Growth of Trans-Pacific Trade—The Market

By GORDON SMITH

ARTICAL III.

The immensity of the market beyond the Pacific is difficult to estimate—the potentialities are so vast. Also the extent of the market and development of resources as will find sale in the Orient in western Canada can scarce be imagined. Already the growth has been surprisingly great with the succeeding years. In China there are four hundred teeming millions, in Japan forty millions live close, in Korea swarms ten millions, in Malaya, Siberia, and the lands beyond the great wall are millions and millions more who will buy Canadian cereals as food, cotton goods from this continent for garments and a great many other things that can be produced in Canada. In the bustling market places where blockades of bullock carts, camel trains and mule caravans crowd amid huckster's booths spread in many serai outside great crenelated city walls from where the northeastern end of the willow palisade where the Great Wall of China meets the sea at Shanhaikwan to where one looks out on the roof of the world at Szechuan's bordering wall, from where the Malayan divers seek pearls in the Celebes to where Buriats and Koryaks burrow in mud hovels at the Siberian Arctic, there is a market—a wondrously vast market that is developing each year with amazing quickness. Japan's trade grew 45 per cent in the last two years, China's showed an increase of 30 per cent in the last five years, that of the Straits Settlements showed big increases; in fact, the incoming of western education is influencing still quicker development. The rice eater is becoming a flour eater, and his demands for foreign products become larger and larger as his learning increases. Within the last two years the old style Chinese peep show has found strenuous opposition in the phonographs, of itinerant showmen and so runs the change throughout. There is a constant cry for what the tradesman knows throughout the Orient from Yokohama's eastern gate to the Gobi desert, as "foreign style goods."

As might be expected the bulk of the trade with the Orient is done by great Britain, with the United States a close second, and Germany third in line. Canada, though, should have a greater place in this trade, for the opportunity belongs to the Dominion. The speed of the steamers from Canada is greater than that of those running from United States ports and the distance to be covered is shorter. So far Canada excels competitors only in the carrying of the silk trade, which pays several hundreds of thousands of dollars to the C. P. R. yearly in freights, express rates being paid.

What Japan buys and sells is perhaps best illustrated in a return issued by the Japanese commercial bureau at Tokio in 1905, showing the trade returns for the first six months of that year. The following is a table showing the value of some of the principal articles imported into Japan during the first six months of 1905, compared with the same period of the previous year, with the same amounts of increases or decrease.

Articles	First 6 mos., 1904.	First 6 mos., 1905.	Increase.
Cotton, raw	$17,819,000	$ 34,221,000	$16,421,000
Cotton manufactured	1,124,000	4,005,000	2,881,000
Woollen and worsted cloths, including mixed with cotton	262,000	5,476,000	5,214,000
Blankets	25,000	1,615,000	1,590,000
Leather, sole and other	530,000	3,808,000	3,278,000
Fleet	2,522,000	2,857,000	335,000
Oil cake	725,000	3,028,000	2,303,000
Beans, peas and pulse	1,501,000	2,479,000	978,000
Rice	17,561,000	19,872,000	2,311,000
Machinery	2,368,000	6,093,000	3,725,000
Iron and steel, n. e. s.	5,183,000	9,707,000	4,525,000
Sugar	3,740,000	2,701,000	a1,039,000
Oil, kerosene	6,734,000	2,490,000	a4,244,000
All other	4,601,000	4,819,000	218,000
	26,243,000	39,708,000	13,465,000
Total imports	$90,952,000	$141,659,000	$51,707,000

What Japan sells is also shown in this report. The principal article of export is silk, sales of which are increasing. Exporters ship silks by the faster steamers, and there has been a great competition for this valuable trade by the carriers in business on the Pacific. The C. P. R. steamers have beaten all competitors, though, and the bulk of silk sent to Canada, the United States and Europe is shipped via this system, being carried eastward over the railway by express trains. Matting, tea, porcelain, cotton yarn and manufactured cottons, are also largely exported across the Pacific and much beer, saki (rice whisky), soy (sauce), etc., is shipped to China and Korea. Exports of manufactured goods, cottons, matches, and other articles are constantly increased with the growth of Japanese industries. The following table shows the exports from Japan of the principle articles including the departmental returns for 1905 showing the returns of the first six months of that year as compared with the first six months of 1904:

Articles—	First 6 mos., 1904.	First 6 mos., 1905.	Increase.
Silk, raw	$14,012,000	$14,042,000	$ 30,000
Silk, noshi, waste	1,140,000	1,549,000	409,000
Silk, manufactures of	10,380,000	8,433,000	d1,947,000
Cotton, yarn	6,778,000	7,581,000	803,000
Cotton, manufactured	1,969,000	2,138,000	169,000
Copper, coarse and refined	2,932,000	3,270,000	338,000
Matches	2,368,000	2,589,000	221,000
Mats and matting	1,001,000	1,179,000	178,000
Porcelain and earthenware	807,000	1,118,000	311,000
Beer	131,000	418,000	287,000
Rice	321,000	1,168,000	847,000
Coal	4,143,000	3,831,000	a292,000
Straw plaits	1,279,000	997,000	a282,000
Charcoal	919,000	777,000	a142,000
Tea	1,969,000	1,969,000	a868,000
Camphor	973,000	735,000	a238,000
Rice	1,798,000	802,000	a996,000
All other	14,650,000	17,674,000	3,024,000
Total exports	$68,458,000	$71,098,000	$2,640,000

The great increase of the Trans-Pacific trade with Japan is indicated by comparison of the imports of Japan from the United Kingdom, mostly carried by way of the Suez, and from the United States, carried across the Pacific, both by Canadian and United States liners and freighters. In 1884 the British merchants supplied 43 per cent of Japanese imports while those of the United States sent 8.4 per cent across the Pacific ocean. In 1889 the figures were United Kingdom, 39.4 per cent; United States, 9.3 per cent; and ten years later the change had been made to 20.2 per cent of goods supplied from the United Kingdom and 12 per cent of United States goods. The United States trade doubled to 1904, while British trade dwindled. The total imports of Japan as shown by the Tokio governmental returns of quinquennial periods from 1884 to 1899 and yearly from that time, and the shares of the United Kingdom and the United States in that trade were:

	Total Imports.	From U.S.	From U.K.
1884	$ 25,786,000	$ 2,163,000	$13,087,000
1889	48,520,000	4,506,000	19,134,000
1894	58,271,000	5,448,000	20,926,000
1899	116,760,000	19,031,000	22,229,000
1901	142,056,000	31,595,000	35,676,000
1902	127,397,000	21,299,000	25,187,000
1903	155,322,000	24,298,000	25,081,000
1904	177,933,000	23,044,000	24,271,000
1905	184,938,000	28,942,000	37,346,000

During the same time the exports of Japan to this side of the Pacific increased at a rate far in excess of those to all other marts. The exports of the country grew from $26,434,000 in 1884 to $58,017,000 ten years later, and to $158,992,000 twenty years later, in 1904. The growth of Japanese trade was 90 per cent. in the decade 1884-1894 and 184 per cent in the following decade to 1904, while in the same period the exports to the United States by way of the Pacific increased 88 per cent. in the first decade mentioned and 135 per cent. in the second. During the same period from 1894 to 1904 the increased exports of Japan from the United States was 421 per cent. The exports to the United States were in 1884, $11,411,000; in 1894, $56,017,000 and 1903, $50,428,000. The principal exports for 1904 were: raw and waste silk $30,400,000; silk manufacture, $6,100,000, mats and matting, $2,300,000 porcelain and earthenware, about $1,000,000, and camphor, straw braids, wood chip braids sulphur, tooth brushes and rice, ranging downward from $820 to about $300,000 each. The principal imports from the United States in 1904 were: Kerosene oil (mostly sent in Standard Oil sailing ships from New York to Yokohama) $2,500,000; flour $4,800,000; raw cotton $4,500,000; machinery and parts of machinery, about $2,000,000; iron and steel manufacture, $1,900,000; leather, $1,700,000, cotton manufactures, $1,100,000; wheat and other grains, canned provisions, cars and carriages, leaf tobacco and coal, ranging downward from $1,000,000.

Japan's foreign trade for 1906 broke all previous records. As given in statistics made by the Department of Finance and published in the Japanese Official Gazette, the figures were as compared with 1905, given in yen (approximately fifty cents of Canadian currency).

	1906. Yen.	1905. Yen.
EXPORTS		
I.—Manufactured Goods		
Silk tissues, habutoe	32,768,525	28,057,980
Silk tissues, kaiki	507,380	614,625
Silk handkerchiefs	5,622,038	4,862,611
Cotton, tissues	15,615,062	11,492,084
Towels, turkish, honeycomb	2,169,057	1,808,087
Matches	10,915,905	10,380,762
Mats and mattings for floor	5,829,596	5,086,987
Porcelain and earthenware	7,938,380	5,324,844
Lacquered ware	1,720,515	1,234,021
Umbrellas and parasols, European style	1,792,412	1,582,798
Cigarettes	1,779,419	3,602,183
Others	46,111,324	31,600,894
Totals	132,763,622	105,086,726
Increase of Yen 4,710,545 in silk tissues and Yen 4,123,978, and Yen 2,514,045 in porcelain and earthenware are noted, and the only decreases shown are in kaiki silk tissues and cigarettes.		
II.—Partially Manufactured Goods		
Silk, raw	110,442,800	71,848,755
Silk, Noshi and Kibiso	3,815,149	4,283,164
Cotton yarns	35,308,626	36,788,047
Straw plaits	5,637,109	6,497,709
Tea	10,768,998	10,527,108
Camphor	2,913,208	4,376,906
Rice	1,742,282	7,660,298
Others	57,865,065	64,137,833
Totals	223,993,633	276,005,212
II.—Luxuries		
Mousseline de laine	2,871,568	3,096,369
Woollen cloths	11,266,918	10,879,808
Shirtings and cotton prints	11,443,568	9,631,612
Cotton satins and cotton velvets	2,900,940	2,864,013
Sugar, brown and white	23,726,350	13,706,188
Others	36,137,099	41,363,255
Totals	88,166,441	81,510,745
III.—Not Classifiable as Above		
Rice	26,172,070	47 981,265
Beans, peas and pulse	9,734,676	10,698,112
Flour, wheat	8,190,982	9,951,867
Kerosene oil	12,326,803	12,081,261
Oil cake	13,650,183	11,360,278
Others	34,568,561	39,074,777
Totals	76,106,506	54,044,870
Grand totals	423,668,929	321,538,610
IMPORTS		
I.—Materials and Machinery for Productive Purposes		
Cotton, raw	82,661,809	110,622,188
Cotton yarns	4,656,342	1,701,866
Wool	6,174,328	8,847,568
Flax, hemp, jute and China grass	3,274,006	3,356,251
Iron nails	2,620,914	2,609,431
Rails	2,216,192	942,633
Iron, bar and rod	5,729,785	7,197,765
Iron and steel, others	16,468,050	18,771,698
Indigo, dry	4,446,872	2,829,739
Paper (except Chinese paper)	6,414,373	6,337,805
Leather, sole and other	3,011,245	14,050,371
Machinery and engines	18,704,709	20,922,351
Locomotive engines, passenger and railway freight cars	2,913,208	4,376,906
Steamers	1,742,282	7,660,298
Others	57,865,065	64,137,833
Totals	223,993,633	276,005,212
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Oil cake	13,650,183	11,360,278
Others	34,568,561	39,074,777
Totals	106,648,325	131,622,060
Grand totals	418,802,329	488,538,017
Total exports and imports	842,471,758	810,071,627
Excess of exports	4,866,100	
Excess of imports	167,004,407	

The rise of commerce in China offers greater scope than that of Japan—the extent cannot be imagined. Japan, nine times smaller and nine times less peopled than China, but reformed by an enlightened government and the introduction of western methods, has seen her commerce double, treble, and increase more than twenty-fold in thirty years; and China, when western methods have asserted themselves and government has become stable, will see its trade increase even greater and much more quickly than that of Japan.

China is rich—few countries in the world are richer. Great valleys such as those of the Yangtze, Hupeh, Klangsu, Shantung, and others are immensely valuable in agricultural resources. There are immense coal areas, notably those of the Yellow river plains where 40,000 square miles of coal lands are scarcely developed, and the terraces of Shansi and the Shantung basin are also very rich. The carboniferous basin of Szechuan, a province which alone has 80 millions of inhabitants, cover an area equal to half that of France, and there is considerable petroleum there also. The coal mines of Manchuria seized by the Japanese bring great profits to the usurpers. China has, too, some of the richest mines of the world. The copper mines of Yunnan in the west proved one of the chief inducements that attracted the French to Tonkin. The Tongshan mines of Chili give work to thousands of workmen in the employ of a British syndicate, and there are numbers of other rich mines, now being developed, and numbers of others that are not even prospected. The Chinese have scarcely touched the wealth beneath their feet, and those mines that are being developed are mostly worked by foreigners.

How vast are the possibilities of trade with China can partly be imagined when, despite the conditions that exist, the total commerce of China in 1905 amounted to $492,000,000 of which $226,000,000 was imports and $186,000,000 exports. The trade done across the Pacific with the United States, inclusive of Hawaii, amounted to over 76 millions of dollars, The imports of China direct from the United States were $56,000,000 in value and the exports direct to the United States, $19,750,000, and these figures do not include American goods sent to China from Hongkong to which ports goods valued at $8,000,000 were exported from Pacific coast ports. About 20 per cent. of the imports of China were from the United States, which country took about 14 per cent. of the Chinese exports.

Assuming that China is on the verge of immense changes in its social, industrial, commercial, and political condition there is no known limit to the extent of the market. At present the trade is mostly in manufactured goods and foodstuffs. China could, though take half a million agricultural implements from Canada, printing presses to prepare the newspapers which are springing up all over the big country, candles, clocks, cut leather, sewing machines, hardware, street cars, carriages, railway coaches and trucks, chemicals, glass, stoves and chairs—these and many other things should readily find a large market. Grain will however, be the chief import from Canada. China has fed its millions for generations and might continue to do so, but with the western teaching there is also a demand for flour. The rice-eater of yesterday in the Orient is the flour-eater of today. The sales of foreign flour have grown wonderfully of recent years, and will grow despite the possibilities of Manchuria and Siberia's rich grain fields.

That the use of flour will show immense increases within the next few years is apparent. There will also before many years be a trade in canned goods, salted fish, etc. At present the sale of meats, tinned or smoked is comparatively the most part to the foreign residents of China, but as the Chinese learn to appreciate these foods there will be a growing market. Condensed milk, which a few years ago was practically unknown in China, has already gained a wonderful foothold. The bulk of this trade is done by a Canadian firm, the makers of St. Charles Cream. Two years ago when travelling through China, North China, and Mongolia the writer was surprised to note the Canadian condensed milk on the shelves of village shops where no other foreign article other than flour was apparent. The recent establishment since 1905 of a score or more great flouring mills in Japan and several mills in China, notably a large mill at Hongkong which alone uses two large grain cargoes monthly, is already having an effect on the flour trade, with corresponding great increases in the grain trade. In future years it is probable that both Japan and China will do their own milling and import grain instead of flour. That Canada will secure a great part of this trade when the new railway connection have given the vast grain fields of Northwestern Canada an outlet to the Pacific is sure. It is no rash prophecy to outline the picture of the great grain elevators at Pacific coast points, the fleets of shipping, both regular liners and tramps, both steam and sail that will be brought to this coast to carry grain cargoes across the Pacific.

The greatest development will be in the line of manufactured goods. China is looking to new things—to modern science and its benefits; it is looking to material progress and industrial betterments. Machinery is regarded in the sense of a magician's wand with which it is possible to open many possibilities. The import trade of China is, in fact, a mere beginning of what it will become and the cultivation of its possibilities devolves more upon foreigners interested in selling goods to China than upon the Chinese themselves. The fact that China is rapidly being cut by a network of railways, that Hankow is now in railway communication with Peking, and Canton will soon be joined with Hankow, that lines are being built in all directions, will be a strong factor in improving this trade.

As can be seen the markets are vast indeed, and will be more vast still. The struggle being made by the nations for the dominance of this trade across the Pacific will be recorded in another article.

Insure Against Serious Colds.

Of the many forms of insurance probability that which protects you against the serious results of colds is the most valuable at this time of year, when so many are becoming victims of la grippe and pneumonia. By the prompt use of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine you can keep the cough loose, present further development of the cold and cure it in a few days.

Resist Federal Encroachment

Conflicts between local and centralized authority are inevitable under our form of government, and as it unduly facilitates the centralizing of power an active resistance will often be found necessary. We allow to the provinces all power not specially granted to the municipalities, and to the Dominion all power not specially reserved for the provinces. This is the direct opposite of the American system, under which all power not specially conferred on the Federal government is reserved for the states. Our system facilitates Federal encroachment, and consequently demands activity in protecting local rights. The proposed electric merges is an attempt at Federal usurpation that should be resisted. The lines to be united are local and have been chartered by the provincial legislature. The same authority should control their amalgamation and subsequent operation. There is absolutely no excuse or justification for the intervention of Federal authority. The matter involves the control of the streets in the municipalities interested. Secure to local and provincial authority, they allowed the companies to lay down rails and operate electric cars. The franchise granted would never have been considered for a moment if it were thought that the roads and streets used would be turned over to the Dominion authorities and controlled by members representing every province from ocean to ocean.—Toronto Globe.

Croup can be positively stopped in 20 minutes. No vomiting—nothing to sicken or distress your child. A sweet, pleasant syrup. Name the cure, Dr. Shoop's Croup Cure, does the work and does it quickly. Dr. Shoop's Croup Cure is for Croup alone, remember. It does not claim to cure a dozen ailments. It's for Croup, that's all. Sold by C. H. Bowes.

Care of the Early Brood

By Alice Turner

We all like to have early chicks, because it means early layers, early broilers and roasters, in fact all the best things in the poultry yard. It is wise, however, not to rush into it hastily, make a nest for the broody hen, supply her with eggs, and consider the thing done, but rather, begin to take care of the tiny birds before they are hatched, or else they are more than likely to take care of themselves, and depart out of a cold, unfriendly world as soon as possible. By this I mean, it is better to be sure there is a good place to shelter the brood before you set your hen.

But to begin at the beginning. Make the nest in a proper setting box, with one low side, so that the hen can walk in on hen eggs, not jump down on them. If the box is too deep it is not so much the better as it is warmer, and should there be any very cold weather, the front can be shut in also. Soft hay is best for the nest. A good thick layer of ashes first, so that the eggs cannot get chilled from underneath. Then plenty of hay to make a good thick roomy nest, well packed in the corners, and rounded like a basin, so that the eggs cannot roll to one side.

Then—and this is very important—dust the hen well with insect powder. A pound of this, procured at the beginning of the hatching season, will last a long time, cost little. We can raise chicks without the powder, but it is taking chances, and why not give the little creatures a fair prospect of a happy life, if it is only a short one?

The hen being well dusted, give her from three common eggs and shut her in with a sack, for the night, or if she takes to the nest quietly, give her the eggs you mean her to hatch. It is better in cold weather to have the eggs in quite a warm place for two or three days before the hen gets them. It chills her too much to give them to her cold.

During incubation she should be fed hard grain only, once a day, fresh water and grit being within reach. And, most emphatically, she should be well dusted about the ninth day, and again about the twentieth.

In cold weather I prefer keeping her shut in, taking her off about the same hour daily, and while she feeds covering the eggs with a sack to preserve the heat.

If these directions have been followed, she should not be likely to give trouble, in wanting to leave her nest. The hen will have such a sense of well being and comfort that she will be quite content.

On the twentieth day the eggs may begin to chip, and if they are, as they should be, all of much the same date, and as fresh as possible when set, they should chip pretty well together.

But this would argue perfect incubation, which seldom happens in cold weather, except with a small setting; and I might say here that very much better results can be looked for from a setting of eleven or twelve eggs than from a larger number, and a hen will take good care of seven or eight chicks, where she really cannot keep more, as warm as they ought to be at this season. It is very cruel in cold weather to put two broods with one hen. I have seen a little chick shaking like one with ague for days and days, from the result of one night's chill; and it is a bare chance if it lives to grow up.

But to go on with our "batch." When they begin to come out, it is well, last thing at night, to slip the hand gently under the hen, not taking her off, and if there are any empty shells they can be removed, as they are apt to get on to another egg, and perhaps suffocate the chick within. The same thing ought to be done next morning, but leave the hen quiet and shut in, if possible, till every chick is dry. On no account take her off to feed while any are wet, if weather is at all cold. When all are dry, take her off, and though she may call them, as a rule they will feed well and take a good drink. Have a warm flannel ready in a little basket, and, while she feeds, put the chicks under and cover warmly. They will then be quiet, and she will be content to eat. When she has finished, she will get back on her nest. And now comes the comfort of having her well dusted and clean. She will not be restless, and you can give her back the chicks, one by one, and they will creep under her themselves, with no danger of getting stepped on, or crushed. There is only danger of that the first two or three days. Afterwards the little things are quick to dart out of her way.

Now that she is fed and comfortable, all can be shut in again for the day. The quiet and warmth will give the brood a splendid start, and they need not be moved till the following morning. But now comes the really difficult part, and we need all our wisdom to tide the little brood over the first three weeks. They are wonderfully hardy little things, given a warm shelter which never falls them. That is why I so much prefer brooder chicks to those with a hen. But we are dealing with a hen this time, and must be wise for her. She must spend her time shut in by a good roomy coop, lths in front, and preferably a roof that lifts off. Plenty of straw chaff on the floor, and a narrow strip in front to keep her from scratching it all out. The roof can be lifted off once a day, and the floor made very fairly clean with a couple of shingles or something of the sort, and, of course, putting in clean chaff when necessary. At a week old another good dust for the hen with the invaluable powder, will keep mother and chicks quite well and happy, and she can do without her dust bath. The grain for the old lady can be thrown into the coop, and the dry chick food can be placed in a trough in front out of her reach. A very fair water fountain can be made by placing a tomato tin with stones in it, in a deep saucer (a flower pot saucer would do). They can get a drink round the edge without getting wet. It is better to set this up on a piece of board larger than the saucer. The chicks can get up to it, and will not scratch dirt into it, at least not nearly so much, but with little chicks it is quite necessary to give them clean water often. If the coop can be set in a sheltered, dry place, it is better, but it is best of all if it can be quite out of wind and rain. But they must have a soft floor of earth or sand, and chaff, in which to scratch and run about all day long. Then they do much to keep themselves warm. For green stuff, as a rule, it is quite easy to dig a sod for them to pick at. But green food they must have, and a lettuce or cabbage will do if they cannot have grass.

The chief thing is, that the hen must not be free, or she will not brood them as often as they need, and neither she nor the brood will prosper without a liberal use of insect powder.

As to the food for the chicks, chick food fed dry always; give them no soft food. Good food, clean water and green stuff will, with the precautions I suggest, bring us good sturdy birds, in any weather we are likely to have.

LOCAL POLICE SEEKING CONNECTICUT ABSCONDER

Believed He is Endeavoring to Escape to Orient—Embezzled $375,000.

Local police officers are on the outlook for William F. Walker, wanted in New Britain, Conn., on a charge of embezzling $375,000. Pinkerton detectives have advices that the fugitive is endeavoring to get away on a steamer for the Orient or the South Seas from Seattle or British Columbia ports. The Minnewera, which sails at noon today, will be visited by the police in search for Walker. That he was in Portland February 15th is the positive information in possession of the Pinkertons, who are making every effort to apprehend him. Dozens of detectives are at work on the case in this vicinity and the police officers of many cities in Washington and Oregon are striving to get their hands on Walker and incidentally of the $6,000 reward offered for his capture.

Walker was known as a model man in New Britain, where for years he had been cashier of the savings bank. He thought he had found a sure way to "beat" the races but it developed that he was merely the victim of three shrewd confidence men who had fleeced him by means of the old but always reliable "wire tapping" game. In other words, the three swindler induced him to believe they had a system of tapping pool room wires by which they could secure advance information concerning the winners of races at the various tracks, and that before the results were flashed to the pool rooms the swindlers could place their bets. Walker disappeared and at the same time $375,000 worth of securities and money disappeared from the bank of which he had been for years a trusted officer.

He was last seen at the bank February 7 and was traced from there to New York, where he adopted a novel method of throwing his pursuers off the track. He wrote a letter to the bank and signed a fictitious name, informing the bank officers that a man named Walker had been run down by a street car and killed on one of the principal thoroughfares of New York. He inclosed in the letter fragments of papers taken from the pockets of the person supposed to have been killed. The papers had been the property of Walker, but the subterfuge was successful at once and no stock taken in the report of his death. The name "Merriman" was signed to both the letter telling of the death and to a telegram that preceded it.

Last Saturday the three men believed to have swindled Walker were in Portland, according to reports made to the Pinkertons. They are supposed to have been George Condorf, Frankie Dwyer and Thomas Tracey. All three are well known characters but were not arrested there and have made their escape. February 18 Walker was reported to have been seen in Portland and it is the opinion of local officers of the Pinkerton agency as well as of the local police that he is attempting to get to the Orient from either Seattle or from some British Columbia port.

BILE IRRITATES THE KIDNEYS.

To the kidneys the bile is an irritating poison and consequently the failure of the liver to remove the bile from the blood before it reaches the kidneys is a frequent cause of irritation and inflammation of the kidneys and bladder, and the source of the most painful of diseases.

By insuring prompt and perfect action of the liver and bowels, Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills quickly remove their direct action on the kidneys, restore the vigour of the organs upon which depends the purity of the blood.

By reason of this unique, combined action of the liver, kidneys and bowels Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills positively cure complicated diseases by these organs which are not reached at all by ordinary kidney medicines.

Biliousness, liver complaint, constipation, indigestion, kidney disease and backache readily yield to the influence of this great family medicine. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

COLLINS SEEKS FREEDOM

Geo. D. Collins, who was extradited from Victoria to San Francisco on a charge of perjury arising out of a prosecution for bigamy and sentenced to 14 years imprisonment is applying for release on bail owing to illness. The San Francisco Chronicle of Tuesday says of the case:

George D. Collins says he is a physical wreck. He appeared before Judge Hebbard yesterday, and two physicians testified to that effect. They told the court that Collins had an irregular heart and general ill health, which may result in a permanent nervous disorder if he is subjected to a long imprisonment. They testified that he was emaciated and weakened and that his lungs and heart were seriously affected.

Collins stated his petition for release on bail from the jail in which he was confined was no place for the incarceration of human beings.

Assistant United States District Attorney Cook came off second best in the bout with Collins yesterday before Judge Hebbard. He branded the application for release as a trick, and said that Collins wants to nullify the suit now before the Supreme Court on a petition for a writ of habeas corpus. Judge Hebbard overruled the objection.

Dr. A. B. Nelson and Dr. Marion Thrasher testified that Collins ought to be set at liberty.

The case was remanded to permit of further medical examination.

SPLENDID TIMBER.

Newly Discovered Belt off Smith's Inlet Proves Equal to Reports.

Mr. C. P. Otis, the well-known timber cruiser, arrived from the North by the steamer Tees Friday morning, in company with Mr. Tait, Jr., and several other well-known timber men, says the News-Advertiser. The reports they bring of the newly discovered belt of timber in a valley off Smith's Inlet are most satisfactory, and they will shortly advertise a large number of new claims that have been staked.

Mr. R. J. Skinner, the local Timber Inspector, who has been laid off with illness for several days past, is again back at his post. He anticipates that the coming season will be the most busy ever known in the timber industry in this country.

Violent Form of Itching Piles.

Rev. S. A. Duprau, Methodist Minister, Belleville, Ont., writes:—"I was troubled with itching and bleeding piles for years and they ultimately attained a very violent form. Large lumps or abscesses gathered and I suffered great pain. A single box of Dr. Chase's Ointment cured me and saved me from a very dangerous and painful operation. The lumps and swelling disappeared and I am an entirely different man."

WANT B. C. FRUIT

Ready Market Awaits Growers in England, Australia and New Zealand

Strictly fancy fruit for the English market is what a number of the orchardists of the Kootenay Okanagan, Similkameen, Thompson and Upper Fraser districts, are making a specialty of, according to W. J. Brandrith, secretary of the B. C. Fruit Growers' association, who was in the city yesterday, says the Colonist. With reference to the reports which are going the rounds of the press to the effect that British Columbian apples could find a ready market in Australia and New Zealand, Mr. Brandrith stated that there was no use in developing a market in Australia for B. C. fruit until British Columbia growers are able to supply the demand. At the present time, he said, the growers have a market in the Northwest and England for all they can grow and many prominent growers are preparing to grow a choice line for the best English trade. The secretary of the growers' association said that British Columbian apples had been quite thoroughly advertised at the present exhibition at Christchurch, N. Z. The Dominion government had purchased 200 boxes from Mr. Thomas Earl, of Lytton, and shipped them to the Antipodes to the exhibition and the fruit had arived in fine condition.

He expressed the opinion that fruit could be shipped to Australia and New Zealand in cold storage with very little risk of spoiling, and he was glad to know that British Columbians could sell fruit there when their present markets became inadequate.

That Washington farmers are commencing to take notice of the Australian and New Zealand market, is shown by the following item from a Washington state newspaper:

"G. Wagner, a fruit grower of Chehalis Wash., who went to Australia to investigate the possibilities as a market for apples, returned by the steamer Minowera and reports that a ready market is found at Sydney and Melbourne at good prices. Mr. Wagner says he found the fruit growers of California making a desperate effort to get a foothold in the Australian market, but their product proved a weak competitor beside the Washington apple. Climate conditions, he stated, have blessed the apples grown in this state with a durability foreign to those of California. In consequence of this the Washington apples stand the voyage with little loss, while the California product reaches Australia greatly decomposed.

"I have found them to be a people very scrupulous as to the commodities brought into their country, said Mr. Wagner. 'Everything shipped in is subjected to a rigid inspection, and if there is the least taint found you can assure yourself it will be rejected. I could cite a number of instances where California shippers suffered on this score.'"

JAPANESE CONVERSION LOAN

London, March 1.—The Japanese conversion loan will be issued in London and Paris within the next two weeks. The amount will be $115,000,000 at 5 per cent.

GET STEAM POWER FROM INCINERATOR

System Proposed for Victoria Works Out Well in Westmount, Mon'real

There appears in the February issue of Canada, a magazine published in London, England, in the interests of the Dominion, an article on Economical Steam Raising, which in view of the proposal to build an incinerator in this city should prove of considerable interest to all Victorians.

The article in question deals with the work of incinerators in general and details the experience of Westmount, Montreal, in this respect, that enterprising suburb having recently installed a destructor plant. The plant installed at Westmount was at Meddrum, manufactured at Manchester, England. According to the account given the experiment of the Montreal suburb proved a great success, and the incinerator is now doing splendid service.

Work was commenced on the Westmount incinerator in October, 1905, and was completed in April of the following year, — approximately six months. It is improbable that it would take so long to construct the plant in Victoria, owing to the milder climate, and it is estimated that there should be no difficulty in having it complete three or four months from the time of commencement of work.

As is proposed to do with the plant in this city, the Westmount incinerator is run in connection with the electric lighting system, the heat from the burning of the garbage being applied to the manufacture of steam for the generation of the power. The whole of Westmount is now supplied with electric light from this source.

Particular attention is drawn to the fact that although the destructor is situated right in the middle of a residential district, there is absolutely no inconvenience entailed to anyone. So complete is the combustion that there is very little smoke, and all noxious gases are completely consumed. The consequence is that there is not the slightest smell around the works.

The Westmount incinerator is provided with three combustion cells and this is the usual number in all makes. Each one of these cells is devoted to a different class of garbage. In the first is shrunk the comparatively dry and easily combustible rubbish. This burns easily and the heat from it is applied to the next cell where is thrown the damper and less easily combustible material. In the third and last cell is deposited the least combustible material of all. Through the cells is kept up a continuous blast of hot air and super heated steam, and this makes the combustion exceedingly violent. At the Westmount incinerator experiments were conducted by a firm of Montreal engineers and it was found that the heat reached almost 3,000 degrees F. or about fifteen times that of boiling water. So great was the fury of the flames that it was sufficient to not only melt a piece of copper tubing, but to entirely turn it to vapor.

Some interesting light is thrown upon the question asked by Ald. Vincent at the last meeting of the city council as to the life of incinerators. It is pointed out that destructors as they now exist are a comparatively modern invention. None have been running for more than ten years, but all now in use are in good working order, and with a small yearly expenditure for maintenance it appears that their life might be indefinitely prolonged.

Up to the present offers have been received by the city from two firms of incinerator manufacturers, both of England,—the Heenan Froude and the Horsfall. Tenders have not yet been called, but will be as soon as the by-law has been passed, and other offers are then expected. On the whole there is very little difference in the general plan of all the destructors.

The garbage is emptied from the wagons down shoots into bins conveniently situated with reference to the mouths of the combustion cells. From those bins it is shovelled or dumped by mechanical means into the cells. All the material destructible at the temperature reached in the chambers is burned, and the remainder passes off in the shape of a molten slag. This cools to a hard vitreous solid, which can be put to a variety of uses. At Westmount this slag is ground up fine, and uses for the purpose of filtering the liquid from the septic tanks before it is allowed to run into the St. Lawrence. In Victoria the fluid from the septic tanks runs into the sea and does not need filtering. City Engineer Topp states, however that the slag will not be wasted. He thinks that it will make a splendid material for use in road construction and on the cement sidewalks.

Besides the slag various other marketable by-products are obtained. In one chamber all the old tin cans are emptied, and these subjected to intense heat. The solder is collected and melted into bars for sale, and the tin, which does not melt, can be pressed into bales, and also sold. At present there is no demand for the tin in this city, but once any large iron manufacturing firm were to start work here, a market would be opened, and the city would have a valuable asset. As it is some means might be found of disposing of it, outside of Victoria.

It is, however, as a means of generating electricity, and at the same time destroying the garbage in a hygienic manner, that the incinerator has won the approval of the city authorities. The by-products are merely incidentals. At the light station the city has already three large boilers. These it is planned to use if the destructor should be favored by the people, and it is hoped to be able to produce enough steam, not only to supply the city with electric light, but also to run the proposed $10,000 creosoting plant for block paving bricks.

To stop a cold with "Preventics" is safer than to let it run and cure it afterwards. Taken at the "sneeze stage," Preventics will head off all colds and grips, and perhaps save you from Pneumonia or Bronchitis. Preventics are little tooth some candy cold cure tablets, selling in 5 cent and 25 cent boxes. If you are chilly, if you begin to sneeze, try Preventics. They will surely check the cold and please you. Sold by C. H. Bowes.

CHASING RAISULI

Tangier, March 1.—Kaid Mehalla, the representative of the minister of war, has completed arrangements to attack the Ben larous tribe, which is sheltering Raisuli, and will make a final assault on the fortified place tomorrow.

STRUCK BY TRAIN

Kenora, Ont., March 2.—Samuel Robertson, a young section man, aged 22 years, was struck by the third section of No. 1 yesterday afternoon and died on the way to the hospital.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that thirty (30) days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, situated at Stillhuat Lake: Commencing at a post marked L. L. S. W. corner post, commencing 40 chains N. of the S. W. corner of Timber Limit 7089, running N. 60 chains, thence W. 40 chains, thence N. 20 chains, thence E. 80 chains to the line of timber limit 7089, thence S. W. along the western boundary of T. L. 7089 to the point of commencement.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., 20th Feb., 1907.

J