BRITISH OFFICERS TO MAKE HOMES HERE

Col. Gordon Speaks Very Highly of This Province—An Interesting Letter

The following is the first of a series of letters written by Col. S. D. Gordon late of the 13th Duke of Connaught's Lancers, who has recently returned to the old country after a visit to British Columbia ,and is so enthusiastic in his praise of this province that he has prepared a series of letters on his trip which are being published in the Canadian Gazette of London, England.

Having recently returned from a visit to British Columbia during which I saw many of the most attractive places of that very attractive province, and further, enjoyed very special facilities for gaining general information and seeing for myself the conditions of life out there, I venture to think that a short account of my impressions and experiences may be interesting, and possibly useful to any one thinking of settling out there.

I made a particular point of inquiring into the various ways in which English people of limited means—such as retired army and navy officers or retired Anglo-Indian officials of all kinds—settling out there could find suitable residences, occupations and amusements, with or without reasonable prospects of adding something to their incomes by a certain amount of work or trouble, and it is chiefly from that point of view that I speak. I may also say that my impressions are based on what I saw for myself, or what I gathered from actual settlers whom I met, and that I have done my best to make allowance for exaggerated or optimistic views, such as people pleased with their own surroundings sometimes express.

First, as regards the journey out. It is simple, easy, full of novelty and interest, and, considering the distance covered, not unreasonably expensive. A first class ticket from Liverpool to Montreal costs about £18 by Empress steamer in winter season, and a Pullman car ticket, with sleeping accommodations from Montreal to Vancouver costs another £18 18s 9d. Food on the train costs about $2.50 (10s) a day, and with various sundries and tips the total should not exceed £45. Those who would be content to travel second saloon by steamers and tourist car, with sleeper by train, could reduce the cost to £35, and would endure no serious hardships.

Victoria.

I first visited Vancouver Island, including Victoria and its extensive suburbs, Saanich, Duncans, Cowichan Bay, Quamichan, Nanaimo, Courtenay, Comox, Campbell River, Alberni and Little Qualicum. Leaving the island, I remained a short time at Vancouver, and then went on to see the famous fruit growing districts in the Okanagan and Kootenay valleys, staying for various periods at Vernon, Coldstream, Kelowna, Penticton, Okanagan Falls and Nelson. At all these places I made very careful inquiries into all that concerns the fruit growing and other industries, and I believe I may fairly lay claim to having gained a fair general impression of all that concerns a settler's life in this far-away portion of our empire.

For those who wish to lead pleasant, easy lives it is a splendid climate and lovely scenery, with a certain amount of congenial society and no serious work or worries, such places as Duncans (on Vancouver Island), Nelson, Vernon and Kelowna offer a very large choice, from which few could fail to find what they want. These are all practically English colonies. Clubs and tennis courts already exist or are in course of formation; all English games and amusements are kept up; sport of all kinds is good and easily obtained; the scenery is magnificent and the climate almost ideal; yachting, rowing and bathing can be had everywhere in their seasons, and all at a very moderate cost; and at the same time many of the residents are already making large profits from their orchards, and many more confidently expect to do so as soon as their fruit trees commence bearing. At all these places there are retired officers and Anglo-Indians already settled; and they are all enthusiastic about the life they lead out there. Naturally they are all very anxious for more of their own class to settle around them, and any such who go may be sure of a very warm welcome and all possible assistance.

Nelson and Duncans are the two largest of these colonies and, perhaps for this reason, offer the most attractions. At Nelson there is a charming English club, or perhaps I should say a charming club run on English lines. There is always a lot going on there in a social way; people are friendly and genial. Sport of the very best, both fishing and shooting, is to be had all round about; excellent yachting and bathing in the lake. The climate is almost perfect, and no better fruit can be grown in the province.

Duncans

Almost the same words could be used in describing Duncans. I don't think there is yet a club there, but there surely will be soon. There are some excellent public grass tennis courts, where the people from the surrounding ranches meet weekly, or more often, and there are frequent dances. At Duncans both salt and fresh water sport and amusements are to be had, for Cowichan bay, which is close at hand, is really a long arm of the sea; and there are several lakes round about, on which sport and yachting can be had. The fishing, both salmon and trout, round here is splendid. Splendid fruit, too, is grown. Victoria is about forty miles off, and it is easily possible to go in for a few hours' shopping and return the same evening. The chief difference between Nelson and Duncans is that, whereas the former is a large town, Duncans consists of numerous ranches located all round a small village; but both are essentially English colonies. The scenery around Duncans is simply glorious and cannot be beaten. Kelowna (where there is a small club) and Vernon are miniature Nelsons, surrounded by many thriving fruit gardens, the Coldstream ranch, near Vernon, being, I believe, the biggest and one of the most successful in the province.

For those, again, who are willing and able to work seriously to add to their incomes in any one of the various ways which the province offers, all these same places are equally available, and in addition the extensive districts which surround each of them within a radius of ten or twelve miles—as well as outlying districts, which have only recently commenced to develop, such as Penticton and Okanagan Falls. I have not visited Peachland and Summerland, but I believe they are small but prosperous and thriving colonies, and that they are mostly devoted to peach-growing.

In close proximity to both Nelson and Duncans, though not actually included in them, there are numerous large holdings, admirably suited for new settlers, where land is available at moderate rates; congenial neighbors live scattered all around, and the various attractions I have already enumerated are available. Mr. J. J. Campbell, of Duntulm, near Nelson has considerable areas of splendid land at Bonnington and on the Slocan and Lardo rivers, as well as some near or adjoining his own residence at Duntulm; and I know he would offer specially favorable terms to any settlers of the right sort, for the double purpose of selling some of his land and obtaining congenial neighbors.

The same can be said of Mr. James Johnstone, the president of the British Columbia Fruit Growing association, who lives quite close to Nelson. He has some excellent land for sale on the lake shores, near Bosworth, where Lord Grey, the governor-general, has recently purchased land from him, and also in various other localities close around. He, too, is most anxious to obtain this class of settler, and would certainly offer them very favorable terms. In fact, there is no lack of charming and desirable sites, both residential and commercial, at any of the places I have mentioned, and everywhere a keen desire to attract this special class of settler.

Okanagan

Penticton and Okanagan Falls are rather farther from the railway (though I understand that is likely to be remedied soon), and only in their infancy, so to speak, so they cannot, of course, offer the social attractions of the older and larger settlements; but, on the other hand, I am inclined to think that they can claim some even greater natural advantages, which go far to equalize matters. Their climate is perhaps rather warmer and more equable; their crops ripen rather earlier—a great commercial advantage; land is just at present rather cheaper, though unsurpassed, I believe, for fruit growing, and the scenery and sports are at least as good as any to be found elsewhere. They need not, therefore, fear any lack of purchasers when settlers come to look about.

I have omitted all mention of Victoria and Vancouver, as they come under an altogether different category. They are the two, the only two, cities of British Columbia. Vancouver is the largest and more busy. Victoria is the capital, and rather residential than commercial. Both are supremely beautiful in their situation and surroundings, but living there is comparatively expensive, and for this reason perhaps they might not attract the class of settler whom I am now considering. For those, however, who can afford to live there, and for whom city life and society have special attractions, I feel sure that both these places offer advantages in the way of scenery, climate, sport and amusements that should satisfy the most exacting.

Speaking generally, it is necessary in British Columbia to purchase land and build a habitation, as renting is almost impossible except in the larger towns and cities, and even in such it may not be easy to find what is required at any reasonable rate; but land for residential purposes abounds everywhere and at not unreasonable prices, while a house to suit individual tastes can be very quickly erected. For purely residential purposes two, or at most three, acres should suffice, and as to price, so much depends on the site selected, its locality, surroundings, etc., that it is difficult to speak definitely. Lake or sea frontages—cleared, and where necessary irrigated—and within reasonable reach of social centres, can usually be had for $300 to $400 per acre; but uncleared land, not fronting on sea or lake, and not quite close to a town, can be had as cheap as $10 to $15 per acre. It must, however, be noted that clearing land of timber is generally a very expensive item, especially perhaps on Vancouver island, where the timber is so heavy, and it is generally advisable for many reasons to buy cleared or at least partially cleared land. I should say $300 per acre is a fair average price to give for really good residential sites on lake or sea front. The cost of building a house depends so entirely on the style of house required that I can give no estimate. A humble built quite habitable "shack" of three or four rooms can be built for $200 to $300, and quite a good double storeyed house for $1,500 to $2,000. For fruit growing purposes the prices of land vary considerably, for much the same reasons, and in some districts it is considerably cheaper than in others, though possibly equally good for the purpose. Of this I will speak in my next article.

VICTORIAN MADE PRESIDENT OF CLUB

Annual Meeting of Western Men at McGill University

The annual meeting of the McGill Western club, in the McGill union, Thursday evening, March 4th, F. G. C. Wood, of this city, was elected president. This association is one of much importance in college circles, being comprised of men from the four western provinces. Meetings are held regularly throughout the session to discuss matters of common interest and to further social intercourse. This past year has been the most successful one in the club's history, the membership being seventy-five, fully one half being from B. C. alone.

The officers elected for the ensuing

Hon. pres.—Dr. H. Tory, Alberta university.

President—Frederic G. C. Wood, Victoria, B. C.

Vice-president—Cyril Childe, Calgary, Alta.

Secretary-treasurer—T. E. Price, B. A., Vancouver, B. C.

Asslstant treasurers—Chas. Bourne, Atlin, B. C.; H. F. Angus, Victoria, B. C.

Committee—A. T. N. Cowley, Winnipeg, Man.; T. Sutherland, Saskatoon; H. H. Hepburn, Edmonton; Geo. T. Wilson, B. A., Vancouver.

Any students intending to go to McGill for the first time next session are requested to communicate with the president or secretary at the McGill union, before leaving, as special arrangements are made for the meeting of new men from the west and assisting them in getting settled in Montreal.

Foresters Hold Meeting.

Court Northern Light, A.O.F., held their regular meeting last Wednesday evening. The occasion served to present to P.C.R. Bro. Bolden a testimonial and a handsome roller top writing desk as an appreciation of Br. Bolden's past service to the Order, and for his able management of the recent benefit concert. Applications for membership were received and initiations held at next meeting. It is expected to initiate a class of twenty-one candidates. The officers of the court intend to make a fraternal visit to Court Douglas, Cedar Hill, at their next meeting on the 23rd inst.

CITY APPRECIATES H. B. THOMSON'S WORK

Work of Local Member in Connection With City's Bill Pleases Council

The city council appreciates the good work done by H. B. Thomson, M.P.P., in connection with his labors in the legislature in putting through the Waterworks Bill. At tomorrow night's council meeting formal acknowledgment of the member's services will be made when a resolution to that effect will be passed. At Friday night's meeting of the streets, bridges and sewers committee Mayor Hall, when announcing the passing of the bill in the house, took occasion to refer to the untiring efforts of Mr. Thomson, who ever since the bill was introduced has spared no pains to further the interests of the city. Mayor Hall was loud in his praises of Mr. Thomson's work and suggested that the city council should place on record its appreciation of his labors. This step will be taken tomorrow night. The members of the committee also congratulated Mayor Hall on his labors on behalf of the city and extended to the city's chief magistrate their heartiest thanks.

In all likelihood the much discussed gravel contract will also come up for further consideration. At Friday night's meeting Superintendent Warwick reported that the quality of the gravel being delivered on the city works was such that he had had to refuse delivery. The quantity of sand and dirt in the gravel being delivered under the Haggerty contract was such that the material failed to come up to specifications. He had been instructed by the city engineer to accept no material unless it came up to the requirements. The first loads had been refused and those later delivered, while showing some improvement, did not, in his estimation, equal the standard of quality. The city engineer had informed Mr. Warwick that he would be responsible for the matter but Mr. Warwick pointed out that by reason of the inferior quality of the material being delivered work on sidewalk construction will have to cease unless the proper gravel is received. The contract calls for washed gravel if so required by the engineer or at least the material must be to the satisfaction of the engineer. Mr. Warwick wanted to know what he should do.

Stands by Statement.

Alderman Humber, referring to the exception taken by the Lineham Scott Sand & Gravel company to his (Alderman Humber's) recent remark that the contract with Mr. Haggerty had been sublet to the company declared that he was quite ready to stand by his statement. He insisted that the company has a contract with Mr. Haggerty to supply gravel.

Superintendent Warwick stated that the material which has been delivered to the city under the Haggerty contract is such that it will require one-fifth more cement while the concrete made from it is very much more slow-setting. The contract calls for the delivery of seventy yards per day and no greater amount can be called for unless forty-eight hours' notice is given. The city when work is under full way can use very much more than that amount per diem. The contract calls for a penalty of $25 for each twelve hours' delay in delivery and the contractor is supposed to put up a bond of $500 for the faithful performance of the contract.

Alderman Fullerton stated that there was one thing certain, the contract as prepared by the city solicitor was certainly not what the council had been led to suppose it would be.

Will Get Explanation.

It was finally decided that Alderman Turner should confer with the city engineer and ascertain just what the trouble really is. As City Engineer Topp was not at Friday night's meeting his explanation could not then be obtained but it will likely be forthcoming at tomorrow night's meeting of the council.

The council will take action against premises situated on Lot 1, Block 28, Fairfield estate, and on Lot 17 adjoining. A resolution will be introduced urging that the council hold an inquiry as provided for in the Municipal Clauses Act and if it is found that a nuisance exists on the above property, dangerous to the public health, the owner be ordered within five days after published notice to pull down and remove the stable on Lot 17 and move the occupants from, and close up, the house on Lot 1 and in default of so doing the sanitary inspector be ordered to do the work at the cost of the owner.

A by-law to authorize local improvement work on positions of Pine street, Garbally road, Queen's avenue, Pembroke street, Johns street, Pembroke road, will be introduced.

HEAVY WORK AHEAD

Chief Commissioner of Lands Preparing to Give Effect to Recent Legislation

There is one department at least to which the close of the session means a large amount of most important, painstaking and executive work. This is the department of lands to which such a large proportion of the business of the province finds its way. The extra rush of work is caused by the legislation just passed and it has to be done at once.

First of all, the necessary machinery for the carrying into effect of the Water Act has to be provided. In this connection there will be a number of appointments to be made as well as important regulations to be drawn up. This has to be done at once, in order that the board of investigation may be able to start work as soon as possible. The same applies to the survey situation. The appropriation for surveys this year is a large one, and the work has to be allocated with little delay so that in all cases advantage may be taken of a full season's work. Additional game wardens have to be appointed and their duties and districts mapped out, and in other respects much work lies ahead of Hon. Mr. Fulton in the immediate future in order to get the work of the government in train for the active portions of the year.

The steamer Queen City, from northern B. C. ports, arrived in port for the first time for a month, having come to Vancouver only on her last trip. She brought among her passengers E. Hodgson, who went to the new coal fields being prospected north of Hardy Bay, where 20,000 acres of coal lands have been secured and a shaft will be sunk to develop the seam.

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BIG OFFER MADE TO PUBLICITY EXPERT

Thomas Richardson May Go to Winnipeg to Boom the Prairie Capital

The secretary of the Board of Trade yesterday received a letter from Thos. Richardson, Portland's publicity man, stating that he would not be able to be in this city on Friday next, and on the day following, Saturday, proceed to Nanaimo, but he would arrange to come north at the earliest possible moment. The programme, which must accordingly be abandoned for the time being, was as follows:

Mr. Richardson, who is now said to have been offered by and to have accepted $100,000 for 3 years' work, from the Canadian government—although it is more probable that the city of Winnipeg is meant—was to have arrived in this city upon Friday next and addressed a mass meeting in the Victoria theatre on that evening, and to have gone up to Nanaimo on Saturday to attend a Vancouver Island Development League delegates' convention during the afternoon, and to have addressed in the evening a mass meeting in the Nanaimo theatre.

Winnipeg Ambitious

Concerning the offer said to have been made to Mr. Richardson the Oregonian, of Portland, says:

"Tom Richardson will sever his relations with the Portland Commercial club as manager of its publicity department December 31 next. His contract with the local organization does not expire until that date, when, the same reliable report has it, he will go to Winnipeg, Canada, to enter the service of the Canadian government and direct its publicity work. It is understood that Mr. Richardson has contracted his services to the Canadian government for a period of three years, for which he is to receive the compensation of $100,000. It is the intention of Mr. Richardson to remain in Portland and direct the work in which he is engaged until the end of the year, according to his contract. A member of the Commercial club said:

"Coming to Oregon and taking up this important work with the local commercial body shortly before the Lewis and Clark fair, Mr. Richardson has been a potent factor in the unprecedented development of this state. As a booster who accomplishes substantial results he has gained an enviable reputation. His contemplated departure from Portland will be a occasion for sincere regret by the representative men of the city, who have been associated with Mr. Richardson through the Commercial club.

"This organization recently outlined plans for continuing its publicity work on an enlarged scale and it may be expected that steps soon will be taken looking to the selection of a man capable of taking up the work where Mr. Richardson leaves off."

Mr. Richardson would not admit yesterday that he had contracted his services with the Canadian authorities beginning January 1 next and would not discuss the subpect other than to say that he would remain in Portland and continue his present work until next January in fulfillment of his contract with the Commercial club management. The presence in Portland yesterday of representatives of the Canadian government and their entertainment by Mr. Richardson served only to revive rumors that have been current for several days to the effect that Mr. Richardson would not remain with the Commercial club longer than the end of the year. This fact, coupled with other leaks from an entirely authoritative source, is believed fully to confirm the facts as they are here related."

Reunion at Sooke.

A pleasant reunion in a social form combining annual meeting and welcome to the fishermen who have come to resume operations for the coming summer was recently given by Knox church, Sooke. After devotional exercises, Messrs. E. Miles and J. A. Murray presented the life and financial conditions of the past year, showing a gratifying statement. Mrs. J. A. Murray presided at the organ and the contributed numbers for the evening's entertainment were given by Miss M. Anderson, Otter Point; Mrs. Arden, Miss Murray, the Misses Alice Gordon and Daisy Ross, Messrs. Way and Sanderson. The boat crew and fishermen were out in full force, Mr. Kane on their behalf giving songs. Refreshments were served by the ladies.

WORK AMONG STUDENTS

Thomas H. Billings to Take Up Important Branch of Y. M. C. A. Work

Thomas H. Billings, of New York, the Y.M.C.A. secretary, who has been specially charged with the work which is being done among young college students and high school pupils, arrived in town last evening from Montreal and registered at the Empress hotel. He will address the 4 o'clock men's meeting in the Y.M.C.A. auditorium this afternoon, taking as his subject, "A good investment." Arrangements have been made with Mr. Willis, principal of the high school, that at the close of Monday's session he shall address the young men pupils. At 6.30 o'clock in the evening he will meet at tea in the Y.M.C.A. auditorium the members of the association' educational committee, as well as the representatives of the university classes and high school pupils, when he will endeavor to bring about the establishment of some permanent organization. The educational work of the Y.M.C.A. among the young men of this city will also be discussed.

Recently, Rev. C. W. Bishop, B.A., of Calgary, who was a Victoria college chum in Toronto of Rev. J. Brace, has accepted the position of Western Y.M.C.A. college secretary, and will devote his whole time in touring among the students of the colleges and high schools in the four western provinces. He has had the advantage of a widely extended experience in this department. He will come out to the coast cities in the autumn.

It is proposed to extend the operations of the Lemieux compulsory arbitration act to other industries than those of public utilities. If anything can be done to mitigate the evils of labor troubles it will be welcomed by the country, but we think the government will be wise if it proceeds with caution into the domain of private enterprise with this measure, which, it must be confessed, has worked admirably in so far as it has already been put in operation.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTION

British Cabinet Defers Decision on the Amount to Be Spent

London, March 12.—A naval expert says that the differences in the British cabinet on the subject of naval construction are less on account of the number of armored ships to be laid down than on the amount of money to be spent on the vessels in the new financial year. The point is still undecided, and the decision is likely to be deferred. Among well-informed naval architects there is a natural curiosity to know how far the new designs have been affected by foreign naval developments. Some of England's rivals are working rapidly away from the Dreadnought idea, and greatly increasing the cost of units. Since 1898, in fact, the United States naval authorities have gone from the 13,500 tons of the Maine to the 26,000 tons of the two projected ships. The next lot of French ships are to displace more than 21,000 tons, while, so far, England has decided on nothing bigger than 20,000 tons.

In other words, England's rivals seem to be intent on outdoing her in gun power. At any rate it is not to be ignored that after the Delaware of 20,000 tons, with ten 12-inch guns in turrets, all on the centre line of the ship, the Americans are contemplating a vessel of 26,000 tons. On that displacement, with two decks, an enterprising naval architect might get sixteen big guns. At present not much is thought of three guns in one turret, but the Russians like the idea. Moreover, in in the French ships of the current design, there are sixteen big guns—four 12-inch and twelve 9.4 inch of 50 calibres. The fact seems to be that, sooner or later, England will be forced into following this lead at a considerable increase of naval expenditure. How far Sir Philip Watts has been allowed to go in his new designs is, therefore an interesting speculation at the moment

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JEFFRIES TALKS

Promoter McIntosh's Proposal of a $50,000 Purse Does Not Seem Attractive

New York, March 12.—"Why only $50,000?" asked James J. Jeffries today when told of Hugh McIntosh's proposal to give a $50,000 purse for a Jeffries-Johnson battle. Jeffries took exception to the Australian promoter's suggestion that the fight take place in England.

"This offer of a $50,000 purse does not look very attractive," he said. "How about the $200,000 which was talked of in Seattle. From responsible parties, I had a bona fide offer of a purse of $150,000 for a contest at the Seattle exposition. But it is not a matter of money with me. All the money would not drag me into the ring if I thought I was going to be licked. If I get into shape and thought I could beat Johnson, I'd fight him.

"I will never enter the ring again unless I fell sure I have got into fighting form. I shall not fight anyone unless I think I can do myself justice."

Rush of Settlers.

North Portal, Sask., March 11.—The big rush of settlers from the United States, bound for points in Alberta and Saskatchewan is now on in earnest. Yesterday twenty carloads of settlers' effects passed through on the Soo line, and today forty carloads came in. All passenger trains are crowded with settlers. Indications point to a very heavy immigration from the western states to the Canadian west.

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PROROGATION OF THE LEGISLATU

Session Came to An End 9.20 Last Evening

WATER BILL WAS PASS

Contentious Provincial E tions Act Put Through a Yesterday's Sitting

(From Saturday's Daily)

The legislature was prorogu 9.20 last night by the lieutenant-ernor, after a session of slightly seven weeks' duration. At the sitting the Water bill, which is b the most important piece of legisl passed during the session, through the final stage, and the tentious Provincial Elections Act passed, after a compromise had entered into between government opposition.

In proroguing the house, the tenant-governor referred to the W Act, the act for the revision and solidation of the statutes, the act viding for co-operative fruit-co depots for provincial-grown fruit others. His speech to the house as follows:

Lieutenant-Governor's Speec

"Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of Legislative Assembly:

"Before releasing you, at the of the third session of this legisl I feel it a duty to congratulate y the results of your labors, as bodied in the many important and ful measures to which I have assent.

"The Water Act, designed to the economical use of water equitable regulations, minimises causes for litigation, and will great benefit to all industries re ing water.

"The consolidation and revisio the laws, which you have autho will greatly simplify their interp tion, and prove a convenience t concerned.

"The Act providing for co-ope fruit-cooling depots fills a much ed want of the fruit-growers, should have the effect of further ulating this growing industry.

"It is very gratifying to observ substantial provision which you made for the prosecution of su and public works.

"I thank you for the liberal s voted for the public service, and assured that the amount will be bursed economically, and with a to securing the best possible resu

"Wishing you health and succe your personal undertakings, I take leave of you, and relieve from your sessional duties."

The house concluded its bus about nine o'clock, and the sp declared a recess of half an hour the lieutenant-governor arrived, about 9.30 his honor was ushered companied by his two secretaries the clerk of the house read o bills passed during the session, these were assented to. The lie ant-governor read his address assented to the supply bill, after he withdrew.

The provincial secretary anno to the house that by the wish of lieutenant-governor, the house prorogued, and the third session eleventh legislature of British Co bia closed with the singing of Save the King" by the members.

The Bills Assented to

During the session just close bills in all were passed. The bill sented to were as follows:

No. 2—An act to declare the of the Crown in respect to wate water power, and to amend and solidate the laws of the province lating to the diversion, asquisitio use of water.

No. 4—An act to regulate the liquor on club premises.

No. 6—An act to amend the D and Water-courses act, 1907.

No. 7—An act to amend the M pal Elections act."

No. 8—An act to amend the M pal Clauses act.

No. 9—An act to amend the P cial Elections act.

No. 10—An act to amend the Mines Regulation act.

No. 12—An act to amend the L Vendor and Purchaser, and to S fy Titles.

No. 18—An act to amend the of Appeals act, 1907.

No. 21—An act respecting the Trunk Pacific Railway.

No. 22—An act respecting the fession of Medicine and Surgery

No. 24—An act to amend the way Traffic Regulation act.

No. 27—An act to amend the matory act.

No. 29—An act to amend the J al act.

No. 30—An act to amend the M al act.

No. 31—An act further to amen Coal Mines Regulation act.

No. 32—An act to amend the panies act, 1897.

No. 33—An act to amend the Mining act.

No. 37—An act with respect t Public Service of the Province o tish Columbia.

No. 38—An act to amend the Registry act.

No. 40—An act to amend the ers' Institute and Co-operation

No. 41—An act to amend the T Manufacture act, 1906.

No. 42—An act to amend the Fire act.

No. 43—An act respecting the Map of Alberni Townsite.

No. 45—An act authorising the tenant-Governor in Council to gr the City of Victoria Lot 921 in City, used as the site of the Ki Street Fire Hall.

No. 46—An act to amend the I tion of Metalliferous Mines act.

No. 47—An act to provide for spection of Hospitals, Orphanage ternity Homes, and places wher sons are undergoing Medical or Treatment.

No. 52—An act to Incorpora British Columbia Permanent Company.

No. 54—An act to Incorpora Prince Rupert and Port Simpso way Company.

No. 56—An act to enable the stream Estate Company, Limite the White Valley Irrigation and Company, Limited, to amal their Water Rights.

No. 58—An act to amend th couver Incorporation act, 1900.

No. 59—An act to amend the Creek Foreshore act, 1904.