Ashamed of her Skin

Now proud of the complexion "Fruit-a-tives" gave her.

Bad complexions are all too common among women. The skin becomes sallow—pimples and blotches break out. Then women try lotions and creams and "beautifiers" which really injure the Skin. They never think of constipation and bad digestion — sick kidneys or torpid liver—as the CAUSE.

"I was a martyr to that distressing complaint—chronic constipation—and had a dreadful complexion, sallow in the extreme and black under the eyes. Last May, I was advised to try "Fruit-a-tives." Before I had finished the first box, the constipation was relieved. My complexion began to clear up again, all the sallowness disappeared, and the black circles under my eyes went away. Since then, I have continued to improve and now my complexion is as clear as when I was a young girl. To all persons suffering from constipation and indigestion, and particularly those with bad complexions, I would strongly advise them to try "Fruit-a-tives"?

FLORENCE JAMISON, Masson, P.Q.

Fruit-a-tives
or Fruit Liver Tablets

strike right at the root of the trouble. The skin helps to dispose of the waste of the body. When the bowels don't move regularly — when the kidneys are clogged—the blood carries the poisons, which the bowels and kidneys won't pass off, to the skin. The pores of the skin become clogged with this poison and the complexion becomes grey or sallow or irritated and inflammed—and pimples and blotches are the natural result of the poisoned blood.

"Fruit-a-tives" correct faulty digestion and make the bowels move regularly. They act directly on the kidneys—and open the millions of tiny pores of the skin by stimulating and strengthening the glands. This insures all the waste of the system being removed as nature intended. It insures pure, rich blood—and who ever heard of a bad complexion where the blood was rich and pure?

"Fruit-a-tives" cost 50c. a box—and are worth $50. to any woman who values her complexion. If your druggist has none, we will send them on receipt of price—50c. a box or 6 boxes for $2.50.

FRUIT-A-TIVES LIMITED, OTTAWA.

Timber Wealth And Industries

Relation of Two Keynote of Addresses Delivered at Forestry Convention.

A Practical Policy Advocated in Resolutions—Preservation From Fire.

An Ottawa special to the Toronto Mail and Empire says: The Dominion Forestry Convention, which has been in session for the past three days, closed this afternoon, with the adoption of certain resolutions which had been carefully drafted by a representative committee, specially appointed for the purpose. It may safely be said that the convention has been a great success from start to finish. Not only has the attendance been large, but it has been thoroughly representative of every portion of the Dominion, and additional interest has characterized the proceedings by the presence of eminent gentlemen from the United States who are experts in forestry. The resolutions adopted by the convention are as follows:

"Resolved, that the time is now ripe for a general forest policy for Canada, and that the Federal Government be asked to inaugurate the same.

"Resolved, that, especially in view of the proposed construction of a new transcontinental railway and the projection of other lines passing largely through coniferous forests, the attention of the governments of the Dominion and the provinces, and also of the railway companies, be called to the serious danger of the loss of valuable timber consequent upon the construction and operation of lines so located, if all possible precautions to prevent the starting of fire are not taken; that it be urged the question be given full and careful consideration. That to the end sought the railway companies constructing such roads should be required to furnish an efficient equipment and control to prevent fires. That at such seasons that may be necessary it be required that an effective patrol be established along the afforested line of railway, whether under construction or in actual operation.

"And, further, that the officers, both of the government and the railways, be required to use all possible diligence to prevent the starting or spread of fires through defective equipment or through the carelessness of the operations or negligence of the employees under their control.

Better Fire Protection

"Resolved, that, in view of the great saving of timber throughout the Dominion which has been accomplished by the fire-ranging staffs organized under Dominion and provincial authorities, this convention desires to place on record its approval of the establishment of a fire-ranging system as a means for the protection of the forests, and to urge that this system be extended to all forested districts, and that in view of the great interests to be protected, the service under such a system should be made as complete and effective as possible. In this connection this convention desires to call public attention to the small expenditure made for the protection of the timber resources of the country in proportion to their value when compared with rates of insurance paid on other public property.

"Resolved, that in view of the many important respects in which the water supply affects the industry of the country, in particular, agriculture, irrigation, and manufacturing, and the increasing value of the water-powers owing to the adoption of electricity for industrial purposes, this convention would urge that special means should be taken for the preservation of the forests on watersheds so as to conserve throughout the year the equable and constant flow of the streams dependent thereon.

Essential to Irrigation

"That, in view of the large expenditure made on irrigation works in Southern Alberta and the intimate relation of the flow of irrigation streams to the forests of the eastern watershed of the Rocky Mountains, this convention would specially urge upon the Government of the Dominion the necessity for the protection of the forests on this watershed.

"Whereas, in the older settled districts of Canada conditions are now such that great benefits would be derived by the country as a whole from some systematic movement to reforest large tracts of land which at present are lying waste in the agricultural district; and

"Whereas, farmers as a rule have no expert knowledge as to the cultivation of trees and find it almost impossible to obtain nursery stock of forest trees at reasonable prices, and of good quality for planting purposes; and

"Whereas, the farmers of the country are, if properly informed, the right class of people to undertake tree-planting in the agricultural districts; and

"Whereas, the scheme at present in operation in the west, carried on under the Dominion Government, which provides for the free distribution of forest tree seedlings and instruction as to their cultivation, has given satisfactory results; this convention would urge the governments, both Federal and provincial, to take steps to encourage as far as possible, both by instruction and by giving facilities for afforestation, a more general interest in tree-planting, especially on such lands as are at present unfit for ordinary agricultural purposes, and we would further urge the Dominion Government to make, if possible, further efforts in this direction in the prairie regions where the results from tree-planting are bound to be of inestimable value to the whole country.

Advance Exploration

"Resolved, that this convention would urge the importance of the exploration of the public domain, in advance of settlement, with the object of determining the character of the lands, so that settlement may be directed to those districts suitable for agriculture, and which give promise of the possibility of the establishing of permanent and prosperous homes for the settlers, and that the lands unsuited should be withdrawn from settlement, and permanently reserved for the production of timber;

"That this convention approves of the policy of forest reserves adopted by the Dominion and provincial authorities, and favors the extension of such reserves as may be found practicable from time to time, so as to eventually embrace all lands suited only for the production of timber; that in the administration of such reserves this convention would approve of the policy of having the cutting done under the supervision of properly qualified officers, and that in such operations due provisions should be made to ensure the reproduction of the forest;

"Whereas, it has been the common method in lumbering over a large portion of the timber area of Canada to fell trees by the use of the axe, and, whereas, it has been found that trees sawn close to the ground can be felled more cheaply than those cut down with the axe, resulting in the gain of from six to ten per cent. in the sale of the logs, and diminishing the risk of fire caused by chips in felling, and, whereas, the felling of logs after the season of snow has resulted in a large loss to the forests of Canada, therefore, resolved, that this convention recommend to those who are in control of lands of Canada, the advisability of making such regulations as will carry out the principles of this resolution.

"Resolved, that this convention is of opinion that the retention of areas under wood and the replanting of areas unsuited for agriculture would be provided, if some action in the direction of relieving the same from taxation could be put into effect by the local government and the municipalities.

"Resolved, that the government be, and is hereby requested to place the seeds imported for afforestation purposes on the free list.

When the morning session opened Sir Wilfred Laurier was again in the chair, with his Excellency Earl Grey on his right hand.

Mr. Joseph Hobson, chief engineer of the Grand Trunk Railway, offered the opinion that the time is coming when railway ties will have to be given an antiseptic treatment to give longer life. This would allow also the use of several inferior classes of timber for ties. He considered that cedar was the best wood of all for this purpose, and calls for no open preservative treatment. In England railway ties are treated with creosote, at a cost of 25 to 30 cents per inch, which prolongs their life to 16 years. The importance of the lumber question to the railways can be appreciated from the fact that in 1904 the Grand Trunk bought 2,102,653 new ties, and 30,346,000 feet of other timber. Mr. Hobson declared in conclusion that the best means of guarding against a tie famine will be found in the thorough antiseptic treatment of wooden ties. There are also fairly good reasons for believing that steel ties under certain conditions can be used to advantage.

Railways' Needs

Mr. L. O. Armstrong, in the absence of Mr. Tye, the C.P.R. chief engineer, read a paper in which he seconded Mr. Hobson's opinion that the treatment of all ties would be necessary in the not very distant future.

The following figures were given as the C.P.R.'s requirements for the whole system in the matter of ties and posts; 5,000,000 track ties, 40,000,000 feet board measure switch ties, 3,250,000 board measure; piling and cribbing, 420,000 board measure; 30,000 telegraph poles, cedar; 250,000 fence posts, cedar. Of switch ties, 75 per cent. used east of Fort William were of white oak, procured from the United States; the balance was tamarac and hemlock. West of Fort William the timber used was tamarac and fir. Besides this material, 25,000,000 feet of British Columbia fir alone were used, altogether about 75,000,000 feet board measure of red and white pine and spruce for building of cars, tanks, stations, bridges, etc.

Pulp and Paper

"The Pulp Industry of Canada" was the subject of a paper by Mr. E. B. Biggar, editor of The Pulp and Paper Magazine. The first part of the paper briefly reviewed the history of pulp and paper manufacturing, which had its inception at St. Andrew's in Quebec, in 1803. The first paper mill in Upper Canada was erected at Lancaster, in 1820. In 1888 there were 34 pulp mills with a total capacity of 154 tons every twenty-four hours. Last year the number had grown to 56 mills, with a capacity of 2,470 tons. They were in 1888, 40 paper mills with a capacity of 173 tons per twenty-four hours. Last year the number of mills was 38, and daily capacity 854 tons. It would therefore, be seen that the capacity of the Canadian pulp mills had more than doubled, and the capacity of the paper mills increased still more the last six years. There are now in course of construction six pulp mills with a capacity of 630 tons, and eight paper mills with a total daily capacity of 375 tons. These mills manufacture all grades of wood pulp, and most varieties of paper. They not only supply the bulk of the home market on certain lines, but of recent years have developed an export trade.

Immense Resources

Canada has the greatest array in the world of forest suitable for the manufacture of pulp, her spruce lands alone being estimated at 450,000,000 acres. The wholesale destruction of pulp timber has already brought some of the States face to face with a wood famine. Being no longer able to obtain cheap supplies at home, these manufacturers have turned to Canada, and have acquired limits ranging in area from fifty square miles to 2,800 square miles, chiefly in Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia. If the cords of wood exported to the United States were manufactured in Canada into pulp and paper in proportions required, say, for news print, it would mean an investment of about $21,700,000 for plant, and would employ directly 6,400 men, with a total wage bill of over $3,000,000. As it is now the United States manufacturers have a protective tariff and railway rates in their favor. They are able to get the raw material in Canada, retain their own home market, and compete with our manufacturers in foreign markets.

Mr. J. Kerr Osborne referred to the extent to which steel has superseded wood as a structural material, and remarked that this was a most fortunate thing, as otherwise the drain on the world's wood supply would be far more acute than it now is. Mr. Osborne advised the planting of more valuable varieties of timber, which are gradually becoming extinct in Canada, and the protection of standing timber.

Quebec Minister's Views

Hon. Jean Prevost, minister of Colonization for Quebec, then gave an address, declaring that though the forests are under the control of the provincial Government, it was within the constitutional power of the Federal Government to provide a general scheme of forest protection. The deforestration in Quebec was due to the British North America Act, for the province had been obliged to explore the forest ske out its revenue. Quebec had greater reserves than was generally known, and the government would increase them every year. The new policy was to place settlers on the clay belt and reserve the natural forest lands. He urged the establishment of forestry schools to receive both federal and provincial aid.

Mr. J. F. MacKay, of Toronto, read a paper on "The Newspaper Publishers' Interest in Forestry," wherein was advanced an argument in favor of an export duty of one dollar per cord on pulpwood.

In the afternoon Mgr. J. N. K. Lafiamme, of Laval, gave an address on "Forestry Education."

Canadian Forest Policy

Mr. Judson F. Clark, forester for the Province of Ontario, outlined "A Canadian Forest Policy." He described forestry as a business proposition to business men, and especially to statesmen. He also laid it down that the state is the best, if not the only good forester. After reiterating the three paramount reasons for a forestry policy—the securing of the permanence of lumbering industries, the conservation of steam flow and water-powers, and the public revenue to be gained—he declared that a wood famine is in sight.

First in his policy, Mr. Clark placed protection, especially protection from fire. Further progress is needed along three lines, namely: Improved fire laws; more efficient administration of the fire laws, and the disposal of debris incident to lumbering operations.

Ontario Law Most Efficient

Nova Scotia has at present the best fire law, though it in some respects is surpassed by that of New Brunswick, and Ontario the most efficient administration.

On the disposal of debris Mr. Clark said that it had been proved that on pine lands brush can be burned for from 12 to 25 cents per thousand of the timber cut. A similar test regarding spruce lands is an urgent duty. "It will pay any province vastly better to take 10 or 15 cents less per cord for its pulpwood and secure the safety and the advantage to reproduction which goes with the burning of the debris than to secure the utmost cash return and leave the areas cut over for pulpwood in the deplorable and menacing condition which is today characteristic of Canadian pulpwood slashings." The State, not the lumbermen should bear the expense.

Next come the taxation of privately owned forest lands. This should be arranged so as to restrain deforestration.

Exploration and classification of public lands is necessary.

Judicious Lumbering

Mr. Clark further advocated municipal forest reserves.

The central feature of Mr. Clark's The provinces should undertake a system of practical and distinctively Canadian forest management, aiming at the perpetration and improvement of the forest by judicious lumbering.

The province should undertake a systematic stock-taking of their timber resources.

Timber should be sold under conditions making it the lumberman's interest to conserve the forest.

Trained foresters are needed, and a school of forestry.

Knowledge of improved methods of woodland management should be spread among private owners.

Great Educational Influence

Mr. B. E. Walker, of Toronto, spoke briefly on the advantages of the convention. It would have a great influence, he was sure, educationally, in Canada. He could not anticipate the report of the Ontario commission on the work of the Toronto University, but he felt quite sure the commission would recommend the establishment of a Chair of Forestry. (Cheers) Moreover, he hoped to see in connection with Toronto University the establishment of a faculty of forestry by itself. He spoke in support of the proposal to set apart forest reservations, incidentally mentioning that in his judgment the Federal Government should expend annually on the geological survey four times more than it now does. By forethought, by prompt action on the part of the Federal and provincial authorities in carrying out the valuable suggestions submitted to the convention, he believed there would be such a conservation and perpetuation of the forests of Canada to meet the timber requirements of the Canadian people for all time. (Applause.)

Mr. Auston Carey, of the state of Maine, read a paper on "Instruction in Lumbering," reciting his own experiences and conclusions in this respect.

Dr. Fletcher, of the Experimental Farm, engaged the attention of the convention for a few moments with an exhibit of wood from the grounds of Sr Henri Joly de Lotbiniere, illustrating the growth of tropical trees from Australia when planted in the soil of British Columbia.

McGill Will Assist

Prof. Penhallow, of McGill University, gave the assurance that the University is deeply interested in the forestry question, and would second in any way possible any effort on the part of the government to change present conditions. In the joint interest of Earl Grey, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and Mr. R. L. Borden he saw a happy augury for the future.

Professor Montgomery, of Trinity University, Toronto, expressed a desire to see more attention devoted to nature study in the schools. A great deal could be accomplished by interesting the children in the schools and their parents.

Rev. Thos. Boyle Hunter, of New Brunswick, also spoke briefly. Mr. Stewart in submitting the resolutions, expressed the acknowledgments of the forestry branch to the Hudson's Bay Co. for posting up fire notices in the districts of the far North. Mr. Gregory, of St. John, for the delegates from the Boards of Trade, submitted a resolution passed by them, heartily approving the interest shown by the convention, and pledging co-operation.

Mr. Joly de Lotbiniere moved a hearty vote of thanks to the governor-general for his interest in the proceedings of the convention. In return his excellency bowed his acknowledgments.

Sir Wilfrid, in reply to a vote of thanks, said, while the convention was at an end, their work was only just beginning. Let each delegate go home determined to give practical effect to what he had heard by being a missionary in the work of forestry. (Cheers.)

The proceedings closed with the singing of the National Anthem.

Situation in the Logging Industry

Statement by Prominent Operator as to Bill Before Legislature.

Aims and Objects of the Loggers' Association Are Outlined.

Mr. T. F. Paterson, manager of the Paterson Timber Company, which this year will be the largest independent logging operators in British Columbia, having in operation five logging camps besides handling the output of a large number of contractors working for them, seen as to the bill now before Legislature, stated as follows:

"On looking over the amendment to the land act, governing the cutting of timber on crown lands, it seems to me that it is stringent enough to prohibit the export of any class of timber. However the government evidently wish to act in the best interests of the province, but it is just possible that some of the information they have received has misled them in the matter. The Loggers Association of the Coast of British Columbia are very eager that the manufacturing interest should be fostered as far as possible by the government, but do not think that they should be built up to the detriment of others interested in the natural resources of the country. We are willing to concede that the Canadian mills should be given the preference of buying all timber that is logged in the province, but there are certain classes of timber, notably the No. 2, and three grades, of cedar logs, which they absolutely refuse to handle only in limited quantities. Last year our camps left large quantities of timber of this nature lying in the woods. The cedar timber was felled and the first and sometimes second logs in the trees, were cut and taken out, and the remainder, one or two logs toward the top of the tree, were left lying in the woods to become fuel for fire, or rot there.

Outside of our handlogging contractors, we gave instructions to those operating under special license that we could not handle the rougher grades of cedar, as it was not exportable and could not be sold here at a profit. They consequently had to leave this timber in the woods. We have recently opened a limit containing some thirty or more million feet which will run about fifteen million or more cedar. If there is no provision made for the exporting of the rougher grades of this, we will simply fell the trees, and take out what is marketable, and the rest will have to lie there. This may mean a loss in timber to the value of from $15,000 to $20,000 and the government will lose the royalty on the same. Circumstances simply compel us to continue to waste this valuable asset of the province under the present regulations.

Not later than yesterday we had a number of our contractors to see us, who wished to renew their contracts for 1906, these were principally hand loggers, and we advised them during the negotiations that if the export of cedar from hand loggers licenses was prohibited by the government that we did not care to handle their second and third grades of cedar logs at all, as we could not find a market for them that would pay the wages to put them in the water. We, however, would take all fir of the three grades and a quantity of number one cedar, as we had a market for that product. These men will simply have to leave the larger portion of the number two and number three cedar logs in the woods, and take only the butt logs out of the tree.

The Loggers' Association has asked the government to allow the export of timber on the following conditions: namely that the stumpage on number one cedar logs if exported from the province be $1.50 per thousand feet; on number two cedar logs, $1 per thousand and on number three, or roughest grade, 50 cents a thousand. The extra tow rate on these logs to Puget Sound points averages about 75 cents per thousand, more that to B. C. mills and the additional risk of crossing the gulf with tows is equal to about twenty-five cents per thousand. This would mean that the B. C. mills paying only fifty cents per thousand stumpage on number one cedar logs could purchase this quality of timber $2 per thousand cheaper than their American competitors. The cedar mills using this grade of timber here would therefore always be assured of a steady supply and if there was an over production at any time the logging operators could get a small margin of profit out of the balance that were exported. On numbeh two, or shingle logs the mills here would have an advantage of $1.50 per thousand and in the rougher grades about $1. Shingle logs on the American side are mostly always in good demand and prices there range at $1.50 to $2 higher for that class of timber than can be got for even a limited quantity on this side. This is largely due to the fact that the American shingle mills have a market for a much rougher grade of shingles than we manufacture in Canada and at the present time it is difficult to cut clear shingles out of cedar logs, at a price that will pay the logger, and still make a profit to the shingle mill. Mostly all of our shingles in this country, are manufactured out of bolts, but the day of the cedar bolt for the American mills operating on the water front is past, as they cannot be had. Therefore the greater portion of American shingles are manufactured out of the cedar logs, cut to the required lengths by drag saws.

It is my firm conviction that if the government, could see their way clear to allow the export of cedar on this increased stumpage, that it would add, from $50,000 to $75,000 to their revenue, during 1906. If they do not, a large portion of this revenue as in the past will be lost and this timber left rotting in the woods, when otherwise it might have been exchanged for American gold and keep at work a large number of workmen in this province. The great aim of the government of the Dominion at present seems to be to increase the population of this country through giving inducements to emigrants to settle within its borders. A closure of the export of all kinds of logs will have the effect of driving a lot of our workmen out of the province. As is well known very little Oriental labor, is employed in the logging business as they are not fitted, and seemingly cannot be fitted, for that strenuous class of work. The money therefore paid, in wages in the camps is almost altogether paid for white labor, ninety per cent of which, reaches Vancouver, Victoria and the other cities of the province.

If the government therefore are solicitous of building up an industry, that has a tendency, to increase the white population of the province, without injuring vested interests, they should do everything in their power to further the logging industry.

The argument put up against the expert of cedar logs, will be that the privilege will be abused, and other classes of timber will be exported as well. This to my mind, can be overcome in the following way. Make it a criminal offence, for any person or persons to export logs without a certificate from the timber inspector of the province, that such logs have been duly scaled and graded, by an official government scaler, selected by him, and the stumpage on same paid, and if it could be arranged with the Dominion authorities to refuse, to give a clearance to any tug, which was not able to produce such certificate, it would prevent altogether, illegal exporting. Doubtless this latter matter could be arranged satisfactorily between the two governments. There would be very little danger of any fir logs being exported, except those which would be used as boom sticks, in booming cedar logs, as prices here, usually range as high if not higher, for logs of this class. In fact at the present time, some of the mills are importing considerable quantities of fir logs from the American side. And would it not be well, to exchange for these, some of the cedar which cannot be manufactured at a profit here.

In a few years the need of export will be done away with. The time is close at hand, when our shingle mills, will not be able to get a supply of bolts. They will then have to use logs, almost entirely, and the Canadian market, will have to be content, with a much poorer grade of shingles.

Other uses too will be found for the rougher grades of cedar lumber. The time is within sight, when there will be three transcontinental roads running across British Columbia and an immense market in the Prairie and Eastern provinces will be found for all grades of lumber, which can produce. The logger will find a market then, for logs that he would not think of taking out now, and there will be no need of looking to other than the Canadian market. When this time arrives which it must in a very few years, it might then be good policy for the government to not allow the export of any class of timber, but the time is not ripe for it yet, and it seems a prodigal waste, that the loggers should have to leave a considerable portion of the cedar which is cut, in the woods, and the government lose a large revenue on the same through loss of stumpage.

As a mill man I am connected with the Canadian Pacific Lumber Company Limited of Pt. Moody as secretary treasurer and I fail to see where the export of cedar logs would be in the least detrimental to our interests. In fact we would then be assured of a steady supply of number one and two cedar logs whenever we required them. As no logging operator will sell to an American firm and pay a high royalty, if he can sell to a Canadian one on a stumpage equal to about one third.

David Spencer Ltd.
WESTERN CANADA'S BIG STORE

JANUARY SALE NEWS for TODAY

WE TAKE STOCK ON FEBRUARY 1st.

The Following Lines Are Priced for a Quick Clearance Today

16 Drivers' and Teamsters' Overcaats

With heavy storm collar, belted back, Oxford frieze. Values $6,50, $8.75 and $9.50

TODAY, $4.90

68 BOYS' SUITS

Values $4.50 and $5.75 for $2.75

Sizes 23 to 33.

Boys' Grey Tweed Suits with neat stripes. Regular $4.50. Today.....$2.75
Fancy Imported Tweeds. Regular $5.75. Today.....$2.75
Imported Fine Worsted, (sizes up to 28 only). Regular $5.50. Today.....$2.75

Boys' Fleeced Shirts and Drawers
Small sizes; regular up to 30c. Today, 15c.
Large sizes; regular up to 40c. Today, 25c.

Boys' Scotch Wool Underwear
Regular values 25c. to 65c. Today, 15c. to 35c.

Fancy Polka Dot and Galatea Shirts for Boys
Collar attached; all sizes; regular 50c. Today, 25c.

130 More Suits at $5.00
We have 130 Suits for Men, which will be put on sale Today at $5.00; regular $10.00, $12.50 and $15.00.

Men's Heavy All-Wool Socks
Regular 25c. Today, 15c.

Men's Brown Merino Socks
Regular 25c. Today, 15c.

Toilet Soaps
50 dozen Brown Windsor, 25c. doz.

Japanese Lily Toilet Soap
24 dozen; 75c. dozen.

Pine Tar Soap
Large Cake, 5c.

Note Paper and Envelopes
500 Boxes, 15c.; 24 sheets and 24 envelopes in each box.

Lead Pencils
Hexagon (yellow glass finish), 100 dozen. January Sale Price, 15c. dozen.

Silurian Blue Note Paper and Envelopes
Paper, 5c. quire.
Envelopes, 5c. package.

Women's Ribbed Cashmere Hose
100 pairs in the 75c. quality. January Sale Price, 50c.
50 pairs in the 50c. quality for 40c.

120 PAIRS WOMEN'S
Fleece Lined Cotton Stockings
Sizes 8½, 9 and 9½. January Sale Price, 3 pairs for 50c.

PROF. ODLUM TELLS OF HIS WANDERINGS

An Entertaining Lecture Given at Vancouver on Friday Last.

The lecture given by Prof. Odlum in the museum of the Carnegie library on Friday night was of a most interesting and instructive character. Every seat was filled and many were obliged to stand, says the Vancouver World.

Dr. Robson in a few cordial words introduced the speaker, who on rising, received a warm welcome from his audience. Professor Odlum remarked that most of those present were either old-time or young-time friends of his. Dr. Robson was one of the pioneers of the province who had helped to build up the moral fibre of the country, and in years past he had been one of the best known men in the Dominion. The professor modestly attributed the size of the audience to the increasing interest that was being taken in the museum, and in a few words he sketched the growth and progress of the work of the institute during the past few years. But his lecture had been entitled "Observation on Travel." In all his wanderings it was his own country that had made the most tremendous impression upon him and he had had plenty of ground on which to speak as he had crossed the Dominion thirty or forty times. Next the professor touched on the gulf stream and then it was Guernsey which he had visited because his father had been born there "when he was very young." He spoke of the beauty of the cliffs of Dover and of France when viewed in the sunlight, of the quaint charm of Jersey where Victor Hugo had lived for so many years, and where he had written "Toilers of the Sea," and of the gallant English captain, Lord Summerhayes, who would rather have run his ships on to the rocks than have let them fall into the hands of the French. Then to Denmark and Sweden, where they could load a steamship with iron in five hours. He had visited Russia whose government was as different from other governments as our best government was from one of Hottentots. No people were more down-trodden in the world, except, perhaps, the Jews, than were the Russians, and it was a bitter farce to talk of sending armed forces to the Turks to force them to treat Armenians properly, until Russia had been given a good trouncing. He considered that Germany had the best army in the world, and had admired the people immensely. But he would not exchange the scenery of British Columbia for the finest scenery he had ever seen in Europe.

CHISWICH ARRIVES.

British steamer Chiswich of the Watts Watts Co., arrived on Sunday from Ancop after a passage of 21 days in ballast. The Chiswich at once proceeded to Ladysmith to load bunker coal for a return voyage to the Panama port with lumber from the mills at Bellingham. The Chiswich is one of the many steam freighters of Messrs. Watts, Watts & Co., which are trading on the Pacific, and many of which have recently visited Victoria.

Ask your dealer for Amherst Solid Leather Shoes.

VOL. XLVIII

Legislative Assem

Long Session Only Pas Clauses of Dewdne Incorporation A

Opposition's Obstructiv —Oliver and Hawthorn Exchange Ameni

A Forecast In Order o Business at This A noon's Session

Monday,

IN THE House, after p Rev. G. K. B. Adams, the private bills were introd a first time and referr railway committee:

By Mr. Bowser—Bill (No titulled "An Act to incorp British Columbia Northern Company."

By Mr. Garden—Bill (No titulled "An Act to incorp Kamloops and Yellowhead R way Company."

The petition from Arnold and others, for leave to in private bill to incorporate th pality of North Vancouver was received.

Hon. Mr. Green presented a all correspondence between a ber of the government and th ment agent, J. Maitland-D regard to the Victoria and trunk road passing through t cipality of North Cowichan.

Also of all correspondence the government, or any emp the government, and the Nor chan municipality in relatio municipality taking over and in repair that portion of the toria and Nanaimo trunk roa the municipality of North Co

The bill intituled "An Act t the law with respect to Ancien was read a third time and pas

Under the chairmanship of M gowan, the adjourned committ bill intituled "An Act to Am Assessment Act, 1903," was c for the consideration of three left over from the last debate 20 and 21. The first has refe the proper definition of t "owner" and the two latter forfeiture of lands and claims cancellation of such forfeiture

Mr. J. A. Macdonald (B pointed out that section 12 of act was not covered by the amendment, and he wished with. He asked that this stand over until the next sitth clause, as it required consi He doubted if it secured the e at, and wished to enquire matter before spreking on the ment.

Agreed to.

The Dewdney Bill

The House then went into c under the chairmanship of Mr on the bill intituled "An Act Relief and Disincorporation Municipality of Dewdney."

Mr. John Oliver (Delta) a information as to how the d curred and the details of sam

Hon. R. McBride said that honorable member would look British Columbia Gazette of would find everything he ask the act of incorporation, the authorizing the work, and everything about it. The wo done in accordance and wer away by the flood. The time by for quibbling about det was a question of maintai financial integrity and credit province.

Mr. Oliver said that altho money was borrowed fourte ago, not one full annual payn yet been made. What accou such leniency on the part of companies? In the case of they put the sheriff on the gr moment that municipality bec linquent. He believed the rea was that the by-law was ill cause no court of revision h provided for. The loan c knew this and knew therefore t had no legal claim—that accou their leniency.

Hon. R. McBride said that tion of Mr. Oliver was beside t The money had been borrow spent; it had therefore to be The municipality of Dewdn never sought to repudiate the there was any technical flaw by-law in question, that ough vitiate a fair claim.

Mr. Oliver said the Premier met the question fairly. W bill was being read a second had promised to give every de now he tried to evade it. speaker) claimed that failure the debt was a sufficient protes the liability. He believed th yet much to learn about these Who was the solicitor for Life?

Hon. C. Wilson—I am.

A Reasonable Propositio

Mr. J. A. Macdonald (Rossla there was no comparison betw case and the other dyked land lower Fraser. The dykers reli year had not themselves uni the works; they were forced by the government, and ther was a reasonable proposition them. The municipality of D undertook these dyking work As a matter of fact the pe Dewdney did not themselves the $10,000 which the governm posed to give them. They a disincorporation and time to p debts. Further, the taxes ev Dewdney were equal in am their present total indebtedness this was a serious matter. T escaped in taxation enough them where very few munic stood today—free of debt. legislation was carried, it was incentive to other municipalit were in financial straits to see lar relief. The Premier appe sympathy because floods swe their dyking works. Well, the other instances of heavier loss, such application had been made