

REGULATIONS FOR THE SALE OF MILK

ARE ISSUED BY THE HEALTH AUTHORITIES

Have Been Approved by Lieut-Governor-in-Council—Should Be Carefully Perused.

The provincial health authorities are determined that there shall be no excuse for a pure milk agitation in this province, such as is disturbing the Sound cities. They have therefore issued regulations governing the sale of milk and the management of dairies, cow sheds and milk shops, which should be carefully perused by all those affected. The regulations are as follows:

Throughout these regulations the expression "milk-shop" shall mean any place in which milk is sold or in which milk is kept before being sent out for sale; the expression "cow-keeper" shall mean any person keeping cows with the object of selling milk; the expression "dairy" shall include any farm, farm house, cow shed, milk store, milk shop, or other place from which milk is supplied, or in which milk is kept for the purpose of sale; the expression "board" shall mean the Provincial Board of Health.

Every occupier of a dairy which is a medical health officer or inspector of dairies, or any other officer or person specially authorized by them in that behalf, may visit for the purpose of inspection, and every person for the time having the care or control of any such dairy, or of any cattle thereon, shall afford such medical health officer, inspector of dairies or officer, all reasonable assistance that may, for the purpose of inspection, be required by him.

Every cow-keeper shall provide that every cow shed in his occupation shall be sufficiently lighted with windows, either in the sides or roof thereof.

Every cow-keeper shall cause every cow shed in his occupation to be sufficiently ventilated, and for this purpose to be provided with a sufficient number of openings into the external air to keep the air in the cow shed in a wholesome condition, and a cow shed shall not be occupied by a larger number of cows than will leave not less than 300 cubic feet of air space for each cow.

Every cow-keeper shall cause every part of the interior of every cow shed in his occupation to be thoroughly cleaned from time to time as often as may be necessary to secure that such cow shed shall be at all times reasonably clean and sweet.

Such person shall cause the ceiling or interior of the roof or walls of every cow shed in his occupation to be properly lime-washed twice at least in every year, that is to say, once during the month of May and once during the month of October, and at such other times as may be necessary.

Provided that this requirement shall not apply to any part of such ceiling, roof or walls that may be properly painted, or varnished, or constructed of, or covered with any material which is impervious and which may be otherwise properly cleaned.

He shall cause the floor of every such cow shed to be thoroughly swept, and all dung and other offensive matter to be removed from such cow sheds as often as may be necessary, and not less than once in every day.

Every cow-keeper shall cause the drainage of every cow shed in his occupation to be so arranged that all liquid matter which may fall or be cast upon the floor may be conveyed by a suitable channel to a drain inlet situated in the open air at a proper distance from any door or window of such cow shed, or to some other suitable place of disposal, which is so situated.

He shall not cause or suffer any inlet or drain of such cow shed to be within such cow shed.

Every cow-keeper shall keep in, or in connection with, every cow shed in his occupation a supply of pure water, suitable and sufficient for such purposes as may from time to time be reasonably necessary.

He shall cause any receptacle which may be provided for such water to be emptied and thoroughly cleaned from time to time, as often as may be necessary to prevent the pollution of any water that may be stored therein; and where such receptacle is used for the storage only of water, he shall cause it to be properly covered and ventilated and so placed as to be at all times readily accessible.

Every cow-keeper shall provide that every dairy in his occupation shall be sufficiently lighted with windows either in the sides or roof thereof, and that the floor and material used in construction of dairy shall be of such kind as the board may direct.

Every cow-keeper shall cause every dairy in his occupation to be sufficiently ventilated, and for this purpose to be provided with a sufficient number of openings into the external to keep the air in the dairy in a wholesome condition.

Every cow-keeper shall cause every part of the interior of every dairy in his occupation to be thoroughly cleaned from time to time, as often as may be necessary to secure that such dairy shall be at all times reasonably clean and sweet.

He shall cause the floor of every such dairy to be thoroughly cleaned with water at least once in every day.

Every cow-keeper shall cause the drainage of every dairy in his occupation to be so arranged that all liquid matter which may fall or be cast upon the floor may be conveyed by a suitable channel to the outside of such dairy, and may there be received in a suitable gutter communicating with a proper and sufficient drain.

He shall not cause or suffer any inlet to any drain of such dairy to be within such dairy.

Every cow-keeper shall cause every

dairy in his occupation to be provided with an adequate supply of good and wholesome water for the cleansing of such dairy and of any vessels that may be used therein for containing milk, and for all other reasonable and necessary purposes in connection with the use thereof.

He shall cause every dairy or other receptacle in which any such water may be stored to be properly covered and ventilated, and so placed as to be at all times readily accessible.

He shall cause every such dairy or receptacle to be emptied and thoroughly cleaned from time to time, as often as may be necessary to prevent the pollution of any water that may be stored therein.

Every cow-keeper who is occupier of a milk store or milk shop shall cause every part of the interior of such milk store or milk shop to be thoroughly cleaned from time to time, as often as may be necessary to maintain such milk store or milk shop in a thorough state of cleanliness.

Every cow-keeper shall from time to time, as often as may be necessary, cause every milk vessel that may be used by him for containing milk for sale to be thoroughly cleaned with steam or clean boiling water, and shall otherwise take all proper precautions for the maintenance of such milk vessel in a constant state of cleanliness.

He shall, on every occasion when any such vessel shall have been used to contain milk, or shall have been returned to him after having been out of his possession, cause such vessel to be forthwith so cleaned.

Every cow-keeper, dairymen, purveyor of milk, or person selling milk by retail, shall take all reasonable and proper precautions in, and in connection with, the storage and distribution of the milk, and otherwise to prevent the exposure of the milk to any infection or contamination.

He shall not deposit or keep any milk intended for sale in any room or place where it would be liable to become infected or contaminated by impure air, or by any offensive or deleterious gas or substance, or by any noxious or injurious emanation, exhalation or effluvia; or in any room used as a kitchen or living room; or in any room, building, or part of a building, communicating directly by door, window or otherwise, with any room used as a sleeping room, or in which there may be any person suffering from any infectious or contagious disease, or which may have been used by any person suffering from any such disease, or may not have been properly disinfected, or in any room or building, or part of a building, in which there may be any direct inlet to any drain.

He shall cause every vessel, receptacle or vessel used by him for containing milk for sale to be thoroughly cleaned with steam or clean boiling water after it shall have been used, and to be maintained in a constant state of cleanliness.

He shall not cause or suffer any cow belonging to him, or under his care or control, to be milked for the purpose of obtaining milk for sale, at the time of milking, the udder and teats of such cow are thoroughly clean; unless the hands of the person milking such cow are thoroughly clean and dry, as possible, and free from all infection and contamination; unless the cow from which milk is obtained is free from any disease, or unless the cow from which milk is obtained is a longer period than 20 days before or five days after calving.

All milk rooms shall be situated at least ten feet from any cow stable.

A cooling room with facilities acceptable to the board shall be provided for cow-keepers.

Milk that is bloody or stringy or unnatural in appearance shall not be offered for sale.

Milk intended for sale must not be allowed to "stand" in cow shed, but shall, as soon as possible, be removed to cooling rooms.

Milk intended for sale shall have the following minimum composition: Fat, 3 per cent; solids not fat, 9 per cent; total solids, 12 per cent.

Water or other liquid in cows' milk in excess of 88 per cent. shall be an adulteration.

Drugs or coloring matter for any purpose whatever shall not be added to milk offered for sale.

"Culving" cows must be kept separate from milking herd till "cleanting" is complete.

Cows suffering from any infectious disease, such as "cowpox," "mammitis," etc., must be kept separate from milking herd.

Cow-keepers and dairymen must have a certificate from an official veterinary surgeon that cows from which milk is obtained for sale are free from tuberculosis. Such certificate to hold good six months from date of issue, provided no disease is not in evidence in the meantime.

Every person in the production, storage, transportation, sale, delivery, or distribution of milk, shall immediately, upon the occurrence of any case or cases of infectious disease, such as typhoid, scarlet fever, or diphtheria, in himself, or in his family, or amongst his employees or within the building or premises where milk is stored, produced, sold or distributed, take care that the local board of health is notified of such case or cases, and at the same time suspend the sale or distribution of milk until authorized to resume the same by the local board of health.

It shall be unlawful for any person suffering from a contagious or infectious disease, such as typhoid fever, scarlet fever or diphtheria, to handle, transport, deliver, mix, taste, work over, or distribute milk, or in about places where milk is stored, sold or distributed, or to serve as a milker, or as a purveyor of milk, or as a member of parliament for West Birminghams, the introduction of Chinese labor into the Transvaal, which principal was inaugurated while he was colonial secretary, contended that white laborers would not work side by side with black laborers on equal terms, and he thought the white men were right. He added: "As the dominant race, if we admitted equality with inferior races, we would lose the power which gave us our dominance."

BRIGHT OUTLOOK FOR THE INTERIOR

MINING ESPECIALLY ON PROMISING BASIS

Some Changes Produced in the Past Few Years—Prospects for General Development.

Rowland Machin, who recently returned from one of his periodical business trips to the interior, is so full of optimism as regards the future, that he is cause for congratulation on the part of everyone who takes the slightest interest in the welfare of the province, and especially in that industrial backbone, mining. To a Times reporter this morning he commented on the striking changes which the past few years have produced. In the place of one smelter in the Kootenay region there were, he pointed out, the Grand Falls, Haldimand, Greenwood and Boundary Falls smelters, and tributary to Rossland, and almost entirely supplied from its mines, the Nordport smelter on the other side.

But the development of the country has progressed in other directions. There is an abundance of vegetables, and small fruits are produced in large quantities, while the numerous small home-gardens demonstrate that lovely flowers of all kinds can be grown in the interior. The main crop of the interior is the coal industry. The development of the coal industry is absolutely stupendous. Mr. Machin asserts, that mining to-day is on a better footing than ever in the history of the province. There exists none of the usual evidences of a boom, but the tendency upward is steady and progressive. In the Boundary district, besides two large low-grade productive mines there is abundant evidence to show that the near future must bring to the front a large number of high grade small properties, which from their nature must be worked by small individual companies. Two of these high-grade prospects, the Heles and Barbara, are just now showing high values, while the present railroad movement on the part of the Great Northern undoubtedly means more than the present would seem to indicate for the future development of that highly mineralized belt. The near future will develop railroad communication with the Upper West fork of the Kootenay, where coal and other metals are already known to exist. The question of transportation for the whole of this upper country, and simultaneously, a great deal of demand from some source, whether it be that of the C. P. R. or Great Northern, immediately attention. A company which is producing the Nickel Plate and the Upper West fork of the Kootenay, and contiguous properties at Hedley, must surely in the near future have a railroad outlet, and it were a pity that our own people should not take the initiative. The smaller roads, projected from the north, Vernon, undoubtedly will become a part and parcel of a system controlled by one or other of the large railroad companies.

Mr. Machin further points out that, while the Rossland camp, just at the moment feels the set-back produced by the mismanagement of its biggest producer, in view of the fact that the No. 2 on a small expenditure of not over ten thousand dollars a month is making profits for its shareholders, the Vancouver and Central Star mines very clearly, and to the probability that they in turn are expecting to realize still greater profits from the treatment of their ores in this direction. The White Bear Mining Co. is installing a thirty-stamp mill and concentrating plant, and no doubt the near future will see this company, together with other ones so commencing, and other large companies will follow suit.

LOOKING FOR CEDAR

Manager of Washington Cedar Lumber Company after B. C. Lumber.

W. C. Schulze, manager of the Washington Cedar Lumber Company, Ballard, Wash., was in the city Thursday, says the Vancouver Herald. He is looking for British Columbia cedar. The company, which runs two large mills at Ballard, has already purchased immense tracts on Clayoquot Sound, West Coast of Vancouver Island. Owing to the rough waters in that section, the timber has not been thought workable, but the Washington company is said to have purchased from the owners in the neighborhood of 75,000 acres. The timber is exportable owing to its being grown on the coast. Mr. Schulze states, however, that his company intends in the future, perhaps in about three months' time, to erect a big mill on these limits, which will be used for cutting logs for export only.

He was asked to express his opinion on the report that additional duty was to be placed on Canadian shingles. He said that he would not be done, at least for several years. The United States people were very touchy on the tariff question, and in case of an increase shingles, if any, would not be able to pass judgment on the question during a session of the House, as it could not be handled under the retaliatory provisions of the Dingley bill. It was a ruin in industrial life that changes of tariff widely affected interests not considered by those who do not give such matters deep study.

Every cow-keeper, dairymen, purveyor of milk, or person selling milk by retail, shall take all reasonable and proper precautions in, and in connection with, the storage and distribution of the milk, and otherwise to prevent the exposure of the milk to any infection or contamination.

He shall not deposit or keep any milk intended for sale in any room or place where it would be liable to become infected or contaminated by impure air, or by any offensive or deleterious gas or substance, or by any noxious or injurious emanation, exhalation or effluvia; or in any room used as a kitchen or living room; or in any room, building, or part of a building, communicating directly by door, window or otherwise, with any room used as a sleeping room, or in which there may be any person suffering from any infectious or contagious disease, or which may have been used by any person suffering from any such disease, or may not have been properly disinfected, or in any room or building, or part of a building, in which there may be any direct inlet to any drain.

He shall cause every vessel, receptacle or vessel used by him for containing milk for sale to be thoroughly cleaned with steam or clean boiling water after it shall have been used, and to be maintained in a constant state of cleanliness.

He shall not cause or suffer any cow belonging to him, or under his care or control, to be milked for the purpose of obtaining milk for sale, at the time of milking, the udder and teats of such cow are thoroughly clean; unless the hands of the person milking such cow are thoroughly clean and dry, as possible, and free from all infection and contamination; unless the cow from which milk is obtained is free from any disease, or unless the cow from which milk is obtained is a longer period than 20 days before or five days after calving.

All milk rooms shall be situated at least ten feet from any cow stable.

A cooling room with facilities acceptable to the board shall be provided for cow-keepers.

Milk that is bloody or stringy or unnatural in appearance shall not be offered for sale.

Milk intended for sale must not be allowed to "stand" in cow shed, but shall, as soon as possible, be removed to cooling rooms.

Milk intended for sale shall have the following minimum composition: Fat, 3 per cent; solids not fat, 9 per cent; total solids, 12 per cent.

Water or other liquid in cows' milk in excess of 88 per cent. shall be an adulteration.

Drugs or coloring matter for any purpose whatever shall not be added to milk offered for sale.

"Culving" cows must be kept separate from milking herd till "cleanting" is complete.

Cows suffering from any infectious disease, such as "cowpox," "mammitis," etc., must be kept separate from milking herd.

Cow-keepers and dairymen must have a certificate from an official veterinary surgeon that cows from which milk is obtained for sale are free from tuberculosis. Such certificate to hold good six months from date of issue, provided no disease is not in evidence in the meantime.

Every person in the production, storage, transportation, sale, delivery, or distribution of milk, shall immediately, upon the occurrence of any case or cases of infectious disease, such as typhoid, scarlet fever, or diphtheria, in himself, or in his family, or amongst his employees or within the building or premises where milk is stored, produced, sold or distributed, take care that the local board of health is notified of such case or cases, and at the same time suspend the sale or distribution of milk until authorized to resume the same by the local board of health.

It shall be unlawful for any person suffering from a contagious or infectious disease, such as typhoid fever, scarlet fever or diphtheria, to handle, transport, deliver, mix, taste, work over, or distribute milk, or in about places where milk is stored, sold or distributed, or to serve as a milker, or as a purveyor of milk, or as a member of parliament for West Birminghams, the introduction of Chinese labor into the Transvaal, which principal was inaugurated while he was colonial secretary, contended that white laborers would not work side by side with black laborers on equal terms, and he thought the white men were right. He added: "As the dominant race, if we admitted equality with inferior races, we would lose the power which gave us our dominance."

WON OUT IN THE SEATTLE COURTS

TEST CASE DECIDED IN FAVOR OF C. P. R.

American Judge Declares Canadian Company Has Right to Carry Passengers to Sound.

Canadian Tramp has been notified by his legal representative in Seattle that the C. P. R. Company has won its case in the test made in the United States district court of that city of the legality of the fine recently imposed on the steamship Princess Beatrice for carrying passengers to the Sound who came south from Skagway on another of the company's ships.

The presiding judge of the court has declared that the carrying of a passenger from Skagway to Victoria on one of the company's ships, and thence to Seattle by another of the same line is no violation of the American shipping regulations, and that the making of a contract for the through transportation does not affect the merits of the case. The decision is very important, not that it affects the principle of the law involved, but because it leaves technically nothing in the way of an excuse for repeated actions of the kind on the part of officious customs officers. It applies not only to the Princess Beatrice, wherein a fine of \$2,000 was levied, but extends as well to the highland treatment to which the Princess May had at a later date been subjected, resulting in a fine of \$2,000, which was also demanded.

The decision furthermore gives the C. P. R. Company some safeguard in continuing its business with the north, which had the judgment been reversed, would have placed a very serious handicap on the local company and to have given American companies a tremendous and entirely unjust advantage.

The C. P. R. Company never questioned the right of American companies picking up Canadian freight at Victoria or Vancouver, and after carrying it through American territory forwarding the same through from White Horse to Dawson. This is constantly what is being done and affords a parallel case to the one in which Canadians had suffered.

OFFICIAL NEWS

Government Appointments For the Week—Other News.

The current Gazette notes the following appointments: Edward Howe Esq., to be Justice of the Peace, stipendiary magistrate for county of Vancouver.

Edward Montague Nelson Woods, of Atlin, to be a Justice of the Peace.

Provincial Secretary, Campbell, of Vancouver, to be chief constable for Vancouver police district.

Chas. E. Doherty, of Ymir, M. D., to be coroner and medical health officer.

The following companies have been incorporated: B. O. General Contract Co., Ltd., capital, \$50,000; McDonald & McMillan, Ltd., capital, \$20,000; Empire Manufacturing Company, Ltd., capital, \$50,000.

The Consolidated Spruce Creek Pulpers, Ltd., has been registered with an authorized capital, \$300,000. The head office of the company is in Seattle; the provincial headquarters are in Victoria. Frank Weir, of this city, is attorney for the company.

Davidson Bros., jewelers, of Vancouver, have dissolved partnership.

Notice of the service of a writ on the Vancouver Copper Co. and L. J. Pinnac and T. J. Vaughan-Rhys in an action instituted by B. A. Flanders is gazetted.

Chas. R. Hamilton, barrister, Rossland, has been appointed attorney for the Heles-Haunt Syndicate, Ltd., in place of Chas. S. Wallis.

The vacation in the Victoria and Nanaimo County courts will extend from August 2nd to October 31st, and in the Vancouver and Westminster courts from August 1st to October 31st.

The acceptance of the resignations of Messrs. J. H. Stewart and J. B. Buscombe as police commissioners for Vancouver is also gazetted. Rules governing the long vacation in the County courts of Victoria, B. C., Vancouver and Westminster are published.

BOARD STANDS FIRM

Strongly Insists That Vancouver Island Underwriters' Board Remain as at Present.

Another meeting of the council of the board of trade was held on Friday, when the committee in charge of the insurance question reported having communicated the council's protest against amalgamation to the head offices of all the local companies and to the British offices. Following is the message received in reply from the Hartford, Commercial Union, North American, Phoenix, of Hartford, Connecticut, and Astoria, headquarters at San Francisco:

Evidently your council has not been properly advised as to merits of the amalgamation. It will in no way subordinate Victoria. On the contrary, it will give her a voice in matters over whole province. We support amalgamation because we believe it for best interests of all concerned.

Replying to your telegram, this board believes best to be properly advised on merits of amalgamation. It asks for no voice in matters over whole province, but strongly insists that Vancouver Island board stand firm at present. Further, companies' local agents, almost without exception, are opposed to amalgamation.

F. ELWORTHY, Secretary Board of Trade.

A BIG PROFIT.

Substantial Return to Credit of Hudson Bay Company From Last Year's Business.

The Hudson Bay Company met at Cannon street house on July 4th to congratulate themselves and each other on a profit for last year of £17,000,000, from the sale of land.

Lord Strathcona was in the chair, and though money was the theme of his remarks, there was a touch of romance about the occasion. The speaker spoke of the building up of a vast country.

The fur sales had amounted to \$203,000, he said, which was not up to the high range of prices earned in 1903. They had declined 20 per cent. in value, because of the prevalent commercial depression in Europe, aggravated by the Russo-Japanese war. Dealing with another aspect of the Hudson Bay Company's trade, Lord Strathcona spoke of the immigration into Canada.

Over one-twentieth of the acreage of Manitoba belonged to the Hudson Bay Company, he said, and the Territories over 100,000 immigrants had come last year.

LEGAL NEWS.

Applications Made in Chambers on Friday Before Mr. Justice Irving.

In Chambers, before Mr. Justice Irving, on Friday, H. Dallas Helmcken applied for letters of administration for the estate of James J. Helmcken, deceased. An order was granted to the widow, without bonds.

A. L. Belzer applied for substitute service on respondent and co-respondent in the case of the Hudson Bay Company v. the respondent, in which an order was made directing that advertisement in a local paper for a month, notes to be posted before October 15th.

Writs in the case of the late Sir Joseph Trutch, J. O'Reilly, solicitor for plaintiff, applied for double probate, which was granted to P. O'Reilly and F. J. O'Reilly.

An interim injunction for 14 days was granted by Mr. Justice Drake in the case of Ward v. Howard. Gold mining claims owned by Ward, E. V. Bond, and Howard, were ordered to be sold for plaintiff and A. D. Oruse for defendant.

CHINESE LABOR.

Jos. Chamberlain Defends His Introduction Into South Africa—Representative Government.

London, July 21.—During the discussion of South African affairs in the House of Commons to-day, Colonial Secretary Lyttonell announced that the government intended next year to give the Transvaal representatives in the House of Commons the right to elect a representative to the House of Commons.

Joseph Chamberlain, a member of parliament for West Birmingham, the introduction of Chinese labor into the Transvaal, which principal was inaugurated while he was colonial secretary, contended that white laborers would not work side by side with black laborers on equal terms, and he thought the white men were right. He added: "As the dominant race, if we admitted equality with inferior races, we would lose the power which gave us our dominance."

CLALLAM TEST CASE.

First Action for Damages Arising Out of Loss of Vessel.

The first case to be tried as a result of the wreck of the steamer Clallam in the Strait of Juan de Fuca on January 28th last was argued and taken under advisement yesterday by Judge Hanford in the Federal court, says a Seattle dispatch of July 20th. The action was that of the widow of James J. Clallam, assistant engineer of the Clallam, against the Puget Sound Navigation Co., who owned and operated the steamer Clallam. A large number of cases are held pending the result of this test case.

NO HEART TOO BAD TO BE CURED.

Testimony could be piled high in commendation of the wonderful cure wrought by Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart. It is a simple, safe, and sure remedy which did not relieve the most acute heart ailments of the disease in an instant after being taken. Sold by Jackson & Co. and Hall & Co.—131.

The Paterson Shoe Co. Ld.
(WHOLESALE AND RETAIL)

Boots and Shoes, Rubber Boots, Etc.

We are the largest exclusive dealers in Boots and Shoes in the province, and carry complete stocks of every description of Boots and Shoes, Rubber Boots, Rubber Shoes, etc., etc. in each of our five large stores. Minors Footwear a Specialty. Letter orders promptly and carefully filled. Write for Catalogue to

The Paterson Shoe Co. Ld.
VICTORIA, B. C.
Branch Stores: Vancouver, B.C.; Nanaimo, B.C.

THE Tye Copper Co., Ltd.

Purchasers and Smelters of Copper, Gold and Silver Ores.

Smelting Works at LADYSMITH, VANCOUVER ISLAND, B. C.

Convenient to E. & N. Ry. or the sea.

CLERMONT LIVINGSTON, THOS. KIDDIE
General Manager Smelter Manager.

J. Piercy & Co.,
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS
VICTORIA, B. C.

Manufacturers of the Celebrated Brand of "Ironclad" Overalls, Top Shirts, Etc.

BOWES' Rosemary, Camphor and Borax Hair Wash

Cleansing and stimulating. A boon to ladies and school children. Used once a week keeps the hair and scalp free from dandruff. 5c., 6 for 25c. Two packages by mail, 10c.

Cyrus H. Bowes, Chemist and Druggist, 98 Government St., Near Yates St., Victoria, B. C.

MINERAL ACT. (Form F.)
CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS. NOTICE.

Iron Knob, Oiga, June, Helen and Amazon Mineral Claims, situate in the West Coast Mining Division of Rupert District. Where located: On the southeast arm of Quatsino Sound.

Take notice that J. J. Herrick McGregor, an agent for William Grant and Thomas S. Lippy, Free Miner's Certificate No. B8502, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements, on or before the 30th day of August, 1904.

Dated this 20th day of June, 1904, A. D.

WILLIAM M'NEILL, Registrar-General.

"LAND REGISTRY ACT."
In the Matter of Lot 1,615, Victoria City, and in the Matter of an Application on Behalf of Charles Williams King, Thomas for an indefeasible title to Same.

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention to issue a Certificate of Indefeasible Title to the above land to Charles Williams King, Thomas on the 24th day of September, 1904, unless in the meantime valid objections be made to me in writing by a person claiming an estate or interest therein, or in any part thereof.

S. Y. WOOTTON, Registrar-General.

NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that 80 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land, to wit: Commencing at a post at the southwest corner of Margaret Louisa's lot, thence in an easterly direction 20 chains, thence in a southerly direction to the Skeena River, thence in a northerly direction along the Skeena river to beginning containing forty acres more or less, the said land being situated about five miles above Hazelton, B. C., and directly opposite the Indian village of Glen Yewell, Sic-e-dach Reserve, situated October, 1903.

ERNO FRIEDRICH.

MINERAL ACT. NOTICE.
Hampton Mineral Claim, situate in the Victoria Mining Division of Victoria District. Where located: On Mount Beaton.

Take notice that J. Chas. Clarke, Free Miner's Certificate No. B8524, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements, on or before the 30th day of June, A. D. 1904.

CHAS. E. CLARKE.

POB SALE—67 acres in Sooke, 5 rounded logs, 1000 lbs. and chicken bones, several fruit trees and some small fruits, about 12 acres infested and partly cultivated, half mile from Sooke, only \$800. Write to M. Emerson, Maywood P. O., B. C.

PERSONAL—J. Alex. Addison, late of Victoria, will correspond with the undersigned he will be sending gratuity to his advantage. "A. S. B." Esq. Office.

\$1.00

VOL. 35.

VIOLATIONS AGAIN

RULES OF WAR ALLEGE

British Cabinet Will C Steamers—Report at Taichung

St. Petersburg, July 25.—It is reported that Japan has tested to the Russian against violations of the law on eleven counts.

Several Russian in the white flag at the and inducing the firing, abuse of the stabling and mutilation etc., as already published presented by the United States did not share in the action only as the mission, and as such ward any reply Russia.

There is considerable may circles over the sale of the volunteer touch with St. Petersburg.

Several days ago, the dispatches, that the St. Petersburg are extracting them to abstain from the zone of hostilities, which evoked over the Russian Vladivostok fleet the Dardanelles is armed.

SINKING OF SHIP LITTLE

London, July 25.—A shipping circle in the of Russia's contention of bridge work for cargo accounts for the steamer Knight Count numbered 68, including insured against war risk.

There is a sinking of the steamer Commander, the act taken by a regular war zone of hostilities, which evoked over the Russian Vladivostok fleet the Dardanelles is armed.

SEIZED LINER SAILED FROM PORT

Portland, Ore., July 24.—The Russian liner the Russian Vladivostok for this port for the 1st, carrying about 500 passengers and 33,676 barrels of flour was consigned to Hon with smaller shipment.

Nagasaki, Next to flour, the most important steamer's manifest was ment of material used in the railway cars of Yokohama. The protected from war risk & Asiatic Company is the of the business of & Navigation Company, controlled by the Harringtons.

TAITCHEKIAO WAR RENDERS

London, July 26.—On of July 24th, the Chinese correspondent hours' desperate battle on both sides, and the Russian position at the rendered untenable, by the Russians will be toward Haicheng.

"The battle began on morning the Chinese Russians resuming the Japanese position on Taitchekiao.

"After a few hours flank from Taping to the village of Taitchekiao the Russians to retire six miles from their by."

"The Russians, who retained the positions until afternoon, when the made a sudden appearance of Taitchekiao, mendous fire, forced retreat.

"The Japanese fired fifteen miles. After incessant storm of shells and the plain clear. All reports indicate a severe engagement."

WANTED—Agents to sell for Canada's

Every variety of the best selection of varieties and specialties than ever. Liberal terms; pay weekly; erective territory; outfit free. Send 25 cents for our pocket microscope. Erective territory for insects. Stone & Wellington, Toronto, Ont.

WANTED—We have continental inquiries for

property in for sale write us at once, giving full particulars, and we will mail you a plan if it can be sold. Robertson & Co., Victoria, B. C.

Wanted—We have continental inquiries for

property in for sale write us at once, giving full particulars, and we will mail you a plan if it can be sold. Robertson & Co., Victoria, B. C.

Wanted—We have continental inquiries for

property in for sale write us at once, giving full particulars, and we will mail you a plan if it can be sold. Robertson & Co., Victoria, B. C.