## Do You Need Shaking?

**Like a Stove Choked With Ashes.**

You have probably noticed how much more briskly the fire burns when freshly built or shaken. You doubtless remember too, how much more briskly you used to get around when you were in your 'teens or twenties.

The cases are parallel. You are like the fire that is choked with ashes.

The cells which compose the body are constantly dying and being renewed. Then there is the indigestible part of the food to be removed. This cleansing of the body is the duty of the bowels, kidneys and skin. When any of these organs fail to do their work properly, the system becomes clogged and the fire of life burns low.

There is an increasing tendency towards constipation, kidney trouble and poisoned blood as one grows older. In most cases, the need is felt of something to regulate these vital organs.

"Fruit-a-tives," the famous fruit medicine, does this perfectly. It acts directly on the liver, increasing the flow of bile and causes the bowels to move regularly and naturally. "Fruit-a-tives" is the greatest of kidney regulators, overcoming the tendency to congestion of the kidneys and strengthening these organs. "Fruit-a-tives" also stimulates the skin to renewed action.

By their combined action on bowels, kidneys and skin, "Fruit-a-tives" keeps the system free of all poisons and renews the vigor of youth.

"Fruit-a-tives" are sold by all dealers at 50c a box, 6 for $2.50, or trial box, 25c—or may be obtained from Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.


## STRIKE NOT LIKELY

**Situation in Regard to Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Trainmen's Grievances**

MONTREAL, Feb. 22.—Leading officials of the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific railways say that the reports being circulated that a strike of the trainmen in their employ is imminent, is absurd. It is true that the management of the railroads have been in consultation with committees of the men, and that attempts to arrive at a settlement have so far resulted in failure, but that does not mean that the men are voting as to whether or not they will strike, but that the question to be decided is whether or not an application shall be made to the minister of labor for the appointment of a board of conciliation under the Lemieux act.

Railway strikes are illegal in Canada until grievances have been submitted to such a board, and its award has been deemed unsatisfactory to either of the parties to the dispute. A number of disputes in which railway men have been interested have been submitted to boards of conciliation under the Lemieux act, and in only one instance has the award of the board been followed by a strike. That was in the case of the Canadian Pacific Railway company's machinists, some three years ago. In that instance the company accepted the board's award, but the men refused and only returned to work after a strike in which they were badly beaten, public sympathy not being with them.

It is not believed that the trainmen would attempt to evade the plain letter of the law, and that consequently there is no fear of a strike being called until after the grievances have been submitted to a board of conciliation.

**To Fight in San Francisco.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 22.—The Jeffries-Johnson fight on July 4th will be fought in San Francisco.

**Blown to Pieces.**

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—An oxygen tank exploded with terrific force in a garage on Sixty-fourth street. Arthur Cormier, a mechanic, was literally blown to pieces and his brother Henry so seriously injured that he may die.

**Britain Offers Objections.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—After several months' consideration, the British foreign office has returned a reply that in general terms is unfavorable to Secretary of State Knox's proposition to clothe the high court, to be created as the result of the international maritime conference at London, with power to arbitrate differences between the powers signatory to the Hague convention. The nature of the British objections cannot yet be learned, but it is believed that they are not basic, and the way may be opened by subsequent negotiations which will clear away certain doubts in the British mind as to the scope of the proposed new court that will result in eventual agreement.


## SAVED HER HAIR.

### ZAMBUK CURED SCALP ECZEMA

If you have eczema, ringworm or any scalp sore, do not permit your hair to be cut off without first trying Zam-Buk. Mrs. David Monteith, of 92 Bertrand street, Norwood, Winnipeg, says,: "My daughter contracted eczema of the scalp and this broke out regularly for three years in succession. It would probably have been recurring yet each season had it not been for Zam-Buk. The eczema first started with an outbreak of little red, watery pimples, which turned into large sores. We consulted a medical man, and tried lotions, powders, salves and all kinds of things but in vain.

"Each time the disease appeared her hair had to be cut off. When this had been done three times a friend suggested that, as other things had failed, I should try Zam-Buk, instead of again consulting a doctor and going through the old and ineffective programme. I acted on this advice and soon obtained some Zam-Buk. Almost as soon as this was applied the child experienced relief. The itching and irritation seemed to be soothed, and in several places, after some days' treatment, there appeared marked signs of improvements so we thought we would not this time cut off the hair.

"We kept on applying Zam-Buk, until in a few weeks it was very evident a complete cure was being effected. In the end all the sores were healed, the hair over the affected parts had grown again, and at the present time her scalp is healthy and quite free from every trace of sore or eczema." The same healing virtue is responsible for cure of ulcers, abscesses, running sores, cuts, cracks, scalds, burns, piles, abrasions, etc. For children's rashes there is nothing to equal Zam-Buk, as it is so pure. All druggists and stores at 50 cents a box, or post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price.


# TOILS IN COMMITTEE ON TWO MEASURES

## Legislature Occupied With the Consideration of the Companies Act and Liquor Licence Act

Practically the whole of Tuesday afternoon was again spent in committee work on the clauses of the Companies Act and the Liquor Licence Act. Mr. Hawthornthwaite moved that clauses in the latter Act providing for licences on boats and trains be struck out. He was supported by Dr. McGuire, who stated that there was no necessity for these bars, and further that loggers coming down from camp on boats often spent their money in debauches at the bars on their way down. Hon. Mr. Bowser defended the section, which carried.

During the reading of the Companies Act there was a warm debate between the Attorney-General and Mr. Hawthornthwaite, over an amendment by the latter to remove all limits for amounts on which a workman had prior claim for wages against a company going into bankruptcy. The Act states that he shall have a prior claim for three months' wages. Mr. Hawthornthwaite wished to have the restriction to three months removed. Hon. Mr. Bowser stated that the Government must try to do justice to all claimnants, and that a workman knowing that he was only protected for three months was not likely to let his wages go behind more than that length of time. The amendment was defeated. Mr. Hawthornthwaite also moved to compel companies going into bankruptcy to pay in full as a first claim against their assets any amounts due under the Workmen's Compensation Act. The Bill demands that they pay $500, and the Government held that this was as much as could be reasonably expected on a first charge, and the amendment was voted down. The reading of the bill in Committee was completed, with the exception of some section held over.

**Act Amended**

The Horticultural Boards Act was recommitted and the sections providing for the inspection of herbaceous plants, bulbs, etc., were struck out. The Attorney-General explained that it had been found that the amendment would work a hardship on Victoria nurserymen, who would have to send their stock to Vancouver for inspection.

Hon. Mr. Bowser announced that next week he would introduce an amendment to the Mechanics' Lien Act, securing the wages of workmen.

The Premier re-introduced by message his bill to consolidate and amend the Coal Mines Regulation Act.

Mr. Jardine asked the Minister of Lands:

How many acres (approximately) of what is known as the Vancouver Island Railway Reserve are still vested in the Crown?

Hon. Mr. Ellison replied:

"27,200 acres, and 4,500 acres, approximately, reverted for taxes."

Speaker Eberts handed down the following decision on the objection raised by Mr. Jardine last week, that certain of his questions relating to the Educational Department had not been properly answered:

"The Hon. Member for Esquimalt rose to a question of privilege to the effect that he had placed certain questions on the Clerk's desk, and some of them had not appeared in the Votes and Proceedings to be answered by the Minister to whom addressed, and it is alleged question 12 is altogether different from the one propounded by the Hon. Member and one or two questions have been suppressed.

"I have enquired from the Clerk of the House as to the omissions complained of, and have been informed by him that certain questions were handed to him by the Hon. Member about six o'clock in the evening. As it has been the custom for the past 20 years, he examines all questions before they are handed to the King's Printer to be included in the Votes and Proceedings, and in this case made certain changes in them, as they appeared to be to him not in accordance with the practice and procedure of the House, and particularly drew my attention to a very long question relating to the names of 110 teachers and the amounts alleged to have been received by them for teaching at the schools, the names of which were also set out in the question.

"As to the question referring to the names of 110 teachers, etc., I am of opinion that it is, to a certain extent, an abuse of the right of questioning, partly from its unreasonable length, but particularly from the fact that a full return of the names and amounts paid all teachers for the year 1905-6 appears in the Public Accounts of the Province set out in the Sessional Papers of the House.

"The question 'Do the names of any of these 110 teachers appear in the School Report for 1905-6 as having taught the schools for which they were paid those amounts?' was changed by the Clerk to read: 'Do the names of all teachers appear in the School Report for 1905-6 who taught the schools for that year?' As the question above it had been struck out, the only course for the Clerk to do was to amend the following question which referred to it in the way he did.

"The next question disallowed: 'Do these facts not prove that the chances are only about one in three that the Inspectors' detailed reports of Rural Schools stand to the credit or discredit of the right teacher?' is a matter of opinion and not of fact.

"The next question struck out was: 'Do these facts not prove that the Inspectors' reports are unreliable?' is also irregular, as suggesting an imputation.

"As I have said, the practice has grown up of submitting all questions to the Clerk. By the true construction of parliamentary procedure the Speaker should rule upon the allowance or refusal of questions.

"If it be the wish of the House, I shall direct the Clerk to discontinue the discretion that has been accorded to him for so many years."

D. M. EBERTS, Speaker.

**Companies Act**

It is provided in the act as in the present law that in event of the failure of a company workingman's wages for three months are given a prior claim on the assets of the company. Mr. Hawthornthwaite moved to amend this so that all arrears of wages should receive similar privileged treatment.

The attorney-general thought the amendment was neither in the interests of the workingman nor of the industries of the province. A manufacturer or merchant when asked for credit by any company now assumes that not more than three month's wages are overdue. Under the proposed amendment he would not know how many month's wages might be overdue which might in event of failure come in as a sort of prior claim. Again the workingman when asked to let his wages stand for more than three months, can object that in that case he would loose his security. Under the amendment he might be asked to wait longer with on the ground that he was secured in any event. At least it would have a tendency that way. Three month's wages were enough to be in arrears. If a company is so far in arrears as that there is something wrong.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite objected to having one clause for clerks and another for workingmen. He could see no reason for it except to create division by making clerks believe they were some kind of superior class. The claims of the merchant creditor should not be considered till all arrears of wages were paid in full. The workmen were the producers of the wealth to be divided.

Hon. Mr. Bowser thought the creditor, who had supplied the plant or current supplies had contributed something to the production of wealth. Could it have been produced without this assistance?

Mr. Hawthornthwaite held that there was no reason why there should not be a law compelling wages to be paid every two weeks.

**Fair to All Classes**

Hon. Mr. Bowser said that on his side of the house they tried to be fair to all classes, not to one class alone. Therefore they could not bring down legislation without considering all rights involved. Mr. Hawthornthwaite seemed a little inconsistent. He complained because a two months law was voted down and now he was bringing in an amendment that would have the effect of postponing payment in many cases. As the law stands every workingman knows that only three month's wages are protected, and he will see that they do not get longer in arrears. There was no reason why he should. The honorable member has also complained that they had voted down another proposed law which required that sme week's wages should be deposited in a bank before a company could begin work. This would logically have to be applied to all companies. Such measures were extreme. He wanted to tell the honorable member that the government had far more real regard for the workingman's interests than the honorable member himself. He (the attorney-general) proposed to bring down next week a measure adopting a suggestion from the opposition regarding miners' wages, but putting it in workable form. But when this was done would Mr. Hawthornthwaite give them credit for looking after the workingman's interests? This government came in with legislation advancing the workingman's welfare on its own initiative, and without any suggestion from the opposition and the honorable member instead of supporting it makes an attack on it for the sake of a little cheap claptrap. The workingmen understand this sort of thing, and know that they are much better in the hands of the government than they would be in the hands of the honorable member opposite.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said that at the present time the workingman was absolutely unprotected. Mr. Bowser took the position that his (Hawthornthwaite's) talk was merely claptrap. He and his colleagues in the Socialist ranks were not opposed to class legislation. They had been sent there for the particular purpose of representing a single class. If they did not do so they would not be keeping faith with those who had sent them there. He gave the members on the government side credit for being absolutely honest and conscientious according to their views. They were acting in accord with the views of their constituents. But he (Hawthornthwaite) represented more advanced views, to which the people would come in time. It was no argument for the Attorney-General to say that the government's intentions were good. The proposed amendment was in the interests of the workingman, because it secured all his overdue wages and not three month's only.

**Amendments Lose.**

Mr. McPhillips said he believed Mr. Hawthornthwaite would admit that he had always endeavored to advance the workingman's interests. He had brought in much legislation to that effect. They were in effect giving the working man a mortgage on the assets of the company. He would like to extend that mortgage, but it was not practicable at present. There was no use proposing to do everything they would like, whether it was practicable or not.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite also moved an amendment proposing to enlarge the prior claim given on assets with respect to payments under the workingmen's compensation act. He also advocated making the compensation payable in one lump sum instead of in weekly payments of one half the workingman's wages.

Mr. McPhillips thought the enlargement of the prior claim impracticable and the payment in a lump sum injurious rather than beneficial. The amendment was lost.

Mr. Jardine moved to prohibit the incorporation of companies by Chinese or Japanese.

Mr. McPhillips said such a provision could easily be evaded by having companies incorporated in the names of white men.

The Attorney-General said that this act was being passed in accord with the request of the Imperial government and that government might object to such a provision being inserted in an act passed at their request. In any event, the Ottawa government would be sure to make the proposed clause a reason for disallowing the act; and that would be a very regrettable ending to their work.

Mr. Parker Williams said the Attorney-General was taking the position of Sir Wilfrid Laurier when he said that the Imperial government would object to the proposed clause in the act and would ask to have it disallowed.

The Premier said that Mr. Bowser was simply stating the position, what the action of the Ottawa government would be, and the pretext it would give. As a matter of fact, no evidence had ever been presented showing that the Imperial government had objected to the Natal act, and no reason why it should make more objection here than in Australia.

The Attorney-General added that his further remarks applied only to the special features of the present case.

The amendment was lost.

In committee on the liquor act the Attorney-General amended a clause making it clearer that commercial travellers could sell only to wholesalers.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite moved an amendment to forbid the giving of licences to dining cars and steamships. Travellers were sometimes annoyed by persons who had been drinking. Any one could purchase all he needed on a trip before going on board, so that such licences were unnecessary.

The Attorney-General said that drunkenness on trains or boats was rare and was more likely to result from purchasing a supply of liquor before going on board than from buying at meals on a dining car or steamship. They were increasing the license fee for trains.

Dr. McGinnis was in favor of the amendment. On coastwise steamships especially, loggers leaving camp were apt to indulge. The captains were interested in making the trip profitable to their owners, and thus encouraging the sale of liquor.

The amendment was lost, and the committee rose and reported progress.

## BILL TO BE REPORTED

**Penticton Railway Co.'s Measure Passes Railway Committee After Sharp Opposition**

In the Railway Committee Tuesday, the Kootenay members, and especially Mr. Mackay, of Kaslo, urged energetically, upon the presentation of the Penticton Railway Co.'s bill, that the special concessions sought should be given conditionally upon the company agreeing to resume operations of the abandoned six miles of the Kaslo & Slocan railroad. With this proposition Messrs. Hawthornthwaite, Jardine and Williams took issue. The bill was finally passed favorably, although it is expected that opposition will be resumed in the House. The Comox Logging & Railway Co.'s bill will be gone on with on Friday morning.

The Municipal Committe yesterday formally approved various amendments suggested for incorporation in the Municipal Clauses act and the Municipal Elections act. A discussion arose as to the desirability of prescribing a property qualification for school trustees, but on this no action was based.

## FARM HELP SCARCE

**Manitoba Ready to Absorb Far More Labor Than is Likely to Be Available.**

WINNIPEG, Feb. 22.—There is such a demand for help from all parts of the province that the provincial government immigration office and employment bureau urges the press to assist in securing men.

The provincial immigration superintendent has just returned from a trip to the East, where he has been ascertaining the condition of things as far as labor is concerned.

The superintendent stated that he found the conditions in Ontario and Quebec just as serious as they were in Manitoba. He stated that something had to be done in order to provide the farmers of Manitoba with sufficient help for the spring rush. He added that a very large number of men could be obtained from the old country, and would be here in good time if ways and means were adopted to secure them.

Besides male help, which was very much in demand in the country, there was also a demand for at least 2,000 women. Married couples without children are much in demand.

## HATER OF JEWS

**Dr. Carl Lueger, Mayor of Vienna and Anti-Semitic Leader in Austria Dying.**

VIENNA, Feb. 22.—Dr. Carl Lueger, anti-Semite leader and burgomaster of Vienna, is dying.

Dr. Carl Lueger was born in Vienna, October 24, 1844. He was graduated from Vienna university, was admitted to the bar and practiced law until 1896. When Lueger was still a student he gave much attention to political matters, and in 1875, when elected a member of the Vienna municipal council, he joined the Democratic party. Subsequently he left the Democrats and joined the anti-Semitic party, and in 1885 was elected to the lower house as a representative of this political organization. Later he became the leader of the anti-Semitics.

Dr. Lueger repeatedly expressed himself in public as opposed to the great degree of admiration with which all men following the profession of medicine are considered in Austria, and his utterances on this subject made him many enemies among the doctors of the country. Dr. Lueger was elected mayor of Vienna in 1895, but confirmation of his election was opposed by the administration, and it was only after a long contest that the election was recognized.

Since Dr. Lueger assumed the office of mayor he has done much good for the city. A speech made at a political meeting in 1908 in which he warned the Jews of Vienna to behave with great circumspection else they would meet with the same fate as that then being accorded their brothers in Russia, and another address in which he counseled the Christian people of Vienna to boycott all Jews, created a vast amount of unfavorable comment, and it was at one time thought that he would have to resign his office.

**Easy for Langford.**

CHEYYNE, Wyo., Feb. 22.—Sam Langford tonight knocked out Nat Dewey in the first round of their fight.

**Coal Miners Injured.**

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Feb. 22.—A fall of coal in the Pettibone mine of the Lackawanna company caused gas to accumulate today, and a naked light carried by an employee caused an explosion which badly burned six men. John Davis, fire boss, was probably fatally injured. The colliery was not working today. The men injured were erecting a brattice to change the air current. They had to walk a mile before they could get aid.

**Joe Gans Comes Forward.**

BALTIMORE, Feb. 22.—Joe Gans, former lightweight champion, tonight issued a challenge to Ad Wolgast for a twenty-round contest, to be fought anywhere the champion wishes and under any conditions he may name. Gans said he would go to New York next week and post $1,000 to bind the agreement if accepted, and that he would make a side bet of $5,000. "This thing is not a question of money, however," the former champion added, "and I want it understood that I believe I can lick Wolgast." Gans declared he was in good physical condition and was confident that he could come back to his old form.


# Reefers and the Buster Brown

The little reefer coat and the "Buster Brown" suits are just as popular as ever. They are we believe permanent styles for the children, just as the two-piece suit for the lady or miss.

## Children's Reefers

CHILDREN'S REEFERS—We have just unpacked a new shipment of children's reefers; they are without doubt the prettiest little garment it has ever been our pleasure to display for ages of from 2 to 10 years. **Conveniently priced up from $3.25**

They come in navy blue serge, tan covert coats, black and white check, stripe and check (woollen material) and red broadcloth.

## "Buster Brown" Suits

Children's Buster Brown Suits with bloomers. The very thing for the small boy; in black and white check, tan and gray check and navy blue serge. We have quite a number very charming little suits, something after the Russian style with a slight inclination towards being military.

GOSSARD CORSETS — We Are Sole Agents

Campbells — THE FASHION CENTRE

GOSSARD CORSETS — We Are Sole Agents



FERRY'S SEEDS

To grow the finest flowers and most luscious vegetables, plant the best seeds. Ferry's Seeds are best because they never fail in yield or quality. The best gardeners and farmers everywhere know Ferry's seeds to be the highest standard of quality yet attained. For sale everywhere.

FERRY'S 1910 Seed Annual Free on request

D. M. FERRY & CO., WINDSOR, ONT.



RAW FURS

Highest prices paid for all B. C. and Alaskan furs. Write for our price list, containing much information to raw fur shippers.

M. J. JEWETT & SONS

Redwood, New York, Department 13


No. 1.

**COAL PROSPECTING NOTICE.**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal on the following described lands foreshore and lands covered with water:

Commencing at a post planted on the south shore of Oyster Bay, on the north boundary of the City of Ladysmith, in the District of Oyster in the Province of British Columbia, and marker R. K. L/S. S. E. C., thence west eighty chains, thence north eighty chains, thence east eighty chains, thence south eighty chains to the point of commencement, intended to contain six hundred and forty acres more or less.

AMANDA LINDSAY,
JOHN CUNLIFFE, Agent.
February 4th, 1910.

No. 2.

**COAL PROSPECTING NOTICE.**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal on the following described lands foreshore and lands covered with water:

Commencing at a post planted at or near a point twenty-five chains from the junction of the Government Road with the Chemainus Lumber Company Railway, in a westerly direction and marked L. L/S S. W. Corner in the Oyster District, Province of British Columbia, thence north eighty chains, thence east eighty chains, thence south eighty chains, thence west eighty chains to the point of commencement, intended to contain six hundred and forty (640) acres more or less.

LAURA LINDSAY,
JOHN CUNLIFFE, Agent.
February 4th, 1910.

No. 4.

**COAL PROSPECTING NOTICE.**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal on the following described lands foreshore and lands covered with water:

Commencing at a post planted on the south shore of Oyster Bay, on the north boundary of the City of Ladysmith, in the District of Oyster, in the Province of British Columbia, and marked F. M. L's. N. W. C., thence east eighty chains, thence south eighty chains, thence west eighty chains, thence north eighty chains to the place of commencement, intended to contain six hundred and forty (640) acres more or less.

PERCIVAL MERRICK LINDSAY.
JOHN CUNLIFE, Agent.
February 2nd, 1910.

No. 5.

**COAL PROSPECTING NOTICE.**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal on the following described lands foreshore and lands covered with water:

Commencing at a post planted on the north shore of Oyster Harbor, Oyster District, Province of British Columbia, at a point about one mile northwest of post marked G. L/S. S. E. Corner and marked A. L/S. S. E. Corner, thence north eighty chains, thence west eighty chains, thence south eighty chains, thence east eighty chains to the place of commencement, intended to contain six hundred and forty (640) acres more or less.

AGNES LINDSAY.
JOHN CUNLIFFE, Agent.
February, 4th 1910.

No. 6.

**COAL PROSPECTING NOTICE.**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal on the following described lands foreshore and lands covered with water:

Commencing at a post planted near the north shore of Oyster Harbor, in Oyster District, in the Province of British Columbia, at a point about one-half mile east of Sickameen Indian Village, and marked G. L/S. S. E. Corner, thence north eighty chains, thence west eighty chains, thence south eighty chains, thence east eighty chains to the place of commencement, intended to contain six hundred and forty (640) acres more or less.

GEORGE LINDSAY.
JOHN CUNLIFFE, Agent.
February, 4th, 1910.

No. 7.

**COAL PROSPECTING NOTICE.**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal on the following described lands foreshore and lands covered with water:

Commencing at a post planted near the north shore of Oyster Harbor, Oyster District, Province of British Columbia, at a point about one half mile east of Sickameen Indian Village, marked A. L/S. S. W. Corner, thence north eighty chains, thence east eighty chains, thence west eighty chains to the place of commencement, intended to contain six hundred and forty (640) acres more or less.

AMANDA LINDSAY,
JOHN CUNLIFFE, Agent.
February 4th, 1910.

No. 8.

**COAL PROSPECTING NOTICE.**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal on the following described lands foreshore and lands covered with water:

Commencing at a post about one mile north of George Lindsay's southeast corner, near the north shore of Oyster Harbor, Oyster District, Province of British Columbia, marked W. J. L/S. S. W. Corner, thence north eighty chains, thence east eighty chains, thence south eighty chains, thence west eighty chains to the place of commencement, intended to contain six hundred and forty (640) acres more or less.

WILLIAM J. LINDSAY.
JOHN CUNLIFFE, Agent.
February 4th, 1910.

No. 9.

**COAL PROSPECTING NOTICE.**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of lands for a license to prospect for coal on the following described lands foreshore and lands covered with water:

Commencing at a post planted about one mile north of George Lindsay's S. E. corner post, near the north shore of Oyster Harbor, in the Oyster District, in the Province of British Columbia and marked M. J. C'S. S. E. C., thence north eighty chains, thence west eighty chains, thence south eighty chains, thence east eighty chains to the point of commencement, intended to contain six hundred and forty (640) acres more or less.

MARY JANE CUNLIFFE,
JOHN CUNLIFE, Agent.
February 4th, 1910.

No. 10.

**COAL PROSPECTING NOTICE.**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of lands for a license to prospect for coal on the following described lands foreshore and lands covered with water:

Commencing at a post planted about three miles north of George Lindsay's S. E. C. post, near the north shore of Oyster Harbor in the Oyster District, in the Province of British Columbia, and also near the north shore of Chemainus Bay and marked F. C. C'S. N. E. C., thence south eighty chains, thence west eighty chains, thence north eighty chains, thence east eighty chains to the place of commencement, containing six hundred and forty (640) acres more or less.

FRANK C. CLARKE.
JOHN CUNLIFFE, Agent.
February 4th, 1910.

**COAL PROSPECTING NOTICE**

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal in the following described lands, foreshore, and lands covered with water:

Commencing at a post planted about three miles north of George Lindsay's S.E. corner post, near the north shore of Oyster Harbor, in the Oyster district, in the Province of British Columbia, and also near the north shore of Chemainus Bay, and marked C. M.'s N.W.C., thence south eighty chains, thence east eighty chains, thence north eighty chains, thence west eighty chains to the place of commencement, containing six hundred and forty acres more or less.

CHARLES MERRICK
February 4, 1910 John Cunliffe, agent.

**WATER NOTICE**

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made under Part V. of the "Water Act, 1909," to obtain a license in the E½ of lot 220, lot 39, division of Highland district.

(a.) The name, address and occupation of the applicant, J. W. Deighton, 1033 N. Park street, Victoria, B. C., millman.

(if for mining purposes) Free Miner's Certificate No.

(b) The name of the lake, stream or source (if unnamed, the description is) East source of Deadman's river, Highland district.

(c.) The point of diversion E½ of lot 22.

(d.) The quantity of water applied for (in cubic feet per second) 10 feet.

(e.) The character of the proposed works, sawmill.

(f.) The premises on which the water is to be used (describe same) E½ of lot 22.

(g.) The purposes for which the water is to be used, water wheel turbine.

(h.) If for irrigation describe the land intended to be irrigated, giving acreage.

(i.) If the water is to be used for power or mining purposes describe the place where the water is to be returned to some natural channel, and the difference in altitude between point of diversion and point of return. Three hundred feet from point of diversion to natural channel, 40 feet fall.

(j) Area of Crown land intended to be occupied by the proposed works.

(k.) This notice was posted on the 29th day of January, 1910, and application will be made to the Commissioner on the 1st day of March, 1910.

(l.) Give the names and addresses of any riparian proprietors or licensees who or whose lands are likely to be affected by the proposed works, either above or below the outlet; none above.; Charles Dumbelton, Victoria, B. C., below.

(Signature) J. W. DEIGHTON.
(P. O. Address) 1033 N. Park St.

**LICENSE TO AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY.**

**"Companies Act, 1897."**

Canada:
Province of British Columbia.

No. 558.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that "The Petrie Manufacturing Company, Limited," is authorised and licensed to carry on business within the Province of British Columbia, and to carry out or effect all or any of the objects of the company to which the legislative authority of the legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the company is situate at Galt, in the province of Ontario.

The amount of the capital of the company is one hundred thousand dollars, divided into one thousand shares of one hundred dollars each.

The head office of the company in this province is situate at 516 Bastion Square, Victoria, and John Percival Walls, Solicitor, whose address is Victoria, aforesaid, is the attorney for the company.

GIVEN under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this eighth day of January, one thousand nine hundred and ten.

(L. S.) S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

The objects for which this company has been established and licensed are: To manufacture and sell cream-separators, dairy machinery and supplies, including gas-engines, gasoline-engines and steam-engines, steam-pumps and foot power machinery, and, to engage in electro-plating and tinning.

## LAND REGISTRY ACT.

In the Matter of an Application for Duplicate Certificate of Title to Part of Lot 74, Nanoose District.

NOTICE is hereby given that it is my intention at the expiration of one month from the first publication hereof to issue a Duplicate Certificate of Title to said land, issued to Charles Edward Cooper on the 21st of August, 1894, Numbered 18498 A.

Dated at the Land Registry Office, Victoria, British Columbia, this 26th day of January, 1910.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar General of Titles.