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WOMEN ASK FOR
THE FRANCHISE

(Continued from page 1.)

Taxation of Wild Lands.

Mr. Oliver proposed a change in the provisions for the taxing of wild land by municipalities, to the end of requiring improvements to the value of \$5 per acre to exempt from the wild land tax, instead of \$2.50 as at present, and decreasing the area to which improvements shall apply from 640 acres to 160 acres. In the imposition of the provincial wild land tax the area to which improvements shall apply was cut down to 320 acres last year. Mr. Oliver's amendment also makes it plain that skid-roads, buildings and machinery for temporary use in connection with logging operations or taking lumber off lands shall not be deemed to be improvements, unless a statutory declaration be made that such logging shall be immediately followed by clearance of or settlement on the land. Land included in a reclaimed area and assessed for an amount representing a capital expenditure of not less than \$5 an acre, and not to be deemed wild lands, and the total amount of such capital expenditure shall be considered as an improvement to that amount, whether it exceeds or falls below \$5 an acre. Mr. Oliver stated that the premier and minister of finance had seen his amendment and were in favor of it. The change was urgently needed in rural municipalities, which had an immense mileage of roads to keep up in proportion to population, while vast areas of land were held idle and untaxed, to the great retarding of development.

The amendment was agreed to. At the request of Duncan municipality power was given to tax real or personal property, or both, in townships for fire protection purposes.

An amendment asked for by Victoria gives power to cities to designate places for slaughter houses within their limits, or to prohibit slaughtering. On the suggestion of Mr. Oliver this power was extended to all municipalities.

The power to pass by-laws for examining and regulating plumbers, at present possessed only by cities of over 5,000, was extended to cities of over 2,000, at the request of North Vancouver.

Licensing Electricians. To a proposal to give cities over 3,000 power to license and regulate electricians and persons engaged in installing electric wires in buildings, on poles, etc., asked for by the Union of British Columbia Municipalities, opposition developed.

Mr. V. Bodwell, K. C., on behalf of the B. C. Electric Railway Company, pointed out that every man in their employ who went out on construction work was fully qualified. In the matter of wiring buildings the public was protected by the by-laws. The B. C. Electric Co. sent its gangs from place to place, and it would be a great hardship if its men had to pass an examination in every municipality in which they worked. He asked the committee to exempt from the operation of the section men working for any incorporated company.

Mr. T. Farrell, president of the B. C. Telephone Company, also objected. There was no danger to the public from their wires. Mr. Farrell doubted whether, outside of the large cities, there could be found electricians enough to form a board of examiners without calling in employees of the B. C. Electric or B. C. Telephone companies.

City Solicitor Mann supported the section and pointed out to the committee that it only gave power to pass by-laws. The committee could not assume that municipalities would pass vexatious by-laws.

"You cannot guarantee that they will not," observed Mr. Oliver. Mr. Mann asserted that the power was absolutely required for the protection of the public, and charged that to save expense absolutely incompetent youths were sent out to do wiring.

"Not by our company," said Mr. Bodwell.

It is so, to my knowledge, right in this city," retorted Mr. Mann.

Mayor Hall, on behalf of the Union of Municipalities, asked the committee to enact the section. It was a necessity, as poor wiring had been done and accidents and fires had occurred.

W. H. Hayward (Covichan), agreed that protection was needed but did not think this section would give protection. There were high voltage power lines running throughout the country, and would be to an ever-increasing extent, and there should be some general provincial oversight of this and all other matters affecting the transmission of electric power. He moved that the section stand over for the present and that the chairman represent to the government the desirability of introducing provincial legislation.

This view was shared by the other members of the committee, John Oliver, N. F. Mackay, Dr. Hall, Dr. McGuire and C. W. Munro speaking in favor of it, and the motion was adopted.

Other Amendments.

Power to pass a curfew law was granted to townships and district municipalities.

The sections respecting payment of taxes was amended by declaring that no discount shall be allowed on school taxes.

Victoria asked for power to carry out and assess for local improvements on property adjoining and fronting on parks, squares, public drives or boulevards, the same as on other streets. Mayor Hall explained that this would cover such cases as that of Heywood Avenue. The section was held over.

City Solicitor Mann, before leaving, asked that the committee have the commissioners for the consolidation of the statutes, when they come to the Municipal Act, allow the municipalities to consult with them as to "certain things they want."

"What do you wish to add to the statutes?" asked W. H. Hayward and Fred Davey in chorus.

A pretty cool request from the municipalities, was the opinion of the committee as it adjourned until tomorrow.

Twelve per cent of sugar in the average yield of good beetroots.

MONEY NEEDED
FOR SANATORIUMANNUAL REPORT OF
BOARD OF GOVERNORSWork of Past Year Reviewed—
Pressing Requirements
at Institution.

The annual meeting of subscribers and governors of the Anti-Tuberculosis Society took place last night at the city hall, when the various annual reports from the board of directors, the medical and farm superintendents, the financial statement and the reports of the branch organizations were heard. Gratifying progress was reported in all. Those present at the meeting were as follows: Mrs. B. Tye, Mrs. W. Fortune (Kamloops), Mrs. Fagan, Mrs. Coles, Mrs. Ross (Vancouver), Mrs. Morley, Mrs. Munn, Mrs. Wilkerson, Mrs. Janion, Mrs. J. T. Phelan (Vancouver), R. P. Brett, E. G. Quick (reeve of Saanich), A. J. C. Galletly, A. E. Planta (Nanaimo), James B. Kennedy (New Westminster), Dr. A. P. Proctor (Vancouver), Rev. J. Calvert (Mission City), Dr. Fagan, Dr. Hasell, Dr. Irving (medical superintendent of the sanatorium), W. W. Shaw (of the same institution) and others.

Officers for the year were elected as follows: Hon. president, Hon. James Dunsinuir; president, R. Marpole; vice-presidents, A. C. Plummerfelt, G. Fraser and A. J. C. Galletly; treasurer, G. A. Kirk; secretary, Dr. C. J. Fagan; auditor, J. C. Anderson; board of directors, Messrs. Gordon, Barton, Dallan, J. A. Mara, Brett, Rev. W. Leslie Clay, Dr. Proctor, Dr. Lindemuhl, McMillan, Planta, Walker, Hallimon, McGaw, Kilpatrick and Kingston.

Directors' Report. The report of the board of directors read by Dr. Fagan and adopted by the meeting read in part as follows:

The first meeting of the board of directors elected at the first meeting of the court of governors was held at the city hall, Victoria, B. C., on Friday, March 6th, 1908. M. P. Gordon was appointed permanent chairman of the board. The following committees were appointed: Executive committee—M. P. Gordon, Dr. Wm. Stephens, A. P. Proctor and C. J. Fagan. Finance committee—A. J. C. Galletly, A. S. Barton and A. J. Dallan.

Wm. Fortune presented a claim for \$1,000, which stated he had paid a commission on the sale of his ranch, and he asked that this sum should be repaid to him by the society. After consideration it was decided to refer the matter to the auditor for such action as he considered right, and of his advice the claim was refused.

Telephone.

After considerable difficulty and delay a telephone system has been installed between Kamloops and Tranquille. A ten-year agreement as to the working of the system has been signed by the telephone company and our society.

Motor Boat.

A motor boat was purchased for \$1,000. It is in the charge of Mr. Shaw, our farm manager, and has proved to be very useful. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has generously constructed a siding near Tranquille station at which our lumber, coal and other heavy articles are deposited.

Patients at Tranquille.

On the 1st of January last year there were sixteen patients at Tranquille. The hospital has been able to accommodate to the utmost, and just as soon as conditions permitted six cottages were built, which enabled us to accommodate thirty patients.

The handling of thirty patients with very limited kitchen and dining-room accommodation necessitated the doubling of work in serving meals. This difficulty will be fully realized when it is remembered that over and above two sets of breakfasts, lunches and dinners, two other light refreshments had to be arranged for and supplied. In view of these conditions the executive committee recommended to the board of directors that certain accommodations be built, and that certain accommodations be built for the help should be made above this kitchen. This was ordered to be done, so that there are now ample facilities for the thirty-one patients at present under treatment.

The heating of the buildings by means of stoves was expensive and unsatisfactory, and in order to meet the requirements a low pressure steam plant has been installed. This steam plant has given complete satisfaction during the present winter.

Salaries. Advances in salaries have been granted to the medical superintendent, farm manager and matron. This was thought to be advisable, in the general interests of the institution.

The Farm. The Alexandra ranch in connection with Tranquille has shown itself to be capable of materially assisting the society in their arduous efforts to meet expenses. The sum of \$811 has been passed on from the ranch account to the maintenance account. This was a good showing in view of the fact that the old ranch buildings had to be destroyed and new ones erected on another site. The report of the Alexandra ranch will give full details.

Another and indeed a greater assistance in view of the object for which the society exists, in that most of our milk has been supplied from our own property. We can thus rely on getting our milk fresh and pure, and the meat is certainly equal to any on the market. Of vegetables and fruits which have been supplied in luxuriance, sufficient has been stored to meet the winter demands.

Arrangements are now under way by means of which butter will be supplied by the ranch to our patients, and already a small quantity of eggs are furnished. Now that proper hen houses have been built it is hoped that in a

short time a full supply will be available.

Control of Lands.

The necessity for acquiring permanent control of the lands leased from the Dominion government has grown more apparent during the year. While the rent is, comparatively speaking, only nominal, yet the fact that the lands are merely leased, and not owned by the society, has a tendency to hamper operations, as of course it is uncertain when some contingency might arise whereby they would be rendered useless.

While it is not at all likely that the Dominion authorities would do anything to hamper or retard the progress of the society in this regard, yet there exists, nevertheless, the element of uncertainty, which, to say the least, is unsatisfactory. With a view to removing this, representations were made to the government to procure grant of the lands, and in this connection the efforts of the board were effectively assisted by the minister of inland revenue, Hon. William Templeman. It is to be regretted that these efforts were, for the present at any rate, not successful, but it is not intended that they should be relaxed, and it is hoped that eventually the government will come to see the advisableness, as well as the desirableness of making a grant of the lands in question.

The New Buildings.

The society have been fortunate in securing the services of Messrs. Dalton & Eveleigh, as architects. The plans submitted were very satisfactory and the board hope and believe that a hospital, modern and complete in all details, will be presented for the inspection of subscribers.

The building will accommodate about sixty persons, but this does not represent its full measure of utility. The kitchen, the dining room, the sitting room and the bath rooms being capable of serving a great many more persons than the above number, it will

be made up by public subscription. As will be noted from the first part of this report arrangements are being made for the handling of a greater number of patients during the coming year, and it is likely that the proportion of paying and non-paying patients will be about the same. Here then is a problem. Do the citizens of British Columbia wish the board to handle consumptive patients, who are unable to meet their expenses at Tranquille? The answer has been given by the generosity already shown, and all that is needed is organized work in every city, town, and district throughout the province. The board now wish to make an appeal for the formation of societies and recommend that the reports submitted by branch societies and printed in the appendix to this re-

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5.00 per week patients..... 27
3.50 per week patients..... 24
Free patients..... 21

The actual cost per day for each patient has been steadily coming down and at the present time is \$2.10 per day. It is hoped that this will soon be brought under the \$2, but we must not expect a much further reduction; for when it is remembered that, unlike general hospital work, a free and good dietary is essential to cure, it will be seen that economy in this direction would defeat our object.

Another difference from ordinary hospitals is that the medical superintendent lives at the institution. This doctor is a specialist and devotes his entire time to the care and treatment of the patients, and no additional charges are made for his services.

The above cost is liquidated by the following receipts:

Fees from patients, per day..... \$.74%
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committee were satisfied that the medical superintendent was justified in the action he adopted, but instructed him in future, to report to the executive committee before taking final action, except in gross cases of irregularity.

In an institution, for the treatment of consumption, regularity and order are of the first consideration. It must be remembered that strict discipline is part of the treatment, and must be maintained no matter what the hardship inflicted on the individual.

The board of directors regard the results obtained, from our first year's work, as excellent, and ask that particular attention be given to the medical superintendent's report.

The question of recognising consumption in its earliest stages is yet in its infancy, and this is now admitted to be the secret of success or failure; for on its early detection everything depends. The medical profession and the public have yet to learn the vast import of this, and it is hoped that neither patients nor their medical advisers will delay action, and thereby incur the responsibility of the disease having reached a doubtful or incurable stage. Authorities agree that the full success of sanatorium treatment can only be confidently expected in the initial stages of the disease. The responsibility, therefore, lies at the door of our physicians.

Hitherto, physicians hesitated to name the fatal trouble, because there was no special treatment within their reach, and consequently the stereotyped advice, given, too often, oblivious of the patient's circumstances, was to "move to a better climate." Now, however, the aspect of things is changed and satisfactory results may at length be reasonably expected—provided always that early recognition of the complaint is secured.

For Advanced Consumptives. The board regret to have to report that no action has been taken to build a hospital for advanced consumptives. It is fully

recognized that the need of such an institution is great and pressing. No doubt enthusiastic supporters would advocate the immediate use of the \$10,000 grant which the government placed at our disposal, but conservative members of the board pointed to the fact that the maintenance fund was strained to its utmost, and that it would be fatal to add further charges till such time as the funds subscribed justified the work admitted to be needed.

The percentage of good results in the treatment of advanced consumptives is not high, but the arrest of the disease and the return to duties is possible, in many cases, but it rests with the public to say whether these unfortunate shall be given a fighting chance for their life.

The board commend this to the public thought and feel assured that a practical answer will be given in the affirmative.

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Financial Statement. The financial statement for the year signed by the auditor and adopted showed receipts and expenditures as follows: To cash balances from 1907, \$22,515.89; grants and donations, \$35,997.75; maintenance fund, including provincial government grants, \$5,868.26; Alexandra Ranch contribution, \$311.16, total, \$39,753.42; receipts from other sources, \$155.31; grand total, \$71,696.67. The principal expenditures were \$20,000.04 for hospital expenses and \$1,000.00 for building improvements, etc., \$24,893.32. These, with sundry other items, brought the total up to \$46,062.38, leaving bank balances of \$31,544.30.

The medical superintendent's report was comprehensive and gave medical statistics in detail. After touching on the new facilities and improvements at Tranquille, the report dealt with the cases at the institution as follows: In 1908 there were 47 patients admitted, discharged or in residence. The number discharged was 34, those remaining less than one month, 4. The inept, advanced and far advanced cases were classified as follows: Incomplete—Apparent cure, 12; disease arrested, 1; much improved, 0; improved, 0; stationary, 0; progressive, 1; died, 0. Advanced—Apparent cure, 0; disease arrested, 5; much improved, 1; improved, 1; stationary, 1; progressive, 2; died, 0. Far

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A table of the addresses of the sixty-four patients admitted to the sanatorium during the twelve months is given as appended: Vancouver, 25; Victoria, 15; Kamloops, 6; New Westminster, 4; Nanaimo, 4; North Saanich, 1; Elgin, 1; Cranbrook, 1; Cumberland, 1; Comox, 1; Duncan, 1; Nelson, 1; Kaslo, 1; Chemainus, 1; Vernon, 1; Ganges, 1; Turgoose, 1; total, 64.

A meteorological report on the weather conditions at Tranquille compiled by one of the patients for eight months showed that out of 245 days, bright sunshine was registered on 207 days, that there were 38 days entirely without sunshine, and that the percentage of sunny days was 84, and that the total precipitation in inches for the eight months was 8.23.

W. W. Shaw, farm superintendent, submitted a report of the work of the year, which was found entirely satisfactory and was adopted.

Votes of Thanks. Votes of thanks to the ladies of British Columbia who have so largely assisted in the work were recorded on the motion of Dr. Proctor. A vote of thanks was accorded Hon. D. M. Eberts, who has taken up the legal work of the society, and J. A. Anderson, auditor, Dr. Fagan, the secretary, and Mayor Hall, who occupied the chair at the commencement of the meeting. The Mayor, however, had another meeting to attend and left before the close, the chair then being taken by Rev. W. Leslie Clay.

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ALL ANTI-JAP
BILLS REJECTED

(Continued from page 1.)

tion having reference to aliens, and that it is evident that ill-advised legislators of California and Nevada are making this nation ridiculous in the eyes of the world," are conclusions offered by Alex. C. Robbins, editor of the Central Law Journal, in an editorial which appeared to-day.

"If the treaty stipulations with any nation should perchance override the policy of any state or subvert legislation which any particular state may think necessary, the appeal should not be to the state legislature, but to the senate of the United States before such treaty is confirmed," says Mr. Robbins.

"After such treaty is confirmed it becomes the supreme law of the land, any laws of the state to the contrary notwithstanding."

"Even state legislatures," says the editorial, "must acquiesce humbly from the field in the face of the treaty making powers of the federal government."

President Pleased. Washington, D.C., Feb. 11.—President Roosevelt expressed himself to-day as much pleased with the action of the California legislature in killing the anti-Japanese bill, in talking on the subject with Representative Englebright, he said he hoped the agitation on the coast was over for a long time.

TIMBER DISPUTE. Before Chief Justice Hunter and a special jury to-day the case of Nicholas vs. Drinkwater is being heard. The plaintiff and defendant were the original slakers of the Big Central mine near Central lake on Vancouver island. They had prospected together and discovered the mine. When it was bonded the proceeds were divided. While the plaintiff remained in Victoria to look after the bonding of the property under a power of attorney given him by the defendant the latter stated him near Bear river. The plaintiff claims a half interest in that also, and contends that the mine was bonded to get money to stake the timber. The defendant disputes the claim. W. J. Taylor, K. C., appeared for the plaintiff, and A. E. McPhillips, K. C., for the defendant.

BURIAL OF FAMOUS POET. Paris, Feb. 10.—M. Camille Abraham Mendes, the famous French poet and novelist, who was killed on Monday by stepping out of a train en route to his home in Saint Germain, before the cars were clear of a tunnel, was buried in this city to-day with military and civic honors. At the Paris residence of the poet, there was a large and distinguished gathering of his friends, while at the ceremony eulogies were delivered by Jean Richepin, Adolphe Brisson, George Lecomte and Gustave Kahn.

A movement has been started to erect a monument in memory of M. Mendes.

TAX ON BACHELORS. Sofia, Feb. 10.—The Bulgarian Sobranje has voted to tax bachelors over thirty years of age \$2 yearly. The proceeds will be devoted to education.

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