The Late Colonel Tyrwhitt, Member for

OTTAWA LETTER.

South Simcoe.

Sir Henri Joly Will Probably Be Seen No More on the Floor of the House.

The Grit Majority on the Emergency Food Committee Doing Ali They Can to Conceal the Facts-Refuse to Order an Analysis by Government Officers.

the house became vacant yesterday, two by members accepting office and the third by the death of Col. Tyr-

whitt. The member for South Sincce had been ill during the greater part of the scision and spent several weeks in the hospital. He was removed to his the hospital. He was removed to his home recently, and his old friends here were deeply grieved last evening to learn of his death. He came to parlia. ment in 1882, and has been continuously in the commons since then. Col. Tyrwhitt was not one of the orators of the house, but he had a sturdy and deliberate way of expressing his views, and was a man of exceedingly strong convictions. His sturdy honesty, absolute candor, and good comradeship were among the qualities which commended him to his friends and to his opponents.

Col. Tyrwhitt commanded a battalion in the Northwest rebellion, and had served during the Fenian troubles on the Niagara frontier. He commanded the Wimbledom team in 1886 and was one of the Canadian omoers who went with the Canadian contingent to the Queen's jubilee in London. He was one of the first to ask for an appointment with the contingents sent to South Africa last autumn.

two. In may ways Col. Tyrwhitt had the soldier's instanct. It is true that he broke away from his leaders here on certain issues, as in the Jesuit real estate bill and the Manitoba school question, but in general he was a regular fighter in the political rank. When he came to the first parliament he was under forty and a splendid specimen of physical strength and training. Innured to hardship on the farm he was capable of any amount of endurance. In his third parliament, when he was still under 50, it was a pastime of his to swim the Gatineau, which is a rather wide stream and at the point selected pretty stiff. There are memories of a night swimming match be tween Lim and the Dean of Dalhousie Law school, who was then a strong swimmer. On the first burst of speed the precautions which the departthe professor is said to have held his ment took. The precaution the demill the hard artment lown but in th muscles of Col. Tyrwhitt got their work in and he arrived at the further shore several lengths ahead. In these days only Colonel Rory McLellan of Glengary could match Col. Tyrwhitt in feats of strength. Col. Tyrwhitt used to tell with some degree of content a story of his ex- he remembered that he obtained from pulsion from a school in France to Dr. Devlin, or some one else, bfore the which he was sent at the age of seventeen to acquire the language more perfectly and to pick up other accomplishments. Matters went very well until the master who had charge of the history classes explained to the school how the French had showed their supericrity to the British on various battlefields. Col. Tyrwhitt was perhaps not the highest authority on history, but it was against his conscience to accept this doctrine, and he responded to the teacher with his vigorous expressions of dissent, probably the more vigorous on account of unfamiliarity with the language. The verbal controversy was short, and the argument was concluded in a physical contest, in which the youth, fresh from the championship of the British athletic ground did great credit to his country and his race. The French master was hustled over the forms with a great burst of speed, and the historical point so far as that test could settle it was emphatically decided in favor of the pupil. But the same day he was invited to leave the school and cheerfully accepted the invitation. Sir Henri Joly will probably be seen in parliament no more. He is over 70 administered in the most happy way, and has a five years' term before him. If all the other supplies are purchased if he behaves himself in Victoria. His in the same haphazard fashion there departure removed a picturesque figure is no happier hunting ground for ad-from this house, for Sir Henri had venturous contractors on this continmany interesting qualities, even if he did obstruct his own bills by talking be stated that Dr. Neilson explained about them when everybody else wanted to make them law. The last scene in which he figured was two or three davs ago. when his weights and bill got a third reading in measures the most sudden way, everybody shouting "carried" while he was on the floor trying to give reasons for its The old man looked much passage. disappointed, and will probably still cherish some feeling of regret at the loss of this last opportunity. We shall hear no more of the metric system. which had a habit of obtruding itself into Sir Henri's discourses on all sorts of subjects, like King Charles' head in to have no parallel except in the exthe conversations of one of Dickens characters. It was a remote which did not lead up to kilog It was a ren subject olitres or millom through the country which ed to get Sir Henri's stand ards with their boxes and their metre sticks and their decimal weights wil now stand a poor chance. It is not supposed that the mayor of St. Hyscinthe has any particular interest in kilograms. Mr. Bernier is a capitalist and a man of local influence, who gets elected by acclamation, and is said to be quite an orator along the St. Lawrence. In the house he is silent enough, but it does rot follow that he cannot administer the inland revenue department with skill and vigor. It is not known whether he vindicates home industry by smok- other substances. When Sergeant Coting nativer tobacco, as Sir Henri al-

OTTAWA, June 23.—Three seats in ways did, but if he fails in that he will he house became vacant yesterday. have before him the traditions of the mo hy members accepting office and Costigan regime. Mr. Costigan prefers the imported article.

The emergency food discussion investigation goes on rapidly. Mr. Nell-son, the medical director, re-appeared yesterday to vindicate himself. The ommittee was done with him appar-ntly, but it seened to him that something else ought to be said, so he came back and said it. Dr. Neilson solemnly informed the committee that the department in purchasing the goods from Devlin had taken twice as much precaution as a wholesale house would take in making a similar purchase. This lead up to another enquiry, as to the nature of these precautions. He could remember only two precautions that were taken in regard to the contract. One was that

the department took a sample, and the other was that they obtained an analysis. But he had to admit that the sample taken was not put to any use and the analyses were not procured until after the contract was made and the goods delivered. It would be interesting to carry out Dr. Neilson's theory of what a wholesale firm would do, but the only process available is to divide Dr. Neilson's precaution by

We may suppose a wholesale house is desirous of procuring a patented food which had been previously tested in a way satisfactory to the firm. We may imagine an agent coming to the head of the house to furnish a supply. He is not a man who manufactures the goods that he has tested. The goods he offers have a different name from those which the firm wants to buy. The agent represents a different concern from the one which supriled the approved article. The head of the firm would naturally satisfy himself that he was getting the goods he wanted, and not some cheap article one-eighth of the price. What steps would he take? According to Dr. Neilson, he would not take more that half

- ---ther things, he gave a cert at, but in spite of all was the certificate w pective vacancy which is regarded as belonging to Eastern Canada. It is true that Sir Louis is technically elig-ludge Gwynne is more than 30 years old. The custom has been to replace Oquarlo judges with men from that province: Sconer or later, however, these geographical arrangements must be left Buttind, for the whole west is entitled to representation as well as ontario. Moreover, there is no parti-cular reason why Sir Louis should met treplace a judge from Ontario as well as one from Nova Scotia or New true. It in had tested the Devlin pow nd it the same as Hatch's Protose, Borden's statement in the house the impression that Cotton's tests

fort of aspiring politicians.

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off the impression that Cotton's tests for ere exhaustive and complete, after the Kingston style. The statement yould certainly have been taken very arelessly if the house had known that it was made at the beginning of the test and at the conclusion of the first

The really expert witness called yes-erday was Dr. Ruttan, professor of ractical and hygienic chemistry at forfill. He had tested by analysis hires samples of food furnished him by the department, and found them to ut on account ontain 13.7, 15.37 and 18.5 per cent. of teids. The smaller percentage is sup-sed to be of that sample furnished by partment as taken from the en-which Dr. Neilson thinks he got from Dr. Devin as a sample of the half strength food intended to be used at Kingston. This would indicate that the whole strength was 27.4.

The rest of Dr. Ruttan's testimony The rest of Dr. Ruttan's testimony was a discussion of the merits of the food purchased by the government. Bearing in mind that the department bought this food on the assumption that the four ounce can would furnish one day's emergency rations, the force of this testimony can be estimated. Dr. Ruttan said he would not call a food containing 18 per cent. of proteids a concentrated food. Soldiers could live on it a month if they took enough of it, but they could not live on four ounces a day. It would require from 24 to 28 ounces. Later Dr. Ruttan said that it would take about eight of these cans to supply proper rations for men engaged in hard work. Of course a man could get along on this if he had the other things which the label on the can recommended to be taken with it, such as beef tea, milk, scup, or broth. But a man could live on these things without the Vitaline.

Dr. Ruttan does not believe that the five soldiers who endured the test at Kingston could have done it as they did if the food supplied there had been the same as that sold to the government. It would be a revelation to him if men could live and thrive on that

small quantity of proteids. There is as yet before the committee not a single analysis of the goods supplied by Mr. Hatch for the Kingston test. When Dr. Borden spoke in the house, he stated that a quantity remaining at Kingston had been preserved and tested for comparison. In his evidence, Dr. Borden said the same thing. But now it is found that every particle left over at Kingston has been destroyed without analysis. Yet it is important above all things that a comparison should be made between the goods tested and the goods bought, and failing any samples of the food

ists. It is significant of the signs of the time that our ministers are rapidly getting under cover. Sir Henri Joly is already safe. He is the fourteenth sent to Kingston, it is necessary to find samples of Hatch's protose elsemember of this parliament who has where. Now the only sample that the taken office. Sir Louis Davies is seekmajority of the committee will allow, ing shelter from the stormy blast. Mr. to be used for purposes of comparison Blair will remain in the ministry while g the content

ton" It is now ki lin visited Kingston. It is own hands, that Mr. Hatch, with his own hands, made this food and shipped it daily to Kingston, where Dr. Devin remained the second gail employe, and under

The minister stated several times the course of his speech that sample of the food uses at Kingston had be preserved by the department and com-pared with that sent to Africa. Th tatement was repeated by the nier and by tils solicitor a the evidence shows that true. It is supported by that had been made by one from Neva Scotia or New navidi. The statute only provides permanent representation of Que-by two judges, and this provision Dr. Neilson's own evidence of which he states distinctly that he kept in reserve, for purposes of compari-son, samples of the food which was actually used in 1839 at Kingston, and that, unknown to Dr. Devlin when he furnished the sample of food to be sent to South Africa, he had institu-The story that Judge King was out to retire seems to be entirely hout foundation. Like other judges, the is liable to ask for retirement sho his health fail, but he has not done his health fail, but he has not done as and there seems to be no reason why he should. No member of the bench has done his work more regularly or been more constant in his attendance of the court, or more thorough in the discharge of all his duties than Mr. Justice- King. With the possible exted a comparison and satisfied him that the foods were identical." Tt is that the foods were identical." It is now shown that Dr. Nellson had no samples of the food sent to Kingston. The only sample that he had was one of a powder which he thinks Dr. Dev-lin gave him as representing the food Justice King. With the possible ex-ception of Judge Sedgewick, he has been absent less than the others, while lin gave him as representing the food which he intended to use at Kingston. He did not even institute a com-parison between that sample and the goods sent to Africa, except by tasting it and smelling it, which is a perfectly ridiculous tast. been absent less than the others, while he has been able, outside of his regu-lar duttes, to take part in the Bahring Sea arbitration. Judge King is in the prime of life and of his intellectual activities. It would be absurd to think

of Sir Louis Davies serving as accept-In his speech in the house, Dr. Bor-den said that he knew nothing about ably as Judge King in a position requiring knowledge of law and of con-Mr. Hatch. "I have only known Dr. stitutional principles. The rumor Devlin," he said, "from the first." Yet seems to have been started and kept he now admits on oath that he twice in circulation for certain political purmet Mr. Hatch to discuss this quesposes. It may go with other foolish tion, and Mr. Hatch says that on a things that are circulated for the comthird occasion they talked three hours about it, but there is a discrepancy of evidence; as to this third, interview, Just now the prospect of another After the two admitted interviews, Dr. vacancy available for New Brunswick Borden had the assurance to stand up aspirants to the bench is held out by in the house and say: "I do not know way of consolation to Mr. George F. where the hon. gentleman got his in Gregory, while Mr. Emmerson gets the formation. Presumably: from Mr. position that is already vacant. Mr. Hatch, if there be such a gentle Gregory is not looking after prospecman." tive positions. The position now avail-

In the same discussion, Sir Wilfrid able is good enough for him, and Mr. Laurier declared that Dr. Devilin came Gregory's attainments and capacity to the minister of militia recommended recommend him for the appointment. by Sir William Hingston and Prof. But everyone supposes that Mr. Emmerson will be judge and that Mr. save no such recommendation, and Tweedie will be premier. The minister of railways is settling all this, and Mr. Hingston gave any. Again the pre-Pugsley is supporting Mr. Emmerson. mier said that samples furnished by Old line liberals protest against the advent of Mr. Tweedle and Mr. Pugs-Dr. Devlin were kept in the departley into controlling positions at Fredment, "and they are in the departericton, while Mr. Elair retains the ment of militia, to be tested when the time comes to have them tested." control at Ottawa, But the old line But liberals have very little to say just the government analyst, who reportnow. This is the reign of opportuned: "It does not appear that this proteid powder is a very concentrated a food value equivalent to \$2 a pound." red again to the test and this time admitted that it had been made, for he says: "The department of militia an-

alysed it. It was found to be accu- mark. rate, it was found to be proper, and if igh-



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1899, and in January, 1900. So your have all these facts."

Every one of these statements made by the solicitor general has been proved by sworn evidence to be; inaccurate. Dr. Ruttan has given sworn testimony to show that the food sent to Africa was entirely insufficient as an emergency ration and that it has no such value as was paid for it and that it will take eight pounds to furnish the ration which one pound was recommended to supply. The director general has admitted; that his test was practically no test at all that his examination was valueless and the recent examination mentioned by the solicitor general produced entirely different results from those he claimed.

Mr. Dobell appeared on the scene in a ridiculous kind of speech, in which Ruttan. Prof. Ruttan swears that he he ridiculed what he called the "cock and bull story of a box being there is doubt whether Sir William bought and taken to some chemist. Mr. Dobell scouted the analysis obtained in this way, which showed that the Devlin food contained only 17 per cent. of protein. While he did so, the department of militia and the department of inland revenue had in their this sample had been analysed by possession the analysis of the government, which showed that the quantity of proteins in the Devlin food was cnly 16.8 per cent. Thus while the minfood, or is entitled to its name, or has isters were denouncing Mr. Monk for relying upon this 17 per cent, lest, In the same speech Sir Wilfrid refer- they had in their own possession and were keeping back from the house a report of their own, showing that Mr. Monk's figures were well within the

It is now plain that the food was never intended to be a concentrated article. Yet Sir Louis Davies, in this same debate on June 6th, spoke of it as a food "which would enable soldiers to sustain life for a great length of time on a small package of condensed food." This same minister has stated that "the hon. gentleman (Mr. McNeill) seems to be mad on the subject of Hatch, Nobody else ever heard of Hatch." And yet the minissupplied to South Africa contains only ter of militia had negotiated with i7 per cent." Dr. Border, when he | Hatch, had several interviews with him, knew him to be the inventor and manufacturer of the goods tested at Kingston, and had received a letter from him, which he secretly kept from the knowledge of his subordinate, warning him that the Devlin goods was not the genuine article previously tested. When the minister of marine was speaking of a test' and report made by Dr. Neilson as to the Devlin food, and the food used at Kingston, Col. Prior interrupted by stating that the Kingston food had not been analysed. Sir Louis demanded "how does the hon. gentleman know that?" But the minister of militia was there and knew that what Col. Prior said was true, though he did not take the trouble to say so. in H i No one can read this discussion without seeing that the minister distinctly mis-stated the case over and over again, partly perhaps through ignorance, partly, it may be feared, by intention, but in one way or the other on every essential point: S. D. S. A NOVEL IDEA. We (Montreal Witness, May 30, 1930.) Mrs. Egerton, an English lady, who did nursing work in Dawson City, carried out an original idea in London. which greatly gratified the C. P. R. people. Mrs. Egerton had been much struck by the scenery along the line of the C. P. R., as well as with the service which the company rendered across the continent, and she determined to let the fclk in England know something about both. For this purpose she availed herself of a fancy ball at Covent Garden, to appear in a costume which took the first prize analysis of the Devin food until after for originality, and which illustrated Canadian scenery and the C. P. R. in a highly striking manner. The lady's hat was trimmed in a manner to show the C. P. R. trains in motion: her cape set forth Lake Ontario, Lake Superior and the Rocky Mountains, while the front of her dress showed a train reshing at full speed through the wonderful ravines in the far Northwest. In the lady's hand was a banner which contained the coat of arms of the several provinces constituting the domin's ion. The trout ensemble, as the London press remarked at the time, was wonderfully striking and impressive, and gave at a glance an idea of a country of which Londoners, previous to the jubilee, knew very little. Mrs. Egerton, as Mr. Baker, the C. P. R. agent in London, pointed out, did all this 'off her own bat,' and solely with the patriotic view of making Canada known. The lady is coming out again, probably this summer, when she will make an extended tour of the coun-try. Photographs of Mrs. Egerton in her unique costume are at the general

tractor for a sample of the goods he intended to supply. There was no sample' obtained or preserved of the feod which had been tested, and which was supposed to be the standard required. The only basis of comparison was with a powder contained in an envelope, which the director thought

took was to ask the con-

Kingston test, and which, it was stated, was intended to be used in the test. But the department did not even make a comparison between this alleged sample and the sample of goods offered. Dr. Neilson said he tried to compare them by taste and feeling and sight, which, he admitted, was not an adequate test, but had no analysis made for comparison of the constituents. This was the only precaution taken before the contract, and this struck him as being twice as much as would be taken by the head of a firm making an important purchase. It may be remarked that Dr. Neilson was never in commercial life.

Another statement made by the doctor was that he considered the food purchased was a good substantial ration, and that he liked it better than that furnished to any other army. The value of this opinion was seriously discounted when in answer to a series of questions by Mr. Clarke the worthy director explained that he knew nothing of the emergency rations furnished by any other nation to its army. It would seem that the medical stores

department of the Canadian army is ent than the western block. It should that he was an expert. In answer to the question how he became an expert. he stated that it was "from my position," which shows that experts can be made off-hand any time at five minutes' notice.

There is still a good deal of mirth over the Neilson test of the Devlin elleged proteid food on his own person. That awful day in which the director existed for several hours be-That awful day in which the tween breakfast and dinner on these powders will always be cherished in the literature of parliament. It seems perience of the old lady of whom he tead long ago: There was an old woman, and what de yo ipon nothing but victuals an

is and drink were the chief of nd yet the old woman would never Dr. Neilson seems to have lived all

day on nothing but a good breakfast, a good dinner and Dr. Devlin's proteids.

We had yesterday Hospital Sergeant Cotton, whose experience confirms that of Dr. Neilson. He subsisted on the Devlin proteids, which have only liper cent. protein, for 30 days in St. Johns. He carried out his tests all by himself, his wife providing a supple-mentary allowance of broth, milk and on profound questions. ton had taken his first meal of Devlin's

show that it came from Hatch at all. Neilson's recollection that Dr. Dr. Devlin gave it to him as a sample of Hatch intended to send to Kingston.

Mr. Hatch swears that he sent to Kingston a supply for every day's use, that he made it himself and knew its contents, that it averaged 60 per cent. of proteid, and subject to this rule there was a varied quantity in the various articles. He fed the men on protein bread of 80 per cent. strength, of biscuits say 60 per cent., and of powder a good deal lower, furnishing such proportions of each as always to maintain the 60 per cent. average, and at the same time break the monotony of the bill of fare. Obviously a powder furnished beforehand by Dr. Devlin might be a good deal lower than 60 in proteid strength.

Mr. Hatch produced to the committee quantity of bread, :: sample of biscuit and a bag of powder, which he swears is exactly the same as he sent daily to Kingston. The bread was of the same cooking, but was not sent because it was a little burnt at one end. The biscuits were a part of the day's production, the rest of which went te Kingston, and the powder was part of the stock from which the Kingston food was taken. In the absence of any remnants from Kingston of the food that had been sent there. one would think that these samples would furnish the best test. Yet Mr. Monk, Mr. Casgrain and Mr. Clarke have eight times moved that an analysis should be made by the government officer of these samples. Every time the majority has voted them down. The reason given at first was that the specimens would be brought from Kingston and that the government already had some. When this falled and it was found that every particle had disappeared, Mr. Britton, Dr. Russell, Mr. Belcourt and Mr. Campbell still voted down the proposition. This is not a very clear proceeding, if one suppress that the majority of the committee wants to get at the facts of the case. If they want to conceal the facts it is clear enough. S. D. S.

OTTAWA, June 25 .- As the end of the session approaches, there are the usual runnors about changes of gov-ernment. No doubt a number are im-pending, while others depend upon future contingencies. There is no doubt that Sir Louis Davies and Dr-Borden will accept the first satisfac-tory positions available. In regard to Sir Louis, there is an impression that Sir Louis, there is an impr on that he would accept with avidity the position of law lord if it should be within his reach. But Mr. Chamberlain's suggestion has not yet taken the form of a bill, and there are other lawyers in Canada much more' learned and eminent in the profession than the minister of marine. Sir Louis Davies has points, but no one in parliament regards him as a strong constitutional lawyer, or takes with any great seri-ousness any opinion expressed by him

Sir Louis would doubtless accept a

ic rei Dr. Nellson's. There is no evidence to er position in the cabinet. Yet he is prospecting the whole province for a There is no evidence to show that it safer constituency than the one to was used at Kingston. All there is is which he fied when he left York. Mr. Tarte, who was beaten by Mr. Bergeror in the last election, will probaly retain the kind of thing that he and Mr. the safe constituency in which he took refuge after he left Beauharnois. In making the new appointments at Quebec Sir Wilfrid prudently selected Mr. Bernier, who was one of the two or three members who was elected without opposition in 1896. So we may assume that he has a safe seat. Sir Wilfrid himself had a majority of 2,200, so that he does not need to travel. Mr. Mills when he first went into the senate talked of his position there as a temporary abode, and boasted of his intention of recapturing a seat in the commons. He has now abandoned that idea and will remain where he is. Mr. Paterson, minister of customs who was defeated in South Brant in 1896, made his escape to North Grey. But he is not sure of that seat to which he was elected in the days when the Preston machine was in full activity,

and has accepted a non-ination in North Brant and Wentworth. In this constituency Mr. James Somerville has a hive. His vote in 1896 was 1824 against 703 for the conservative candidate. Mr. Somerville will obtain an office when this parliament has expired, and Mr. Paterson has accepted nomination in the hive. Mr. Mulock and Sir Richard Cartwright have seats which are also described as hives, so that the Ontario ministers have all shown great caution and prudence in seeking or retaining protection in the coming storm. There is no evident place of refuge for the minister of the interior. His own constituency has already condemned him, but he may have to stay there because there is no other in Manitoba which offers a much better prospect.

The curious enquirer may read with interest at this stage of the emergency fcod enquiry the statements made by the ministers when the matter was first brought up in the house. On the Eth day of June Mr. Monk introduced the subject, and at that time the question was debated through the greater part of the afternon and evening. The opposition members did not know then what documents the ministers had and what proof they would offer in their defence. They were obliged to accept whatever statements the minister of militia and his colleagues chose to make.

Dr. Borden made this declaration: 'Now, sir, I want to point out to the hon, gentleman that this is the food which the department of militia did sent to Africa and I will prove it by the papers which I have before me.' The food to which he referred was that which had been tested at Kingston, which, it is now known, was not the food sent to Africa. Dr. Borden went on to say that Dr. Devlin, when he came to Ottawa, brought letters from Dr. Ruttan, whom he described "as one of the leading chemists in Canada and a professor in McGill University." Dr. Ruttan has since given evidence, stating that he gave Dr. Devlin no letters to be used for any such purpose. Again, the minister stated that "Dr.' Deviin furnished the food with

there is no complaint to be made.' This statement may be compared with a report of the analyst given just above.

Mr. McNeill, speaking after the premier, said that the Devlin goods were reported to have something less than 17 per cent. of proteid. Dr. Borden interrupted with a question: "Does the hon, gentleman know that the food asked the question had known for four months from the report of the government analyst that the food contained only 141-6 per cent. Again Dr. Borden interrupted Mr. McNeill to assure him that "the food which was tested at Kingston and sent to Africa was supplied by the same man and that Dr. Devlin was the manufacturer." This also Dr. Borden must have known to be distinctly inaccurate,

We come now to the solicitor general, who first quoted the statement of Dr. Neilson that the Devlin food had great merits and "as an emergency ration under conditions of great exertion and undertaking, forced marches, etc., it appears to me to be admirably adapted," The man who wrote that has since stated that if he had to do it again he would strike out the word "admirably," and it seems to be admitted all round that this is no emergency ration, whatever kind of a ration it may be. The solicitor general stated in his speech that "without reference to any contract then in ficials of the militia department."

contemplation this (Devlin's) food was submitted to a thorough test by the ofnow know by the evidence of the officers themselves that the Devlin food was never tested at all. Again we have this statement by Mr. Fitzpattick: "In January, 1900, before his contract was entered into, the director general of medical staff again analyzed the food, and ascertained that the food which was proposed to be purchased was the same food as that which had been tested in April, 1893.' If Dr. Neilson had done so he would have made some important discoveries. But he now admits that he never got any the contract was made, and has never vet had an analysis made of the Kingsten food. The only analysis of the Devlin food obtained by Dr. Neilson was after the contract was made, and that analysis was distinctly adverse and unfavorable.

In summing up the case the solicitor general said: "So you have got this food tested by a gentleman occupying the responsible position of Dr. Ruttan, the chemical analyst of McGill University, Montreal. You have got that food tested also by the director general of medical stores at Kingston in April. 1900. You have the examination of that food made again in January previously to the passing of this contract, which reveals the fact that the food is the same as was tested in Kingston. You have the further fact that of all the food sent to South Africa, samples have been preserved here and these samples have been examined within the last few days, and they were found to be exactly the same as those that were examined in April, offices of the C. P. R.

