

Vancouver Daily World
Saturday Nov 2nd 1912

H. H. STEVENS, M.P., STATES HIS CASE

Says Health Committee Should be Sure They Are Right Be- fore They Offer Adverse Crit- icism Over Appointment of Analyst.

That Mr. H. H. Stevens, M. P., did not appreciate the criticisms of his handling of the question of the ap-
pointment of Mr. Vance, city analyst,
as Dominion analyst, was borne out
by a letter received from him by the
city clerk and read to the health com-
mittee yesterday.

Vancouver representative in the Do-
minion House of Commons wrote:

"I quite agree that the question
seems to have been unnecessarily de-
layed, but at the same time I do not
think that the remarks of the com-
mittee regarding myself, as published
in the press, are justified, and it
might be well before offering adverse
criticism to ascertain where the blame
actually belongs.

"According to correspondence on your
files, this matter had been taken up
before I took office last year, and
little or nothing had been done. Imme-
diately, however, after my election a
year ago, I took the matter up, and in
a comparatively short time received
from the honorable the minister of in-

land revenue, authority for the exam-
ination of Mr. Vance.

"The proper officer in this province
to conduct an examination was Dr.
Fagan, of Victoria, on whom Mr.
Vance was notified to attend almost a
year ago. It transpired, however,
that some difference arose between
Mr. Vance and Dr. Fagan, it being
claimed by Mr. Vance that the exam-
ination papers tendered him by Dr.
Fagan were not in accordance with
the request of the city or the require-
ments of the Pure Food Act, and also
that insufficient apparatus was sup-
plied for a proper analysis.

"This is a technical question which
has nothing to do with me personally
as member for this district, but know-
ing Mr. Vance as I do, I am inclined
to think that his attitude is correct
and, consequently, I have already tak-
en action to secure, if possible, a lo-
cal board of examiners.

"I might also point out that shortly
after the dispute between Mr. Vance
and Dr. Fagan occurred the latter left
on a six months' tour of Europe, so I
have been informed.

"I received on the 31st ult. a tele-
gram from the chief analyst, Ottawa,
stating that the matter was receiving
immediate attention.

"I wish to assure your committee
of my most hearty co-operation."

This letter was filed without com-
ment, comment being superfluous.

A restaurant keeper hung out this sign:
"Coffee: Such as Mother Used to Make."

One morning a man entered the cafe and
as the waiter approached him he inquired,
pointing to the sign:
"Is your coffee really such as mother
used to make?"

"It is sure!" replied the waiter, con-
vincingly.

"Then," said the man, with reminiscent
look, "give me a cup of tea."—Judge.

CITY ANALYST LACKS POWERS, M.H.O. CLAIMS

Work of the city health depart-
ment in protecting the public from
impure or adulterated foods has
been seriously handicapped by the
refusal of the Ottawa authorities
to confer federal powers upon the
city analyst, Dr. F. T. Underhill,
city health officer, reported to the
city health committee Monday.

He made this statement when
demand for production of his
analyst's report on the quality of
ice cream sold in the city, Dr. Un-
derhill explained that the city has
no authority to publish such reports
or to launch prosecutions. Such au-
thority, in the case of all foods ex-
cept milk, is vested in the federal
government, he said.

HIGH FEES CHARGED

Repeated requests to have fed-
eral powers conferred on T.F.C. B.
Vance, city analyst, have been re-
fused, said Dr. Underhill. To carry
city cases to the federal analyst, he
explained, would cost the city \$60,-
000 to \$70,000 a year, owing to the
high scale of fees charged.

The result has been that the city
health department has proceeded
on its own authority condemning
foods when they were found unfit
for consumption, the health officer
reported. Rather than risk the pub-
licity attendant upon a court ac-
tion, owners of these condemned
foods have in almost all cases re-
frained from contesting the city's
right, said Dr. Underhill.

WILL ASK LEGISLATION

On the motion of Ald. Angus Mac-
Innis the committee decided to
seek the aid of Hon. H. H. Stevens
in pressing for the desired legisla-
tion at Ottawa. The matter will be
followed up by G. E. McCrossan,
corporation counsel, during his
forthcoming visit to Ottawa.

SAMPLING THE BUTTER Detailed Investigation to Be Made and Analysis Obtained.

Although Mr. S. S. Taylor before
Magistrate Shaw yesterday afternoon
made a strenuous effort to have the
"butter-watering" charges, laid several
days ago against two wholesale firms
dismissed, the charges are still pend-
ing in the Police Court.

The only evidence taken yesterday
was that given by City Analyst Vance
and by Mr. R. H. Cook, clerk in
Pritchard's grocery store, the place
where the sample of butter analyzed
by Mr. Vance, was obtained. Mr.
Vance briefly stated that he had ex-
amined the butter submitted to him
by Food Inspector Clark and had
found over 22 per cent. of water
in the accused wholesalers, was not pre-
pared to let it go at that, and he put
the witness through a most rigid
cross-examination, calling on him to
explain each detail of the analysis;
the precautions taken to secure ac-
curacy, the means of testing the
weighing scales, and every step in
the whole transaction until the final
figures indicating the amount of water
were evolved.

Magistrate Shaw refused to dismiss
the case. From the evidence submit-
ted, he said it was quite apparent that
there was some butter being sold in
the city that contained about 7 per
cent more water than allowed by law.
He stated that the matter certainly
was one that deserved investigation
and suggested that samples of butter
be taken at different stores and whole-
sale houses in the city, to see if the
condition were general.

Mr. Taylor consented to this move,
and all parties agreed on a committee
consisting of Food Inspector Clark,
Mr. A. P. Slade and City Analyst
Vance, to collect the samples. They
will collect three of each brand of but-
ter sold in the city, one in the whole-
sale house and the other two in dif-
ferent grocery stores. Mr. Taylor in-
sisted that after the samples had been
analyzed by Mr. Vance, they should
be sent to Victoria and analyzed
again, so that there could be no pos-
sible doubt as to the exactness of the
double independent analyses. This
course was agreed upon.

The case was adjourned for a week
but if all agreed upon can not be ac-
complished by that time, a further ad-
journment will be granted.

OFFICIALS

Provincer Feb 25/1913

Province

Oct 30 1912

THREE POSTOFFICE SUB-STATIONS TO BE BUILT

Each Structure Will Cost
\$100,000, Says Mr. H. H.
Stevens, M. P.

First Constructed Will Be Lo-
cated on South Main
Street.

Postal Boxes to Be Placed on
All Vancouver Street
Cars.

Board Will Be Appointed to
Give Examination to City
Analyst.

"I am wiring Ottawa asking per-
mission to have a board of medical
men either appointed by me or by the
government to examine Mr. John F.
C. O. Vance for the position of Do-
minion analyst. Mr. Vance is now the
city analyst, and desires to be exam-
ined for the superior position."
Mr. Stevens is making arrangements
to go to Ottawa on November 14. He
will take up with the government as

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Oct 19th 12.

test case was defeated by an amendment to have the city solicitor make a report at the next meeting of the committee.

It was decided to furnish \$5000 for meters for the water committee the adjustment of the charging of the amount to be made later. The appropriation of \$15,000 for this purpose has been consumed. Chairman Ramsay expressed the opinion that meters should be charged against bylaw funds in future.

An application for a transfer of a poolroom license from W. Latham to See G. Kwong & Co. was refused. The present license is for 106 Hastings street east.

The comptroller was instructed to report on an application from the health committee for an additional \$5000 with which to pay the final bills on the new isolation hospital.

The committee refused to permit the Seaforth Highlanders band to give Sunday evening concerts in the Orpheum Theatre.

It was decided to have some 1500 copies of the consolidated city bylaws printed and bound in half calf.

WILL REPORT ON NEW CEMETERY SITE

Civic Sub-committee Has Been Appointed to Deal With the Question.

To select a suitable site for a new city cemetery as well as to consider the advisability of placing a bylaw for its purchase before the ratepayers early next year, the civic health committee yesterday afternoon appointed Ald. Cameron and Medical Health Officer Underhill as a special committee, giving them instructions to bring in a report at the next session of the health committee.

Medical Health Officer Underhill stated yesterday that in two years' time there would be no more plots left for sale in the Mountain View cemetery and another year or two would see all the available single grave sites sold off. He pointed out

that it would take at least two years to have a new site properly ready for burying purposes.

Upon his suggestion, the committee recommended to council that a bylaw be submitted for money with which to clear the remainder of the Mountain View cemetery not yet improved, to supply the cemetery with water and to rock the roads in it.

On behalf of the Jewish residents, Mr. L. Rubincowitz applied for more space adjacent to the present cemetery reserve which is used by the Jews. His request will be taken up later.

Manager Price, of the Crematory Society, offered to cremate the pauper dead of the city for \$12.50 per body, keeping the ashes a year for \$2.50. The offer was referred to next year's council.

Persisting in its efforts to have City Analyst Vance appointed a Dominion analyst in order that the city may carry out the provisions of the Pure Foods act, the committee yesterday instructed Medical Health Officer Underhill and City Clerk McQueen to forward a strong letter on this subject to Ottawa. A copy will be sent to Mr. H. H. Stevens, M. P. The matter has been in abeyance for some two years and although the city analyst has twice been sent to Victoria to take examinations under Dr. Fagan, they have never been held.

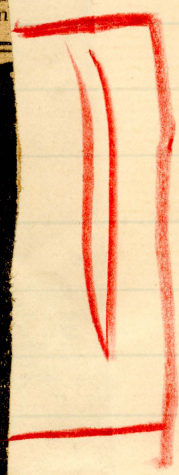
Mr. Stevens wrote enclosing a communication from a department at Ottawa to the effect that the Chief Dominion Analyst would give the question attention in a short time. This assurance, however, the committee did not deem sufficient.

The committee was informed by Mr. Stevens that sufficient apparatus for all necessary testing of gas had been provided for the Dominion government office in Vancouver.

It was ascertained yesterday that nearly \$5000 would be required to complete the payments on the construction of the new pest hospital in Hastings Townsite, the estimate having been exceeded by reason of the fact that the original estimate figure had been reduced by the council. One item on the overdraft was \$775 due the architects, Dalton & Eveleigh.

"I can hardly keep things in shape if the committee overruns its estimates," remarked Comptroller Baldwin. The finance committee will be

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News Administrator
Oct 19th - 12

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City to Rent Office.

In order to provide extra accommodation for the health department at the city hall it was decided at the meeting of the health committee yesterday, that the city clerk communicate with the Molsons Bank in reference to renting one or two floors in the adjacent branch building of the bank, conditionally on an overhead crossing being put up between the new bank premises and the city hall. In regard to the suggested appointment of Mr. J. F. C. Vance as Dominion analyst for this city, a letter was received (through Mr. H. H. Stevens, M. P.) from the department at Ottawa, stating that the chief analyst was to proceed in connection with Mr. Vance's examination for the position and that it was hoped ere long some definite action would be taken. The committee decided to recommend that the city write to the Ottawa department and to Mr. Stevens regretting the want of finality about the information, and asking when the examination would take place.

Vancouver Exhibition Association.

NEW SMELTING METHOD GIVEN TEST AT M'GILL

Tremendous Electric Current
Fused Ores Not Easily
Smeltable.

MAY MEAN MUCH TO
"WORTHLESS" ORES

Canadians' System Likely to Pro-
mote Development of Big
Provincial Areas.

Picture a cave-like room in the base-
ment of the McGill Chemistry Building.
In the centre of the floor rests an
ugly-looking black iron affair, built
somewhat after the plan of a modern
washing machine, but bolted and bar-
red and ribbed in peculiar fashion.
From the top rise two short black
masts. Coiling away from it, like the
tentacles of an octopus, stretch tubes
and wires, which disappear into the
dark shadows of the cellar.

Around the machine a circle of stu-
dents are watching silently as a man
in evening dress stands close by and
from time to time says a word of ex-
planation.

Finally, all is ready. The word is
given, a small door in the side of the
machine is opened, and a blinding glare
flashes out — a glare in which the
rays seem to be blue or purple rather
than white.

A long handle is seized, the machine
tipped, a flash of brilliant white fol-
lows as a molten flood pours out into
the receptacle held for it, and a test
which the students had been given
the privilege of seeing, of a new meth-
od of smelting steel from ores which
at the present time are not easily
smeltable in the ordinary blast fur-
naces was over.

The man in evening dress was Prof.
Stansfield, who with Mr. J. W. Evans,
of Belleville, has been perfecting the
new method of smelting by electrical
furnace, and the process has so far
advanced now that it is practically
certain to be a commercial success.

The steel produced is of the very
best possible quality for tool steel.
Prof. Evans showed the students a
piece last night so hard that it could
only be cut with another product made
by the same process. Prof. Stansfield
is the professor of Metallurgy in Mc-
Gill University.

One other man has tried to solve
the problem of which these Canadians
have succeeded in finding a solution.
That is Dr. Stassani, of Italy, who
devised a process for direct smelting,
which was successful, but too expen-
sive for practical use.

By the new method, the ore is mix-
ed with charcoal and limestone, and
subjected in the furnace to a heat of
1500 degrees centigrade. The power
of an arc used last night in the ex-
periment was 3000 degrees centigrade,
but only half of this was used.

By proportioning the amount of
charcoal it is possible, according to
Dr. Stansfield to get steel of any de-
sired proportion of carbon.

Commenting on the Evans-Stansfield
process, the Canadian Mining Journal
of September 15th, says:

"If Mr. Evans has solved the riddle
of cheap direct steel, and we believe
he has, he has placed a premium on
numerous hitherto worthless ores
in Ontario and Quebec."

The demonstration last
performed at the request
Science Undergraduates

CITY TO PAY FOR PEOPLE SENT TO OLD FOLKS' HOME

No Legal Remedy for Saddling
City With Maintenance
of Aged In-
dignents.

If a man comes here and is here for
a day, Vancouver is responsible for his
keep if he is sent to the old people's
home at Kamloops. That is one of the
functions of the city. If a man gets in
here the city has to keep him.

Thus, tersely, did Alderman McBeath
sup up the position regarding the dis-
cussion among the members of the
civic Health Committee of the cost to
which the city is put in keeping old
people who have to be sent to the
Kamloops home, and the words really
came to him from Premier McBride.

Dr. Underhill reported that there
were 31 people in the old hospital
building, and were being maintained
entirely by the city, although many of
them had never been residents of Van-
couver. In one case, before being ad-
mitted, an inmate had been in Vancou-
ver only two days; another but a year
and a half, and others for greater
periods. Some had come from places
in the province having been discharg-
ed from hospital.

Some of the aldermen thought the
provincial government should help to
keep these people, and it was then that
Alderman McBeath made the above
assertion. Two years ago, he said,
ministers went to interview the gov-
ernment regarding a grant from the
new home for the old people, but Sir
Richard McBride had flatly turned
them down, declaring that it was the
duty of the city to keep the people.

There was no legal remedy for plac-
ing the cost elsewhere.

City Analyst's Qualifications.

A sub-committee will interview City
Analyst Vance regarding the examina-
tion it will be necessary for him to
take to qualify as Dominion analyst.

As the examination had to be held in
Ottawa there was a suggestion that
the city should defray the cost of going
there, but to this Alderman Enright
and others demurred, as it would place
the city in the position of being oblig-
ed to go to the same cost again should
Mr. Vance resign.

Alderman Hamilton suggested that
it would be all right to pay his ex-
penses if he would undertake not to
resign for a stated period.

Dr. Underhill said that in existing
conditions they could not take action
here under the Food Adulteration Act.

There was some little discussion re-
garding the old people's home building,
Alderman McBeath declaring that it
was most unsatisfactory to have the
plans passed by the committee mutil-
ated by other committees.

A sub-committee was appointed to
go out to see how the work was pro-
gressing.

A sub-committee will also interview
the Building Committee in connection
with the establishment of a morgue at
the new police headquarters, Alderman
Mahon pointing out that the General
Hospital was building one, and there
was no need for two in the city.

LECTURES ON SOCIAL FADS.

The Vancouver World. Nov 24 - 1/4.

is no German peril.

IMPURE MILK.

The problem of the city's milk supply has again been brought to public notice by the death of Miss Stainforth, which, according to her medical attendant, was due to drinking impure milk. On the face of it this would seem rather a broad statement, as so far as is known no other deaths have occurred and it would be thought that if a milkman were supplying about 40 gallons of milk per day to various families some other medical man would have come across a similar case to that of Miss Stainforth. It is evident, however, that the doctors are not at all satisfied as to the milk supply of the city. During the summer months it is said that the milk is adulterated with preservatives and that these act injuriously or as an irritant on the delicate organs of the stomach and that children especially suffer from this form of irritant, which develops rapidly into infantile cholera. The whole question has been thrashed out more than once in the columns of the city newspapers, but a brief recapitulation of the position will do no harm and will at any rate show the public exactly where it stands.

The public is too apt to jump to conclusions and blame the city health authorities for not enforcing the law. The city authorities do their best with the limited means at their disposal for milk inspection. They cannot spend more than the city allows them. The city cannot spend money it has not got.

But apart from this the city health authorities are in a quandary. There are two forms of milk impurity: Adulteration of milk by adding water or preservatives.

The former is a matter for the Dominion government and in answer to the petition of the civic authorities the government instructed Dr. Fagan, the provincial health officer and Dominion analyst, to conduct an examination for the appointment of a city milk adulteration. Numerous attempts to give the city analyst an opportunity to pass his examination have fallen through, though the best health officers have done their best to get the matter settled. Dr. Fagan having been ill for some time past, and unable to carry on his work. The civic authorities have absolutely no authority in this matter as a Dominion test is necessary.

The question of bacteriological purity comes under the infectious diseases act and in this case the city authorities have been by no means limited in their work by the money they have to spend.

That is how the milk question stands today in Vancouver. To stop adulteration all that has to be done is to allow the city analyst, who is a very highly qualified expert, with the very finest training, to take his examination enabling him to prevent bacteriological infection all that has to be done is to vote sufficient money to the health authorities to enable them to carry on a thorough inspection. Dr. Underhill's last report indicates that the supply of milk lately has been very good indeed.

6/ Province

Province
Aug 30/12

LEGAL ASPECT OF MILK SITUATION

Medical Health Officer Explains Why Convictions Cannot Be Secured — City Analyst Not Qualified Under Dominion Regulations.

Briefly outlining the much vexed milk question, Dr. Underhill, medical officer of health for Vancouver, gave an important statement to the health committee Friday.

In the course of the statement, he said that in 1904, when he took over the examination of city milk, he found the addition of water and adulterants, especially formaldehyde, a common practice. The standard of milk was low and apparently little or no care was taken to keep it clean. From that date until 1908, constant warfare was carried on. Summonses were issued and convictions obtained until, in 1908, occurred what was known as the Rex vs. Garvin case, in which after obtaining conviction in the police court, the case was carried to the higher courts when it was proved that the province and the city had no power to make a legal standard and only the governor-general could do so.

In consequence of the verdict handed down it became imperative that a dominion analyst should be appointed before cases could be successfully taken before the courts.

So acute did this question become that the city recognized the helpless position and the mayor wrote the minister of inland revenue, the Hon. Wm. Templeman, on February 20th, 1911.

In reply, the minister promised to arrange for the necessary qualifying examination for Mr. Vance in such articles of food as desired by the city.

A list of such articles was submitted to the Hon. Wm. Templeman by the city clerk under date of April 13, 1911.

This letter was acknowledged by the minister on April 19th, 1911, his letter stating the request had been forwarded to the chief analyst to arrange for early examination.

In January, 1912, Mr. Vance was requested to attend the Provincial Health Office at Victoria, to undergo an examination by Dr. Fagan.

No examination was held, as on arrival at Victoria it was found the laboratory had recently been moved and the apparatus was not ready and the examination was postponed at Dr. Fagan's request.

On May 29th, 1912, Mr. Vance again reported to Dr. Fagan. The examination consisted only of drugs and was not at all in accordance with the city's request to the Hon. Wm. Templeman, in that no articles of food were brought forward for examination.

In consequence of this state of affairs and the lack of protection, he wrote to Mr. H. H. Stevens, M. P. on

June 4th, requesting that he would assist in obtaining for Mr. J. Vance the appointment of dominion analyst for the purpose of analysing milk and other food stuffs as given on list.

In 1910, the city applied to the provincial government for charter amendments for power to govern and regulate both wholesale and retail dealers, but the amendment obtained only governed retail dealers, the omission of the word "wholesale" rendering the clause practically inoperative.

Every month a number of samples of milk were collected by the food inspector and submitted for analysis, and a copy of this analysis was presented to the health committee at its meetings, giving the names and the percentage of butter fat of the various milkmen.

Pending the settlement of the legal aspect, the Vancouver Medical Association appointed a committee some three years ago, which had been in active operation and to whose efforts was due in a large measure, the improvement in the milk supply, both the farmers and dairymen having voluntarily assisted.

In answer to a query, the medical officer said Mr. Vance was fully qualified to act as Dominion analyst.

With reference to the clearing of vacant lots it was urged that a charter amendment should be asked for giving the city power to compel owners to clean up their lots.

A letter from Mr. James Stott stated that the local gas contained carbon monoxide, the percentage running as high as 15 to 35. This was not impurity but a natural constituent of the gas and was burned in the process of combustion. Only on two occasions during the last three years had he found and sulphuretted hydrogen. The gas was higher in quality at present than ever before, having improved about 50 per cent. during the past three years. So far as the Dominion act was concerned, the gas company was fulfilling its obligations.

News Advertiser
Feb 25 / 1913

ANALYSIS OF BUTTER REQUIRED

Free Samples From All the
Wholesale Houses Will Be
Analysed as Outcome of the
Butter Prosecutions.

COUNSEL FOR DEFENCE ASKS FOR DISMISSAL

Magistrate Shaw Wants More
Thorough Inquiry Into the
Condition of Butter Sold in
Grocery Stores.

The adjourned cases against A. P. Slade & Company and the Vancouver Creamery Company, charged with selling butter containing too big a percentage of water, were resumed yesterday afternoon before Magistrate Shaw. After two more witnesses were heard for the prosecution, the opposing counsel engaged in a long discussion, which resulted in both sides agreeing to the selection of a committee of three to take samples of butter from grocery stores and wholesale premises and have them submitted to an analysis. The adjournment was taken to await the result of these analyses.

The report of the analyst, who was examined yesterday, showed that a pound of butter taken from a grocery store on Robson Street, and presumably being butter from the premises of Slade & Company, contained 22.80 per cent. of water. The prescribed amount is 16 per cent.

Mr. S. S. Taylor, K. C., who appeared for the company, contended that it was not fair to take only one sample at random, and further that no proof had been submitted that the butter had been purchased from Slade & Company. He asked for the dismissal of the case. He did not call any witnesses for the defence.

Mr. R. R. Maitland appeared for the prosecution. He called Mr. John F. Vance, city analyst, to the stand and questioned him as to the result of the analysis of a pound of Springbank butter submitted to him by Inspector Clark on February 10. Witness produced his laboratory records, which showed that the butter in question contained 22.80 per cent. of water. He had not looked for any chemicals and found none.

Unsealed Bottle.

Cross-examined by Mr. S. S. Taylor, witness said the butter came to him in a bottle unsealed. Counsel for defence thought this should throw out the case.

The magistrate disputed this view, and asked witness if any change would occur in the butter through the bottle being unsealed. Witness said no.

Counsel for defence went into the analysis figures very exhaustively with the witness, and at the conclusion said he figured the quantity of water at 13 per cent. instead of 22. Witness declared counsel was wrong and his own figures correct.

The magistrate and counsel for prosecution took a hand at figuring out the percentage, and both agreed with the analyst. Mr. Taylor finally agreed with them.

Mr. B. H. Croak, a grocer's clerk in Mr. Pritchard's store on Robson Street, said Inspector Clark had come into that store on February 8 and asked for two pounds of Springbank butter, which had been secured from A. P. Slade & Co. The purchaser had opened one pound of butter and then left it in the store. Witness produced the pound which the inspector had left.

Counsel for defence asked witness if he was sure where the butter had come from. Witness said it was brought in a Slade delivery wagon and was wrapped in the Springbank wrapper. He did not know for what purpose Mr. Clark had secured the butter.

Asked for Dismissal.

That concluded the evidence for the prosecution, and Mr. Taylor at once asked for dismissal. He contended that samples should have been taken from the defendant's premises. It was impossible for a wholesaler to test all his butter. It wasn't required of him. There should be shown a practice on his part of selling butter which did not conform with the law's demands. He claimed the sample of butter found fault with was good-looking butter. It would be impossible for the butter-maker to make any such exhaustive analysis as had been done by Mr. Vance. Water was properly in butter; it was required in the making of it. He said it was an extremely weak case. Mr. Slade had not put the water into the butter. The inspector should have taken several samples from Mr. Slade's premises and made a comprehensive test. Why did not he do so? There had been no negligence on Mr. Slade's part shown.

The magistrate stated that the butter in question showed nearly 7 per cent. over the legal amount of water, which would amount to 3 cents per pound, tax on the public. He suggested that several samples of butter should be secured at once from several of the wholesale houses and have them analysed.

Mr. Taylor agreed to this, but Mr. Maitland objected strenuously. The latter said if it were possible to get samples of Slade's butter before the prosecution began he would accept the proposal, but not otherwise.

Mr. Maitland later on said he would agree to the appointment of Inspector Clark, Mr. Slade and Mr. Vance to get samples from wholesale houses and grocery stores. These will be analysed by Mr. Vance.

It was finally decided to get only three samples of each wholesaler's butter, one sample from his wholesale house and the other two from grocery stores chosen by Mr. Vance. Mr. Taylor insisted that after the analysis of the samples secured had been made by Mr. Vance that a second analysis should be made by the Victoria analyst. This was agreed to.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS—No letters will be published in The Sun except over the writer's signature. The Editor reserves the right to refuse publication of any letter. All manuscripts submitted are at the writer's risk.

"Daughter am I in my mother's house
"But mistress in my own."—Kipling.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1912.

A Neglected Duty

IT WOULD be interesting to know exactly what is preventing the appointment of a Dominion analyst for Vancouver. The correspondence which Mr. H. H. Stevens, M. P., forwarded to the health board, and which was read at the meeting of that body on Friday afternoon, sheds no light on the question; tells nothing, in fact, but that Mr. Stevens takes so little interest in the matter that he did not consider it worth his while to call on the department in Ottawa in reference to it, though he was evidently expected there, and though he of all men must be aware that conditions could scarcely be worse with reference to pure food, and especially to the milk supply, than they are today in Vancouver, the constituency which Mr. Stevens is supposed to represent in the Dominion parliament.

The letter enclosed by Mr. Stevens from acting Deputy Minister Hindsworth was so indefinite that the board of health would have been justified under far less urgent circumstances in deciding to write for a clearer and more understandable statement. Yet it must not be overlooked that the Dominion authorities are not alone to blame. A candidate, Mr. J. F. C. Vance, was brought forward for the office of Dominion analyst in this city and could he have succeeded in finding anyone to put him through the necessary examination he would no doubt have been installed long ago. But that was just where the hitch came in. The one man in the province who could examine him, viz., the provincial health officer, who is himself a Dominion analyst, did not do it. We should like to know why. Surely it is the duty of the provincial health officer to provide for the health of every part of the province. He must know that Vancouver, containing a third of the population of British Columbia, is almost at the mercy of any and every vendor of impure food who chooses to pass it on the public; as chief health officer he should long ago have taken steps to have these conditions altered, and if he were not willing, his employers, the provincial government, should have seen that he did take such steps.

IMPURE MILK.

The problem of the city's milk supply has again been brought to public notice by the death of Miss Stainforth, which, according to her medical attendant, was due to drinking impure milk. On the face of it this would seem rather a broad statement, as so far as is known no other deaths have occurred and it would be thought that if a milkman were supplying about 40 gallons of milk per day to various families some other medical man would have come across a similar case to that of Miss Stainforth. It is evident, however, that the doctors are not at all satisfied as to the milk supply of the city. During the summer months it is said that the milk is adulterated with preservatives and that these act injuriously or as an irritant on the delicate organs of the stomach and that children especially suffer from this form of irritant, which develops rapidly into infantile cholera. The whole question has been thrashed out more than once in the columns of the city newspapers, but a brief recapitulation of the position will do no harm and will at any rate show the public exactly where it stands.

The public is too apt to jump to conclusions and blame the city health authorities for not enforcing the law. The city authorities do their best with the limited means at their disposal for milk inspection. They cannot spend more than the city allows them. The city cannot spend money it has not got.

But apart from this the city health authorities are in a quandary. There are two forms of milk impurity:

Adulteration of milk by adding water or preservatives.

Bacteriological infection of milk.

The former is a matter for the Dominion government and in answer to the petition of the civic authorities the government instructed Dr. Fagan, the provincial health officer and Dominion analyst, to conduct an examination for the appointment of a city Dominion analyst, who would be able to look after this very question of milk adulteration. Numerous attempts to give the city analyst an opportunity to pass his examination have fallen through, though the city health officers have done their best to get the matter settled, Dr. Fagan having been ill for some time past, and unable to carry on his work. The civic authorities have absolutely no authority in this matter as a Dominion test is necessary.

The question of bacteriological purity comes under the infectious diseases act and in this case the city authorities have been by no means lax. As has been said they are only limited in their work by the money they have to spend.

That is how the milk question stands today in Vancouver. To stop adulteration all that has to be done is to allow the city analyst, who is a very highly qualified expert, with the very finest training, to take his examination enabling him to qualify as a Dominion analyst. To prevent bacteriological infection all that has to be done is to vote sufficient money to the health authorities to enable them to carry on a thorough inspection. Dr. Underhill's last report indicates that the supply of milk lately has been very good indeed.

The Sun - Sept 6th / 12

SAMPLES OF MILK IN TERMINAL CITY PROVE ITS DANGER

Medical Health Officer, in Spite of Recent Denials, Makes a Report Showing That at Least One Dairy Makes Milk From Powder—Health Committee Roused to Action—Vancouver Children Imperilled.

That at least one dairy in Vancouver makes a practice of selling a fluid made from powder in lieu of milk, and that from sixty-one samples of milk taken from twenty vendors, thirty-four were below the regulation standard, three being sour and twenty-one containing sediment, was revealed by the report of Dr. Underhill, medical health officer, to the health committee yesterday. It was immediately decided by that body to demand relief for the city from legislation which holds tied the hands of the civic authorities.

Last week a Vancouver girl died suddenly, and Dr. Wilson, her physician, made the statement that her death was the result of drinking milk sold in this city. The case was reported exclusively in The Sun, and interviews from a number of prominent physicians were unanimous in finding that drastic action was necessary to save the lives of the children who drink milk.

Issued Statement.

At that time Dr. Underhill became excited and issued the following statement:

"The articles in that paper (The Sun) both this morning and yesterday were irresponsible and utterly away from the truth.

"In the second place the milk supply in the City of Vancouver is excellent at the present time."

This was a week ago, but in spite of Dr. Underhill's assertions at that time, the health committee is quite in accord with the agitation started by The Sun. Every effort will be made this body to induce the provincial government to take action, permitting the civic authorities to regulate the milk supply.

It was on Dr. Underhill's official report that the committee became

aroused. The figures were startling in the extreme, and proved unalterably that The Sun's contention was founded on grim fact.

Mayor Findlay was present at the meeting, and asked what was being done in connection with the "vexed question of the city's milk supply."

The Board of Trade had framed a resolution asking the government to do something in the matter and the mayor wanted to know whether, in the event of action being taken, the city analyst was fully qualified to go into the matter.

Ready for Examination.

Dr. Underhill replied that the analyst was prepared to take the examination to qualify according to government regulations, but that he had not yet been given an opportunity to do so.

Chairman Cameron also informed the mayor that some time ago the health committee had almost demanded that the analyst be allowed to qualify, but that nothing had been done. In submitting his statement, Dr. Underhill said that he was prepared to back up the figures set down by the analyst as to the condition of the milk supply, and proved his statements regarding the examination.

Continued on Page 3.

PATH OF LABORITES PROVES THORNY ONE SAYS PARTY LEADER

(Special Cable to
LONDON, Sept.

MacDonald, leader

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"In consequence of the verdict handed down in this case, it became imperative that a Dominion analyst should be appointed before cases could be successfully taken before the courts. So acute did this question become that the city recognized our helpless position and the Mayor wrote the Minister of Inland Revenue, the Hon. Wm. Templeman. In reply the minister promised to arrange for the necessary qualifying examination for Mr. Vance in such articles of food as desired by the city. A list of such articles was submitted to the Hon. Wm. Templeman by the city clerk. This letter was acknowledged by the minister on April 19th, 1911, his letter stating that the request had been forwarded to the chief analyst to arrange for early examination.

"In January, 1912, Mr. Vance was requested to attend the Provincial health office at Victoria to undergo an examination by Dr. Fagan.

No examination was held, as, upon arrival at Victoria, it was found that the laboratory had recently been moved and the apparatus were not ready, and the examination was postponed at Dr. Fagan's request. On May 29, Mr. Vance again reported to Dr. Fagan. The examination consisted only of drugs, and was not at all in accordance with our request to the Hon. William Templeman, in that no articles of food were brought forward for examination.

"In consequence of this state of affairs and the lack of protection, I wrote to Mr. H. H. Stevens, M.P., on June 4 requesting that he would assist in obtaining for Mr. J. Vance the appointment of Dominion Analyst for the purpose of analyzing milk and other food stuffs as given on list.

"In 1910 the city applied to the Provincial Government for charter amendments for power to govern and regulate both wholesale and retail dealers. The amendment obtained only governed retail dealers, the non-inclusion of the word "wholesale" rendering the clause practically inoperative. Every month a number of samples of milk are collected by the Food Inspector and submitted for analysis, and a copy of this analysis is presented to the Health Committee at its meetings, giving the names and the percentage of butter fat of the various milkmen. Pending the settlement of the legal aspect, the Vancouver Medical Association appointed a committee some three years ago, which has been in active operation, and to whose efforts is due in a large measure the improvement in our milk supply, both the farmers and dairymen having voluntarily assisted.

Dr. Underhill further stated that the medical committee had met the farmers again and again and a standard had been appointed, with the understanding that if they sent in bottled milk up to the standard the city would permit them to use the city's name as an advertisement.

Beyond authorizing the publication of Dr. Underhill's report the committee took no action. The chairman mentioned that the committee had already

Continued on Page 4, Col. 3.

ANALYSIS MADE OF MILK SUPPLY

Continued From Page 1, Col. 7.

passed a resolution almost demanding that Mr. Vance should be given the required examination. If he took the examination and was qualified it would make matters much easier for the Health Department.

Milk Report.

Dr. Underhill's milk analysis was as follows:

Date.	Vendor.	Fat %
June 6	Acme Dairy (sediment)	3.4
June 6	Acme Dairy (clean)	3.1
June 6	Acme Dairy (clean)	3.2
June 13	Acme Dairy (clean)	2.9
June 13	Acme Dairy (clean)	3.1
June 21	Acme Dairy (clean)	3.1
June 21	Acme Dairy (clean)	3.2
June 25	Acme Dairy (sediment)	4.1
June 25	Acme Dairy (clean)	3.3
June 12	Baby's Own (sediment)	3.3
June 25	Baby's Own (clean)	3.4
June 25	Baby's Own (clean)	3.3
June 25	Baby's Own (clean)	3.2
June 5	Cloverdale Dairy (clean)	2.5
June 13	City Dairy (clean)	3.1
June 25	City Dairy (clean)	4.3
June 25	City Dairy (clean)	4.2
June 12	D. L. Eapen (sediment)	3.4
June 6	Eden Bank (sediment)	3.1
June 13	Eden Bank	Sour
June 21	Eden Bank (sediment)	3.3
June 21	Eden Bank (sediment)	3.7
June 21	East Delta (sediment)	3.6
June 25	East End Dairy (clean)	3.3
June 25	East End Dairy (sediment)	3.3
June 5	A. Fish (sediment)	3.2
June 21	Mainland Dairy (sediment)	3.0
June 21	Mainland Dairy (clean)	3.1
June 12	Mainland Dairy (clean)	3.2
June 12	Mainland Dairy (sediment)	3.0
June 6	Purity Dairy, N. V. (clean)	3.8
June 5	Richmond Dairy (sediment)	3.0
June 5	Richmond Dairy (clean)	3.1
June 5	Richmond Dairy (sediment)	3.2
June 5	Richmond Dairy (clean)	2.8
June 5	Richmond Dairy (clean)	3.2
June 13	Richmond Dairy	Sour
June 25	Richmond Dairy (sediment)	3.2
June 11	Royal Dairy (sediment)	3.2
June 11	Royal Dairy (clean)	2.9
June 11	Royal Dairy (clean)	3.3
June 11	Royal Dairy (clean)	3.9
June 11	Royal Dairy (sediment)	3.1
June 13	Royal Dairy	Sour
June 25	J. M. Stevens (clean)	3.1
June 25	J. M. Stevens (clean)	3.2
June 12	United Dairy Co. (clean)	3.5
June 12	United Dairy Co. (clean)	3.8
June 12	United Dairy Co. (clean)	4.2
June 12	United Dairy Co. (sediment)	4.0
June 12	United Dairy Co. (clean)	3.6
June 21	Valley Dairy (clean)	3.1
June 21	Valley Dairy (sediment)	3.2
June 6	West End Dairy (sediment)	3.3
June 6	West End Dairy (clean)	3.4
June 25	Tamsworth Dairy (sediment)	3.1
June 25	Tamsworth Dairy (clean)	3.2
June 5	Turner's Dairy (sediment)	4.0
June 13	Standard Dairy (clean)	3.0
June 13	Standard Dairy (clean)	3.3
June 13	Standard Dairy (clean)	3.1
July 6	Acme Dairy (sediment)	3.2
July 6	Acme Dairy (clean)	3.3
July 6	Acme Dairy (sediment)	3.1
July 24	Baby's Own (clean)	3.4
July 6	College Farm (clean)	2.9
July 6	College Farm (clean)	2.4
July 9	Cloverdale Dairy (clean)	2.9
July 9	Cloverdale Dairy (clean)	3.2
July 31	Cherry Dairy (clean)	3.9
July 31	City Dairy (clean)	3.4
July 31	City Dairy (clean)	3.0
July 31	City Dairy (sediment)	3.2
July 9	Crescent Dairy (sediment)	3.6
July 3	Eden Bank (sediment)	4.4
July 3	Eden Bank (sediment)	3.8
July 3	Eden Bank (clean)	3.5
July 3	Eden Bank (sediment)	4.1
July 3	Eden Bank (sediment)	3.4
July 3	Eden Bank (clean)	4.2

July 24	Eden Bank (clean)	3.0
July 26	Eden Bank (clean)	3.4
July 26	Eden Bank (clean)	3.5
July 26	Eden Bank (sediment)	3.3
July 24	Eburne Dairy (sediment)	3.2
July 9	A. Fish (sediment)	3.1
July 9	A. Fish (sediment)	3.0
July 9	A. Fish (clean)	2.9
July 9	A. Fish (sediment)	3.1
July 31	Pure Milk Dairy (sediment)	3.3
July 31	Pure Milk Dairy (clean)	3.4
July 4	Richmond Dairy (sediment)	3.3
July 4	Richmond Dairy (clean)	3.2
July 4	Richmond Dairy (clean)	3.1
July 4	Richmond Dairy (clean)	3.5
July 4	Richmond Dairy (clean)	4.0
July 4	Richmond Dairy (clean)	3.3
July 4	Richmond Dairy (sediment)	3.5
July 24	Richmond Dairy (clean)	3.2
July 9	Silverdale Dairy (clean)	3.8
July 6	Valley Dairy (sediment)	7.2
July 9	Turner's Dairy (clean)	3.3
July 9	Turner's Dairy (sediment)	3.3
July 26	Standard Dairy (sediment)	3.3
July 26	Standard Dairy (clean)	3.2
July 26	Standard Dairy (clean)	3.5
July 26	Standard Dairy (clean)	3.4
Aug. 20	Acme Dairy (clean)	3.2
Aug. 29	Acme Dairy (clean)	3.3
Aug. 29	Acme Dairy (clean)	3.3
Aug. 30	Acme Dairy (clean)	3.2
Aug. 21	Balderston (sediment)	3.3
Aug. 21	Balderston (sediment)	3.4
Aug. 1	Baby's Own (clean)	3.4
Aug. 14	Baby's Own (sediment)	4.2
Aug. 30	Baby's Own (clean)	3.3
Aug. 30	Baby's Own (clean)	3.2
Aug. 21	Express Dairy (made from powdered milk)	1.2
Aug. 21	Express Dairy	Sour
Aug. 21	Express Dairy (made from powdered milk)	0.8
Aug. 29	Express Dairy (doubtful milk)	2.8
Aug. 29	Express Dairy (doubtful milk)	2.6
Aug. 29	Express Dairy (cream) not butter fat	25.0
Aug. 29	Express Dairy (made from powdered milk)	0.8
Aug. 29	Express Dairy (made from powdered milk)	0.9
Aug. 6	Eden Bank (clean)	3.8
Aug. 6	Eden Bank (clean)	3.4
Aug. 6	Eden Bank (clean)	3.6
Aug. 6	Eden Bank (clean)	3.4
Aug. 6	Eden Bank (sediment)	3.4
Aug. 6	Eden Bank (sediment)	3.3
Aug. 6	Eden Bank (sediment)	3.5
Aug. 6	Eden Bank (clean)	3.6
Aug. 29	Eden Bank (sediment)	3.4
Aug. 29	Eden Bank (clean)	3.8
Aug. 29	Eden Bank (clean)	3.4
Aug. 29	Eden Bank (clean)	3.6
Aug. 29	Eden Bank (clean)	3.0
Aug. 29	Eburne Dairy (clean)	3.4
Aug. 29	Eburne Dairy (clean)	3.1
Aug. 15	East Delta Dairy (clean)	3.6
Aug. 15	East Delta Dairy (clean)	3.6
Aug. 15	East Delta Dairy (clean)	4.0
Aug. 1	Mainland Dairy (sediment)	3.4
Aug. 1	Richmond Dairy (clean)	3.2
Aug. 1	Richmond Dairy (sediment)	3.6
Aug. 1	Richmond Dairy (sediment)	3.1
Aug. 1	Richmond Dairy (sediment)	3.2
Aug. 1	Richmond Dairy (clean)	3.2
Aug. 27	Richmond Dairy (sediment)	3.3
Aug. 27	Richmond Dairy (sediment)	3.2
Aug. 27	Richmond Dairy (sediment)	3.4
Aug. 27	Richmond Dairy (clean)	3.2
Aug. 27	Richmond Dairy (clean)	3.5
Aug. 27	Richmond Dairy (clean)	3.3
Aug. 30	Richmond Dairy (clean)	2.9
Aug. 15	Royal Dairy (sediment)	2.2
Aug. 15	Royal Dairy (sediment)	3.3
Aug. 15	Royal Dairy (clean)	2.8
Aug. 15	Royal Dairy (clean)	2.8
Aug. 15	Royal Dairy (clean)	2.4
Aug. 20	Royal Dairy (clean)	3.3
Aug. 27	Royal Dairy (sediment)	3.4
Aug. 27	Royal Dairy (clean)	3.3
Aug. 27	Royal Dairy (clean)	3.3
Aug. 27	Royal Dairy (clean)	3.0
Aug. 29	Royal Dairy (clean)	3.4
Aug. 20	David Spencer (clean)	5.5
Aug. 20	Stewart & Co. (cream)	26.0
Aug. 7	United Dairy Co. (sediment)	9.0
Aug. 7	United Dairy Co. (sediment)	5.3
Aug. 13	United Dairy Co. (sediment)	3.3
Aug. 13	United Dairy Co. (clean)	3.3
Aug. 13	United Dairy Co. (clean)	3.5
Aug. 13	United Dairy Co. (clean)	3.2
Aug. 13	United Dairy Co. (clean)	3.2
Aug. 13	United Dairy Co. (sediment)	3.2
Aug. 15	West End Dairy (clean)	4.2
Aug. 15	West End Dairy (clean)	4.0
Aug. 15	West End Dairy (clean)	4.4

On the motion of the chairman, and on the recommendation of Dr. Underhill, it was decided, pending the inquiry into the affairs of the Associated Charities, that the \$1,000 asked for at the last meeting be taken from the relief fund of the health department and placed to the credit of the Asso-

ASSURES PURITY OF THE ROYAL CITY'S WATER SUPPLY

Exhaustive Report on Coquitlam Lake Dam by Government Engineer Freeman.

Says It Is One of the Greatest Works of Its Kind Ever Built.

Endorses the Suggestion that Present Reservation Be Greatly Increased.

Would Make the Larger Area a Vast Natural Park Reserve.

Ottawa, Jan. 6.—Mr. J. R. Freeman, consulting engineer for the Dominion Government in connection with the dam at Lake Coquitlam has presented his report to Mr. J. B. Challies, superintendent of the water power branch of the Dominion Government, with reference to the general construction of the dam, special reference being made to the work by reason of the domestic water supply of New Westminster being obtained from the lake, back of the dam. The report reads as follows:

As requested by you, I have reviewed the agreement between the Crown and the Vancouver Power Company, bearing date of March 24, 1910, and have reviewed the records made by me and those made by my assistants in the capacity of inspecting engineers on behalf of the Dominion Government during the construction of the Coquitlam Lake dam, and respectfully report as follows upon the matters wherein the City of New Westminster is chiefly interested, by reason of the domestic water supply which it obtains from the said lake.

First—As to a supply of water for domestic purposes. I find that the present and prospective needs of the City of New Westminster are amply provided for by means of the new intake tower and the conduit leading from said tower to a point safety down stream from the limits of the dam. As its smallest section this conduit is a steel pipe four feet in diameter, and it terminates in a steel pressure regulating chamber, provided with valves, to which the city's present conduits are connected and to which future connections can be attached.

I find that the intake tower is well located on solid rock about 700 feet up-stream from the city's former intake and can take water from any desired level, from highest down to the original lake level, that it is an exceptionally massive and durable structure, of ample capacity and of much architectural beauty, and that its screens, gates and details are well adapted to their purpose and embody the principles of the very best contemporary engineering practice.

Purity of Water Supply.

I find that the tunnel leading from this intake tower through the dam, runs mainly through the solid rock and is of ample size, and that all of the works for taking water from the lake and delivering it into the existing conduits leading to the City of New Westminster appear to have been built by the power company of first-class materials and in an efficient and satisfactory form, and in accordance with the best engineering practice.

Second—As to purity of water, I find that the works of the company have been so carried out and of such scope as to tend to improve the quality of the water delivered from Coquitlam Lake to New Westminster. This improvement in quality results from the removal of stumps and decaying logs from the swampy margins at the lower end of Coquitlam Lake, and also results from the very thorough

before the dam was raised. The lake is so sheltered between mountains that the wave wash on the shores is not large and the digging out of stumps by wave wash at the varying levels will be negligible.

I know of no natural surface supply of water in the world that is superior to Coquitlam Lake as a source for domestic supply, and I find that the company's works in dam building have been so carried out as to conserve and improve this excellent quality.

Stability of the Dam.

Third—I believe the site selected for the dam was the very best that could be found here. Prior to the performance of any extensive work on this dam, I visited the site and made a careful study of the construction plans, and I recommended various changes in the designs for increasing the safety, all of which were accepted by the power company. During the entire period of construction a resident engineer, acting under my instructions, has exercised constant supervision and inspection of the character and extent of the work performed, making weekly reports to me concerning it, and I have regularly received copies of the weekly reports of the company's superintendent of construction. Also, I have personally visited the dam once or twice each year during the entire period of construction and have endeavored, in every way to keep well informed as to all conditions that could affect its stability.

On the easterly side of the middle of the valley there is granite ledge, and a trench was cut down to this through the overlying sand and clay, so as to give the dam an impervious contact with this ledge. On the westerly side of the valley the glacial clay slopes down to indefinite depths and on this side the less impervious earth overlying the clay was sluiced off very carefully, so as to make a broad, impervious joint on this side also. A stratum of cemented gravel revealed by test pits beneath the clay was so dense and lay so deeply buried by the clay, that it was not considered that any possible percolation through it could do harm.

I am pleased to report that I consider this one of the very best earth dams that has ever been built. Its thickness and breadth of base are uncommonly large. The site was cleared off to a broad base of excellent impervious material, which I carefully inspected personally before consenting to the depositing of the earth for the dam.

The structure has been built up by the best known methods for securing imperviousness, and the rock footings at the up-stream and down-stream edges of the dam have been built of exceptionally large size, as a safeguard against the sloughing or disturbance of the thick, impervious core of the dam. The earth sluiced was of excellent quality, possessing sufficient clay for imperviousness and sufficient grit for firmness. Under the constant inspection and tests of the resident engineer the work of sluicing earth was permitted to go on in cold weather only after it had been found possible to do this without including ice or clods of frozen earth in the dam. The slopes of the dam are uncommonly flat and have been further protected by thick layers of rip-rap, well placed, and the super-elevation or "free-board" of the top of the dam above the wasteway crest is uncommonly high. The structure is, in my opinion, a thoroughly safe dam.

Spillway and Sluice Gates.

Fourth—The overflow spillway for safety against exceptionally heavy floods is over a granite ledge, of ample width and of a character not likely to become clogged by floating logs, and its discharge is carried in an open channel to a safe distance below the dam.

Fifth—The sluice gate structures are of a durable and substantial character, and the sluiceway consists of a tunnel through the solid granite ledge. This sluice is ample for the discharge of any water that the company might be called upon to release under articles 7 and 8 of the agreement of March 24, 1910. No special log sluices have been built, but there appears to be no present need for them, and if ever needed the wasteway and the channels leading to and from the sluices can be readily adapted to receive additional structures needed for this purpose.

Sixth—The Dominion Government by an order-in-council dated March 4, 1910, has set aside as a reservation a tract of land comprising some 56,000 acres, and embracing substantially the entire watershed of Coquitlam Lake, and has thus safeguarded the lake against pollution that might come from future human habitation or from promiscuous lumbering operations. The area now within the Coquitlam reserve is about four times the area contained in the tract that was at one time proposed to be sold to the City of New Westminster and which was confined to the im-

manent and to serve the purpose of general public interest and at the same time preserve the purity of New Westminster's water supply, I would also strongly endorse the suggestion that has been made, that the Dominion Government be requested to consider the advisability of extending it to include all the available Dominion land and timber between the Burrard Inlet, the North Arm, Pitt River and Pitt Lake, and establish in this new reserve a park, under the Dominion Forest Reserves and Parks Act.

Such action by the Dominion Government would not only result in the preservation for all time to come of the existing natural advantages of the Coquitlam Lake watershed and surrounding district, for the preservation of the water supply of the City of New Westminster, but also in the establishment of a natural park within easy access of the present cities of Vancouver and New Westminster and the surrounding municipalities. Such a purpose would not necessarily conflict in any way with the original purpose of the present reserve, that is to say, the preservation of the purity of the City of New Westminster's water supply.

Westminster's Rights Safeguarded

I consider that the rights of the City of New Westminster have been very efficiently safeguarded and that as a whole, the city is now in a better position than when the dam building was begun, about three years ago, for the reasons already stated, namely, first, the removal of decaying timber from certain swampy margins of the lake; second, the broader channel at the outlet; third, the superior quality of the present intake works for the municipal works of the water supply; and, fourth, by reason of the greater extent of the reserved lands around the lake, which now appear to comprise almost the entire watershed.

Furthermore, the dam and structures appurtenant thereto have been constructed not only with the view of securing maximum stability in accordance with the best engineering practice, but unusual attention has been given to the aesthetic features of the design, at considerable extra expenditure on the part of the company, with the result that all concrete structures, including the intake and gate towers, present an unusually pleasing appearance, well in keeping with any natural park which may be established here, as referred to above.—John R. Freeman, consulting engineer.

with the dam at Lake Coquitlam has presented his report to Mr. J. B. Challies, superintendent of the water power branch of the Dominion Government, with reference to the general construction of the dam, special reference being made to the work by reason of the domestic water supply of New Westminster being obtained from the lake, back of the dam. The report reads as follows:

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I find that the intake tower is well located on solid rock about 700 feet up-stream from the city's former intake and can take water from any desired level, from highest down to the original lake level, that it is an exceptionally massive and durable structure, of ample capacity and of much architectural beauty, and that its screens, gates and details are well adapted to their purpose and embody the principles of the very best contemporary engineering practice.

Purity of Water Supply.

I find that the tunnel leading from this intake tower through the dam, runs mainly through the solid rock and is of ample size, and that all of the works for taking water from the lake and delivering it into the existing conduits leading to the City of New Westminster appear to have been built by the power company of first-class materials and in an efficient and satisfactory form, and in accordance with the best engineering practice.

Second—As to purity of water, I find that the works of the company have been so carried out and of such scope as to tend to improve the quality of the water delivered from Coquitlam Lake to New Westminster. This improvement in quality results from the removal of stumps and decaying logs from the swampy margins at the lower end of Coquitlam Lake, and also results from the very thorough work of felling, removing and burning the timber and brush within the range of the increased height of flowage by the new dam.

I find from studying many bacterial and other analyses and from personal inspection of the lake and the surroundings, that this water is of remarkable purity and freedom from color and turbidity. The coldness of the water which enters the lake, the great depth of the lake, the long period of sedimentation and exposure to light, the character of the vegetation in the drainage area, and above all, the almost complete absence of human kind (except those connected with building the dam and clearing the lake margin from live and dead timber), all contribute toward a water of exceptionally good quality; and now that the dead timber in the swamps at the foot of the lake mentioned above, has been removed, the conditions are better than before this dam was begun.

Spent Half Million for Purity.

The flooded lands have been completely cleared of all timber and underbrush well above the new top water level of the lake for a distance of about three miles above the city intake tower, while the remainder of the lake shore at the head of the lake, including the swamp land, has been cleared to an average level of 30 feet above the old lake level or at about the average level of the lake when the company are using their full water supply for power purposes. This clearing has, I believe, cost the power company upwards of \$600,000, a sum which has been expended solely in the interests of the purity of the water supply of the city.

For camp sewerage at the camp buildings near the water power tunnel outlet to Lake Buntzen, an iron drain pipe was laid into the discharge tunnel, through which all sewerage was diverted from entering the lake, and I understand that similar provision will be made relative to any future drainage at this locality from the gate keeper's residence, or from any future occupancy of this camp.

Infrequently, when the lake is drawn down near its natural level, there may sometimes in future as heretofore, be some temporary turbidity, caused by the scour of the brooks near the intake during very heavy rains; but this is not a serious matter and as a whole there will be less of this turbidity in future than

also. A stratum of cemented gravel revealed by test pits beneath the clay was so dense and lay so deeply buried by the clay, that it was not considered that any possible percolation through it could do harm.

I am pleased to report that I consider this one of the very best earth dams that has ever been built. Its thickness and breadth of base are uncommonly large. The site was cleared off to a broad base of excellent impervious material, which I carefully inspected personally before consenting to the depositing of the earth for the dam.

The structure has been built up by the best known methods for securing imperviousness, and the rock footings at the up-stream and down-stream edges of the dam have been built of exceptionally large size, as a safeguard against the sloughing or disturbance of the thick, impervious core of the dam. The earth sluiced was of excellent quality, possessing sufficient clay for imperviousness and sufficient grit for firmness. Under the constant inspection and tests of the resident engineer the work of sluicing earth was permitted to go on in cold weather only after it had been found possible to do this without including ice or clods of frozen earth in the dam. The slopes of the dam are uncommonly flat and have been further protected by thick layers of rip-rap, well placed, and the super-elevation or "free-board" of the top of the dam above the wasteway crest is uncommonly high. The structure is, in my opinion, a thoroughly safe dam.

Spillway and Sluice Gates.

Fourth—The overflow spillway for safety against exceptionally heavy floods is over a granite ledge, of ample width and of a character not likely to become clogged by floating logs, and its discharge is carried in an open channel to a safe distance below the dam.

Fifth—The sluice gate structures are of a durable and substantial character, and the sluiceway consists of a tunnel through the solid granite ledge. This sluice is ample for the discharge of any water that the company might be called upon to release under articles 7 and 8 of the agreement of March 24, 1910. No special log sluices have been built, but there appears to be no present need for them, and if ever needed the wasteway and the channels leading to and from the sluices can be readily adapted to receive additional structures needed for this purpose.

Sixth—The Dominion Government by an order-in-council dated March 4, 1910, has set aside as a reservation a tract of land comprising some 56,000 acres, and embracing substantially the entire watershed of Coquitlam Lake, and has thus safeguarded the lake against pollution that might come from future human habitation or from promiscuous lumbering operations. The area now within the Coquitlam reserve is about four times the area contained in the tract that was at one time proposed to be sold to the City of New Westminster and which was confined to the immediate surroundings of the lake. The action of the Dominion Government in extending this reserve to cover valuable land and timber in close proximity to the cities of New Westminster and Vancouver should be indeed appreciated by the city authorities.

To make this reserve more per-

constructed not only with the view of securing maximum stability in accordance with the best engineering practice, but unusual attention has been given to the aesthetic features of the design, at considerable extra expenditure on the part of the company, with the result that all concrete structures, including the intake and gate towers, present an unusually pleasing appearance, well in keeping with any natural park which may be established here, as referred to above—John R. Freeman, consulting engineer.

SAMPLES OF MILK IN TERMINAL CITY PROVE ITS DANGER

(Continued from Page 1)

In giving a brief outline of the milk situation from 1904 when he took over the examination of city milk, Dr. Underhill stated that in that year he had found the addition of water and adulterants, especially formaldehyde, a common practice. At that time the standard of milk was low, and summonses were issued and convictions obtained, until 1908 occurred what is known as the Rex vs Garvin case, when the case was carried to the higher courts, and was proven that the province and the city had no power to make a legal standard, and only the governor-general could do so.

In consequence of the verdict handed down it became imperative that a Dominion analyst should be appointed. So acute did this question become that the city immediately got into touch with the minister of inland revenue for the purpose of arranging a qualifying examination.

Sought Amendments.

This was requested on Feb. 20, 1911. Nevertheless by June of 1912, the examination had not been held and the city then applied to the government for charter amendments for power to govern and regulate both wholesale and retail dealers. The amendment obtained only governed retailers, thus rendering the clause practically inoperative.

It was then resolved that Mr. H. H. Stevens be communicated with, and reminded that the committee's letter dealing with the milk supply had not yet been answered.

In the report of the analysis of milk obtained from local dealers' carts during the months of June, July and Au-

gust, it is shown that besides considerable adulteration of milk and milk without the regulation percentage of fat—3:25—one dairy has been selling, not milk, but "fluid" made from powder.

Official Figures.

During the month of June, of 61 samples of milk taken from twenty vendors, 34 were found to be below the regulation standard as far as percentage of fat was concerned. Of these, three were sour and 21 contained sediment, or it would appear, had been adulterated by the addition of water.

In July, 47 samples, 19 were below fat standard, and 19 contained sediment.

In August, the revelation of the powdered milk was made when samples taken from the Express dairy on August 21 are said to have showed fat percentage 1.2, official report—"made from powdered milk." Another sample "sour," and still another contain 0.8 of butter fat. On the following day five more samples were taken, two being classed as "doubtful milk" and containing 2.8 and 2.6 fat. Two others were classed "made from powdered milk," with percentages of 0.8 and 0.9. A test of cream showed 25 per cent. fat, but "not butter fat."

Besides the condition of the Express dairy "milk," of the total samples, 26 were below butter fat standard or 27.3 per cent.; adulterated, or in the words of the official reports "containing sediment," there was a total of 21.

Dr. Underhill contended at the meeting, that the fat percentage being low was often due to the herds themselves. He stated that he had oftentimes proved this by taking samples straight from the cow.

All must be sold at 223 Seventh avenue west on Tuesday. Don't miss it.—Geo. Ross, Auctioneer, ***

RESULTS OF MILK TESTS

City Analyst Has Handed Down Result of His Findings for Month of September.

The following report on the tests made by the city analyst, Mr. John C. B. Vance, of milk supplies has been submitted for the month of September, 1912:

Vendor	Where Taken	Fat p.c.	Remarks
Acme Dairy	Dairy	3.5	Clean
Acme Dairy	Dairy	4.2	Clean
Almond Dairy	Wagon	3.6	Sediment
Almond Dairy	Wagon	3.7	Clean
Beaconfield	Dairy	3.7	Clean
Beaconfield	Dairy	4.0	Clean
Beaconfield	Dairy	4.2	Sediment
Crystal Dairy	Dairy	3.3	Sediment
Chilliwick Dairy	Wagon	3.3	Clean
Cloverdale Dairy	Wagon	3.8	Clean
Cherry Dairy	Wagon	3.5	Clean
City Dairy	Dairy	4.4	Sediment
City Dairy	Dairy	4.6	Clean
City Dairy	Dairy	3.8	Sediment
City Dairy	Dairy	3.6	Clean
City Dairy	Dairy	28.5	Clean
City Dairy	(Cream)		
Dowars	Wagon	3.8	Sediment
Express Dairy	Dairy	3.3	Clean
Express Dairy	Dairy	3.3	Clean
Express Dairy	Dairy	4.0	Clean
Express Dairy	Dairy	3.8	Clean
Express Dairy	Dairy	4.1	Sediment
Eden Bank	Dairy	4.0	Sediment
Eden Bank	Dairy	37.0	Clean
Eden Bank	(Cream)		
Eden Bank	Dairy	4.4	Sediment
Eden Bank	Dairy	4.4	Sediment
Eden Bank	Wagon	2.9	Clean
Eden Bank	Wagon	3.6	Sediment
Eburne Dairy	Dairy	3.7	Sediment
Eburne Dairy	Dairy	3.6	Clean
Eburne Dairy	Dairy	4.2	Clean
East Delta	Wagon	4.1	Clean
East End Dairy	Wagon	3.5	Sediment
East End Dairy	Wagon	4.1	Sediment
East End Dairy	Dairy	4.0	Clean
East End Dairy	Dairy	4.0	Sediment
Fairmont Dairy	Wagon	3.3	Sediment
Ladner Dairy	Dairy	3.2	Clean
Maple Leaf Dairy	Wagon	3.2	Sediment
J. Metcalfe Dairy	Wagon	4.0	Clean
J. Metcalfe Dairy	Wagon	5.2	Sediment
J. Metcalfe Dairy	Wagon	4.0	Clean
J. Metcalfe Dairy	Wagon	4.2	Clean
J. Metcalfe Dairy	Wagon	4.6	Clean
Pacific Cream Dairy	Dairy	4.4	Sediment
Pacific Cream Dairy	Dairy	4.4	Sediment
Swiss Farm Dairy	Wagon	4.2	Clean
Richmond Dairy	Dairy	3.8	Clean
Richmond Dairy	Dairy	3.7	Clean
Richmond Dairy	Dairy	3.6	Clean
Richmond Dairy	Dairy	3.6	Clean
Richmond Dairy	Dairy	3.6	Clean
Richmond Dairy	Dairy	3.3	Clean
Richmond Dairy	Dairy	3.8	Sediment
Richmond Dairy	Wagon	4.2	Sediment
Richmond Dairy	Wagon	4.2	Sediment
Royal Dairy	Wagon	20.0	Clean
Royal Dairy	(Cream)		
Royal Dairy	Wagon	5.4	Clean
Royal Dairy	Wagon	4.0	Clean
Royal Dairy	Wagon	4.2	Clean
Royal Dairy	Dairy	5.0	Sediment
Royal Dairy	Dairy	4.0	Clean
Royal Dairy	Dairy	4.4	Sediment
Royal Dairy	Dairy	4.5	Sediment
Royal Dairy	Dairy	4.2	Sediment
Royal Dairy	Dairy	4.2	Sediment
David Spencer	Store	5.1	Sediment
United Dairy	Dairy	3.6	Clean
United Dairy	Dairy	10.0	Clean
United Dairy	Dairy	28.0	Clean
United Dairy	(Cream)		
United Dairy	Dairy	5.0	Clean
United Dairy	Dairy	4.6	Clean
United Dairy	Dairy	4.6	Clean
United Dairy	Dairy	5.0	Clean
United Dairy	Dairy	4.7	Clean
United Dairy	Dairy	37.0	Clean
United Dairy	(Cream)		
United Dairy	Dairy	4.2	Sediment
United Dairy	Dairy	3.3	Clean
United Dairy	Dairy	5.4	Sediment
United Dairy	Dairy	4.5	Clean
United Dairy	Dairy	4.2	Clean
United Dairy	Dairy	8.0	Clean
United Dairy	Dairy	4.0	Clean
United Dairy	Dairy	..	Sediment
United Dairy	Dairy	6.0	Clean
Valley Dairy	Dairy	4.0	Sediment
Valley Dairy	Dairy	4.1	Clean
Valley Dairy	Dairy	3.6	Clean
Vickerson's Dairy	Wagon	3.3	Sediment
Vickerson's Dairy	Dairy	3.8	Clean
West End Dairy	Dairy	4.0	Clean
West End Dairy	Dairy	3.4	Clean
Standard Dairy	Dairy	3.3	Clean
Standard Dairy	Dairy	4.2	Clean
Standard Dairy	Dairy	4.6	Sediment
Standard Dairy	Dairy	4.0	Sediment
Standard Dairy	Dairy	4.3	Clean
Standard Dairy	Dairy	3.6	Sediment
Standard Dairy	Dairy	6.0	Sediment
Standard Dairy	Wagon	4.2	Clean
Blismark Cafe		3.6	Clean
Royal Cafeteria		2.4	Clean
Miami Cafeteria	Bot. Milk	3.6	Clean
Miami Cafeteria	Bulk Milk	3.0	Clean
Leonard's Cafe		3.0	Clean
Boston Lunch		3.7	Clean
Boston Lunch	(Cream)	20.0	Clean
Cabin Cafe		2.6	Clean
White Lunch		4.5	Sediment
Baltimore Cafe		2.4	Sediment
Shafer Cafe		2.2	Clean
Shafer Cafe		12.0	Clean
Shafer Cafe	(Cream)		
Bergman's Cafe		5.3	Sediment
Bergman's Cafe		2.9	Clean
Silverdale Dairy	Wagon	4.2	Clean

The Star
Oct 19th - 12

Newspaper
Sept 7th - 12

HEALTH OF THE CITY OF SMALL CONCERN TO STEVENS, CHARGED

Communication From Ottawa
Says Member Neglected to
Arrange Overdue Exam-
ination of Inspector.

PAPERS WERE READY
BUT "H. H." WAS NOT

Committee Is Appointed to
Look for Site for a New
Cemetery.

To judge from a letter received by the health board yesterday afternoon from Mr. H. H. Stevens, M. P., the health of this city is of small concern either to Mr. Stevens or the Dominion authorities. For a long time past Vancouver has been endeavoring to have a Dominion analyst appointed, who would have power to enforce the pure foods act in this city.

The Dominion health department did go so far as to authorize the provincial medical officer to examine candidates for the position, and subsequently Mr. J. F. C. Vance was recommended for the office. He has however, never been given a chance to take his examination. Mr. Stevens brought the matter before the department at Ottawa.

Mr. Stevens Didn't Call.

The letter referred to was written to Mr. Stevens by acting deputy minister, Hindsworth, and read thus:

"When in Ottawa you left me certain papers in connection with the appointment of Mr. J. F. C. Vance as Dominion analyst. You were to return to the department, but I understand that you came to the city and failed to call, consequently I am sending the papers and in connection therewith beg to say that the chief analyst, who returned to Ottawa only within the last two days, has had an interview with the honorable, the minister, and he is to take action with the examination. The department trusts that ere long some definite action will be taken."

The members of the board are anxious to know the reason for the long delay. Chairman Cameron suggested that the department might be too busy to attend to their necessary duties.

According to Dr. Underhill there is no more wish at Victoria to move in the matter than at Ottawa. The provincial medical health officer, he said, was doing actually nothing.

Was too Indefinite.

The secretary was finally instructed to write Mr. Stevens, regretting the indefinite character of the correspondence he had forwarded and asking for a definite statement respecting the examination of the analyst.

A further sum of \$4,750 was recommended for the isolation hospital in Hastings townsite, on condition that the money can be found.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Victoria and vicinity—Light to moderate winds, mostly cloudy with showers tonight or Sunday.

Lower Mainland—Light to moderate winds, mostly cloudy with showers.

EIGHTEEN PAGES.

ANALYSIS MADE OF MILK SUPPLY.

Medical Officer of Health Pre-
sents Report of Analysis
Made by Him of Milk Sold
to Public in the City.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT
SHOWN SINCE 1904

Need for Dominion Analyst Is
Again Emphasized—Legis-
lation Giving City Power to
Clear Lots Is Favored.

The vital necessity for a pure milk supply for the citizens of Vancouver was once again the subject of consideration by the health committee, Ald. Cameron presiding, at its meeting yesterday. The committee received a report from Dr. Underhill on the subject and authorized the publication of an analysis of foods, etc., examined during the month of August and of the milk for the months of June, July and August. The milk report, which will be found below, gives the name of the vendor, the amount of fat and the city health officer's remarks in each case.

In the course of a brief outline of the milk situation, Dr. Underhill observed:

"In 1904, when I took over the examination of city milk. I found the addition of water and adulterants, especially formaldehyde, a common practice. The standard of milk was low and apparently little or no care was taken to keep it clean. From that date until 1908 constant warfare was carried on. Summonses were issued and convictions obtained, until, in 1909, occurred what is known as the Rex. vs. Garvin case, which, after obtaining conviction in the police court, the case was carried to the higher courts, when it was proved that the province and the city had no power to make a legal standard and only the governor-general could do so.

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Official Milk Report

AFTER four years of shuffling, during which time one or two faint and ineffectual efforts were made to obtain such a control of the milk supply in this city that at least the public would have some assurance that the article they obtained was not a poisonous one, the Vancouver health authorities have decided to take actual steps to safeguard the people against dishonest vendors. The action, though late, is welcome. Had it been taken earlier, as it should have been, some, it may be many lives, especially of children, would in all probability have been saved that were sacrificed to the sordid desire to make money at risk to the public. One well authenticated instance, at least, is on record where death resulted directly from drinking an article sold as milk. Let us hope that the board of health, now that it comprehends its responsibility and has decided to act, will not rest until it has secured for the city the necessary powers to deal with this whole matter.

No document ever submitted to a board of health disclosed a more disgraceful condition of affairs than the official report of Dr. Underhill presented yesterday in which he deals with the quality of much of the milk distributed to consumers in this city. The substance of that report is given on another page of today's issue of *The Sun*. It shows that much of the commodity Vancouver people have been and still are paying for and using is adulterated, that no small proportion of it is under standard and that some of it is not milk at all, but a fluid made from a powder which it is understood has been brought into this city at various times in carload lots.

That surely is not a state of affairs under which we can feel happy, nor is it one toward which we should be indifferent. With what a feeling of humorous satisfaction the enterprising individuals, who manufactured their commodity from that imported powder must have followed, in imagination, the progress of their deceptive fluid from their factories to the milk bottles of the infant population? It is surprising that they did not demand a commission, from the doctor and the undertaker, on the business they sent to them. The evidences of their successful business enterprise were not confined to their dishonest bank accounts but were seen in the white hearse, and the little coffin and the small grave and the mother weeping for her children.

And this is the condition of affairs which Dr. Underhill, the medical health officer so eagerly championed and regarding which he said "If *The Sun* newspaper says that the lives of children in Vancouver are in danger from drinking Vancouver milk it is giving publicity to statements which are false. . . . The conclusion drawn by the paper is nothing more or less than a lie. . . . The milk supply in the City of Vancouver is excellent at the present time." Let us not do Dr. Underhill an injustice, however. Perhaps he did not know what the quality of much of the milk delivered in Vancouver was; perhaps he did not know that an article which was not milk at all was distributed as milk and paid for and consumed by the public as milk. He did not make the analyses presented in his report. As medical health officer, too, he was likely to be in receipt of a supply which would stand any test. No matter who his milkman might be, or what the quality of the article he might deliver to others, care would be taken not to arouse the medical health officer's suspicions. But Dr. Underhill ought to have known. It was his duty to know and it certainly was not his duty when he was without that knowledge to

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The Sun

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"Daughter am I in my mother's house
"But mistress in my own."—Kipling.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1912.

rush so eagerly to the defense of the milk vendors.

That there are milk companies in Vancouver which supply good milk is shown in the report of the health officer. They supply not only good milk but pure milk, and it is infinitely to their credit that they do so. Having the power to sell an inferior article or for that matter an article which is not milk at all, without fear of punishment they are deserving of the public gratitude for acting honestly and giving the public full value for their money.