right of way forty feet wide, and all works shall be confined to said area, and the title obtained by the applicant shall only be an easement. Such chutes, flumes, roads or other works shall not be located or constructed on any lands on which buildings have been erected or which may be in use as gardens or orchards. The benefits and burdens hereinbefore mentioned shall enure to the heirs, executors, administrators, successors and assigns of the persons affected."

He claimed that this would give the timbermen too much power, enabling them to cut a right of way through the best farm lands in British Columbia.

He objected also to the new classification of lands, asserting that it would impose a hardship on those being brought from the old country for the purpose of augmenting British Columbia's population. He affirmed that it would have the effect of hurrying those coming here to take up lands and would enable speculators to continue piling up fortunes by gambling.

Mr. Oliver's Opinion

Mr. Oliver objected to the appended sections:

"The pre-emptor shall, within thirty days after the date of the certificate of record, enter into occupation of the land so recorded, and if the applicant shall not have staked the land as required by section 7 of this act, or if the applicant to the declaration required by the said section shall make any statement knowing it to be false, or if the pre-emptor shall not enter into occupation of the land within thirty days of the date of the certificate of record, or if the pre-emptor shall at any time cease to occupy the lands save as are hereinafter provided, the commissioner may, after notice in a summary way and upon being satisfied of any such fact, cancel the record of the pre-emptor, and all improvements and buildings made and erected on the land shall thereupon be absolutely forfeited to the crown, and the certificate of record given to such pre-emptor shall be deemed null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever and shall be cancelled by the commissioner, and the land, if not previously staked as hereinafter provided, shall be open for entry at noon of the next day following such cancellation, or at such other time as the commissioner shall order:

"Any person who has cause to believe that a pre-emptor has failed to comply with any of the provisions of sections 7 and 13 may apply to the commissioner for the cancellation of the certificate of record given to such pre-emptor, and thereupon the commissioner may grant him leave to stake the land in any manner authorized by this act pending the determination of the application, and if the said certificate of record be cancelled, the applicant, before noon of the next day after such cancellation, or within such further time as the commissioner at the time of cancellation shall allow, may, without further staking, file an application for the land under the provisions of section 7 of this act."

He took the ground that this allowed those who could satisfy the chief commissioner that the pre-emptor had not complied with the law to obtain control of lands previously taken up too easily. He did not agree with the proposal outlined in these sections and he hoped that some amendments would be accepted in committee.

He did not agree with the member for Nanaimo in his statement that the alteration in the classification of lands would exercise a hardship on those wishing to take up lands for agricultural purposes. He affirmed that he had noted that the system of pre-emption as at present was not interfered with. In regard to the increase in price contemplated, the move met with his approval. In fact he would be willing to endorse taking some lands off the market until it increased in value.

He argued that the position of the lease holders who had taken them out previous to 1905, in relation to the bill before the house, was most important. It had been stated by the chief commissioner that the result would be that the royalty on those holdings would be raised, while the fees would remain the same. He contended that such a proposal was a direct breach on the part of British Columbia of the contracts entered into at that time with the lease holders. He claimed therefore that it was a matter which should be accorded the most serious consideration of the house.

No business of exceptional importance was considered at either of the two sittings of the Provincial Legislature held Tuesday afternoon and evening. On the former occasion considerable time was occupied in the discussion of the appropriation, set down in the estimates, providing for the maintenance of the Seton Lake hatchery, in course of which John Oliver, the member for Delta, advocated the dismissal of Fisheries Commissioner Babcock, arguing that his management of the institution proved his inefficiency. The resumption of the debate on the bill to amend the Land Act by Dr. King, of Cranbrook district, and the passing of the second reading on a number of measures of importance among which was that providing for the organization of a British Columbia Court of Appeal, were the features of the night sitting. Apart from the business mentioned the House dealt with matters of a routine character and, moreover, the members displayed a disposition to handle everything brought before them as expeditiously as possible, demonstrating that all are anxious that prorogation should be brought on at an early date.

Bush Fire Act

"An act to amend the Bush Fire act" was introduced, read a first time and placed on the order paper.

Mr. Oliver's motion, which was published in these columns yesterday, carried without discussion.

Committee of Supply

The house then went into committee of the whole for the further consideration of supply, Price Ellison occupied the chair.

Seton Lake Hatchery

On the vote of $13,000 for the maintenance of the Seton Lake hatchery, it was moved by Mr. Oliver that the appropriation be reduced to the extent of $3,000. He spoke of the accusations against the management of that institution and of the certificate of character given Fisheries Commissioner Babcock as a salmon expert by the senior member for Vancouver. He, however, did not agree with the statement made. He said that Mr. Babcock showed bad judgment in selecting a site for the Seton Lake hatchery. The same location had been examined by Prof. Prince with the idea of establishing a Dominion hatchery, but had been condemned by him. That, he thought, might be news to members of the house.

Continuing he outlined the work which had been done at the hatchery since its inception. He quoted figures showing that previous to the year of 1905 it had not been operating to an extent of more than 10 per cent of its full capacity. In 1905, which was the year of the big salmon run, the hatchery had been supplied with all the eggs that could be handled. He wished to draw attention to the fact that the fish were so plentiful during the year of the big run that it was practically unnecessary that there should be any artificial propagation. In the year following, 1906, the amount of eggs procured again had dropped to a very small figure. This, he thought, was an evidence in itself of the faultiness of the operation of the hatchery and a reflection on its usefulness.

Referring to Commissioner Babcock's reports he mentioned the retaining pond which had been constructed. He said that salmon had been penned in this water during the summer, when it was was as warm as "new milk," waiting until they were ready to spawn. He stated that under such conditions they had died in such large numbers that teams had to be employed to take away the dead and the indications were that the fatalities occurred so rapidly that they could not be removed quickly enough.

He went on to say that Mr. Babcock's report went to show in a few words that no less than 200,000 salmon had been penned, for forty-two days, in a pool about 200 yards in length. He wanted to know what members thought of such a thing and how the government could continue to employ a man who was responsible for such a condition.

He stated also that as a result of the environment of the fish their ova was in so bad a shape that it had taken a large staff, employed during the month of October, to separate the fertile from the unfertile eggs. He asserted that the extent of the propagation was in no way commensurate with the number of eggs obtained.

Why was it, he asked, that, while other hatcheries procured a fair supply, that at Seton lake had been unsuccessful during the last year. He affirmed that the Burken Head hatchery had got 21,000,000 eggs while others under the control of the Dominion government had secured an almost equally large number. He added that Seton lake had only obtained 2,000,000 eggs and he wanted to know what was the matter with the provincial hatchery. He thought the house was entitled to some explanation.

Attorney General Replies

The attorney general, replying, stated that the assertion that the Dominion government officials had reported unfavorably on the Seton lake site could hardly be accepted. He was of the opinion that this was somewhat peculiar in the light of the fact that the Dominion authorities had endeavored to secure an option on the property for the purpose of using it in the way that the provincial authorities utilized it. As for the Burken Head hatchery he stated that the Dominion government had placed an institution there after Commissioner Babcock had reported it as being the best site of the province. He pointed out that the fact that the retaining pond had been opened at stated periods to permit the passage of large numbers of salmon was an evidence that the management were exercising humane and careful judgment. In regard to the capacity of the Seton Lake hatchery he asserted that it had been constructed larger than usual for the purpose of allowing room for the large runs of every fourth year. It was not expected that it would be filled every year. In regard to the scarcity of eggs at Seton lake this year he stated that a "cloud burst" had occurred which had killed off a large number. In respect to the ability of Commissioner Babcock he only wished to say that the Dominion government had so appreciated the ability that they had offered to take him on their staff and to place him in charge of all their hatcheries in British Columbia.

Mr. Oliver's Authority

Mr. Oliver said that he had been told by Prof. Prince that the Seton Lake site had been inspected by him and pronounced unsuitable for a salmon hatchery. As for the "cloudburst" to which the attorney general referred he said that this occurrence was not peculiar to Seton lake and that all other hatcheries had suffered to a corresponding degree but still had been able to make a comparatively good showing. As for the assertion that Commissioner Babcock had located the Burken Head hatchery. He wished only to say that there were large numbers of fishermen who realized the importance of the site mentioned, from a hatchery standpoint, long before Mr. Babcock had left California. He referred again to the killing of salmon in the retaining pond and, he said, that this was the official whom the government intended to retain in their employ.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite asked what happened to the salmon after they had been stripped of their ova.

Mr. Oliver replied by affirming that Commissioner Babcock was in the habit of having the banks of the river patrolled for the purpose of preventing the Indians catching the salmon for food. They were unable to obtain the fish until after they had been stripped and thrown away in a half rotting condition.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite thought that Mr. Oliver's address contained many wild and vague statements. For his part he did not believe that the house was justified in accepting any accusation levied against an official unless it could be proved "up to the hilt."

Attorney-General Fulton absolutely denied the statement that the banks of the river had been patrolled to prevent the Indians from securing fish for food. He quoted from Commissioner Babcock's report, which stated that the Indian smoke-houses, on examination, had been found to contain fully 5000 salmon which had not spawned.

Mr. Oliver replied that it was stated in Mr. Babcock's report that after the salmon were stripped they were turned over to the Indians. He added that there was no avoiding the assertion that salmon were retained in a pond under conditions which had resulted in their slaughter. He wanted to say that every fisherman on the Fraser River was desirous of the dismissal of the fisheries commissioner, and he added that the late member for Lillooet pledged to support the discharge of the official in question. Such was the position of the present member for the district mentioned.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said that he did not care if all the fishermen of the country demanded Commissioner Babcock's discharge. If he thought that he was doing his duty he would resent and oppose an effort to obtain his dismissal. He did not think that Mr. Oliver should make serious charges unless he was able to substantiate them by expert evidence.

Mr. Oliver replied most vigorously. He reviewed his allegations against Commissioner Babcock. He asserted that he did not care whether that gentleman was a Liberal, a Conservative or a Socialist. All he wanted was that an official who was ruining the salmon industry should be put in a position where he would be unable to do any further harm.

A sharp exchange then occurred between Messrs. Oliver and Hawthornthwaite in respect to their respective knowledge of the salmon business.

Attorney-General Fulton remarked that retaining boxes were used in connection with other hatcheries under the control of the Dominion government. The conditions were much worse than those prevailing at the Seton Lake hatchery.

Mr. Eagleson's Views

Mr. Eagleson asked if the question of the Seton Lake hatchery was not brought up last year by Mr. McDonald, the late representative of the district. He said that the fish, after they were stripped, were carried away by the Indians. He asserted that the streams were patrolled to keep off the Indians. He concluded by remarking that the hatchery had been a source of complaint for three years. When the late member for the district had returned he had said that "Mr. Babcock has been asked to resign, but I don't know whether he will or not." (Laughter). He thought that the matter was so serious that it should be given careful attention.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite thought that the statement made by Mr. Oliver that the cannerymen were behind Mr. Babcock was proof of the latter's ability.

Mr. Oliver retorted that they were behind him because he advocated fish traps. That was what he had been employed for.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said that he favored fish traps because it was the most humane method of catching salmon.

Mr. Oliver remarked that his friend talked of "humane" methods and yet he found no fault with the penning of fish in small ponds until they died by the hundreds of thousands.

On being put the amendment was lost by a large majority. It was voted against by all supporters of the government with the exception of the member for New Westminster, T. Gifford. The Socialists also opposed it. Messrs. Jardine and Brewster did not vote. The remainder were in favor of the motion.

In regard to a vote for a bridge at Eburne, Mr. Oliver wanted information.

Mr. Carter Cotton stated that an agreement had been entered into with the municipality of Surrey by the Dunsmuir government by which the latter contracted to provide a certain sum for the maintenance of the bridge providing the municipality contributed $1400 for the same purpose. In view of the circumstances he thought Mr. Oliver would have to admit that he knew as little about this matter as he did about salmon.

"I won't acknowledge what the honorable member states, but I frankly admit that I don't know ail," retorted Mr. Oliver. (Laughter).

Flockmasters' Association

There was a somewhat amusing exchange between the members for Cowichan and Newcastle in regard to the $250 set down for the Flockmasters' Association. The latter wanted to know what was the object of the organization. He expressed the opinion that "it was a society among the knickerbocker brigade of Cowichan for their mutual admiration." He also asked whether the $250 was the association's only source of revenue and whether it was sufficient to pay for the annual dinner.

Mr. Hayward explained the objects of the organization, and added that it would be a simple matter for the members from Newcastle and Nanaimo to derive for their constituents the benefits of the association. He stated that members of the Flockmasters' Association were charged an annual fee, and that the government's bonus did not pay for the banquet.

Bounty Regulations

In connection with a vote of $7000 for supplying bounties for the destruction of wolves, panthers and coyotes, the Provincial Secretary explained that a slight change in the regulations had been decided on. Previously it had been necessary that the heads should be struck off before the bounty was available. Now a provision had been introduced providing that the skins should not be thus mutilated. In this way the market value of the skins would be retained and the inducement to kill would be increased materially.

Vote for Militia

Mr. Oliver did not think that there was any reason why a vote of $1000 should be handed the militia of the province. That body was supposed to be maintained by the Dominion authorities.

The Finance Minister explained that the money was used for the organization purposes of the different companies.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite strenuously objected to the vote. It was, he said, for the purpose of assisting the training of a band of murderers. That was all they could be called. They were used by the master class for the subduing of the laborers when they endeavored to obtain their just rights. He wished to protest against the vote.

On a decision being taken, the vote was carried by a large majority, the only dissenting voices being those of the Socialists.

"How did the member for Delta vote?" asked Mr. Hawthornthwaite.

"Can you explain?" asked Chairman Ellison, addressing Mr. Oliver.

The latter, replying, said that he was sorry that he "could not explain."

"Suffering from an overdose of salmon?" questioned Mr. Hawthornthwaite, sarcastically.

Rossland's Revenue

Mr. Macdonald again drew attention to the request that Rossland should be given a fair share of the 2 per cent tax on the mineral output of the mines of that city. He pointed out that, as a result of the system in vogue, that town was deprived of the revenue which under ordinary conditions would be obtained from the industries within the municipality. He quoted from a speech made by Premier McBride, in which, he claimed, a pledge had been made that Rossland should have one half of the tax. All that he could understand, judging by the attitude of the government, was that the promise then made was to be carried out on condition that the Conservative candidate was returned. He wanted to appeal again, not to grant a favor to Rossland, but to make some arrangement to which the city was justly entitled. If the conditions in Nanaimo were the same as in Rossland, then he thought that it also was justified in asking for consideration.

The finance minister acknowledged that there was justice in the member for Rossland's arguments. He had gone into the matter and it was thought that the sum which had been set aside was sufficient to meet the demand at present. He was pleased to note that Mr. Macdonald did not claim that the government was not entitled to the 2 per cent tax. He promised that he would look into the matter during the year.

Mr. Macdonald wanted the government to take steps immediately. The finance minister had said that he would "look into" the matter. The time for that, he continued, had passed Now was the time for performance and he hoped that the finance minister, whom he was quite sure was convinced of the justice of the claim, should acquiesce in the demand.

Mr. Naden drew attention to the fact that the union of muncipalities had passed a unanimous resolution requesting that Rossland should be granted power to tax the surface rights of mining property within the boundry of the municipality. The vote finally was carried.

The committee on motion rose and reported progress, having endorsed almost all the estimates with the exception of the supplementaries.

To Amend Dyking Bill

The attorney general introduced as a message from the lieut. governor, a bill entitled "An Act to Amend The Dyking Assessment Adjustment Act 1905." It was referred to a committee of the whole, the member for Okanagan taking the chair. The bill was reported and read a first time.

This measure is of exceptional importance to those districts in which there are dyking works, as it provides for the introduction of a new basis of assessment for those sections. Its principal clauses follow:

For the purpose of providing for the cost of operating, maintaining, repairing and managing the dyking works in the Pitt Meadows Dyking district, the said district shall be divided into two tracts, described as follows:

Tract No. 1.—To consist of subdivisions 1 to 31, inclusive, being portions of sections 25, 35 and 36, township 9, and of section 1, 2 and 3 of township 40, New Westminster district, as shown and colored green on the map deposited in the land registry office, New Westminster, and dated 2nd October, 1897.

Tract No. 2.—To consist of sections 32 to 58, inclusive, being portions of sections 2, 3, 4, 9, 10 and 11, township 40 and the northern portions of sections 1 and 2, R. 1 E., B. & N., New Westminster district, as shown and colored green on the map deposited in the land registry office, New Westminster, and dated 2nd October, 1897.

The memorandum and assessment rolls provided for in section 14 of chapter 20 of the statutes of 1905, being the "Dyking Assessments Adjustment Act, 1905," shall, as to the said Pitt Meadows Dyking district be prepared, made and filed separately as to each of the tracts described in section 2 of this act; and each of said tracts shall, after the thirtieth of September, 1906, have assessed against it annually for maintenance and the actual expenditure incurred in operating, maintaining and managing the dyking works thereof.

Section 4 of said act is hereby amended by striking out all the words in the tenth and eleventh lines thereof and by substituting therefor the following:

"Tract No. 1, Pitt Meadows District $17,070.

"Tract No. 2, Pitt Meadows District, $17,798."

The said act is hereby amended by inserting after section 19 thereof the following sections:

"Any owner or occupier who claims to own or occupy only a portion of a lot, block or quarter-section, of which no subdivision plan showing such portion has been deposited in the Land Registry Office, shall, in order to have his claim considered, furnish the Inspector of Dykes, if called upon to do so, with a plan under the hand of a Provincial Land Surveyor, showing the position of the portion which he claims and describing it by metes and bounds.

"All Provincial Crown Lands and lands, roads and other works owned used or held in trust by any municipality within the Chilliwack, Matsqui, Maple Ridge, Coquitlam and Pitt Meadows Dyking Districts shall be liable to be assessed upon the same principles and subject to the same conditions as the lands of private proprietors.

"If the assessments, or any part thereof, payable by any municipality are not paid when the same become due, they may be recovered with interest at six per centum (6) per annum from the date on which they fall due, together with costs, by action brought by the Inspector of Dykes in the county court having jurisdiction in the Dyking District. In any such action, the production of a copy of so much of the assessment roll as relates to the assessments payable by such municipality, purporting to be certified as a true copy by the Inspector of Dykes, shall be prima facie evidence of the debt.

"Sections 19b and 19c shall relate back to and shall apply to assessments of municipal corporations made in the years 1905 and 1906."

The said Act is hereby further amended by inserting after section 20 the following section:

"20a. A Court of Revision shall be held each year by the Inspector of Dykes for each of the Chilliwack, Matsqui, Maple Ridge and Coquitlam Dyking Districts, at such time and place as he may determine, to hear and adjudicate upon appeals from the owners and occupiers of land assessed under the "Dyking Assessments Adjustment Act, 1905," and amending Acts, on the ground that their assessment contains errors either in description or acreage. A notice in the form Schedule J shall be mailed to each person whose address is known to the Inspector of Dykes, and whose name appears on the Assessment Roll for the year, at least two weeks before the holding of the Court of Revision."

All appointments and selections of commissioners purporting to be made under the "Draining, Dyking and Irrigation Act, 1894," and any Act or Acts amending or substituted therefor, all acts, proceedings and assessments of such Commissioners and the Dyking Districts actually formed or dealt with as formed under said Acts, are hereby ratified and confirmed.

Schedules A. B. C. D. F and H, attached to said "Dyking Assessments Adjustments Act, 1905," are hereby repealed and Schedules A. B. C. D. F and H hereto are substituted therfor.

The remainder of the bill is taken up with an ennunciation of the schedules as set forth above.

A second message from the Lieutenant Governor was introduced in the form of "An Act to Amend the Rivers and Streams Act" was submitted by the Attorney General. It was referred to a committee of the whole with the member for Okanagan in the chair. The bill was reported and put through its first reading.

This is self-explanatory and follows:

Section 2 of chapter 168 of the Revised Statutes, 1897, is hereby repealed and the following section is substituted therefor:

"2 (1.) It shall be lawful for the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, upon receipt of a proposal from any person (in this Act referred to as "the promoter") desirous of clearing and removing obstructions from any lake, river, creek or stream, and for making the same fit for rafting and driving thereon logs, timber, lumber, rafts or crafts, containing the terms and conditions upon which he is willing to undertake the same, to accept such proposal provisionally, but subject to any such modifications and alterations of the terms thereof as the Chief Commissioner of lands and works shall think fit. Such proposal shall be accompanied with a map or plan showing approximately the extent of the proposed undertaking.

"(2) Before any such proposal is submitted the promoter shall publish for a period of sixty days in the British Columbia Gazette, and in any newspaper circulating in the district in which the lake, river, creek, or stream is situated, notice of his intention to submit such proposal, and in such notice he shall describe the land and water to be affected by the work.

"(3) All adverses and protests shall be settled and determined by the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, whose decision shall be final."

Section 4 of said chapter 168 is hereby amended by striking out the word "private" in the sixth line thereof, and by inserting after the word "aforesaid," in the eighth line thereof, the words "and for the damage and injury that may be occasioned by or on account of the works or improvements executed under said authority to improve."

Section 7 of said chapter 168 is hereby repealed, and the following section is substituted therefor:

"7. Upon the Lieutenant-Governor in Council being satisfied with such maps, plans, and book of reference, it shall be lawful for him to authorize, by Order in Council, such promoter to proceed with the said undertaking, subject to such terms and conditions as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may prescribe; and thereupon such promoter shall have power to remove any obstruction from such lake, river creek or stream, or construct any apron, dam, slide, gate-lock, boom or other work therein or thereon necessary to facilitate the floating and transmitting of sawlogs and timber, rafts and crafts, and also to take and use any lands which may be necessary for the construction of the said works; provided that such authority shall not be given if authority under the provisions of this Act has already been given to improve any portion of said lake, river, creek, or stream embraced in the last proposal until the first authority shall have been cancelled".

Said chapter 168 is hereby amended by adding thereto the following sections:

"18. The authority to improve given under this Act may be assigned subject to the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, upon the assignee furnishing security satisfactory to the Lieutenant Governor in Council for the paying by the assignee of all such sums as may be awarded to owners of property for damage or injury while making the survey or examination mentioned in section 3 thereof, and for the damage and injury that may be occasioned by or on account of the works of improvements executed under the said authority to improve.

"18. Before authority to improve under the provisions of this Act shall be given, the promoter shall pay to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works a fee of one hundred dollars ($100), and to keep said authority in force there shall be paid to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works in each year thereafter not later than the anniversary of the granting of the said authority, a fee of twenty-five dollars ($25). In the case of any authority heretofore given, the promoter shall pay to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works the said annual fee of twenty-five dollars, the first payment to be made on the first anniversary after the first day of May, 1907, of the granting of authority. Should any fee not be paid as prescribed by this Act, the Lieutenant Governor in Council may cancel the authority to improve.

"20. In case application is made for authority to improve any portion of a lake, river, creek, or stream embraced in an authority to improve already granted, but which has not been acted upon, the Lieutenant Governor in Council may cause notice to be given to the promoter or his assignee that unless the said authority to improve is fully acted upon within a time to be specified in said notice, or reason be shown why said authority cannot be acted upon, that it will be cancelled and the Lieutenant Governor in Council is hereby authorized to cancel the same."

NIGHT SITTING

New Bills

A bill entitled "An act to amend the Land Registry act" was introduced by Mr. Garden. It was placed on the order paper for consideration at the next sitting.

"An act to amend the Municipal Elections act" was introduced by Mr. Hayward. It was received and referred to the municipal committee.

"An act to amend the Jurors act" was adopted on report and there being no objection was put through its third reading.

The Land Act

The adjourned debate on the second reading of the bill to amend the Land act was then resumed.

Member for Cranbrook

Dr. King said that as far as those engaged in the timber industry in his district were concerned they were bona fide business men. It was claimed that the proposed changes would effect those who were speculating in the timber limits. He claimed that this was not the case, but that the contemplated regulations would be a burden on the lumbermen. It had been stated that the latter were doing well and that the increase in royalty could very well be borne. He did not think that this was correct, affirming that those exploiting the timber resources in a legitimate way were so situated that they were unable to derive exceedingly large profits. He compared the conditions which confronted the operator on Dominion lands and on provincial limits if the measure now before the house came into force. The former would be paying a royalty of 50 cents, while the latter would have to pay in 75 cents per thousand feet. He did not think that this would be fair to those who had taken up British Columbia holdings.

He said that while the export business now was good, there was no particular reason why it should continue. In other countries it had been found that, though the business might be good one year it had been found to drop off the next. He claimed that as it was not the intention to increase the royalty until next January the whole matter of the change in the timber regulations might have been allowed to remain in abeyance until that time. At present there was a large amount of capital coming into the country and it was his opinion that conditions, in order to give it as much encouragement as possible, should not be disturbed.

He referred to the contracts entered into previous to 1905. He said that it was certainly the intention that the limits leased should be held on a basis of 50 cents royalty. At least the lease holders had been given to understand that such was the case. If the proposed enactment carried it might be reasonably assumed that almost anything was possible in regard to the timber laws of the country. He reiterated that the operator on provincial lands would be placed at a disadvantage in relation to the operator on Dominion lands.

Mr. Bowser moved the adjournment of the debate.

Anti-Tuberculosis Society

"An Act to Incorporate the British Columbia Anti-Tuberculosis Society," was introduced on its second reading by the attorney general. He stated that it was unnecessary to say much on this matter because it was well understood. Its purpose was simply to incorporate the society and better enable them to go ahead with their business.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite asked why, if this was only object of the bill, it was thought necessary to bring this in as a government measure.

Hon. Mr. Fulton said that it had always been the custom with bills of this nature.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said he did not see why the government could not go further and establish a sanitarium itself. It was a necessity, but it was well known that it could not be carried on as a private institution. He believed if the government would undertake the work of building the sanitarium itself they would have the support of every member on that side of the house.

The bill passed second reading.

Court of Appeal

Hon. Mr. Fulton moved that "An Act Constituting a Court of Appeal and Declaring its Jurisdiction" be given its second reading. He spoke of the necessity of the measure to relieve the present pressure on the administration of justice. The judges of British Columbia had more work than those of eastern provinces because of the extent of territory which had to be covered. He thought, therefore, that it was high time that the legislature should deal with the situation by forming an appelate court. He moved the second reading of the enactment.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite asked who was going to pay the expenses of the judges.

The attorney general replied that the Dominion government would pay the salaries. The provincial administration would have to meet the costs of a registrar and a couple of clerks.

The second reading carried by an overwhelming majority. Messrs. Oliver, Jardine, Williams, Hawthornthwaite and McInnes being the only dissenting voices.

"An act to amend the Supreme Court act" passed its second reading without discussion. It was explained by the attorney-general that the measure provided for amendments which were necessary as a result of the formation of an appelate court.

Timber Measurement

"An act to amend the Timber Measurement act, 1906" was introduced by the chief commissioner. He stated that its object was to give power to the government to use the Doyle scale in connection with the measurement of timber east of the Cascade mountains. He said that, owing to the difference between the timber of the coast and interior it was deemed fairer that the Doyle scale should be used in preference to the British Columbia scale.

It passed its second reading without discussion.

Incorporation Act

"An act to amend the North Vancouver City Incorporation act, 1906" was given its second reading. The attorney-general explained that it was the intention to carve another municipality out of the northern section of the Terminal City. The measure was to enable those concerned to carry out their design.

It passed its second reading.

"Rivers and Streams"

"An act to amend the Rivers and Streams act" was given its second reading. The attorney-general said that the amendments provided that notice should be given by the applicant desiring to drive logs on any of the streams of British Columbia. Thus if there were any objections they could be filed and brought to the attention of the government. It also was set forth that damages should be allowed should any be caused in carrying out works permitted under the measure. There were other minor alterations which he enumerated.

On motion of Mr. Oliver the debate was adjourned.

Dyking Assessments

"An act to amend the Dyking Assessments Adjustment act" was introduced by the attorney-general. He gave an explanation of its provisions, stating that it was calculated to give those occupying dyking lands a fairer assessment.

Mr. Oliver said that there were many of those occupying such lands who claimed that they were assessed too heavily. And there was no appeal for them. There was no court of revision. He did not know whether such a condition of affairs was provided for in the bill.

The measure carried its second reading.

Hon. Mr. Fulton moved the second reading of the Bush Fire Act. He said that the present act would apply to stationary engines as well as to conditions which had been provided for under the old act. It also provided that any person using a logging engine should clear a space around it. This would protect the bush from devastation, at least to a large extent.

It passed its second reading.

At Wednesday afternoon's sitting of the house most of the time was occupied in the consideration of the estimates in committee. They were completed and only the usual formalities have to be complied with before supply may be deemed to be granted. A night sitting was held, as is expected to be the rule for the remainder of

Continued on Page Twelve.)

Coats, Suits, and Waists

CAMPBELL'S

Everything Ready to Wear

Smart Blouses AT Small Prices

THESE BEAUTIFUL goods are chiefly in Lawn and Mull, there are over three thousand, representing every style, size and design. Short sleeves, long sleeves, and three-quarter length sleeves, they easily form the largest and most beautiful showing of blouses in Western Canada and the prices are equally tempting, viz:

90c., $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00 and up to $9.00

Angus Campbell & Co.

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

THE LADIES' STORE

Promis Block, Government Street, Victoria

Sole Agents for La Veda Corsets