

CANADA'S TURN.

Canadians have complained in the past, and complained justly, that their country was not receiving in the columns of British newspapers and other publications the attention it deserved. That is a grievance that has been removed. The one topic of discussion in the press of Great Britain today (apart from politics and the efforts of the "suffragettes") to secure for women the inestimable privilege of the franchise) is Canada and her resources. This country is being extensively advertised, and there is little doubt that during the coming year the campaign will bring forth abundantly the fruit of immigration. It is not an easy matter to promote enthusiasm in a Scot about anything of a merely material character. He can be roused to some degree of heat on the subject of the philosophy and the poetry of Burns; but on all minor matters, even on the question of the country furnishing the most promising opportunities for getting "gear," he is generally cool, calculating and discriminating to the point of appearing indolgent. A distinguished northerner was induced to pay a visit to Canada during the present year. Writing in the Dundee Advertiser of what he saw in the course of his travels through this country from east to west, Sir John Leng had evidently some difficulty in keeping his enthusiasm within reasonable bounds. He says: "It is only by crossing Canada thousands of miles from east to west, from Belleisle to British Columbia, that one can realize the immensity of its territory and the vastness and variety of its resources. On the east, off the coast of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Labrador, there are great fishings of the finest cod, herring, mackerel, lobsters, seals, walrus and whales. These provinces abound with timber, coal, iron, mica, corundum and asbestos. Proceeding through Quebec and Ontario we come to copper, cobalt, silver, gold, nickel, lead, zinc, petroleum and natural gas. The values of all these natural products are greatly enhanced by the abundance of water, the extensive lakes, the great rivers, the cheapness of water carriage, the daily extending ramifications of railway communication. In addition to these advantages are the splendid waterfalls, already largely converted into sources of electric energy, motion and light for the service of manufacturers and communities. Large new cities like Winnipeg are not secluded and begrimed with smoke, all factories being driven by electric power, cheaply obtained from neighboring water powers."

Sir John controls some of the most influential newspapers in the north country; he is regarded as a very reliable authority by his thousands of readers, and what he has said of Canada will undoubtedly produce important results amongst a class of people whose most pronounced characteristic, apart from their one weakness on the subject of Burns, is a disposition to penetrate to the uttermost parts of the earth and to turn their naturally industrious predilections to account for their own good primarily and for the good of the country ultimately.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

Doubtless nearly every person who has studied questions relating to social economies or ethics has read the dictum of one authority, that if capital punishment is to be abolished, murderers should set the example. "The death sentence," writes M. Cornely in the Paris Siecle, "is stupid because it is irreparable; no revision of it is possible after it has been carried out." He then, says the New York Evening Post, calls attention to the coincidence that those who are defending capital punishment in France most warmly also stoutly opposed any revision of Dreyfus's sentence. Obviously, if that officer had been condemned to death, justice would have been forever defeated. Some one has also recalled, during the recent discussion of the proposed abolition of capital punishment in France, Victor Hugo's argument in behalf of a change. Speaking in Geneva in 1862, he declared that the murderer "needs the rest of his life for self-examination, for penitence, for the expiation of his crime, in order gradually to free himself of the heavy responsibility which bears upon his soul. He needs for this all that is left of his life—how would give him only a few minutes. By what right? You are killing the only a human being, but a conscience!"

In Russia to-day, if anywhere, executions ought to be a deterrent, if only through their frequency. Yet the rapid dispatch of dozens of the Kronstadt mutineers has not prevented the rising this week of several battalions of troops. Similarly, the shooting of Lieut. Schmidt of the Kniaz Potemkin did not keep the crews of other ships from hoisting the red flag, any more than the horrible public execution of the murderers of the Czar Alexander the Second put an end to would-be regicides. Whenever the judicial taking of life savors of cruelty or revenge, the victim inevitably becomes a martyr; and it is increasingly difficult in all cases except murder to make it clear that a government's motive is to protect society, and not to seek vengeance for attacks upon itself. That the masses of the Russian people believe that the state should be deprived of the right to take human life appears from the circumstance that the first measure passed by the Duma was one recommending the abolition of the death sentence for political crimes. The Czar's government has shown clearly that it cannot be treated even in the matter of dealing with anarchists.

In Italy, Holland, Portugal and Roumania, as in certain of our own states, the abolition of capital punishment has not resulted in an increase of murder. In Germany, the right of the Imperial government to inflict the death sentence was secured by Bismarck only after strenuous efforts, and one of his most dictatorial speeches. According to the Frankfurter Zeitung, were the matter before the Reichstag afresh today, not even a Bismarck could secure the enactment of that law. Public opinion is against it. As for the experts, it declares that many penologists oppose it because they are coming to see in the criminal a neglected, diseased or abnormal human being, who needs special treatment; the jurists, because of its irrevocable nature; the sociologists and statesmen, because of the growing humanitarianism of the world.

On the other hand, there is no doubt that the British people, whether living at home or settled abroad, are the most law-abiding in the world. Murderers are promptly punished in Great Britain, and capital sentences are inflicted. The conditions are just the opposite in the United States. In one great American city alone there are more murders in the course of a year than there are in the Anglo-Saxon section of the British Empire. The law in the state in question provides for capital punishment. But the law is slow in its movements, and capital sentences are seldom carried out. Is the unfavorable contrast due to the law or to the moral consciousness of the different nationalities?

Nature has provided plenty of fuel for the fortunate people of British Columbia, and yet coal and wood are very costly commodities to consumers, considering that they may be said to lie right at our doors. Victoria dealers in wood are said to be threatening to add still further to the price of their wares. Therefore, all things considered, it is fortunate that our climate is not very severe. We ought to be thankful that the storm which in the interior and in the east took the form of snow in this favored neighborhood descended in rain, refreshing the earth, filling the reservoirs and generally causing no greater inconvenience than the donning of the cumbersome waterproof. It is also satisfactory to know that the gas company has cast off its lethargy and is developing some real enterprise. If the worst comes to the worst and fuel continues to go up in price in the manner evidently intended by nature, we can avail ourselves of the services of coal vapor for cooking and heating as well as for lighting purposes. And then if the gas company joins in the general disposition to exact combine prices, there is plenty of seaweed along our shores. They are burning it in Norway and selling the by-product in the form of ashes at a good profit for manure. Man is a very resourceful creature, and nature usually comes to his assistance when there is any real necessity for adjusting the balance between him and the forces which combine to hold him up. Witness the case of the Esquimaux. The leviathans of the deep provide them with food, light and heat during the long and dreary winter season. The fierce polar bears do the rest. The consequence is that the human residents of far northern zones consider their inhospitable land a paradise. They would die of homesickness if transported to warmer and more productive latitudes. Does not the case of the fur-clad northern people contain a lesson for all who would force prices of products beyond the point of the ability of consumers to consume? There has never yet been a condition upon this earth that resourceful man was not capable of eventually adjusting himself to.

IRRIGATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The Colonist this morning suggests something that ought to be worthy of the most serious consideration of the provincial government, provided the provincial government be capable of giving any matter its serious consideration. The suggestion is that something ought to be done to bring under cultivation the arid, or semi-arid, agricultural and horticultural lands of the interior. Private enterprise has already demonstrated in a limited degree that the project is quite feasible. That which private parties can do in a small way the government ought to be capable of doing in a large way. But we can hardly expect the McBride government to undertake any such task, inasmuch as some of its members have publicly proclaimed their conviction that each new section of the province opened up for settlement simply imposes larger obligations on the government, obligations which cannot be met or balanced by the revenue accruing from the taxes imposed upon the same. At least that is the ground on which objection has been taken to the development of the northern sections of the province by the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, and we presume similar objections would apply to territory brought into a condition of usefulness by irrigation. Premier McBride has publicly stated that any revenue de-

Manifesting Its Virtues

IN MILLIONS OF TEAPOTS DAILY

"SALADA"

CEYLON TEA

HAVE YOU TRIED IT?

LEAD PACKETS ONLY. BLACK, MIXED OR GREEN. KELLY, DOUGLAS & CO. WHOLESALE AGENTS.

rive from settlements along the line of the new transcontinental railway must fall to meet the cost of maintaining public schools, the construction of roads and other government works, because the imposition of taxes on a scale commensurate with the magnitude of the task undertaken by the administration would be unjust to the settlers. The burden would be greater than they could bear. If that be the case, what would the condition of settlers upon irrigated lands be with the cost of laying out of water added to the ordinary taxation? But then Premier McBride can hardly be held responsible for all the statements he makes when he is upon the stump. He cannot always perceive the logical sequence of his arguments. It is possible that irrigation in British Columbia is quite as feasible as it has been demonstrated to be in the new province of Alberta. Given such a government Alberta have the good fortune to possess and we doubt not that all the waste lands of this province can be brought under cultivation, producing in abundance, and demonstrating that the half has not been told of the natural wealth of the province.

SHORTAGE OF LABOR.

The supply of labor in British Columbia is not equal to the demand. That is the general opinion, although it is combated by the representatives of labor. The ordinary experience in ordinary cases in the past has been that such things adjust themselves according to natural laws. But the situation in this province is perhaps a trifle out of the ordinary. We are somewhat remote from the centres of supply, at all events as regards the supply of labor which is viewed with favor. The rush of settlers to the Northwestern provinces has created a tremendous demand for the natural products of British Columbia. In order to meet this demand all the fields of labor have been swept clean. Our woods are full of loggers and our sawmills are kept busy. New establishments are being established along the coast and in the interior. The same is true of kindred industries. There is little doubt that if we have patience and the powers in control do their full duty the present embarrassing state of affairs will pass away. Wherever the most abundant harvest is, there will the laborers be gathered together. It may take time for the forces to properly adjust themselves. The coming year promises to be one of increased activity owing to the commencement of active construction on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, the desire of the Canadian Northern Railway to reach the coast as speedily as its northern rival, and the prosecution of the line of the Great Northern Railway, commonly known as the Hill road, from the coast to Winnipeg. But it is not apparent that British Columbia is going to suffer any serious hardship from the shortage of labor thus created. Notwithstanding the disabilities complained of, we are experiencing the most prosperous time in our history. It is true we might get along faster if the labor market were more abundantly supplied. But we shall probably make up leeway by and bye.

UPHOLDING THE UNITED STATES

The press of Great Britain expresses its sympathy for President Roosevelt in the trouble forced upon him by the attitude of the state of California towards the Japanese. It assumes that the federal powers of the United States are quite willing to carry out their treaty obligations, but that the obduracy and race fanaticism of the states stand in the way of justice being done. It is also contended that the embarrassing position in which the president finds himself is common to all powers with large possessions. The self-governing colonies of Great Britain, having no great responsibilities, are too prone to cavil at the efforts of the Imperial government to maintain amicable relations with friendly powers, which may be taken as a fitting rebuke to the Canadians and Newfoundlanders who have raised objections against certain settlements that have lately been made by Great Britain in their interests. All of which may be accepted as a plain intimation that as the Imperial power would be compelled to maintain the position of the colonies in case such a position had eventually to be upheld by force, if necessary, we must be content to accept in a proper spirit of meekness and to refrain from taking objections to the course of the Imperial government. If the press of the United Kingdom thus expresses the sentiments of the government, it is just as well that Canadians should fully comprehend the situation. If such be the attitude of the central authority of the British

Empire, very important issues are certain to be raised in the immediate future with reference to the relations of the self-governing colonies with the Mother Country. And in the light of the utterances of the British press it is apparent that in the future it is imperative that Canada shall have a direct voice in the settlement of any matters in which she is vitally concerned. The Canadian people are certainly not going to raise issues for which they are not prepared to take full responsibility.

It is reported that government lands in the neighborhood of Vancouver, put up for sale by auction, brought large prices. The inquisitive reader will naturally ask how these lands came to escape the eyes of acquisitive adventurers.

Australia, like British Columbia, is blessed with a considerable number of people who are anxious to become the "nucleus" of new and improved political parties. It appears there is a general election pending in the Commonwealth, and that it is waxing exceedingly warm owing to the introduction of one form of controversy over which men—and not usually spiritual-minded men either—will work themselves into a tremendous state of excitement—a religious question. Sectarian candidates have been nominated, socialists have been nominated, supporters of Premier Deakin and of Opposition Leader Reid have been nominated. There may be other political sectaries in the field also by the day of election, so that on the whole it may be said that political chaos rules in Australia. The election may clear the political horizon; but that is a doubtful proposition.

Count Boni de Castellaine has apparently lost his American wife, but the probability is that his excellency far from doubtful character does not regret that culmination very much. He retains a fair proportion of the good very good time, according to the Parisian point of view, for a few years. The Count, it is said, will have a few duels to "fight" after his marital troubles have been finally disposed of; but there is no probability that his valuable life will be seriously endangered thereby.

Toronto is now supplied with electric power from Niagara. The cost is to be \$17.50 per horse power per annum. The Ontario government exercises control of rates. We have not heard that the government of British Columbia is doing anything to conserve for the public the immense water powers of this province. Electric power developed by water is going to be the dominating factor in the promotion of manufacturing in other sections of the Dominion.

One of the witnesses in the Toronto Whitney investigation testified that he was told by a Conservative agent that the switching of ballots was an old Tory game that had been practiced for seventeen years. But, of course, the inquisitors did not want to hear anything about that.

Proper Medicine For The Blood

DRIVES AWAY THAT TIRED FEELING; MAKES YOU FEEL BRISK.

To every one is sure to come that tired, exhausted feeling. When the blood is weak, thin and debilitated, circulation is slow, and in consequence the system is congested with poisons and wastes that would be driven off.

The sensible person acts on the teachings of experience and cleanses his system with a course of Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butterbur.

No medicine can be more certain to quickly cure. Convenient to take, just one pill at bedtime; safe, because entirely vegetable; infallible, because proved by thousands that Dr. Hamilton's Pills set you up in a few days.

From Chebogue Pt., N. S., comes the following from Mrs. M. A. Reynolds: "A year ago my health began to fail. I lost appetite, became nervous and sleepless. My weight ran down, I became thin, hollow-cheeked, and had black rings under my eyes. I really felt as if the charm of life had left me, and when springtime arrived I was in the 'Blues.' I read of Dr. Hamilton's Pills, and got five boxes at once.

"Within a month my appetite and color were good. I gained strength and felt like a new woman. New life and vigor returned, and my friends scarcely knew me. A medicine that will do this should be in every home."

Good health means much to you. Success and happiness depend upon it. The maintenance and source of health is found in Dr. Hamilton's Pills, at all dealers, or by mail from N. C. Polson & Co., Hartford, Conn., U. S. A., and Kingston, Ont.

THE CITY MARKET

The markets are maintaining steady rates in the city at present. Apples of good quality continue to arrive. The Valencia oranges are practically over for the season. The promise of Japanese oranges, however, this year is not good. It is in fact expected that there shall not be any of these received this year. The crop is reported to be a plentiful one, but the restrictions in the way of inspection on fruit coming in here are such that dealers in Japan fear to take the responsibility of forwarding them, and local dealers will not take the chances of having the shipments made at their risk. The result will likely be that none of this fruit will come into the city.

The retail prices are as follows:

Vegetables—	
Cabbages, per lb.	4
Potatoes (Irish), 100 lb.	1.00@1.25
Potatoes, 5 lbs. for	25
Onions, per lb.	1.00@1.25
Turnips, per lb.	15
Cucumbers, per lb.	1.00
Watercress, per lb.	12 1/2@15
Tomatoes, per lb.	12 1/2@15
Meats—	
Hams (American), per lb.	22@25
Bacon (American), per lb.	22@25
Bacon (rolled), per lb.	22@25
Shoulders, per lb.	15
Bacon (long clear), per lb.	15
Beef, per lb.	10@12
Pork, per lb.	12 1/2@15
Mutton, per lb.	12 1/2@15
Lamb, hindquarter	1.25@1.75
Lamb, forequarter	1.00@1.50
Veal, per lb.	12@15

Fish—	
Salmon, per lb.	10
Salmon (smoked)	15
Halibut	10@12 1/2
Codfish	8
Scallops	12 1/2
Kippers	12 1/2
Rock Cod	8
Shrimp	25@40
Prawns, per lb.	12 1/2
Blowers, per lb.	12 1/2
Haddies, per lb.	12 1/2

Fruit—	
Cocoanuts, each	10
Apples	1.25@1.50
Pears, per box	1.00@1.25
Oranges, per doz.	40@50
New York Almonds (shelled), per lb.	75
Valencia Almonds (shelled), per lb.	12@15
Valencia Raisins, per lb.	12@15
California Raisins, per lb.	12@15
Pineapples, each	50@60
Farm Produce—	
Island Eggs	60
Butter (Coxon)	35
Butter (Delta Creamery)	35
Best Dairy	35
Butter (Cowichan Creamery)	35
Butter (Victoria Creamery)	35
Butter (Chilliwack Creamery)	35
Cheese (Canadian)	20
Cheese (Cal.)	15
Lard, per lb.	15

Oliver's Royal Household	
per sack	1.00
Oliver's Royal Household	
per bbl.	6.00
Lake of Woods, per sack	1.50
Lake of Woods, per bbl.	6.00
Okanagan, per sack	1.50
Okanagan, per bbl.	6.00
Calgary Hungarian, per bbl.	6.00
Moose Jaw, per sack	1.50
Moose Jaw, per bbl.	6.00
Excelsior, per sack	1.50
Excelsior, per bbl.	6.00
Oak Lake, per sack	1.50
Oak Lake, per bbl.	6.00
Hudson's Bay, per bbl.	6.00
Enderby, per sack	1.50
Enderby, per bbl.	6.00

Pastry Flour—	
Snowflake, per sack	1.40
Snowflake, per bbl.	5.60
O. K. Best Pastry, per sack	1.35
O. K. Best Pastry, per bbl.	5.40
O. K. Four Star, per sack	1.35
O. K. Four Star, per bbl.	5.40
Drifted Snow, per sack	1.35
Drifted Snow, per bbl.	5.40
Three Star, per bbl.	5.80
Calgary, per sack	1.50
Calgary, per bbl.	6.00
Wheat, per ton	25.00
Oats, per ton	30.00
Oats, per 10 lbs.	45
Rolls of Oats & K.	5

Feed—	
Hay (baled), per ton	12.00@14.00
Hay, per bale	90
Corn	32.00
Medicine, per ton	20.00
Brass, per ton	20.00
Ground Feed, per ton	20.00
Apples, per box	1.00

Poultry—	
Dressed Fowl, per lb.	20@25
Spring Chicken, per lb.	20@25
Ducks, per lb.	20@25
Geese (landed), per lb.	20@25
Turkey (Island), per lb.	20@25
Coal Oil—	
Crude Coal Oil	1.50
Eccase	1.60

WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Potatoes, per ton	16.50
Onions (local), per lb.	1 1/2@2
Carrots, per 100 lbs.	75
Bananas, per bunch	2.75@3.00
Lemons, per 100	7.00@7.50
Oranges (Valencia), per 100	4.50
Oranges (navel), per 100	4.50
Figs (Cal.), per lb.	7 1/2@8
Dry Figs, per lb.	14@16
Walnuts, per lb.	10
Apples, per box	90@1.00
Pomegranates, per box	2.75
Pineapples, per doz.	4.00@4.50
Egg Plants, per crate	2.50
Pears, per box	1.25@1.75
Straw Fruit, per box	1.50
Bell Peppers, per box	1.75
Comb Honey, per lb.	18
Cabbage, per lb.	2
Cocoanuts, each	8
Butter (Creamery), per lb.	25@28
Eggs (ranch), per doz.	45
Chickens, per lb.	12 1/2
Ducks, per lb.	12 1/2
Hay, per ton	10.00@14.00
Peas (field), per ton	45.00
Barley, per ton	27.00
Corn, per ton	30.00
Beef, per lb.	8
Mutton, per lb.	12

At Monday's meeting of the city council the three motions to have matters which have already been made public placed before the electors at the next municipal election will be presented over the signature of Ald. Fullerton. These three motions are as follows: "That the opinion of the electors be taken at the forthcoming election for Mayor and aldermen upon the question, 'Shall the compulsory audit clause, section 95, Municipal Clauses Act, be applied in this municipality?'" "Shall the council appoint honorary

BORN.

SHAPLAND—A son Kane street, on Nov. 22nd, the wife of J. P. Shapland, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

ARTHUR-GILCHRIST—On the 21st inst., by Rev. Dr. Campbell, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. Clarence Arthur to Miss Mary Marmilla Gilchrist, both of Victoria.

SULLIVAN-WOEMPERER—At New Westminster, on Nov. 20th, by Rev. Father O'Brien, Thomas J. Sullivan and Miss Dorothy Woemperer.

WALKER-COLBURN—At Vancouver, on Nov. 20th, by Rev. Dr. Fraser, Samuel H. Walker and Miss Jeanette Colburn.

DELZALL-FLEWELLING—At Vancouver, on Nov. 20th, by Rev. Dr. Fraser, Robert Delzall and Miss Mary Flewelling.

Headaches

When the Head aches and the Tongue is Coated

It is Bilioussness or Constipation. Torpid Liver is at the bottom of the trouble. And it takes Fruit-a-tives to make that lazy liver work. Fresh fruit is fine for these troubles, but one can't eat enough fruit to do much good. The medicinal elements are in too small proportion in the ripe fruits. A clever Ottawa physician discovered a method by which fruit juices could be combined so that their medicinal action would be increased many times. Fruit-a-tives are these fruit juices in tablet form. They sweeten and tone the stomach and liver, cure Constipation and remove all blood impurities. One Fruit-a-tives tablet has the same curative effect on liver and bowels as dozens of oranges, apples, figs and prunes. And this action is as gentle as the fruit juices themselves.

"I have been suffering with Torpid Liver and Constipation, and find that Fruit-a-tives are just what my system requires to relieve these complaints. I hope many more sufferers will try them."

MRS. WM. TREFFRY, Burnside, Man.

Fruit-a-tives

or Fruit Liver Tablets.

See a box. At all druggists. Manufactured by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

park commissioners?" and "Shall all new work be carried out under the provisions of the local improvement general by-law?" When introduced these questions are likely to provoke some discussion, as there is a difference of opinion regarding them in the council. Providing the city clerk will challenge the city can abolish liquor licenses in grocery stores the petition asking that the question of abolition be submitted to a referendum vote will be considered.

A deal of considerable importance was made when A. Whitaker, of Sechelt, disposed of his logging camp outfit and some timber at Propolis Bay, on the Sechelt peninsula, to Capt. D. G. O'Brien, of Tacoma. Capt. O'Brien has other timber on the coast. The price in this transaction is reported to be \$55,000.

The Esquimalt Social and Dramatic Club held a committee meeting Monday night and decided to hold a dance in the Masonic hall there on December 7th. It is hoped to exceed in success the recent smoking concert. Early in the new year the club will challenge one of the city debating societies to discuss some live topic such as the Hindu question.

W. D. Scanlon, of Minneapolis, a member of a large lumbering firm in that city, was in Vancouver about a month ago, and made a second visit last week. It was reported that he was negotiating for the purchase of the mills of the Hat Portage Lumber Company at Harrison, but this has not been confirmed. These mills have been operated for some time.

A specially interesting and profitable meeting was held on Monday by the members of the B. Y. P. U. of Calgary Baptist church. Addresses were given on the subject of citizenship by Rev. S. J. Thompson and Rev. T. W. Gladstone, at the conclusion of which the following resolutions were introduced and passed unanimously: "Resolved, that the B. Y. P. U. has listened with great interest and profit to the addresses of Revs. T. W. Gladstone and S. J. Thompson, representing the Citizens' League; that we express our appreciation of the much needed work which the league is attempting in the purification of our civic life, and the assurance of our cordial sympathy and co-operation with them in that work; that we urge our representatives on the executive of the league, Messrs. E. Middleton, sr., and W. McNeill, to ascertain as speedily and accurately as possible the voting strength of this congregation with a view of rendering it fully available in the forthcoming municipal election."

THE DIX DISASTER.

Inspectors, Who Are Seeking to Fix Blame, Hold First Session of Inquiry.

Says to-day's Seattle Post-Intelligencer: "Seeking to determine the causes leading up to the sinking of the steamer Dix, accident in which so many people were lost, if possible, fix the blame for the drowned, United States Marine Inspectors Bion B. Whitney and Robert A. Turner yesterday morning began an investigation."

"One of the most important points brought out in the investigation was that many navigators are unfamiliar with the rules of the road and rules prescribed for the management of their vessels, especially in regard to leaving the ship in charge of an inferior officer. Also that there is a practice on Sound steamers of having captains act in the capacity of navigating officer, purser, freight clerk and general functionary on the boat, and that this practice is enforced by the companies operating boats. This was brought out strongly by the testimony of Capt. Leinhardt of the Dix, regarding the Port Blakeley Mill Company, and he also alleged that other vessels were conducted the same way."

"It was shown that in the loss of the Dix there was a gross blunder, and it remains for the inspectors to determine where the blunder was committed."

Customer—What sort of a chicken do you call this? Walter—That, sir, is, I believe, a Plymouth Rock. Customer—Ah, I'm glad it has some historic interest. I thought it was just an ordinary cobblestone.

SCORE BACK.

"The doctor told me my back was the worst he had ever seen," said Mr. Alf. Lillierapp, of Walthamstow, when telling of what Zam-Buk had cured him.

"It was covered with eruptions which came in the form of headless pimples, and spread until my back was one mass. The itching at night was so bad that at last I had to have my hands tied to prevent me scratching myself and making the eruptions bleed. I took internal medicines and tried various salves; but in vain. One night I read about Zam-Buk and bought a box. Well I hardly know how to express my gratitude for the benefit I derived! That first box gave me relief and a few more cleared the pimples and eruptions from my body."

Similar eloquent testimony comes from Manitoba. Mr. R. J. Burgoine, of Harding, says:—"I had some very bad sores on my heel but Zam-Buk cured them in a few days. It also cleared my chest of an unsightly eruption."

ZAM-BUK NEEDED IN EVERY HOME.

Zam-Buk should be in every home. It cures cuts, burns, bruises, scalds, chilblains, cold sores, chapped hands. Heals ulcers, eczema, running sores, abscesses, may be safely applied to the delicate skin of babies and cures teething rashes. It also eases the pain of piles. It is good as an embrocation, and excellent for rheumatism and neuralgia. All druggists sell it at 50 cents a box, or from the Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, upon receipt of price. 6 boxes for \$2.50.

Zam-Buk

Send this coupon and to, to stamp to Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, and sample box will be mailed you.

FREE BOX.