neresting Military Story

That Great Britain Is to ation Ten Regiments in Victoria.

In Readiness to Rush to r East to Defend Her Interests.

issue of Monday, February 5th, Francisco Examiner published which will be read with a very al of interest by Victorians. It llows:

Britain has disclosed its next the great international military me which is being played with inies of the Chinese Empire for Information reached San Fran-sterday that the British war of-nds to send ten regiments of Victoria, B. C., the official ex-n of this being that it is an ex-t intended to test the facility patch with which such a large troops can be moved. Incident-en moved, these ten regiments ir arms, equipment and supplies weeks nearer China, and the problem of landing them in the empire will be a comparatively one.

act of a perfect entente between ritain and the United States in o eventualities in China is made re clear by this news. Did not rstanding prevail the sudden or-f an army division to North might become the subject of in-om Washington. As it is, it he China question up.

Acting With United States

Britain is not confronted by any between Victoria and Calcutta quires the presence of such an lost save in China. Its action ecord with that of the United government in strengthening its in the Philippines, and the evi-that each government has given r a "tip" as to the hand which out to play.

ten regiments upon the western North America, Great Britain prepared to cope with any crisis y arise in China, whether it in-he suppression of an anti-foreign or the checking of some move art of a rival old-world power. subjects in the Orient do not e what Germany may do in case er disturbance in the Far East. plans are known to have receiv-back in Shantung province, and ion prevails among British resi-Shanhai and other parts that urbance in China will be taken ge of by the German govern-recover all that it has been o relinquish in the Shantung and declaring it a German The British Empire government informed of the nature of the s that torment the minds of its in the Far East, and so agress-ve on the part of Germany or er European power will find Britain or the United States un-

Would Hold the Ground

is within strategic distance of East, but it is doubtful if Bri-uld care to deplete its Indian s perceptibly. The regiments etoria, however, would suffice ers could be sent from the home Gibraltar and the Mediterran-risons. Germany has no point ge where it can accumulate readiness to hurl upon the Chi-d it cannot begin the occupancy Chinese territory without imme-being challenged.

upposition is that the ten regi-ill be despatched from England he Atlantic, and across Canada this offering a less staggering than that of shipping them by Suez. There is an abundance of Pacific waters under British ent subsidy which could be util-transports to convey an expedi-m Victoria to China.

composition of these regiments entirely white, a significant fact reat Britain has so many dark-troops. The Indian regiments l themselves with distinction he China campaign of 1900, out onal usage does not countenance rk-skinned troops against Euro-Should Germany prove a dis-factor in the Chinese affair, the adier would have more serious do than putting down a Chinese or facing Boxer wrath.

OREST PRESERVATION.

Columbia Delegate to the Ot-Convention Gives His Views.

Leamy, of New Westminster, ominion crown timber agent for Columbia, when in Winnipeg re-eturning from the forestry con-held in Ottawa under the aus-the Dominion government, was ed by the Free Press. Mr. is deeply interested in the pre-n of the great forests of British a and is desirous of securing the nt of stricter laws with regard ting out of fires by hunters, and others. He said to the Free

present system of the employ-fire wardens for the protection forests of the west against dei-by fire was inaugurated four o, and has proven very satisfac-successful. We cannot prevent but we prevent and put out a any and have saved vast quanti-valuable timber from destruc-he district over which the gov-exercises supervision is 400 g and 40 miles wide. This area ed into eight districts, each of in charge of a fire ranger, who power to engage any amount of essary to extinguish or to pre-est conflagrations.

of the things we are asking for present time is a close season There is a portion of the year fire once started will work in-le damage. We are asking for rbidding any resident or visitor ountry to set out a fire during iod.

must also bring pressure to bear agistrates, to lead them to en-isting laws, and also the new n which we hope to secure. e is no region in the world whic qual amount of timber on san hich British Columbia has. O s in this respect are unequalle e, and steps cannot be taken t preserve and guard this great inheritance.

nations of Europe are taking grow forests—planting trees ll not be cut for a hundred years. re required to do is to preserve ect what we already have, and nt the great forests of the coun-n being burned, as the result of lessness of settlers or hunters."

"IT'S ONLY A COLD, A TRIFLING COUCH"

Thousands have said this when they caught cold. Thousands have neglected to cure the cold. Thousands have filled a Consumptives grave through neglect. Never neglect a cough or cold. It can have but one result. It leaves the throat or lungs, or both, affected.

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup

is the medicine you need. It strikes at the very foundation of all throat or lung complaints, relieving or curing Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Sore Throat, and preventing Pneumonia and Consumption.

It has stood the test for many years, and is now more generally used than ever. It contains all the lung healing virtues of the pine tree combined with Wild Cherry Bark and other pectoral remedies. It stimulates the weakened bronchial organs, allays irritation and subdues inflammation, soothes and heals the irritated parts, loosens the phlegm and mucous, and aids nature to easily dislodge the morbid accumulations. Don't be humbugged into accepting an imitation of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. It is put up in a yellow wrapper, three pine trees the trade mark, and price 25 cts.

Mr. Julian J. LeBlanc, Belle Cote, N.S., writes: "I was troubled with a bad cold and severe cough, which assumed such an attitude as to keep me confined to my house. I tried several remedies advertised but they were of no avail. As a last resort I tried Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup and one bottle cured me completely."

Legislative Assembly

Mr. Garden Raises Question of Privilege and Makes a Protest.

Land Consolidation Bill Passes Through the Committee Stage.

Vancouver General Hospital Act Passes the Second Reading.

February 9, 1906.

THE House met at 2 o'clock, and after prayers by Rev. F. T. Tapscott, Mr. J. F. Garden (Vancouver) rose to a point of privilege. He wished, on behalf of the members of the committee of enquiry into the Kaien Island deal, to record their protest against the false and misleading report of their proceedings which appeared in yesterday's Victoria Times. The statement that the Conservative majority tried to burk enquiry was a base slander. They had only differed from the leader of the opposition as to the order in which witnesses should be called, and the whole tenor of the article was misleading and calculated to deceive the public as to the real attitude of the majority of the committee. He protested most emphatically against such a garbled report.

Mr. Oliver—I rise, Mr. Speaker—.

Mr. Speaker—As there is no motion before the House, there can be no discussion.

Dr. Young introduced a bill entitled "An Act to Amend the Placer Mining Act," of which the full text is as follows:

"1. This act may be cited as the Placer Mining Act Amendment Act, 1906.

"2. Section 16 of the Placer Mining Act, being chapter 136 of the Revised Statutes, 1897, as enacted by section 8 of chapter 38 of the Statutes of 1901, is hereby amended by striking out all the words in lines 2, 3 and 4 after the word 'claim' in line 2 thereof, and by substituting therefor the following words: 'shall be 250 feet long, measured along the general course of the stream or ravine, and 1,000 feet wide, measured at right angles thereto, i. e., 500 feet on each side of a line drawn in the general direction of the stream and in the middle thereof.'

"3. Section 140 of said chapter 136 is hereby amended by striking out all the words of said section after the word 'rules' in the third line thereof."

Reports

Mr. Macgowan presented the fifth report of the railway committee as follows:

"Mr. Speaker: Your select standing committee on railways beg leave to report as follows: The preambles proved of Bill No. 57, intituled 'An Act to Revise, Ratify and Confirm the Cowichan, Alberni & Fort Rupert Railway Company Act'; Bill No. 63, intituled 'An Act to Incorporate the Southeast Kootenay Railway Company.' All of which is respectfully submitted."

The report was received.

The following papers were presented:

By the Attorney-General—The report of J. P. Babcock, fisheries commissioner for British Columbia, for the year 1905.

By the Minister of Finance—Statement of special warrants signed by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, together with the expenditure incurred thereon, between February 17, 1905, and February 9, 1906, as required by the Revenue Act.

By the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works—A return of all correspondence between the government and the New Denver Water Works Company and any other person, in connection with the water record granted to said company in 1905.

The House then went into committee on a bill entitled "An act relating to the transfer of land, and to provide for the registration of titles to land."

Mr. Garden moved on section 68 to strike out all words after "a" in line 18, to the word "in" in the twentieth line, and insert the following:

"British Columbia land surveyor, and such map or plan shall be certified in the form annexed to this act, marked 'Q,' that the following conditions have been complied with, such certificate being signed, in the case of the section or lot being situated in any municipality, by the engineer or some person or persons authorized by the council to examine and report, and in the case of its being situate in an unorganized district, by the surveyor-general—

"1. That no street is shown to be less than 66 feet in width;

2. That all streets are shown in continuation in a straight line, or as near as may be, of any existing streets, and that no unnecessary jogs occur;

"3. That in case such section or lot borders on the shores of any navigable water, streets leading to and continuing to such water are shown on such map at a not greater distance apart than 600 feet."

Agreed to.

On the Land Bill Mr. Macgowan suggested that when the bill is reported to the House the Attorney-General should attach a schedule of fees chargeable by attorneys, to limit them. He had heard that these fees were from four to sixteen times as large as in other provinces, and they ought to be regulated.

Hon. C. Wilson said he had no objection to consider this point.

The committee then reported progress.

The House then went into committee on a bill intituled "An act to ratify an agreement which has been arrived at between the Dominion and Provincial governments respecting the western boundary of the railway belt."

The bill passed and was reported, with an amendment in section 3 proposed by the Chief Commissioner.

The House then passed the second reading of a bill intituled "An act to further amend the 'Vancouver General Hospital Act, 1902.'"

Hon. Mr. Fulton explained that the object of the bill was to enable the hospital authorities to increase their borrowing powers on account of the extension of the hospital.

The bill was then taken up in committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Price Ellison, and passed the committee stage and was reported to the House.

Hon. Mr. Tatlow moved the second reading of a bill intituled "An act to amend the 'Statutes and Journals Act.'"

Agreed to.

The House adjourned at 5 o'clock until 2 o'clock on Monday next.

Notices of Motion

Mr. Oliver on Monday next will ask the Premier:

1. Did the Premier or the Finance Minister make any statement when at Montreal, or any other place, to any person or persons in any way affecting the question as to whether the Midway & Vernon Railway Company were or were not entitled to a subsidy under the terms of the "Midway & Vernon Subsidy Act, 1902"?

2. If so, what was the statement or statements made, and by whom and what person?

3. For what reason were such statement or statements made?

Mr. Hawthornthwaite on Thursday next will move that the bill intituled "An act to amend the 'Provincial Elections Act'" be placed upon the orders of the day for consideration of committee of the whole House on Thursday next.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite will move, on consideration of the report on the bill intituled "An act to amend the 'Midway & Vernon Railway Company Act, 1901,'" to add the following new section:

"6. Should the Midway & Vernon Railway Company fail by this Act to obtain confirmation of its rights as 'a body corporate and politic,' then the province shall take over any and all lines of railway constructed by the said company, and pay all just debts incurred for actual construction of same."

Legislative Notes

The whole of the session was taken up with the passing of the Land Transfer and Registration Act through committee. It was a lengthy measure and taxed the energies of the chairman, Mr. W. R. Ross, requiring three hours to read. Being a consolidation of existing statutes, there was no discussion, and only a few technical amendments were introduced. The bill passed through committee.

This morning before the private bills committee Mr. L. A. Campbell, manager of the West Kootenay Power & Light Co., was examined in the matter of that company's private bill for extension of powers into Yale district.

UNIVERSITY FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Spokesman-Review.

Opposition to the bill in the British Columbia Legislature sanctioning the establishment in that province of a branch of McGill university, the great educational institution which has its headquarters in Montreal, developed at a meeting of the school board of Victoria, and while it is not be sufficiently strong to defeat the passage of the bill, it displays a sentiment on the part of many British Columbians to have a university of their own, rather than an annex of one in another province.

Local pride of this kind is certainly to be commended, and if there is a possibility of money enough being raised to build a provincial university it would certainly seem preferable to promote the local project. That there is plenty of money in Victoria is beyond question. Advices from there indicate that it is a drug on the market and that banks are reluctant to accept any more interest bearing deposits. But whether the people who have it could be induced to open their purses for the establishment of a university has not been clearly demonstrated. In the absence of such a spirit of liberality the legislature can hardly be blamed if it takes advantage of what appears to be a liberal offer on the part of McGill university, while at the same time admitting that that institution has an eye open for the benefits to accrue to itself.

British Columbia has attained a prominence and a population that make it somewhat surprising that the subject of university educational facilities has not sooner received attention. The prospective development of the province is such as to make it seem desirable that there should be no further delay. In the present opposition among the people of Victoria to the McGill proposition there may be something of jealousy of Vancouver, the probable site of the McGill university branch, but unless the way is plainly clear for the establishment of a purely British Columbia university it would be regrettable if the other scheme were blocked.

A CANADIAN'S SUCCESS.

Chicago, Feb. 9.—Dr. Benson Ambrose Cohoe, of the medical faculty of the university of Chicago has resigned to accept a position as resident physician and bacteriologist at the Johns Hopkins hospital at Baltimore. Dr. Cohoe is a graduate of the university of Toronto and came to the university of Chicago two years ago from Cornell, where he was an instructor in biology.

SENATOR DENIES CHARGE.

Sacramento, Feb. 9.—Former State Senator E. G. Emmons, who is voluntarily in the county jail preparing his bill of exceptions in the legislative bribery case, tonight indignantly denied the statement of Charles Ehler that Emmons had shot him at Bakersfield last December.

Tenders For Grand Trunk

Contracts About to Be Let Will Represent Twelve or Fourteen Millions.

Writ for the Victoria Election Issued and Polling on March 6th.

Prince Rupert the Name Selected for Grand Trunk Pacific Terminus.

OTTAWA, Feb. 9.—The aggregate value of the contracts for two sections of the national transcontinental railway for which tenders are being asked will run from twelve to fourteen million dollars. On the Winnipeg section a deposit of $400,000 is required to accompany the tender. Quebec section, $225,000 and for steel bridge across Cape Rouge valley, $35,000. It is expected that Foley Bros. and Larson of St. Paul who are double tracking the C. P. R. from Fort William to Winnipeg and building the Lake Superior section of the G. T. P. will make a strong bid for the Winnipeg section. A representative of the firm has been in Ottawa all this week looking into the specifications. Messrs. Foley Bros. are natives of Almonte, their partner Mr. Larson being a Swede This firm will find a formidable rivals in the Boupore syndicate which was recently incorporated with a capital of $6,000,000. W. J. Poupore ex-M. P., of Montreal is the head of the syndicate and associated with him are McArthur Bros. of New York and Chicago. Messrs. McArthur have had great experience in carrying out big undertakings among the works which they have successfully completed being the Chicago drainage canal and World's Fair buildings in Chicago in 1895.

The Vancouver Western and Yukon railway secured from the board of railway commissioners a variation of the order respecting the junction with the C. P. R. at Lytton square, New Westminster.

The writ for the Victoria election was issued today; nominations take place on Tuesday, February 27th, polling, if any on March 6th.

The British Naval and Military Veteran's association of Massachusetts is projecting an excursion to Canada during the coming summer. They will be joined by a number of other veteran organizations from the New England states.

William MacKenzie, president of the Canadian Northern railway says the line will be into Ottawa by autumn of this year.

Railroads Seek Legislation

The Kettle River Valley railway will ask parliament for permission to extend its line from Midway to Hedley, to build a branch from Hedley to Twenty Mile creek, also a branch from a point between Midway and Hedley to Penticton. The Pacific Northern and America will seek authority to build from the junction of Skeena and Copper rivers to the junction of the Bulkley and Telkwa rivers.

Future Metropolis Christened

Montreal, Feb. 9.—Prince Rupert is to be the name of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway terminus in British Columbia. The name was suggested by Miss E. M. MacDonald of Winnipeg who receives the prize of $250. Mrs. John Orme of Bonne Chere and Mr. B. Kirkwood of Copper Cliff, Ont., however, each receive $250. Both of latter suggested the name "Port Rupert" but the company preferred the first name, although it exceeded ten letter limit.

Cars for Crow's Nest Line

The Canadian Pacific Railway today closed a contract with the Dominion Steel Car Company for the construction of 500 steel drop bottom gondolas to be used on the Crow's Nest Pass section. These will be the first steel cars ever built in Canada.

Rhodes Scholar From P. E. I.

A. R. McLeod of Prince Edward Island was today chosen to be this year's Rhodes scholar at Oxford. McLeod received his preparatory course at Prince of Wales, Charlottetown.

Down on Corporate Influence

Toronto, Feb. 9.—Wallace Nesbitt, K. C., retained for the Toronto Railway company addressing the court today in the case of Mulvaney vs. Toronto Railway for damages for the death of Lillian Mulvaney, said that it was impossible for a corporation to get a fair trial in Toronto, owing to the fact that evening newspapers prejudiced the juries. It was just as bad in Hamilton he added, because the same interests were practically in control.

Crow's Nest Coal Company

The annual meeting of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal company was held here this afternoon. The report showed a net profit of $497,898.05 on the year's operation. The reserve fund is now $1,800,000, the balance of profit and loss $351,801. The increase in coal mined was over 800,000 tons and in coke 12,500 tons.

Call to Scotch Preacher

The Sherborne Street Methodist church has invited Rev. Dr. George Jackson of Edinburgh, Scotland, to succeed Rev. R. P. Bowles, in July next.

It is said there may be some opposition to the new move. It is the first instance of a Canadian congregation calling a preacher across the Atlantic since the formation of the Methodist church in Canada, and some prominent Methodists think it is a slight on the ability of the Canadian ministry and are of the opinion the move is unwise.

Salary Grab Condemned

The Dominion Orange association yesterday passed a resolution asking the Dominion government to rescind the legislation of last session regarding salaries, pensions and indemnity. Brother B. Ficher said that eighty per cent of the members of parliament had never seen an income of $2,500 a year before and never would if they depended on their own personal means and efforts. A further resolution complained of steady and rapidly increasing expenditures by the Dominion government. Resolutions were also passed requesting that any changes in the tariff be in the way of lowering rather than raising it, disapproving of the entire system of subsidies and bounties, asking that railways be not allowed to discriminate in favor or against any passengers carried in Canadian territory and that express companies be placed under control of the railway commission.

Dundonald's Inhuman Act

Kingston, Feb. 9.—The fine black Arabian charger of Lord Dundonald was chloroformed here yesterday afternoon at the veterinary hospital of Dr. Nichols. This was the animal that carried Lord Dundonald through South Africa in the Boer campaign and on whose back Lord Dundonald rode into Lady smith the day that place was relieved. The former commander-in-chief of the Canadian forces having returned to England did not wish his old campaign comrade to pass into stranger's hands and decided to have it chloroformed and sent to him. The charger was in perfect condition.

Winnipeg Wirings

Winnipeg, Feb. 9.—That not only Winnipeg, but the whole of western Canada will share in the general prosperity during the coming season is exemplified by the Western Builder's Gazette. In the current issue a complete list of over $15,000,000 worth of contemplated buildings is recorded in Winnipeg alone. Besides this there are $10,000,000 worth of contracts open throughout the three provinces as well as $7,500,000 in railroad contracts making a total of $32,750,000 to be expended in construction work at present assured.

A Canadian won the international event in Bonspiel here today by the score of 48 to 37. There were four rinks a side competing. Strickland, hitherto victorious Dawson City skip was beaten by Lloyd of Collingwood.

THANKED BY THE QUEEN.

Local Sons of England Lodge Receive Message From Her Majesty.

James Critchley, secretary of Alexandra Lodge, Sons of England, is in receipt of the following communication from Hon. J. H. Turner, agent-general in London for British Columbia:

"Dear Sir—Yours of the 1st instant was duly received. I at once wrote to the Hon. Sidney Greville, the Queen's private secretary, asking him to place before Her Majesty the Queen the congratulations of your lodge on her birthday, and also—in the words of your letter—its expressions of loyalty to His Majesty the King and herself. Today I have received a reply, in which Her Majesty thanks the Alexandra Lodge for their congratulations. This reply I enclose herewith."

"Buckingham Palace.

"The Hon. Sidney Greville presents his compliments to the agent-general for British Columbia, and is commanded by the Queen to ask him to be good enough to convey to the members of the Alexandra Lodge, Sons and Daughters of England Benefit Society, Victoria, B. C., the expression of Her Majesty's thanks for their kind congratulations on the occasion of her birthday."

LOUBET'S FAREWELL.

French President Gives Dinner to the Cabinet Ministers and Staff.

Paris, Feb. 10.—President Loubet tonight gave a farewell dinner at the palace to the cabinet ministers and their families, a number of personal friends and the members of his staff.

Another Job For Roosevelt

London Statist Predicts a Failure of the Conference at Algeciras.

United States the Only Nation Having Free Hand in Situation.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—The statist, one of the leading financial weeklies of Great Britain, deals this week with the Algeciras conference in a long leader. The article predicts a failure to reach a conclusion satisfactory to France, and consequently continued uneasiness in the commercial world, while all the same the writer believes that war will not result. The point of the Statist's conclusions is that President Roosevelt alone can save the situation, "just as he alone was able to bring about peace between Russia and Japan."

The Statist after dealing with the crux of the situation, namely, the policing of Morocco, upholds France's right to demand that she should be given power to maintain order and to maintain a police force. The Statist does not believe from present indications that Germany will yield to the point, that country

Preferring to Humiliate France

with the result of tying up for an indefinite period the immense sums of money now held inactive in France.

"The small powers," says the article, "are afraid to meddle between Germany and France, and England can do nothing that would seem contrary either to the spirit or the letter of the Anglo-French agreement. Russia has too much to do at home and Austria-Hungary is too much distracted. There remains then, only the United States. If the United States is willing to undertake the policing of Morocco everybody will hail with joy her readiness to

Assume an Unpleasant Responsibility

for the sake of preserving the peace of the world. Nobody would attempt to dictate to the United States, yet everybody knows that the United States is impartial and by undertaking the policing would not entangle herself in treaties, would not incur any danger, and would not impose upon herself any conditions.

In return she would sweep away the danger of war between two great European nations—a war which if it broke out would in all probability spread and ultimately become world wide. We trust that for the sake of maintaining the world's peace the United States will, in this case, willingly depart from its settled policy."

THE LUMBER TRADE.

An Interesting Article in the Winnipeg Commercial of Recent Date.

The British Columbia mills report that local business was never better. Eastern railroad shipments and foreign shipments are active, says the Winnipeg Commercial of February 3. The Middle West spring trade will not commence for another few weeks. None of the mills, as far as can be ascertained, are accepting orders from the Middle West for future delivery. Logs are high, and the future price of lumber is uncertain. It will not be lower; it may be higher. The trade outlook for Manitoba and Northwest delivery, according to all reports, is very promising, and it is freely prophesied that the Middle West trade for the coming season will, should the 2 per cent. duty on United States lumber be exacted by the Dominion government, show more expansion than in any year in the history of the industry; and, furthermore, in the words of a prominent millman, the trade with the Middle West will never be so small as in 1906. In spite of the new mills going up, there will be work for them all, running full capacity.

Should the Dominion government refuse to place the duty on United States lumber, it is difficult to say what would happen. With the enormous capacity of the United States mills close to the border, there will be ever a danger of over-production and the dumping of surplus stock into British Columbia's rightful markets.

Should the Dominion government refuse to do this act of justice to British Columbia, the mills can only continue to pray for good times in the Pacific United States, so that the entire output of the United States mills may be absorbed by the United States people, and the Canadian markets left for the Canadian manufacturer, who will certainly undertake to give Canadian consumers as good lumber and as cheap lumber as the United States manufacturers.

In self-preservation, then, the manufacturers have in the past, and will in the future, find it to their best interest to sail as close as possible to the cost line, so that they may save the situation and gradually and safely make their way over troubled waters into a safer harbor.

THE FOOD WE EAT

Montreal Gazette.

Dr. J. T. Donald, official analyst to the Dominion, lectured last night at the Natural History Society on Food Adulteration.

Food adulteration and the efforts of communities to suppress the same is in one respect a very old story, he said, and yet in another sense it is a very modern matter. A knowledge of the composition of food is dependent on analytical chemistry, and this science as applied to foods, is one of the last few decades only.

It was in 1875, the lecturer continued, that the first Act of Parliament in our own land taking cognizance of the adulteration of foods was passed. The act under which the country's food is now protected by the government, is known as the Adulteration Act, which was passed in 1886, and to which amendments have been made from time to time. The carrying out of the provisions of this Act is entrusted to the Inland Revenue Department, and is largely in the hands of the deputy minister of that department. There is a principal laboratory at Ottawa with a chief analyst, and a competent laboratory staff under the control of one of the first chemists on the continent. In addition, there are official analysts at various important centres from Halifax to Victoria. Officials known as food inspectors, collect samples throughout the country by purchasing them as an ordinary householder would. These samples are sent to the head laboratory, or to the official analysts of the various districts. All reports as to purity, or otherwise, of these samples are sent to the chief analyst, who in turn, reports to the deputy minister. The latter in consultation with the minister and the chief analyst, decides as to the best way in which to deal with manufacturers who are guilty of adulteration, and it may be said, that warnings are often more effective than harsher measures would be. At other times, legal action is taken, and fines are inflicted on adulterators. This course was pursued lately in connection with the adulteration of maple syrup. At frequent intervals, the government issues bulletins setting forth the results of analysis, giving the names of sellers and manufacturers f adulterated goods. These publications are very powerful influences for good. A manufacturer whose foods are reported as adulterated, very soon finds out that such a report handicaps him in the race with his competitors, who use a good report as a powerful advertisement.

The first report on adulteration in Canada, was issued in 1876. Over half of the various samples analysed during that year were found to be adulterated. Every single sample of cloves, cinnamon, ginger, and mustard was adulterated. The work of the government has immensely improved matters. Adulteration, it is true, still goes on, but there has been a vast improvement. In the early years, the adulteration of milk was carried on to such an extent that about 68 per cent. of the samples examined were adulterated. Whilst during the last few years adulteration has been found in only about 10 per cent. of the samples examined. In the case of coffee, instead of 75 per cent. of early years, adulteration has declined to about 40 per cent. of the samples collected. In 1876, from 80 per cent to 90 per cent. of the samples of pepper analysed were adulterated, whereas now only 25 per cent. of such samples show adulteration.

The work done by the government analyst now shows that at the present time, adulteration is practically unknown in many of our standard foods. Adulteration is not found in flour, cereals, butter, cheese, lard, canned fruits, vegetables, meats, tea, and sugar. On the other hand, there is more or less adulteration in coffee, cocoa, milk, maple sugar and syrup, spices, cream of tartar, jams, jellies, catsups, olive oil. In the list of goods subject to adulteration, the adulterants are not usually of harmful or dangerous character. For instance, coffee, when not pure, is usually mixed with roasted cereals and chicory. Starch or flour is added to cocoa, spices, cream of tartar etc. Maple sugar is adulterated with ordinary cane sugar, whilst jams and jellies are composed in many cases, largely of glucose and apple pulp. It may be asked why these adulterations are not suppressed? We have to deal with a difficult situation. If we take jams and jellies for example, we find that the articles made with pure fruits and cane sugar are expensive and largely beyond the reach of the poor man. The manufacturer comes forward and says, he can supply a cheaper article and yet a wholesome one, if he is allowed to use apple pulp instead of the true small fruits, and glucose in place of the more expensive sugar. He claims that the eagerness with which certain classes of the community buy his goods, proves that there is a necessity for these cheaper, but still wholesome articles. To meet this situation the government says you may manufacture and sell these articles, provided you mark them as "compound" in order to distinguish them from the genuine article. The same rule applies to coffee, cocoa, etc.

The question or artificial colors in jams, jellies, catsups, etc., was discussed. It was shown that these were used largely to meet the public demand, that these goods shall have a pleasing color. No doubt the article in question would be better without these colors, for it has been shown that in general they retard digestion. At the same time, the quantities used are so small that the amount consumed in an ordinary lifetime cannot be very large.

The manufacture of compound lard, which is a mixture of stearin and cotton seed oil was illustrated. It was explained that this is a distinct article of commerce. It is in no sense used as an adulterant, but is sold openly under its own name. The manufacturers supply it in pails of a special color, so that it may be distinguished from pure lard.

Finally, the question of preservatives in foods and meats, was briefly touched upon.

The lecture was illustrated by experiments showing methods of detecting adulterations. By means of lantern slides the audience was introduced to the chief officials who have to deal with the enforcement of the adulteration act, including the deputy minister, the chief analyst, and the chief of the laboratory were also shown by the lantern.

NATIVE UPRISING FEARED.

Collection of Poll Tax Leads to Trouble in Natal.

Pietermaritzburg, Natal, Feb. 9—The collection of the poll tax from natives near Richmond has led to trouble, which it is feared will spread and possibly develop into an ugly native uprising. Armed natives have resisted the collection of the tax, and have wounded with spears an inspector of police and a trooper. Fourteen mounted police who were proceeding to the scene have been attacked and six are missing. Cavalry and artillery and outlying detachments of police have been called on and are being concentrated to deal with the recalcitrant natives.

Martial Law Declared

Martial law has been declared. It is reported that the natives are determined to resist the collection of the poll tax.

The police reinforcements have found the bodies of the six soldiers who were reported missing. The men had been stabbed to death.

Demand Political Rights

Cape Town, Cape Colony, Feb. 9.—The demands of the colored inhabitants of the Transvaal and the Orange river colonies for full political rights are becoming more insistent. The African colored political association, representing all South Africa, is preparing a monster petition to King Edward, asking for all the political rights enjoyed by the whites, which will be presented in London by a deputation of colored men from South Africa.

DUX FEMINA.

Agnes Deans Cameron, who has been a public school teacher in Victoria, B. C., and is also known as a writer, has obtained a revenge. She was dismissed from her position as principle of one of the schools on some charge connected with her manner of conducting examinations. The school board which was ultimately responsible for her dismissal, is an elective body. At the recent school board elections, Miss Cameron declared herself a candidate. She was returned at the head of the poll, leading by many hundreds of votes all the trustees who discharged her. Miss Cameron failed, however, as an organizer, for though she had a full ticket of supporters in the field, she was the only one of the group elected. Wherefore she is now alone in the same cage with the united enemy.

Loss of Power To Digest Food

The most important function of the organs of the body is the digestion and assimilation of food, and in this process is consumed an enormous quantity of nervous energy.

As the result the moment disorders of the nerves arise, digestion is impaired and the very source of health, strength and vitality interfered with.

To prevent physical bankruptcy the nervous system must be built up by outside aid such as the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, a preparation composed of the very elements of nature which go to form new blood and nerve cells.

Besides this restorative influence on the whole system, Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has an immediate and direct effect on the digestive system. It stimulates the nerves of taste and induces a good flow of saliva to aid digestion. It excites the glands of the stomach and produces a plentiful supply of gastric digestive fluids. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food 50 cts a box, at all dealers, or Edmonson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

High Constable of Quebec

After Suffering For 10 Years With Pain In The Back He Was Completely Cured By "Fruit-a-tives."

"Fruit-a-tives" cures diseased and irritated kidneys when all other treatment fails.

The proof that "Fruit-a-tives" is the greatest kidney cure known to science is demonstrated by these tablets removing all pain in the back—making the kidneys healthy—and curing chronic constipation.

ST. HYACINTHE, P.Q., June 10th, 1905.

I have much pleasure in testifying to the great good which "Fruit-a-tives" have done me. I was a constant sufferer from severe constipation and severe pain in the back for the last ten years. I tried many kinds of pills and tablets and physician's medicines but the relief was only temporary. Not long ago I tried "Fruit-a-tives" and now I am entirely well, no pain, no constipation and my stomach and bowels act naturally. I cannot say enough in praise of "Fruit-a-tives"—they are a grand medicine, mild as fruit in their action and easy to take.

(Signed)
H. MARCHESSAULT,
High Constable.

Do you know that every drop of blood in your body goes to the kidneys to get rid of some of the impurities?

When the bowels don't move regularly, the blood takes up poisons in the bowels and carries them to the kidneys. Then the kidneys get overworked—inflamed. Then comes the pain in the back—headaches—constant desire to urinate—nervousness—sleeplessness.

"Fruit-a-tives acts directly on the Kidneys—cleans, heals and strengthens them—makes the liver give up more bile to move the bowels regularly—and stimulates the glands of the skin to increased action. These rid the system of all poisons and every trace of Kidney Disease disappears.

Fruit-a-tives have cured hundreds of cases of Kidney Disease by stimulating and healing the Kidneys.
At all druggists or sent postpaid on receipt of price—50c. a box or 6 boxes for $2.50.

Fruit-a-tives
OR Fruit Liver Tablets.

Manufactured by FRUIT-A-TIVES LIMITED, Ottawa.

Factions Use Dynamite

Red Terrorists Explode Bomb In St. Petersburg Workmen's Restaurant.

Building Is Completely Wrecked and Debris Presents Sickening Sight.

Revolutionists Open Fire on Victims and Many Are Killed and Wounded.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 9.—The war between the fighting organization of the revolutionists and the so-called "Black Hundred" assumed a new phase tonight when a band of reds surrounded the cabaret Schlussberg-Chausse, on the bank of the Nevsky river above the city, and threw a bomb among an assemblage of workmen. The reds then opened fire on the panic stricken inmates of the carabet, killing two and seriously wounding eighteen, of which later one died while being taken to the hospital. Military detachments which are constantly patrolling the turbulent industrial suburbs hurried to the scene of the disturbance, reinforced by dragoons and police from the city, and threw a cordon around the whole district. Most of the revolutionists made off at the appearance of the troops, but a few bolder spirits remained and offered a desultory resistance to the encircling soldiers.

Wholesale arrests were made continuing up to a late hour tonight.

Room Presents Sickening Sight

The bomb which was hurled through a window into the main room of the restaurant, exploded with terrific noise, and demolished the entire building. A wooden partition was blown out and much furniture, glassware and crockery was shattered. The ruins were spattered with blood and pieces of flesh, the whole presenting a sickening sight. The restaurant had been for some time known as a resort for the lower order of workingmen and rough characters who were believed to be in the way of the police, and were accused not only of furnishing revolvers and other arms, but beating students who were members of the opposite faction. The killing of three workmen at the Putiloff factory yesterday and tonight's episode are believed to be but a prelude to other acts of retaliation and revenge between the two factions.

AGED WOMAN'S CRIME.

Seventy Years Old and Murders Her Daughter's Newly Born Babe.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 9.—Sarah Jones, a seventy year old woman, was convicted of murder in the first degree in the court here today for the killing of her daughter's child shortly after it was born. Mrs. Mary Jones, the mother of the dead child and Frank Jones, the son of the aged woman, also are under indictment for complicity in the murder.

The evidence showed that when the child was born the grandmother asked the attending physician to chloroform the babe, which he declined to do. On the child being found dead later, the doctor notified the police of his suspicions, and an investigation showed that the child had been asphyxiated with a deadly drug.

The jury was out all afternoon and tonight brought in its verdict. Judge Ralston in discharging the jury said its verdict was just. He said he had no doubt, however, that the board of pardons would commute the consequent sentence of death to imprisonment.

Ask your dealer for Amherst solid leather shoes.