum yield.

Another interesting part of this wheat field was a spot where a barn had formerly stood. Where the floor and bay had been the wheat was very vigorous, and a dark green color. Where the stable floor had been, and also where the manure from the stable had been thrown in heaps, there was not a spear of wheat growing, not even a weed. There had been a feed lot connected with this barn; in this the droppings, straw and stalks, were allowed to accumulate during the winter and spring months. After the feeding season was over the manure would be thrown up in long heaps where it remained until fall, when it was hauled on the wheat ground. On this spot there were a few weeds making a sickly effort toward getting a start, but no wheat. Around this lot where the fence had stood the wheat was all right, and several inches higher than the wheat next to it.

Can any one give a reason for this variation? Did the stock tramp the life out of the soil in this lot? If this is the reason why does not the wheat grow where the stable floor was? If it is because there is an excessive amount of fertility in the soil, why is it that there is a very luxuriant growth of wheat in the fence row, where, necessarily a large amount of manure would collect?

The real secret (if there is any) of this man's success, is staying at home and attending strictly to business. When the time comes to plow, sow or reap, he is ready; does not have to "briggle" around a day or two getting tools repaired and hunting help. While this farmer has done an immense amount of hard labor on the farm it is not all work and no play with him. He works first; does not stop his work in a busy time to attend a public sale or spend all afternoon loafing around the town. He takes time to use his lawn mower at the proper time, and to keep things neat and tidy about the barn and farm. No brier patches or weedy fence corners are to be seen, neither can you see any farm implements standing where they were used last. They are invariably found under shelter when not in actual use. There is no man of my acquaintance who enjoys being at a neighborhood gathering, picnic, fair, or taking a trip through the west, any better than this one, and he indulges in these pleasures quite often, but does not neglect his business to do so.

I don't suppose this friend will thank me for writing this article. It was not written to praise or benefit him particularly, but for the benefit of a class of farmers who think there is nothing in farming, and have become discouraged, and are not trying to do anything. Even those that have inherited homes are letting them slip right out of their hands. If this friend I visited can make a farm pay for itself, thousands of others can [illegible] the same if they will only try. [illegible] better chance than he did, but made the most out of what he did have. —[E. A. Trout, in Ohio Farmer.

Dairy Notes.

Do not hurry the cows to and from the pasture.

Few substances will incorporate foreign and deleterious odors more readily than butter.

Do not wean calves too early. Milk is a very digestible food and should be gradually replaced by grain when the calves are weaned.

Give the milk pails, cans and other dairy utensils frequent sun and air baths after carefully washing and scalding.

The temperature of dairy rooms can be lowered by sprinkling the floor and walls with water. The evaporation of the water takes up heat, leaving the room cooler.

It it is necessary to mix two portions of cream which are ripening, mix them thoroughly by an occasional stirring. If this is not done it will likely be lumpy.

Breed has less to do with the quality of butter than the dairy equipment and the buttermaker. A skilled man can make first-class butter from any breed.

Have a separate room for dairy work on the farm. A cellar which contains fruit, vegetables, etc, is a poor place to keep milk, butter or cheese. All dairy products take up foreign odors readily.

Parties who put up ice last Winter are having no trouble in controlling the temperature of their milk, cream and butter now. It saves much time and one is usually able to produce a more uniform product.

Make a first-class and uniform product if you wish to work up a trade or hold present customers. A neat package with your name or some brand stenciled on it will enable your customers to find it. It becomes your trade mark.

It is said that a dairyman who was milking a large herd of average cows took five of the best and five of the poorest ones, and keeping an accurate account of the cost of feed and care, found that while the five good ones were paying a fine profit the other five were actually costing him $7 per head annually over and above the value of the milk they yielded. Individual test is the only means of ascertaining the profit and loss in the dairy.

Colic in Horses.

Bulletin No. 25 of the Mississippi Experiment Station is devoted entirely to colic in horses and mules, the subject being treated very fully. Veterinarians usually recognize but two forms of colic, spasmodic (cramp) and flatulent (wind). Inflammation of the bowels is closely allied to spasmodic colic in symptoms as is acute indigestion to flatulent colic. These four diseases are the most common ones affecting the digestive system of horses and mules. For the prevention of any disease an intimate knowledge of its causes is essential. Nineteen out of every twenty cases of colic may properly be charged to some irregularity in food and water. Sudden changes of temperature, unduly severe exertion, worms, etc., and feeding on grass when not accustomed to it, are frequent causes of colic. An animal from which hard or fast work is expected should never be allowed to eat green grass, at least very little of it.

Spasmodic Colic is a contraction or cramp of a portion of the intestinal walls, due to some irritant. Indiscretions in watering or sudden changes in temperature may also cause the trouble. The first symptom is the manifestation of pain. It passes off and the animal appears well again, but after an interval the pain returns with increased severity. As the attack advances the intervals are shorter. The pulse seems very high during the pain but is normal at its cessation. This disease may be distinguished from flatulent colic by the absence of large quantities of gas in the intestines. The be animal is not bloated. It is most likely to confounded with inflammation of the bowels but in the latter the pain is less severe, especially in the earlier stages, and is constant. The pulse beats slowly, increasing in frequency while in spasmodic colic, as has been stated, the pulse remains nearly normal, except during the spasms. Then, too, in inflammation of the bowels, the attack is less sudden and the animal less violent in his manifestations of pain. Any of the following prescriptions will be found of service in spasmodic colic: Chloral hydrate, 1 oz; sulphate of atropia, ½ gr; water, 1 pint. Or: Sulphuric ether 2 oz; laudanum, 1½ oz; raw linseed oil, 8 oz; Or: Laudanum, 2 oz; oil of turpentime, 1½ oz; raw linseed oil, 8 oz. Mix and give any one of these at one dose and repeat in an hour if relief has not been obtained, If colic has been produced by portions of indigested food or an irritant of any kind, give a purgative—one ounce of Socotrine aloes dissolved in warm, not boiling, water; or one to three pints of raw linseed oil. Injections into the rectum are beneficial if properly used.

Flatulent colic is recognized by the distention of the intestines resulting from indigestion. It sometimes follows spasmodic colic but often occurs without. The causes are similar to those named for colic in general but feeding grain immediately before or after severe exertion, and large quantities of green food, are liable to cause the trouble. It is less-sudden in its development. The pain is continuous and the pulse gradually increases in frequency. The belly becomes enlarged with gas in the intestines, and gives a drum like sound when struck with the hand. The treatment is entirely different. Opium in any form must be avoided. The objects sought are the relief of pain, checking the formation of gas and its removal from the intestines. For the first two purposes use the following: Chloral hydrate, 1 oz; hyposulphite of soda, 2 oz; atropia sulphate, 1 gr; water, 8 oz. Give in 1 dose. If relief is not obtained from this dose and the pain is still severe, it may be repeated in half to one hour. If bloating only continues, the hyposulphite of soda alone may be given. For the removal of gas which collects in the intestines several methods are practiced. Injections into the rectum are valuable and may be repeated every half hour until two or three have been given. An injection of four or five ounces of pure glycerine is also of benefit in some cases. But there is no method so effectual and satisfactory as puncturing the intestines with a small instrument known as the trocar and canula which is made specially for this purpose. The average stock raiser can use it with comparative safety.

Corn Fodder For Sheep.

Beginning on a river farm not adapted to the cultivation of oats, and with a large range of rough back land, more suitable for sheep than for cattle, I found myself confronted with the problem, how to make the sheep consume the fodder. To my surprise [illegible] first [illegible] convinced me not only that sheep will consume fodder to better advantage than other stock, but that it is better for them than clear Timothy hay; and to-day, If I had cattle and sheep to feed and had only fodder and Timothy, I would give the fodder to the sheep and the Timothy to the cattle, though, of course, an occasional alternation would be advisable for both. Clear Timothy is sometimes too constipating for sheep, also for cattle; but the latter can withstand its effects with less injury than the former, especially where there are pregnant ewes. I regard clear Timothy as the poorest sheep feed in the whole category, straw excepted, of course—and the benefits of a fodder ration are so marked as a cooling and laxative feed, that it is well worth while to let the flock go a little hungry for a few days until they learn to relish it. In a short time even yearlings and lambs will come to like bright green fodder, and will browse it perfectly clean; cleaner than any other stock possibly can. Now, for the flockmasters in the old hay-growing States of New England, where corn is ill adapted and little grown, the above may seem foolishness. But whatever the farmers of the East may think, for those on the prairies and rich bottoms of the West, where corn seems more appropriate than any other cereal crop, the matter of feeding its foliage is a practical one, and the saving of it may mean the difference between raising corn at a profit and raising it at an absolute loss. The great point is to stack the fodder in the Fall and keep it bright, says a writer in Sheep Breeder. To do this, it must be cut, shocked, husked and bound in convenient bundles with tarred twine—this being the best material for bands to prevent rats from cutting them. About the last of November or first of December, unless the Fall has been unusually wet, fodder can be ricked without danger of moulding. A low-wheeled wagon on a still lower truck, like those in cities, can be used to advantage in hauling. It is best to make the ricks long for windbreaks—100 feet if desired. Throw down poles to keep the fodder off the ground, then begin and lay a course of bundles clear around, tips inward, and the bundles lapping about a third of their length. Then lay a shingle course straight through the middle to keep it full; this will give a downward pitch to the outside courses, shedding the rain. When built up high enough, lay bundles lengthways along the middle, sharpened up to receive the roof. The latter will consist of bundles set sloping up steep, like the opposite sides of a house roof. If the butts are well thrust down into the rick and the tops laced together, it will take a hard wind to blow them off and they will protect the rick.

Poor Pastures.

Good pasturage is essential to successful dairy farming in all sections. On a large proportion of farms these pastures are not, and very many of them cannot be cultivated, and as a consequence those that are stocked with cows are slowly being depleted of their original fertility and brush and weeds take the place of nutritious grasses.

A short time since the writer passed through a hilly town where sheep raising was formerly the leading farming industry, but after the collapse of the Merino boom the farmers changed from sheep raising to dairying and for the past 10 or 12 years cheese making has been their specialty. For a few years this line of farming was profitable. The pastures furnished abundance of feed and the cows gave good flow of milk with small cost. Of things have changed. Many of the pastures are now overgrown with weeds and brush and produce but little good feed. Farmers are obliged to buy large quantities of grain to keep up the flow of milk through the summer months. The grain bill absorbs the profits and keeps the farmers in financial straits all of the time. The only profitable way out is to try sheep raising for a few years.

Last spring I turned a flock of sheep into a pasture that was so overrun with weeds and daisies as to furnish but little feed for cattle. To-day not a weed or a daisy is to be seen, and the sheep and lambs which are long woolled, Cotswold and Leicester, have done finely. In two or three years I expect the pasture will be entirely free from weeds and daisies and ready for cattle again. A good flock of sheep well cared for should net the owner at least $4.50 per head in wool and lambs and with special care much more may be realized; allowing fifty cents per head for grain would give you a return of four dollars per head of cash in hand. In the town referred to the annual average receipts for the milk of the cows at the cheese factory is about $30 per cow and from this must be subtracted the grain feed.

Hints and Suggestions.

Do not neglect to weed turnips. If they have been planted in drill rows the weeding can be accomplished with a cultivator.

Farm labor seems to be growing generally more scarce, and wages higher. This will give the working farmer an opportunity to pay himself better.

Good land and good stock are pretty nearly thrown away on a man who has not a natural liking for agriculture. See that your boy has some aptitude in that direction before you insist upon tying him down to the farm.

The farmer who is a good manager will not be idle all winter because there is nothing to do. The system of work should be such that there is something to do. This winter idleness often destroys the profits of the summer's industry.

Every step in advance, in agriculture, is the result of experience. An agricultural paper makes the experience of one farmer known to all others, and so is a mutual helper. If you do not want to keep up with your brother farmers, then don't take an agricultural journal.

Sheds, tanks, vaults and compost heaps—or any one of them, will enable us to conserve the full value of the manure. Yet most farmers prefer to waste it in an open barnyard.

Every product sold from the farm carries away some amount of fertility. If no systematic effort is made to restore this, you are simply selling the farm by bits instead of doing it at a lump.

The time at which manure is applied to the land is of much less importance than that the land gets it all. Delay in applying it usually means waste.

It is a good advantage to keep ahead of your work, especially when harvesting late fall crops. To be caught by a storm at this season usually means some loss.

Farmers whose tables are well supplied with fruit and vegetables have few doctor's bills to pay. This consideration alone should induce you to have a garden and orchard, if nothing else will do.

Unless the corn crib is rat proof, it will hardly pay to hold your grain for higher prices.

When you [illegible] holding corn and wheat for a better [illegible]t, take both shrinkage and insurance into consideration.

Jumping from one [illegible] another in attempting to follow the market and grow the one that pays best, usually results in keeping you just a year behind.

The best time to start in the cultivation of a new crop is when the price for it is low. Then you won't be disappointed in the market, and will have a good chance of getting in for a rise.

Make changes in your system of farming with due deliberation. Don't get excited if there is a boom in some particular line Those who come in after the boom is started usually suffer.

Field Notes.

Ventilate the vegetable cellar at night so it will be cooled by the night air and keep it closed during the day. Cellars need ventilation and should be kept as cool as possible.

Dig potatoes as soon a the vines have died and store them in a cool cellar or elsewhere until the air grows cooler outside this Autumn, when they are best taken out and buried.

Do not risk having grain stand in the shock too long. There are a number of small wastes which constantly go on and which will, in a short time, aggregate more than the cost of stacking.

Growth of plants is directly proportionate to the supply of nutriment furnished them. Do not neglect to haul out all of the manure which has accumulated. It will help next year's crops.

Many weeds will be destroyed before they have matured seed if mowed now. Clean them out of all waste places, such as old stack yards, orchards, along road sides, etc. It will save future trouble.

Plow as much stubble land as possible in Autumn. It is well to begin it as soon as harvest is past and the ground is wet enough. It will help along the work for next Spring, and will keep many weeds from ripening seed.

Give clover a prominent place in systems of rotation. It adds much of fertility to the soil and is especially valuable as a food for stock either as hay or pasture. It has the peculiar property of gathering nitrogen from the air.

A good cistern with a proper filter is a great convenience on the farm. It furnishes good soft water for laundry and toilet uses, and is pure and healthful to drink also. Where it is difficult to obtain water for stock, a large cistern at the barn may help in solving the water problem.

Work on country roads will soon begin. Let us remember the good resolutions made during the past Winter, lay out practical methods of improving the roads under the varied conditions, and work them out. Now is the time to show you are in earnest about the matter.

If ragweeds are growing in pastures in great profusion as is so common in many sections, they can be mowed at this time to good advantage. They will not be nearly so plentiful the following year, and if the mowing is repeated a few seasons it will practically exterminate them.

A Case for Sympathy.

Witherby—"You haven't seen my new boy, have you? They say he takes after his father."

Plankington—"If he takes the same thing his father takes, I'm sorry for him, old man."

HOW HORSES ARE 'JOCKEYED.'

Defects of Nature in the Noble Animals are Concealed, as in Women, and by Much the Same Methods.

Lame Horses Made "Sound" and Old-Timers with the Spavin Rendered Serviceable—The "Rocker-Shoe" for Foundered Animals—How to Inspire a Horse with Liveliness.

Although, writes H. D. Gill, the celebrated Veterinary Surgeon, according to the dictionary, one of the definitions of a jockey is "a man who rides a horse race," there are other definitions which describe a jockey as "a cheat; one who deceives or takes undue advantage in trade." Other definitions of the word are "to cheat; to trick; to jostle by riding against." All horse dealers are not absolutely dishonest, but there is certainly a very large proportion of men whose business is to sell horses, or to make money out of them in races, who do engage in very questionable practices in order to advance their interests. The ethical philosophy of the horse-trader may be summed up in the saying, "your eyes are your cheat," meaning that you must use your own judgment in a "horse deal" and not believe everything he tells you.

Horses are "doctored up" not only for the purposes of sale, but for racing purposes, not always, or very often for the better class of races, but for the hundreds of competitions that take place at state and county fairs and on private racing grounds in the rural districts. These remarks I shall make, therefore, about remedying the defects of horses will apply not only to horse dealers engaged in selling and trading horses, but to the jockeys of the turf; because it is often the case that a very poor animal, of good stock, can with the assistance of artificial methods win or lose a race. He may die half an hour after the contest but if he comes in a winner his owner will be satisfied.

If a horse has a chronic lameness in either foot the jockey can inject into the foot a solution of cocaine which, for the time being, will render the horse sound; that is, it will dull the sensibility to pain for from half an hour to an hour and a half and the horse will act as it he was sound. Another method in a case like this is to sever the nerves of the foot, there being two nerves, one on each side of the foot. This deprives the lower part of the limb of all sensation and the horse will go sound for perhaps a year when the nerves will form together again.

Foundered horses are made sound by nerving them in the manner just described, and keeping them in a soaking tub or mud-box. By this method the inflammation is allayed for a day. In railroad car stables they have a series of mud-stalls for foundered and sore-footed horses and in which twenty can stand at a time. One day they work them and the next day they put them in this box. If the animals were worked two consecutive days they would be so sore footed from traveling over the stones that they would be unfit for use. Such horses are generally shod with as heavy a shoe as they can possibly carry, because the heavier the iron the lighter the concussion of the foot on the ground. It is on the same principle as if I put a sheet-iron on your knee; a good blow would break your knee, but if I put an anvil on your knee and hit a heavy blow on that it would not hurt you. For foundered horses that come down with the heel first they use a rocker-shoe, having a roller motion, so that when the heel strikes the foot will roll instead of striking the pavement [illegible]

[illegible] The trouble commonly called by that name is due to the wasting away of the muscles, on account of atrophy or insufficient use of the limb, caused by lameness in the foot.

At horse sales and races before the animal is brought out he is made to appear "lively." Before he is taken from the stable a man, having saturated his finger with turpentine or capsicum, will insert it at the lower extremity of the elimentary canal. This will have the effect of making the horse carry his tail in very fine shape. It makes him "lively" simply on account of the pain the agent causes.

If a horse has a spavin before he is brought out he is jostled about for a while. If a horse is troubled with spavin the first few steps or movements he makes are very lame and labored, but when he is once in action he becomes gradually better. Anyone may be always suspicious of a horse if a man cracks a whip over him and makes him "dance around" in the stall. This is done for the purpose of limbering the horse up, especially if he has a spavin.

The leopard may not be able to change his spots, but a good jockey can take an animal and make him a horse of another color. He will use nitrate of silver (peroxide of hydrogen) to bleach different parts of the body so as to make a team match. Suppose you have a team of sorrels, one had a silver tail and mane and the other had not. The jockey would bleach the tail and mane of the latter. If a star was wanted in the forehead he could put it there or produce for you a white nose, one or more white legs, bleaching them so as to make them match. If a horse's tail is not big enough or symmetrical he can switch in some false tail just as the ladies do with their hair.

A horse will show his age by the hollowness over his eyes. In such a case the jockey will introduce a little tube and, by blowing in air, will cause the hollows to puff up, and if the chest or shoulder of a horse is utrophied—what is known as sweeney of the shoulder—he will introduce a little tube and blow up the skin. This condition in a horse can always be detected by pulling the skin which will crackle under the touch; it will not have the solid feeling of flesh.

In regard to teeth young horses, naturally, have what is known as "cups," excavations, marked black, which disappear when they become older, being worn off. The jockey, to mislead those who are interested in horses, will artificially excavate or cut out the surface of the teeth and blacken them with nitrate of silver. This can always be stitched in a "bishoped mouth," as it is called, by the absence of the ring of enamel around this black cup, it being always present in young horses.

The shape of a horse's teeth from youth to age are oval, then triangular, then flattened on the sides; the latter being the shape of the tooth itself. The root is very narrow and as the tooth wears off, it assumes that shape.

But there are horse jockey tricks especially connected with the races. In a running race suppose a trainer wants his horse to lose. To mislead the public he will hire a good jockey and, just before the animal goes to the post, he will give him a pailful of water. This of course, causes the horse, before he goes very far, to feel troubled about his wind and, in jockey parlance, he is called "a deal horse." The jockey is not supposed to know anything about this proceeding. A pail of water, or some anodyne like opium will be sufficient to make a horse "logey" and lazy and cause him to lose a race which he would otherwise win.

Sometimes a pebble or a nail will be put under a horse's shoe to cause him to go lame so that the owner can scratch him. Of course the stewards of a racing club do not allow a horse to be scratched unless there is a very good excuse. But if an owner does not want his horse to run he can put some foreign body under the shoe, or tie a string around the ankle pretty tight, which causes the leg to swell, and the horse to be lame the next morning.

An injection of hydro-chlorate of cocaine is often put into horses to make them run faster and undoubtedly it does have that effect. This is the same medicine, the leaves of which Weston, the pedestrian, used to chew when he made his long journeys. To show the efficiency of this trick I will say that the preparation was once introduced into a horse called "Spartacus." He was a very well-bred animal but windbroken. A half a dram of this solution was introduced hyberdermically. A strong man was put on the horse's back with orders to jog him until the half mile post and then let him go for a mile. The horse went along easily for the first half mile then took the bit and ran steadily for five miles, the jockey being obliged, from sheer exhaustion, to fall off. The horse was finally stopped by a row of men standing across the track. The effect of this injection generally lasts for about half an hour. It is used a great deal.

At the horse-killing establishment on Long Island, I once experimented with this medicine. A number of old horses were brought in and two of them dropped from sheer exhaustion half a mile from the establishment. They could not make the animals move. We gave each of them an injection of cocaine, and, in five minutes, they got on their feet and not only appeared strong but actually ran and appeared very lively. This illustrates the stimulating effect of the drug.

Electricity is also used to increase a horse's speed. A jockey will carry a battery attached to a belt around his body, the conductors passing to the spurs on each foot. The application of the spurs to the side of the animal completes the circuit and transmits to the horse's body the electrical impulse and induces the animal to greater speed. Several jockeys have been discovered using this appliance.

Running horses are nerved for lameness in the foot. They are troubled with joint and tendon troubles, particularly the ligaments and tendons of the front limbs. "Breaking down" on the race track is a rupture of the suspensory ligament of either one or both the front feet.

In riding a race the jockeys will jostle one another and cut one another down. A jockey will try to throw his companion over the fence by putting his foot under the foot of the other jockey and lifting him off the saddle.

They will foul one another by running in regularly across in front. When they think a jockey is going to hurl them, if the jockey uses his whip in his right hand, another will come up so close to him as to make it impossible for him to strike the horse with the whip.

One or two jockeys in a race will also combine to defeat another by what is called placing him "in a pocket," i.e. keeping him behind and giving him no chance to get through. Because to do so he would be obliged to go around the horses, which would, very often, throw the horse off his stride, which the horse would be unable to catch again until he had covered considerable ground.

It is very common for jockeys to make fake starts. They will purposely make a number of these to tire out their adversaries. There are generally some hard-mouthed horses in a race and during these false starts they run away for a quarter or half a mile; become tired and thereby reduce their chance of winning. Jockeys always try to get the advantage of one another in the start. It often occurs that a starter is obliged to fine every jockey in the race, particularly the short distance race where a good start is an important factor.

Teaching Calves to Drink.

There are just two things required in teaching the little calf how to drink, the first is a little common sense, the second is lots of patience. The common sense comes in when you consider that its nature is to look up for its food supply, and if you touch the top of its head or nose, you must expect its tendency will be to follow up that direction, to find what it is after. Don't think a calf a day or two old could have a great amount of experience, so don't expect it to show very much reasoning power. You must do that for them. When your patience begins to waver just ask yourself how much more you knew when you were at the calf's age, and it may help you to credit the calf with just a little sense, and you will be able to overlook a good deal that you might otherwise attribute to pure cussedness.

During the summer, say from June until September, once or twice each month, I sprinkle sulphur on the cattles' backs. Whether it prevents the depositing of the egg that develops into grub, or whether it destroys it after being deposited, I do not know; but this I do know, that with 20 head now in my stable, there are but two that have any grubs, and these two are heifers that ran with the sheep last season and did not get the sulphur treatment, Try it.

Beauty Not a Curse.

The favorite wife of the present Sultan of Turkey was once a poor girl, living in the coal mines of France. She was a beautiful girl, as she is now a beautiful woman, and some charitable person found her an occupation in a famous dressmaking establishment in Paris, where her superior intelligence soon made her madame's most valuable assistant, and she was sent to Constantinople with dresses ordered by the Sultan's mother. Nothing more was heard of her for many years, until a little inheritance was left her by a relative, and notices were published asking for her whereabout. In answer to all these notices, a wonderful equipage, escorted by mounted eunochs, stopped at the door of the Embassy, and the Sultan's wife stepped down to declare herself the once Flora Collin, and renounced the legacy in favour of her kindred, who were still poor. It was the old story of love at first sight between the Sultan and the beautiful modiste.

Aged Prisoners.

In the Indian jails a large proportion of the prisoners are very old men. In the prison at Mooltan there were last year 17 life prisoners whose total ages were found to amount to more than 1100 years—two of them being patriarchs of upwards of 80. This fact is attributed partly to the great improvements in the economy of Indian jails, since the exposure of their mismanagement some years ago, but more directly to the prevalent practice when a crime has been committed of handing over the least useful member of the family as a sort of vivacious offering to justice.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Items of Interest to Business People.

The value of silver bullion is steadily sinking, and is quoted in New York at 75¢.

A decline in sugar at this time of the year is most unexpected, and refiners did their utmost to maintain the figure, but the lower prices on raws forced them to lower their quotations. This is no doubt partly due to manipulation.

Canada's trade with Britain has not been quite satisfactory the last half year. Canadian exports amounted to only £1,708,199, a shortage of £385,245, or 29.50 per cent. for the six months. On the other hand, the imports from Britain to Canada increased from £2,163,191 last year to £2,404,603, equal to 11.16 per cent., this mostly in manufactured goods.

Canada exports to the United States products valued at from $35,000,000 to $40,000,000 in the face of the McKinley tariff. This is taken as conclusive evidence of the superiority of many of our productions.

The disappointment of cattle shippers continues unabated. Each succeeding week shows diminished returns. For the weeks ending July 15, the exports were 2,299 as compared with 4,584 the week previous, and 5,769 for the corresponding week of last year. It is reported that there is practically no space now under contract, and that all the contract cattle have been shipped.

The utilization of energy for electrical purposes from windmills has been proven possible, if not commercially feasible. The data on this matter is interesting, and indicative of much yet to be attempted. Experiments made in Great Britain show that a machine constructed for this purpose developed results that were perfectly satisfactory, the power obtained being sufficient for the electric lighting of a flourmill with twenty-seven 16-candle-power lamps and three arc lights. Experiments made by Engineer Raou in the north lighthouse at Havre, France by a 40-foot Halliday mill were found to give a power of 17.8 measured on the wind shaft, with a wind velocity of twenty-three feet per second.

Since the coal miners of Great Britain have refused to accept a reduction in wages of 25 per cent., reports say that in England they are on the threshold of a colossal trade battle which will involve a strike of nearly 500,000 men, and enforce idleness on probably as many more. This, if consummated, will be immeasurably the biggest of the fifteen great colliery strikes of the past twenty-five years. The miners maintain that the owners are to blame for the low prices and overproduction, since they have no foreign competition to meet, and that it is unfair to make the workmen bear the brunt of the owners' mismanagement. The price of coal is still falling, and iron works forge coal is now down to from 7s. to 8s., and mill coal to 8 to 9 shillings.

The number of failures reported to R. G. Dun & Co. last week in the Dominion of Canada was 34, as compared with 26 the week before. They are all more or less unimportant, though two out of Ontario, which of the provinces had the largest number, viz., 21, were rated above $3,000, one was rated above $500, one more had the lowest credit rating with lowest capital rating, and the remaining 17 had neither capital nor credit rating. There were only 7 failures in the Province of Quebec, and they were comparatively unimportant, though two were rated above $3,000. Four of the seven had no rating, and only one more was above $500.

Trade in wholesale circles has been quiet all the week. Country dealers are buying very cautiously, and will likely continue to do so until the crop prospects are even more assured. Reports from most points are very favorable. In view of the reported shortage of forage in Europe it is worthy of special note that the crops are good in almost all sections. There has been a general improvement in crop conditions during the week. In some parts of the west the rains came too late to ensure a heavy growth. Collections are generally speaking fair; Canadian stocks are not so depressed as a week ago, and prices are steadier both at Montreal and Toronto. Money is still inclined to be stringent, but may be easier shortly. Mercantile discounts are unchanged at 6 to 7 per cent. Bank clearings in Toronto which are a fair index of the volume of business were 4 per cent. less than last week, and 17 per cent. less than a year ago.

A new industry in Canadian lumber is being developed in the city of Ottawa by Messrs. McRae & Co., who have secured the control of a German patent for the treatment of beech and birch woods. The great objection hitherto held against these woods is the fact that they are very difficult to season, and even when they have been seasoned fully 40 per cent. is defective. By the new process the sap is sweated out of the boards by being placed, in a green state, in steam chambers for twelve days, after which it is put into the drying chamber for two or three days, according to thickness, and then by a chemical application the wood is stained throughout a rich walnut color. The process has been tried on a large scale in Germany for the past eighteen months, and has proved such a success that experts acknowledge that wood so treated is superior to walnut, and the owners there write that they are quite unable to supply the demand. No country in the world has such forests of beech and birch as Canada, and the discovery of this process will no doubt greatly enhance their value. A trial kiln has been built in Ottawa, and the first parcel, turned out last week, is so satisfactory that works for the treatment of twenty-five car loads monthly will be erected there immediately, and arrangements made for the erection of two other plants, one in western Canada and the other in the Province of Quebec. It is probable that the bulk of the first season's out put will be shipped to England: where the wood is well known and can be readily sold on a profitable basis.

Financial Stringency.

The tramp met the business man on the street.

"Pardon me a moment," he said, bowing.

The business man was for going ahead.

"Pardon me," repeated the tramp, "but I understand there is a financial stringency permeating commercial circles."

"Yes, there is," said the business man, surprised at this form of appeal.

"I had heard so," said the tramp, "but I disbelieved it, for I have been told that story many, many times in my experience."

"Well, its true now, whether you believe it or not," remarked the business man, and I haven't a blame cent for you."

"I beg your pardon," bowed the tramp, "I believe what you tell me implicitly, and, to show you I do, and that I do not want your money, I shall greatly accept your order on the saloon you patronize for one or two glasses of beer."

The business man was stumped.

"Here" he said, "take this dime and get out of the way."

CANADIAN STABILITY.

Striking Contrast With the United States Banks.

One Failure Against 105—A Canadian View of the Reasons.

Notwithstanding the fact, says the New York Post, that the Canadian banks have important connections and large interests in this country, and that the sympathetic effect of the money stringency here has been more or less felt in Canada, the suspension of the Commercial Bank of Winnipeg is the single bank failure in the Dominion during the present depression, against 105 failures of national banks in the United States recently reported by Comptroller Eckels. Upon being asked to what he attributed this striking contrast Mr. Walter Watson of the branch in this city of the Bank of Montreal said to-day :—

"As the best minds in the United States are now with practical unanimity ascribing the causes of the American monetary crisis largely to that experiment in bi-metallism embodied in the Sherman Silver Purchase Act, there can be no indelicacy in my saying that I thoroughly agree with them. Undoubtedly your silver legislation has been the principal reason of your present financial plight, and quite as unquestionably your steep tariff has been a subsidiary reason.

"It would be rash to say that Canada had not suffered in some degree from the troubles which her near neighbor's politics have brought upon that neighbor, interlocked in interests as the two countries are; yet our sufferings have been infinitesimal as compared with yours, and whereas hundreds of your banks have come to grief, only one of ours, and that by no means one of the most important, has had the slightest difficulty in keeping its doors open and paying on demand. Nevertheless, the situation in Canada might have been far from so pleasing were it not for our admirable banking system, and, per contra, the financial condition of the United States would, in my judgment, certainly be much less unsatisfactory than it is if you had enjoyed that same system instead of the greatly inferior system which you have preferred to adopt.

"The Canadian system, in a word, is the branch system. That means that the banking business in Canada is concentrated in a few hands, and that these few hands in a few leading centres reach into the remotest parts of the Dominion, and do the banking for the entire country. It is, in other words, a centralization of the banking business, and, this being the principal, I am the more surprised that it has been so totally neglected in the United States; for although centralization in governmental matters is the "bete noire" of most of your people, yet in matters of capital and business few people have carried it further than you, especially of late years—always excepting in reference to banking. If combination of capital and management has been found to be so useful and so profitable in so many other lines of business enterprise, why would it not be a good thing for Americans to apply the same method to their banking system? It is the system of Great Britain, and if the Bank of England is such a mighty power in the financial world, such a bulwark of the business security of the Empire, it is because it has been built into potency on the lines of this policy. It is also, in a less degree, the system of France and of Germany, and there, too, we find the great banks—the Bank of France, the Bank of [illegible] banks—splendid anchors of financial safety. That they have not always been saved from all misfortune is no impeachment of their great value and service; for the severity of the storm may be such as to cause the heaviest anchors to drag. Service to a country in any degree comparable to the service these British and Continental banks have rendered to their respective countries we do not find, and cannot expect to find when the bank capital is almost infinitely disintegrated into separate units, and its direction dissipated into as many independent bands.

"The banks of Canada are a handful, operating through dozens of branches in the Dominion and outside of it. The banks of the United States are legion, and not one has anywhere a branch properly so called. They have 'correspondents,' but each correspondent has its own affairs to attend to, and is mainly looking after its own individual interests. A branch has but one interest to conserve—that of the bank to which it belongs. It is hardly necessary to point out to any clear-sighted business man the immense advantages of the branch system, not only to the banks themselves, but to the community. The three main advantages, however, may be mentioned: (1) the augmentation of capital by concentration; (2) the control of this capital by a single governing body; (3) the maintenance of immediate, direct, trustworthy and full information as to commercial and financial conditions at all points of operation. The importance of large capital in a bank no one doubts; the £125,000,000 of the Bank of England speaks for itself as a factor in the immense influence of that institution. Nor can it be questioned that large resources under one control can be better applied to safeguard the financial situation when stringency sets in and panic threatens than can equal resources under a number—and especially a great number—of separate controls. It may be said that it depends upon the quality of the single control, and so it does; but such control is not likely to come into incapable hands; the tendancy of vast banking institutions is into the most capable and at the same time the most conservative hands, as the example of the Bank of England illustrates. The third advantage inherent in the branch system—the furnishing of constant and trustworthy information from all parts of the field to the single governing body responsible for the direction and conservation of great capital—though last is by no means least. Your recent and present experience especially illustrates how important it is. Dozens of your minor banks that went under failed largely because they did not know what was going on outside of their city or town. They perished through isolation and ignorance. Had the Canadian system prevailed in the United States, these banks would have been branches of a few large banks centered in the main cities of the Union and chiefly in this city. This would have insured to each of these branches the benefit of all the knowledge of conditions gathered by the parent bank from all its branches, guidance from the main office in the light of this intelligence, and finally the active support of the entire resources of the institution in any moment of danger—support which the close-knit organization of the ramifying bank would have enabled the governing body to give with the utmost promptness at the right moment. Who cannot see what a different footing this would have given your failed banks? And who can doubt that it would have saved most of them and have prevented in the business community a great part of the alarm and panic caused by the failing banks? Standing alone, with nothing behind them but their own limited and, in some cases, very slender resources, it is no wonder that so many of your institutions have succumbed to the strain.

"The Canadian system ought to be adopted in the United States. There ought to be in New York a great bank, with a capital of at least $100,000,000, and with branches in every important city in the States. Its influence for good would be speedily felt. However, I do not expect to see our system adopted here, because there are too many men in the United States who want to be at the head of a bank. There is not sufficient willingness to serve.

"In what I have said about the lack of combination and concentration in the banking system of the United States it must not be supposed that I overlook what has been attained in that direction through your clearing house. The isance of clearing house certificates seemed to presage a step towards our system. But the degree of co-operation obtained through the clearing house is a very different thing from, and an inadequate substitute for, that genuine consolidation and solidarity of banking interests which are the characteristic of our system."

A Sleepy Little School.

A funny old professor kept a school for little boys,
And he'd romp with them in play-time and he wouldn't mind their noise;
While in his little schoolroom with it's head against the wall,
Was a bed of such proportion it was big enough for all.

"Its for tired little pupils," he explained, "for you will find
How very wrong indeed it is to force a budding mind;
Whenever one grows sleepy and he can't hold up his head,
I make him lay his primer down and send him off to bed!

"And sometimes it will happen on a warm and pleasant day,
When the little birds upon the trees go tooral-looral-lay
When wide awake and studious its difficult to keep,
One by one they'll get a-nodding till the whole class is asleep.

'Then before their all in dreamland and their funny snores begin,
I close the shutters softly so the sunlight can't come in:
After which I put the School-books in their order on the shelf,
And, with nothing else to do, I take a little nap myself."

—[St. Nicholas.

Edison's Railway Newspaper.

Had Edison been a less energetic boy, he might have remained to this day a vender of news. But scarcely had he reached his fifteenth year when he resolved to edit and publish a paper of his own. For this purpose he purchased three hundred pounds of old type from the Detroit *Free Press*, whose composing-room was one of his favorite resorts when off duty.

Attached to his train there was a springless freight-car, with room set apart for smoking. Owing to the bad ventilation, passengers rarely entered this compartment. Here the newsboy deposited his type and set about the publication of *The Grand Trunk Herald*. It was a twelve-by sixteen-inch sheet, printed by the pressure of the hand, and on one side only. The *Herald* was issued weekly and sold for three cents a copy or eight cents a month, and reached a circulation of several hundreds. The columns were devoted to railway gossip, changes, accidents, market-reports and general information.

Railroad men of prominence were among its contributors, and it became celebrated as the only newspaper in the world printed in a railway train. The journalistic ambition of the young editor was satisfied when the *Herald* attained editorial mention in the London *Times*.

Not content with his success as editor, publisher, and train-boy Edison now purchased, on the instalment plan, a supply of chemicals, and having secured in the railroad shops some old retorts in exchange for papers, fitted up in the Herald office a chemical laboratory. Rich in Fresenius's "Qualitative Analysis," which he had thoroughly studied, and the materials now at hand, he stood on the threshold of a new world, with the dawning consciousness of the message nature's untried forces had in store for him. Alas, an extra jolt of the springless car one day played havoc with the rudely constructed laboratory! In the wreck was a bottle of phosphorus from which the water had evaporated. The phosphorus ignited and set fire to the car, and before he could say Jack Robinson, the hapless young chemist, editor, and vender was soundly cuffed by the infuriated conductor and thrown bodily from the blazing train!

Recalling the incident, years afterward, Edison, in the laboratory at Menlo Park, gave so practical an illustration of the catastrophe that an explosion ensued, filling the place with stifling fumes and creating a stampede among some distinguished scientists assembled in a room above the laboratory. Through the blinding vapor they decended, excitedly demanding an explanation.

"Oh!" said Edison, amused at their panic, "I was only showing the gentlemen how that explosion occurred on the Grand Trunk Line."

The destruction of the boy's railroad laboratory transferred his operations to the basement of his father's house in Port Huron. In order that his chemicals should not be disturbed, he labeled every bottle "Poison."—[August St. Nicholas.

Active Volcanoes in Europe.

There are three well-known centres of volcanic action in Europe—namely, that of Italy, to which Etna, Vesuvius, Vulcano, and Stromboli belong, the last named being in more or less constant activity; that of Iceland with Hecla; and that of the Azores. As a result of the volcanic action in Iceland and the frequent eruptions which take place in that country, 2,400 square miles of its area are covered with lava, while many of its ice hills are the subject of volcanoes frequently emitting mud and ashes. The most terrific eruption in Iceland in the present century threw out a lava stream 46 miles in length and nearly 15 miles in breadth. Stromboli is in such constant eruption that it has been named the lighthouse of the Mediterranean. There are nearly 350 volcanoes in various parts of the world which still have eruptions at longer or shorter intervals, of which 200 are on the shores of the Pacific. Australia is the only land portion of the globe which has no known volcanoes. There are 116 volcanoes on the various continents, the remainder being insular.

The ruby in the centre of the Maltese Cross on the top of the British crown is the stone that was given to the Black Prince by King Pedro of Castille after the battle of Najara. Henry V. of England wore it in his helmet at the battle of Agincourt.

A FICKLE WOMAN.

In Her Husband's Absence She Installed Another Man in His Place.

A Port Huron special says:—A peculiar state of affairs has been found to exist in the family of Jacob Falker, proprietor of the Exchange hotel in this city. Mr. Falker left about two months ago for Indiana, where he has been up to within the past few days. On his arrival here he was confronted by an interesting state of affairs. His wife claimed to have tired of her former liege lord, and had therefore installed another person in his place who had come here from Sarnia, and was known as Mr. Mosher. All of Mr. Falker's efforts to regain the place which Mr. Mosher was occupying seemed fruitless, his erstwhile wife repudiating him, and to cap the climax made the assertion that she had never been legally married to Falker, although they had been living together a great many years. She further stated that she had married Mosher during the absence of Falker, and would not forsake him. To say that Falker was hot is expressing it but mildly. Not knowing what further steps to take in the matter, Falker consulted Lawyer Murphy, and together they proceeded to the hostelry where Mr. Falker took possession during his rival's absence. The doubly wedded woman soon made her appearance and demanded to know what they were at. After a consultation between the parties, Mrs. Falker decided to leave her last acquired husband and again install Mr. Falker as master of the household.

My Toothache

Is an exclamation heard every hour in the day. Toothache is the most common ailment of young and old, and in the aggregate inflicts more suffering than perhaps any other single complaint. A one minute cure is just what every person desires to possess. Nerviline—nerve pain cure—acts almost instantly in relieving the agony, and a sample bottle affords a quantity sufficient for 100 applications. 10 cents fills the bill. Polson's Nerviline is the only positive remedy for toothache and all nerve pains. Sold by all dealers in medicine.

Coming to Life at the Graveside.

A most extraordinary case of resuscitation is just reported from the British colony at Lagos, where a woman came to life when she was at the cemetery to be buried. The woman whose name was Oseni, was a Mahometan, and had to all appearance died on the previous day. The body was dressed in the way customary with Mahometans, and put in a coffin. The mourners assembled at the cemetery and in accordance with the Mahometan rule the body was lifted from the coffin to be buried, when several distinct coughs were given by the supposed corpse. She was at once released from the cloths which bound her, and the old woman, to the surprise and amazement of those present, sat upright and opened her eyes. Some gruel was then procured by the astonished mourners, and the old woman partook of it with evident relish. Clothes were afterwards supplied her, and she was taken home. The woman, who was far advanced in years, stated that during her state of inanition she received a premonition that she was to proceed to her own country in the interior and die there. The old lady was making preparations to go into the interior when the report was sent off.

The Cost of "Society."

It costs to be "in the s[illegible] in New York society. From $25,000 to $100,000 per year is the estimate made by one familiar with the ways of the Four Hundred, and he tells some dreadful tales out of school: "New York society in these days sadly needs ready money. When the tradesmen begin to shut down the trouble commences. I remember a year or so ago a friend of mine called upon a family acquaintance on Fifth avenue. He was invited informally to dine. He accepted and it was the most unfortunate thing he could have done. The family were compelled to send out for dinner, and I believe it took all the ready money in the house. Their butcher and grocer had simply shut down on them, and they have since gone into involuntary retirement. At one of the Patriarch balls a mother and daughter were the most handsomely dressed women in the room. To make a long story short, Mrs. X. had pawned a magnificent diamond necklace in order to get her gowns from the dressmaker. Some time after she redeemed the necklace, and her jeweller subsequently discovered that the gems had been replaced by paste stones. A detective was placed on the case, but the pawnbroker learned who his customers were and threatened exposure if arrested. The family did not prosecute."

Think of it.

Never before in the history of the world was there a remedy for corns as safe, painless, and certain as Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. It makes no sore spots and acts speedily. Try Putnam's Corn Extractor. At druggists.

BETWEEN THE LIGHTS.

Love! my love! the sunset splendor
Left the world an hour ago;
The maiden moon, all shy and slender,
Swooning in the fervid glow.
'Neath curtains drawn, the earth is lizting
The wooing sibilants of the sea;
O'er land and wave to keep our trysting,
Your constant spirit speeds to me.

Love! my love! at evening musing,
Apart and lone, save for your dream,
Memory Past and Present fusing
Into one swift, shining stream—
Leagues by hundreds numbered, parted
From eyes wan with vigils vain;
You, O leal and single-hearted!
Answer, throb for throb, my pain.

Love! my Love! weird fancies throng ing—
As the south winds crisp the sea—
Hope and boding, joy and longing,
Have their minor tone for me.
Yours may be God's calm Forever,
Safe from touch or jar of Fate,
Far as star-sown space can sever
From me who expect and wait.

Love! my Love! in purple drifting,
Summer dusk the valley fills;
To the leaning sky uplifting
Reverent brows, rise altared hills.
By the meaning hush of even,
By the mirrored deep in deep,
Be your bourne or earth, or heaven,
I know our promised tryst you keep.

What the farmer's boy sighs for is the last rows of summer.

Gold to the amount of $4,900,000 has been engaged in London for export to New York, where money was easier for some days at 6 to 10 per cent.

When the suspicious man sees a balloon sailing away toward the clouds he is justified in thinking there is something up.

Slavery in Siam.

Slavery has been abolished in name, but it can never be abolished in fact, for the slaves have no means of supporting themselves outside their masters' houses. Every member of the Siamese upper classes can fetter his servants or throw them into prison without any kind of trial or permission being necessary. One morning I went to call upon one of the ablest and most enlightened of the Ministers, a man who has been to Europe, and who once actually got into serious trouble for trying to inaugurate a sort of woman's rights movement in Siam. I made my way by mistake into a part of his grounds where visitors were not expected, and I found a slave fastened down to the ground in an ingenious kind of pillory, in which he could not move hand or foot, while another slave tortured him with severe strokes of a bamboo rod at the word of a member of the family, in order to force him to confess to some misdeed.

The total quantity of coal, coke, cinders and fuel exported from the United Kingdom was 6,450,077 tons, an increase of 239,537 tons over the first quarter of 1892, and of 28,734 tons over the first quarter of 1891. The average price of the exported fuel in 1893 was $2.36; in 1892, $2.83; and in 1891, $2.93.

Playing cards were invented in 1380. It is estimated that the present annual output exceeds 7,000,000 a year.

The apple parer was given to the public in 1803. At the present day one Eastern firm makes over 27,000 a year.

Some fancy the charms of the lily-white maid,
Of ethereal form and languishing eye,
Who faints in the sunshine and droops in the shade,
And is always "just ready to die."
But give me the girl of the sunshiny face,
The blood in whose veins courses healthy and free,
With the vigor of youth in her movements of grace,
Oh, that is the maiden for me!

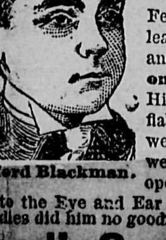
She is the girl to "tie to" for life. The sickly, complaining woman may be an object of love and pity, but she ceases to be a "thing of beauty" worn down by female weakness and disorders, subjects to hysteria and a martyr to bearing-down pains. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a sure cure for these distressing complaints, and will transform the feeble, drooping sufferer into a healthy, happy blooming woman. Guaranteed to give satisfaction in every case, or money paid for it refunded.

The Prince of Wales plays the banjo fairly well.

A.P. 672.

Eyesight Saved

After Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Pneumonia and other prostrating diseases, Hood's Sarsaparilla is unequalled to thoroughly purify the blood and give needed strength. Read this:



Clifford Blackman.

"My boy had Scarlet Fever when 4 years old, leaving him very weak and with blood **poisoned with canker**. His eyes became inflamed, his sufferings were intense, and for 7 weeks he could not even open his eyes. I took him to the Eye and Ear Infirmary, but their remedies did him no good. I began giving him

Hood's Sarsaparilla

which soon cured him. I knew it saved his sight, if not his very life." ABBIE F. BLACKMAN, 2888 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best after-dinner Pills, assist digestion, cure headache and billousness.

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IMPROVED central Toronto Properties to exchange for farm lands. Money to loan. **Beatty, Blackstock, Nesbitt & Chadwick,** 58 Wellington Street E., Toronto.

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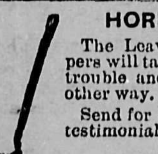
F YOU WOULD SAVE TIME AND MONEY
BUY A
NEW WILLIAMS SEWING MACHINE
Agents everywhere.

The High Speed Family Knitter



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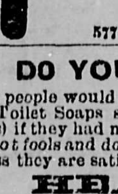
Will knit 10 pairs socks per day. Will do all work any plain circular knitting machine will do, from homespun or factory yarn. The most practical family knitter on the market. A child can operate it. Strong, Durable, Simple, Rapid. We guarantee every machine to do good work. Beware of imitations. Agents wanted. Write for particulars.

Dundas Knitting Machine Co., Dundas, Ontario.



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Send for circular giving price, testimonials, etc.

S. S. KIMBALL,
577 Craig Street, Montrea

DO YOU IMAGINE

That people would have been regularly using our Toilet Soaps since 1845 (forty-seven long years) if they had not been GOOD? The public are not fools and do not continue to buy goods unless they are satisfactory.

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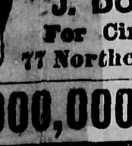

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She—"Dear me, I never realized what talkers Americans are until I found this item." He—"What does it state?" "That $300,000,000, is spent here for hats in a year."

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In treating all chronic diseases gives positive proof that "Tissue Builders" (Histogenetic) are the best remedies. Send postal card for book (free) to Dr. W. Rear, room 19, Gerrard Arcade, Toronto, Ont. Mention this paper.

Bertie—"You say he called you a donkey! What did you do?" Fred—"Nothing." Bertie—"Well, if a man call me a donkey I'd kick him with both feet." Fred—"Just so. Any donkey would do that!"

Dr. Harvey's Southern Red Pine for coughs and colds is the most reliable and perfect cough medicine in the market. For sale everywhere.

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Yes, but feed it with Scott's Emulsion. Feeding the cold kills it, and no one can afford to have a cough or cold, acute and leading to consumption, lurking around him.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

Of pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites

strengthens Weak Lungs, checks all Wasting Diseases and is a remarkable Flesh Producer. Almost as Palatable as Milk. Prepared only by Scott & Bowne, Belleville.

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"August Flower"

What is It For? This is the query perpetually on your little boy's lips. And he is no worse than the bigger, older, balder-headed boys. Life is an interrogation point. "What is it for?" we continually cry from the cradle to the grave. So with this little introductory sermon we turn and ask: "What is AUGUST FLOWER FOR?" As easily answered as asked: It is for Dyspepsia. It is a special remedy for the Stomach and Liver. Nothing more than this; but this brimful. We believe August Flower cures Dyspepsia. We know it will. We have reasons for knowing it. Twenty years ago it started in a small country town. To-day it has an honored place in every city and country store, possesses one of the largest manufacturing plants in the country and sells everywhere. Why is this? The reason is as simple as a child's thought. It is honest, does one thing, and does it right along—it cures Dyspepsia.

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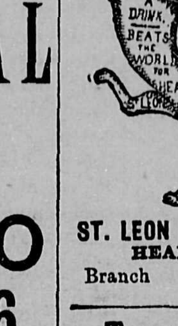

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Okanagan Mining Review

Published weekly in the interests of the Southern Interior of British Columbia, in which are situated the following mining camps: Fairview, Boundary Creek, Rock Creek, Camp McKinney, Granite Creek and the Similkameen and Kettle River ranching districts.

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The Okanagan Mining Review
Okanagan Falls, B. C.

While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subjects, we do not necessarily endorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be published.

BETTER MAIL FACILITIES.

At present, as most of our readers are well aware, the REVIEW has ample room for an able-bodied kick on the question of mail facilities. It is true the Lower Country as a whole has been worse off in this connection than at present, but that is no reason why an improvement should not be effected at once, for the service is yet anything but satisfactory to this district as a whole, and as for Okanagan Falls we are sure that it should not be very difficult for the Post Office Department to improve on the service to this place, for we have none at all. A petition has been forwarded to Ottawa to have an office opened here, but if it fares no better than the usual petitions of this sort, then the people here may be prepared to possess their souls in patience for weary months to come. Through the courtesy of the postmaster at Penticton and also the kindness of Mr. H. C. Newman, of the Penticton and Oro stage line, our position is not as bad as the P. O. Department might wish, but it is, nevertheless just so bad that constant kicking will be necessary until the people here are given their just rights.

There is another question also that should engage the attention of Inspector Fletcher and the Post Office Department, and this is a feature that at present does not particularly concern Okanagan Falls but it does the whole Lower Country. What we refer to is the delay in mail matter caused by the present method of distribution. Vernon is too far away to be retained as the office of distribution for this whole lower district. At present mail matter for the Lower Country reaches Vernon by the forenoon train each day. The boat leaves immediately on arrival of the train at the Landing and the letters which should be brought down on it must lie there in Vernon post office until the boat makes her round trip, and starts again for Penticton with letters that have lain in the Vernon post office for forty-eight hours. To illustrate further the injustice which is thus done to business men in the Lower Country, let us take another instance. An express parcel leaves Vancouver by Tuesdays' train and reaches Penticton on Wednesday evening; but a letter containing an invoice of this same express parcel, and leaving Vancouver on the same train, does not reach Penticton until Friday evening. Where has it been all this time? Merely lying in Vernon post office. A letter leaving Vancouver on Wednesday's train will also arive in Penticton on Friday. The former, it will be seen, has lain in Vernon office for 48 hours and the latter 24 hours. Now this difficulty could easily be obviated if the Inspector would make Penticton the office of distribution for all the mail for this district. To do this he would only require to provide mail clerks on the main line with mail bags for Penticton direct and thus let us in this part of the district have through mail without the vexatious delays to which we have so long been subjected.

BERING SEA AWARD.

It is not surprising that the British arbitrator and the British public are well enough pleased with the result of the arbitration. The decision on the international law points is a diplomatic victory at least, and as to the "meat" of the dispute, that does not concern them closely. It concerns the British Columbia sealers, however, very intimately, and it leaves them but little to be pleased with. The arbitrators impose no restrictions on the Americans. They are not restrained in the number of skins they may see fit to take every year. The regulations as to the close season and the use of fire-arms will, of course, apply to them as well as to others, but it will be of no practical hinderance to their operations. It looks, on the other hand, as if these two prohibitions will be a heavy handicap to our sealers, who have to do their hunting at sea. We do not lose sight of the fact that regulations for the prevention of an indiscriminate slaughter of seals was necessary, but it is certainly singular that the people having the supremest interest in the preservation of the herds are asked to make no sacrifice to that end. There is perhaps, no one to blame, and no help for the matter, but it asks for an exhibition of too much philosophy to pretend to be enthusiastic or even pleased over this award.

The Spanish Government has decided not to insist on the payment of all customs duties in gold, as had been proposed.

The statement of imports and exports for the Dominion for July shows an increase in the aggregate trade of $1,100,000 over last year.

It is announced that the United States Senate will take no action regarding the Sherman act until the House has announced its final decision.

Considering the enormous wealth of the land owners of Great Britain it is a pretty clear indication of what class controls legislation when we find that land only contributes 3.24 per cent. of the total taxation.

An appropriation is to be made by the Chilian Congress for an international exhibition of mining machinery and kindred industries, which will be held in Santiago next April. United States firms will be specially invited to exhibit.

The statement of the Post Office Savings' Bank for the year ended June 30, shows that the bank has recovered from the effect of the reduction of interest four years ago, from four per cent. to three and a half, as the deposits during the year exceeded the withdrawls by more than a million, and the balance at the credit of depositors was the highest ever known, being $33,153,193, an increase of nearly two million over last year, being eleven hundred thousand more than the highest amount ever reached previously.

Don't Hide Your Light Under a Bushel.

We extend an invitation to those having mining property, to send or bring us samples and information, and to invariably pay us a visit when in the city. Letters referring to mining in any form, letters of inquiry or explanation of any process in which the public should be interested will be received and published. Anyone engaged in mining wishing to impart knowledge relating to the mining industry, or writing up any camp, will receive the same courteous treatment as one of older acquaintance.

OUR ROADS.

Difficulties on the Fairview Road Overcome. The Kettle River Road.

Mr. Lumby, Government Agent at Vernon, came down on Monday last to inspect the Fairview road, and more especially to see what was best to be done to get around the over-hanging bluff along the river. Under his instructions, Mr. Schubert has had some blasting done to test the nature of the rock and if it continues as at present the difficulties will be overcome. Should, however, it appear that the cost will be too great other means of passing this point will be adopted until the more permanent road can be made. He is well pleased with the portion of the road already completed, and thinks it is about time the Townsite Co. did their share by building the bridge at the Falls.

Mr. Lumby stated to the REVIEW that it was unlikely that the Kettle River road would be completed this year as the appropriation for road work would not warrant it. He deplored this as at prespent the settlers and miners were put to much inconvenience, and the trade of that district was going across the line. He, however, is doing all he can, and when one considers the large extent of his district, from Sicamous to the boundary, it is a wonder he accomplishes so much.

GOLD MINING MACHINERY.

A Placer Gold Saving Device — The Bucyrus System in the Field.

It is not only possible, but highly probable, that there will be a greater production of gold during the next few years than for many years past. It is a well known fact that many large deposits of base, low grade ores exist that are today lying idle for the want of the knowledge of some cheap process for the extraction of the precious metal. "Necessity becomes the mother of invention," which is a guarantee that this question of cheap methods will be solved at an early day. It is also a well known fact that large beds of gravel exist that are rich in fine flour gold that it has been found impossible to save by the ordinary methods of placer mining. There are a great many inventions in the market claiming to be successful, but so far their operation has either been a failure or too expensive to leave any margin for profit. Late last fall a machine was put in operation on a gravel bed in Bald mountain, Wyoming. It is a concentrator and amalgamator, guaranteed to save 90 per cent. of all the gold in any gravel that is free from clay. The capacity of the machine is sixty yards per hour and will handle the gravel at a cost not to exceed five cents per yard.

The tests made by this machine last fall were very satisfactory. Three of these machines are now being made for as many different localities and within the next three months will have been thoroughly tested. The machine uses a very small amount of water, furnished by a steam pump, the same water can be filtered and used repeatedly, the only loss being by seepage and evaporation.

OBITUARY.

Dr. John Chippe died at Vernon last week from a stroke of apoplexy. As is usual in such cases, his illness was very brief, and he was unconscious from the time of the first attack, two days previous to his death.

Dr. Chipp was born in Shropshire, England in June 1833, and was thus sixty years of age. He emigrated to America in 1862, landing in British Columbia in November of that year having made the trip from England around Cape Horn as surgeon of a sailing vessel which landed him at Victoria. Here he remained for a short time, but went to Cariboo in the early sixties where he practised his profession and was medical attendant in the hospital at Barkerville until he left in 1880. Next he went to Nicola where he remained until his removal to Vernon some three years ago, as he wished to be near his daughter, Mrs. Dewdney, who was the only member of his family in this country.

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OKANAGAN FALLS
A New City possessed of a Wonderful Combination of Advantages.
It is the natural Distributing Point for the whole of the Lower Okanagan Valley and the famous Kettle River country.

SINCE the announcement was made that a new City bearing the name of OKANAGAN FALLS, had started into life there have been numerous enquiries bearing on the subject. It has for some time been a SINE QUA NON that a city of importance must spring up somewhere in the Okanagan country, which for several years past has been attracting the attention of capitalists, not only on this continent but in Great Britain as well. Its combination of resources so richly aggregated, comprising mining, grazing, fruit-growing, etc., must of necessity evolve a city in its midst, which will be one of the centres of the Province. This is just as certain as the fact that at the terminus of the C.P.R. on the Pacific coast there was bound to be a sea-port city of importance. The question of location is to be decided by the conditions most favorable to urban growth. These conditions, as will be shown in answer to some of the numerous received, are all comprised in the situation of Okanagan Falls.

One question asked is, "Where and what is Okanagan Falls?" In reply, it is the nucleus of a city, the prospects of which are not surpassed by any other on the Pacific coast; situated at the foot of Dog lake, in the famous Okanagan valley, B.C. Had the conditions for a prosperous and populous city been especially stipulated and ordered as the work of nature, they could not have combined more favorably to produce success. The first and most natural question to arise in the mind of any common-sense man is, "What is there to make a city at Okanagan Falls?" Unless such a question is fully and fairly answered, any person endeavoring to place in the market townsite property, backed up with glittering promises of a rich retnrn, may fairly be regarded with suspicion and distrust. Readers are requested to carefully consider the reasons here advanced in support of the strong faith the promoters have in the future of Okanagan Falls.

In the first place, Okanagan Falls is likely to be the terminus, of the Canadian Pacific & Okanagan Steamboat line; it is in the line of the only possible pass which can be utilized by the C.P.R. south of the present line, or, in other words, via the Crow's Nest Pass route to the Pacific Coast; it is the proposed terminus of the Spokane & Northern Railway, and of the Okanagan & Osooyos Railway, to connect with the Great Northern at the boundary. It will be preeminently a railway and mining centre.

It is the natural outlet for the greatest gold mining region on the continent, a country which also possesses immensely rich deposits of silver, lead, coal, platinum, iron, etc. For proof of this, see Dr. Dawson's reports and the annual reports of the Minister of Mines.

In the next place, it is being built by the side of a magnificent waterfall, capable of generating a horse-power of between 50,000 and 100,000 at a very low cost, sufficient to operate all the mining machinery, reduction works, tramways, sawmills and other industries in it or in the country surrounding it. Being easy of access and having unexcelled transportation facilities in prospect, Okanagan Falls will naturally attract all the industries referred to which the country will demand. The country also abounds in Coal and Wood.

HOLMAN & LOEWEN
General Agents
605 Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C.