ave tended to has not been upon what xpect to make lations? For ssumed that 8 will equal in 902, 1903 and ason be made sonable pro the spawning the fishermen as they did in

ears 1906, 1907 a last three if the theory

n in the Fraser If sockeye on both sides he years above ome in from aided by the (which com-000,000 eggs), seeded, even terially less n. If for keye be given grounds of the s. It is equalnot thus seede to decrease should recogthe only way he Fraser from orarily forego follows, then, in the run the e it to its fornen and canshall prevent the Fraser diss, and yet con asures than

ons, and the nd canning shall leration in this eal to those enve shown in my ntire spawning ed, with the exsection. Stocked

1906, 1907 and

restoration of

fall of 1901, and produced were ds migrating to 903. Upon these with the general pends primarily n in the fourth belief that the f the run in 1905 due to a failure 901, but to som tions existing is in the sea, or hat the run next Now, if a lay ting the catching district for thre canners would nal efforts to in year. As they their canning led to take all the fishermen. 1901. Knowing closed to fishing nore fish than in her price for fish, market for the advanced prices uld not be comvas done in that he canners would out of the run wing years than ev can make out or the next four the pack of 1905.

River District 1907 and 1908 is e run of sockeye nds primarily upopagated in that at the run of a he number of fish fourth preceding not sufficient fish years 1902, 1903 able runs in 1906. by the means sugon of the sockeye not done not only the fish being exnost certain that be destroyed; and finitely their resofitable numbers. he salmon to the mplished by rethe establishment measures are as shment of hatchmer the latter canconstantly assertthe run in the failure to estabhatchery system, can save the salif sufficient fish ng grounds each n eggs. Last year e on the Fraser n 25 per cent. of ty to nandle, and less than 12 per

uble on the Fraser lace where the innow being donend that remedy is lmon during the

DESPONDENT?ong? Have the and listless? Are vous prostration? s nature's correctght, gives a world circulation pertion builder for ady says: "I owe

nation on the body Cready, who was villa near Naples aused by asphyxiaclue to the identity

LARGE ATTENDANCE AT CONVENTION

OF THE CENTRAL FARMERS' INSTITUTE

Speeches by the Lieut.-Governor and Hon. R. G. Tatlow-Agricul-

tural Outlook. BLANK for Home (From Tuesday's Daily.)

Delegates from all sections of British ('olumbia gathered at the parliament buildings this morning to attend the opening session of the seventh annual tive effect of this policy.

Continuing, it referred to convention of the Central Farmers' Institute. It was called to order shortly after 11 o'clock, the following representatives being present: J. N. Evans, M. P. P., Cowichan; J. T. Collins, Islands; W. J. Brandrith, Burrard; A. D. Pater- dations. son, Delta: S. H. Shannon, Surrey; A. H. Peatt, Metchosin; Andrew Noble, Kamloops; Henry Harris, Langley; W. J. Harris, Maple Ridge and Coquitlam; Victoria; F. R. E. De Hart, Osoyoos; James Evans, Salmon Arm; D. Matheson, Spallumcheen; R. M. Woodward, Lillooet; N. T. Baker, Kent; W. Buckingham, Richmond; Walter Fowlan, Matsqui; Wm. N. Shaw, Nanaimo; E. Nordschaw, Bella Coola; Arthur Venables, Okanagan.

J. A. Anderson, deputy minister of griculture, was unanimously elected to the chair. In his introductory remarks expeditious manner. He thought it a good plan to confine the mover of a resosuggestion was adopted by those pres-

Credentials having been presented, it was moved and seconded that Mr. Collins, of the Islands, be appointed secre-This carried.

Sir Henry Joly, the Lieutenant-Governor, and Hon, R. G. Tatlow, minister of agriculture, were then introduced. Sir Henri expressed pleasure at being present. He thought the agricultural intersts of British Columbia were improving. Of all industries it was the one that required most development. The mineral, fishery and timber resources of the provnce were unlimited. There was everything at hand for the miner, fisherman berman. But the farmer had to work hard in order to cultivate the soil. Earle, moved as follows: It was particularly difficult in this country to clear wild land. He mentioned expense entailed in the latter operation, but encouraged those present to de vote more attention to fruit growing. If the British Columbia farmers did justice o their fruit by packing and preparing it properly for market, the industry would soon assume proportions sufficient to satisfy all interested. He wished the delegates, and through them the farmers of British Columbia, a prosperous year.

Hon. Mr. Tatlow announced that the past year had been one of signal progress throughout British Columbia along agricultural lines. The government had done considerable towards advertising been sent to the Dominion exhibition at Winnipeg and to the Old Country. The of the fruit had attracted almost universal attention. As was generally known, it had been awarded the gold medal in England. The industry, he said, was as follows, carried unanimously: down in fruit, making a total area of 13,500 acres in fruit trees throughout the

When the industry had reached such a point it could easily be understood that t was the duty of the government to give those interested proper protection. With his end in view a somewhat drastic horiculture bill had been introduced. This nurserymen, who stated that it was extremely difficult to work under it. To them he pointed out that, as they hoped mately to supply all stock used by British Columbia farmers, that which vas now considered a hardship would

then operate in their interest. Regarding the dairy industry, Hon. Mr Tatlow was pleased to report that similar progress had been made during the year. There were 14 creameries in the province, and more were projected. In 12 months no less than 1,210,000 pounds of butter had been manufactured the local establishments. But this dn't by any means supply the full demand. During the same period about \$1.190,000 worth of butter had been imported. This would give some idea of the possibilities of expansion in the nanufacture of butter in British Colum-

This was not the only industry in which the amount of local product could easily be increased. When looking into the question he had ascertained that the agricultural products marketed in this province reached the immense sun of \$10,000,000 during the year 1904. Of course all of this had not been used in province. Some had been exported to the Yukon and some to the Orient. t it gave some conception of the possibility of expansion in agricultural in-

A bill dealing with noxious weeds was ing considered by the government. It had been thought rather drastic in its character, and, on request of the agricultural committee, had been allowed to stand over. A similar bill was now before the Dominion government, and if, n the opinion of the association, this was sufficient he would be pleased to recommend the withdrawal of the pro-

sed provincial measure, The stumping powder question also s before the government. He would e pleased to receive any practical sugtions from the institute.

On recommendation of the institute the dulteration of jam had been taken up, memorial being passed and forwarded

British Columbia farmers. (Applause.) would provide for the appointment of a six classes. Also the maintenance exgame warden, whose duties would be the penses would not be as great. The moorganization of the province into distinguished.

Tricts and the selection of deputies. In J. B. McL this way it was hoped to put a stop to then submitted the appended resolution llegal shooting and the consequent ex- which carried unanimously: was an indirect asset to the country, the value of which could not be overestimated. By the careful protection of game British Columbia would become a resort extremely popular with sportsmen throughout America.

Hor, Mr. Tatlow then took his seat anid applause in his tank av war and the Lieut Governor and Minister of Agriculture having retired, the annual report of Deputy Minister Anderson was submitted. It was exceedingly engthy, dealing in detail with the work of the past year. It referred to the meetings held in different districts under the auspices of the Farmers' Institutes, the literature distributed and the educa-

portance of the introduction of some bill to abate the nuisance of noxious weeds. and another measure dealing with the stumping powder question. The report oncluded with a number of recommen-

A committee comprising Messrs. Collins, Brandrith and Matheson was selected to consider the superintendent's re-

were appointed a committee for the reception of resolutions to be introduced by delegates. The meeting then adjourned until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

This morning the delegates attending the seventh annual convention of the Central Farmers' Institute, which opened yesterday morning, reassembled at the establishment of an experimental farm he requested all delegates to co-operate in the effort to deal with business in an Anderson, deputy minister of agriculture, called the meeting in order promptly at 9.30 o'clock, and the large amount of lution in his address to ten minutes, and the tapis was proceeded with those following to half that time. This A number of matters of particular importance received attention, among which was the bonusing of co-operative manufacturies for the canning and packing of fruit, the introduction of three optional courses in connection with all High schools, the preservation of the forest wealth of British Columbia and the re-ception of a report from the special committee appointed to investigate and report on the stumping powder question. The latter was not dealt with to-day, it eing the unanimous opinion that no definite action should be taken with reference to this very important matter

> "Whereas agricultural products are mong the most important industries of the province; and whereas the establishnent of co-operative fruit preserving and canning factories, pork packing estab-lishments and allied industries ought to be encouraged: be it resolved that the provincial government be urgently uested to amend the Farmers' Institut; Act by extending the principle now in force under the Dairy Association Act of loaning to such co-operative associations such sum of money as may be agreed upon by the Lieutenant-Governor-

in-Council.' It was carried after some discussion. Considerable discussion took place on the possibilities of this province from an agricultural standpoint. Exhibits had been sent to the Dominion exhibition at the control of the placing of a bonus on bears shot in British Columbia. He gave a most interesting address, recounting the annoyance these animals are to the farmers and settlers in his district. His motion, which

medal in England. The industry, he said, was as follows, carried unanimously:
was steadily increasing in importance, and had made really remarkable advances during the past three years. In vances during the past three years. In the said them in that period over 6,000 acres had been put considered safe to travel through certain lers' bill is class legislation. There are parts of the province during the summer others who also object to "class legisla-

"Be it resolved that the Central Farmers' Institute suggest to the Governor-in-Council the placing of a bounty of \$5 on | taxed one per centum per annum. bears killed in the settled districts.'

D. Matheson, seconded by F. R. G. De Hart then moved as appended: "That in view of the fact that a large quantity ad been found unsatisfactory by the of fruit and produce has been exhibite upon the Vancouver; Westminster and Victoria markets, purporting to come from districts in which it was not grown; be it resolved that the fruit inspectors be requested to do all in their power to put a stop to the abuse." This was carried A discussion regarding the High school curriculum then took place. Almost all present expressed the opinion

that the introduction of a commercial course would be a splendid improvement. W. J. Harris, therefore, moved as fol-"Resolved, that there shall be three distinct courses in the High schools, namely, commercial, sciences and arts; that pupils on entrance may have choice of either of the courses; that pupils may take any special subjects from other courses in addition; and that the develop-

ment of the individual pupil according to his or her ability may be the aim of the work in the school. It was passed without dissension. The special committee appointed to re-

ibmitted the following: se its influence with the manufacturers to supply bona fide farmers for the purpose of clearing the land with stumping John Oliver on a question of privilege powder of standard strength at the rate took exception to the votes and proceedof \$5 per box of fifty pounds at the ings of Friday as printed. The resolufactory in quantities to suit, the arrangement will

farmers of this province. "The committee also recommends that resolution be adopted setting forth that in view of the value of cleared ands in comparison with unimproved lands, both in the matter of added value and increased revenue, that the government be requested to take up this ques tion, which is of vital importance to the farmers, and fry by this means to give

the required assistance." The possibility of consolidating some of the country schools was discussed. D. Matheson and Jas. Evans introduced the eyes? Swollen limbs? Smothering a resolution requesting the government to try the experiment in the most advan-

that should meet the approval of all these were consolidated at one central point, it is contended, the scholars would be benefited, as teachers would not have A Game Act was in course of prepara-ion, continued Hon. Mr. Tatlow. This to divide their attention among five or

J. B. McLaren and A. F. Venables termination of game. The government termination of game. The government trail Farmers' Institute, in convention assembled, are of the opinion that the conservation of the forest wealth of this

province, one of its principal resources, and bearing as it does so intimately o agricultural interests, is of the first importance: "Be it therefore resolved, that the government be asked to use all means in its

whether by fire or by wasteful methods of lumbering. "And be it further resolved, that the government be asked to use its influence with the Dominion government or other-

asking the permission of the government for the use of school buildings for Institute buildings when others are un- for it. Thanks to the efforts of the galavailable, requesting that the game lant men of the service the theatre was laws prohibiting the farmer from shooting outside the bounds of his property be more stringently enforced, that the government be asked to tax all persons other than bona fide farmers or farmers' sons of sixteen years and over \$10 Messrs, Collins, Noble and Brandrith per annum for the privilege of carrying a gun, and that the Trespass Act be amended so that convictions for trespass can be secured. The convention then adjourned for

This afternoon's resolutions are being liscussed providing for the establishment of a market in Victoria under government control for the benefit of Vancouver Island farmers, and for the

POLITICAL MATTERS.

Various Subjects Which Are Being Dealt With By the Legislators-Traveliers' Licenses.

It is said that the Conservative members at the caucus of the party Tuesday evening failed to reach an agreement with respect to what particular lines should be aided. The Premier, as is his policy in the House, showed no inclination to force any particular scheme through the caucus. He practically said, as the members of his government do with every bill brought into the House: "Do what you like with this, if it is not Shortly after the adoption of the minutes, D. Matheson, seconded by A. F. Earle, moved as follows:

the members of his party fight out the question of railways, and then upon no agreement being reached will be quite prepared to do nothing. It is even said that resting assured that nothing can be agreed to, the estimates will not be with-

On Wednesday the government was waited upon by a joint delegation of the commercial travellers and commission men from Victoria and Vancouver, who urged objections to the bill affecting agents, etc., was held in the Driard parcussing the commercial travellers' bill. A resolution was passed thanking the government for the revisions in committee which exempts the residents, but it that those present are to be dealt with later, and in the hope that those whom tion," namely, the merchants who do business in sales from stocks, for the privilege of carrying which they are

view of the fact that at least one-half of the business done in British Columbia is done by non-resident commercial travel-lers who do not contribute one dollar to the provincial treasury, it is strongly desired that the bill now before the House should carry in order that the accusation of "class legislation" should be moved. A deputation of the resident brokers was appointed to wait upon the delegation arrived on Tuesday, and the oint committee, numbering perhaps 25 or 30, got an audience with the government on Wednesday. The government promised to consider the recommenda-

tions of the deputation. The railway committee of the Hou organized on Wednesday with C. W. D. Clifford as chairman, and Harry Wright

as secretary. The municipal committee met Wednesday and heard the suggestions fered by the Victoria city council. These will be considered to-morrow. The committee has rescinded the recommendation putting it in the power of municipalities to expropriate public utilities. It is promised, however, that this will not rest here, but that those in favor of the proport in the question of stumping powder posal will again endeavor to have some amendment made in the statutes which "In our opinion if the government will will permit of this expropriation being

> In the legislature on Wednesday tion on better terms, which was suggest be eminently satisfactory to ed by the leader of the opposition and accepted by the Premier, appears on the roceedings, but no mention is made of the fact that a resolution was formally troduced on motion of the Premier, econded by the Minister of Finance and that this was withdrawn and the amended resolution substituted. It was dered that the proceedings be altered according to facts.

> > DROPSY IS ONE POSITIVE SIGN OF KIDNEY DISEASE.-Have you any of these unmistakable signs? Puffiness under feeling? Change of the character of the urine? Exhaustion after least exertion? If

## VICTORIA THEATRE

GIVEN IN AID OF A WORTHY INSTITUTION

Splendid Programme Delighted Large The Members Considered the County Audience - Pollard Company Arrived To-Day-Paul Gilmore To-Night. power to prevent destruction of forests

It is doubtful if there has ever been a more enjoyable entertainment of its at least a remnant of our original forest Home last evening. It certainly won may be preserved for posterity."

Home last evening. It certainly won the favorable verdict of a large audience, tastefully decorated, the harmonious blending of designs, for they are noted, producing an enlivening and pleasing effect.

As to the progremme it was a veritable

triumph and faithfully adherred to. It

was opened by an orchestral number, the musicians being under the leadership of Jesse Longfield. There were vocal selections, "grave and gay," among the vocalists being Mrs. Moresby, Mrs. Gideon Hicks, the Misses Sehl, Messrs. J. G. Brown, Gideon Hicks, Geo. Phillips, F. Richardson, and Messrs. Lamhert. Irvine and Ninnis, of the navy Needless to say they all rendered good accounts of themselves. But the programme was different from the usual concert offerings, in that it was replete with excellent unusual features. In the first place there were some splendid tableaux, the first representing scenes in the life of Joan of Arc. These showed the Vision of St. Catherine, Joan's First Triumph and Joan's Last Triumph, In setting and costumerie this tableau was a most successful piece of stage work, and reflected unbounded credit on those responsible.

Another tableau, and a clever one, was the reproduction of drawings by the cele-brated artist, Charles Dana Gibson, the following being presented: "His Dance," "Mr. Grubbs walk in his sleep and appears for the first and only time at an entertainment in his own house"; of course you can tell fortunes with cards: "If the following card happens to be a deuce of spades, it means that the next offer of marriage should be accepted" "Wireless Telegraphy"; "Making Bread Pills"; "Mr. Meeker doesn't object so spect to the solicitor. The question of much to his wife's entertainments as he does to the way she uses his room for the gentlemen's things."

Miss Dorothy Green and Miss Alice duced. Bell were the Gibson girls, and Messrs. Arthur Gore and Phillips, Capt. Parry, held, but will be brought down next week, or as soon as the School Act is R. N., Lieut. Nares, R. N., Lieut. Scott, R. N., Capt. Bunbury, R. E., and Lieut. Yates, R. E., were the Gibson men.

Another fine tableau—the closing feature-was "The Death of Nelson," which was a fitting finale to a first class programme. It was preceded by the singtheir business now before the House. A meeting of resident brokers, commission Nelson," by Geo. Phillips. When the lors last evening for the purpose of dis- Britain's great hero (represented by ed was an inspiring one. It showed Capt. Parry, H. M. S. Egeria), lying in the arms of his officers, while the fighting men, correctly attired, in accordance with the times, stood hy. Every essenwas decided to oppose the bill, believing tial detail was in evidence, arms, accoutrements and signs of sanguinary conflict, and no wonder the audience

by Messrs, Busev and Figgins, H. M. S. Bonaventure, and drills and exercise by squads from H. M. S. Bonaven ture. The seamen's cutlass drill, under the direction of G. Southard, and the marines' bayonet exercise and physical drill under the direction of Sergt.-Major Fitzgerald, R. M. L. I., were splendidly lone. There was also a daintly-executed skirt dance by Misses Mildred Sargison. Marie Blair, Enid Langley, Hilda Ireland, Glavds Anderson and Dorothy Lester. No better balanced programme could possibly be presented. Miss Gertrade Lowen contributed materially to the successful conduct of the pre gramme in the capacity of accompanist. Paul Gilmore Te-Night.

Last year Paul Gilmore came to this ity as the star in a new play in which one knew much about the play, but Mr. dilmore was favorably remember his acting on a previous engagement.
To say that the presentation of the play last season, named "The Mummy and the Humming Bird," exceeded all expectations is putting it mildly. But it made one of the biggest, if not the biggest, hit of anything presented locally in the amusement line during the entire season. It is therefore with pleasure that the local management announces the reappearance of Mr. Gilmore in "The Mummy and the Humming Bird" at the Victoria theatre this evening. The story of the play is told in a sharply refined n and it is refreshing to witness Mr. Gil-more's clean cut methods in the presentation of the character of Lord Lumley.

will be supported by a company of talent-ed and exceedingly capable artists. Pollards Arrive To-Day.

The same as heretofore, Mr.

The Pollards' Lilliputian Opera Company arrived here on the Empress of India this morning, and next Monday will open a week's engagement at the Victoria. Mr. Muller, their basiness manager, was in the city yesterday making the necessary arrangements. The company has been changed considerably in personnel since its last engagement here, the elder children, such as Alice and Ivy Pollard, being no longer with them, so that the children are more uniform in size. They have been very successful in the Orient, and expect to duplicate their Mr. Muller says the company will pre-

PROCEEDINGS OF

A NON-CONTENTIOUS DAY IN THE HOUSE

Court and Land Registry Acts in Committee.

Victoria February 27th.

The time of the legislature to-day was wise to make a reserve of a tract of forest as a national park to the end that cert in aid of the Soldiers and Sailors' legal bills in committee:

Prayers were read by Rev. W. Leslie

Chas. Munro presented a petition from J. H. Collinson and others referring to the proposed incorporation of the Sumas Development Company. The following petitions were received: From the city of Phoenix, asking for mendments to the Municipal Clauses

From J. F. Helliwell and others opposing the bill to incorporate the Institute of Accountants of British Columbia. New Bills.

On motion of Dr. King, the following oills were read a first time and referred to the railway company: An act to incorporate the Fording Valley Railway Company and an act by Hon. Mr. Fulton and compared with province. He had to go back to the respecting the Kootenay, Cariboo &

Pacific Railway Company. County Courts Act,

The House again went into committee n the County Court Act with T. W. Paterson in the chair. In the course of the debate on varius sections, A. H. B. Macgowan took exception to the rules governing the osts between solicitor and client not be ing brought before the House. Accord-

is the following: "The scales of costs to be paid to counsel and solicitor as the province with that in other provinces, Mr. Macgowan objected to passing the bill until these scales of costs were brought down. The act was framed with

costs was one which very radically affect-John Oliver agreed also with Mr.

Macgowan. The section, however, passed commit-

The committee rose and reported pro-Land Registry Act.

The House went info committee or he Land Registry Act and amending acts with W. G. Cameron in the chair. The committee rose and reported progress.

On the second reading of the bill to

provide for the registration of Companies' Mortgages the Attorney-General said this was largely copied from the

The bill passed its second reading. The House adjourned until 2 o'clock to-morrow.

Victoria, Feb. 28th.

Petition. The petition from J. H. Collinson and hers, residents of Lower Sumas dyking district, opposing a private bill to incorporate the Sumas Development Com-

Prayers were read by Rev. W. L. Clay

Powder Bill. J H Hawthornthwaite introduced oill respecting the manufacture and sale of explosives, which was read a first

Bills of Sale Act.

pany, was received.

On the adjourned debate on the repor on the bill to consolidate and amend the law preventing frauds upon creditors by secret bills of sale of personal chattels Dr. Young moved that the registering of the bills of sale for that portion of Vancouver county, covered by the county of Atlin, in the amendment act of last session, should be made in the office of the registrar of the County court of Atlin

This was carried The Attorney-General introduced a: endment to the effect that "nothing in this act shall affect any bil of sale exe uted before the commencement of, this act, and as regards bills of sale so exeuted the acts hereby repealed shall coninue in force." This was accepted, and the report

adopted. County Court.

il complete.

The House then again went into con ittee on the County Court Act, with . W. Paterson in the chair. The committee rose and reported prog-

Companies' Mortgages. The bill providing for the registration f companies' mortgages was committed with J. Murphy in the chair. The committee rose and report

W. R. Ross, for the committee on pri vate bills and standing orders, reported the bill to incorporate the British-Canadian Fire Insurance Company.

Public Schools Act.

Bill Reported.

On the second reading of the Public ools Act, Hon. F. J. Fulton said that he did so with great diffidence, as he felt success here. In Manilla in one night of the session. The suoject of educathe sale of tickets netted \$1,304. tion was important, and was intimately

time the finances of the province. The expenditure for school purposes was in-000, or about one-sixth of the revenue. The expenditure on education must be total of about \$515,000. He doubted if \$44,178 contributed. the revenues for this year would be above

that of last year, with that from Chinese

immigration cut off. The revenue would

be about \$2,500,000. Education was requiring about \$60,000 more. It then be-

came a serious matter to know how to

provide for this. Going into the history of education in the province, he showed that in 1865 a superintendent was appointed. In 1869 school boards were appointed, who provided for the maintenance of schools. In 1872, after union, the first aid was given to schools. This system had been maintained up to 1891. Under this the legistration of the schools of the schools of the schools. It was under consideration, he said. lature paid practically all the cost of education. In that year a part of the burden was cut off by providing that in the cities of the province a part of the expenditure was to be provided by the municipality. In 1893 a per capita tax from the pupils attending was made. In 1901 the government again relieved the pressure by bringing in the enactment of the present time. Under this system all schools outside of cities was maintained bsolutely by the province. In cities a part of the burden was carried by the

nunicipality. The expenditure from 1872 was quoted bridges. If the expenditure was increased on education, that on public works must decrease. In 1893 the school expendi-

The demands as the population increasing to the bill this was relegated to the led would become still greater for expenditure on schools. Many districts had County court judges or any three of such reached a stage where assistant teachers would be required, and there was going judges, who are empowered to frame would be required, and there was going rules of court not inconsistent with the to be increased demands in the near fuact under various heads. Among these ture over those of the past.

He compared the cost of education in well between party and party as between as given in the statistical year book. The solicitor and client." was as follows: In Ontario, \$2.26; in Quebec, \$1.40; in Nova Scotia, \$2.03; in New Brunswick, \$1.89; in Prince Edward Island, \$1.63; in British Columbia, \$2.96, and only in Manitoba was it tor would receive \$5.75 for going about costs was one which very radically affected the client, and he thought the House should have these scales of costs prominion was \$2.03. In Ontario the provincial was the costs and the cost of the costs are considered as the costs are costs as the costs are considered as the costs are costs as the costs are considered as the costs are co ince expended 8.83 per cent. of the cost. and the people directly contributed 91.17 per cent; in Quebec the province gave 10.83 per cent, the people 89.17 per paid by the province and 71.91 per cent. by the people; in New Brunswick the province gave 30.59 per cent. and the eople 69.41 per cent; in Prince Edward Island 74.37 per cent. was paid by the capable government. province and 25.63 per cent by the peo-ple; in Manitoba 12.72 per cent. was met people: in British Columbia 78.40 per cent. was paid by the province and 21.60 per cent. by the people.

The proposal was now to throw more of the maintenance of schools upon the I people. In doing this he had followed the example of most of the other provnot affect very materially the cities. Under the system of providing for a supplementary grant of dollar for dollar out sition members, of the treasury up to \$100, the efficiency. Quoting from

## What is Blood?

READ THE FOLLOWING ARTICLE ABOUT "THE STREAM OF swear to the expenditure of every cent. LIFE."

salts in solution. It circulates through the heart, arteries and veins, carrying nutriment and oxygen to the bodily tis-

If you strengthen vitalize and unrich the blood, you at once supply the body with renewed vigor and power to resist disease. But vitiate or deplete the plood

verished, if your cheeks lack color, nd you feel weary and unfit for work. ou should at once use Ferrozone, cause it contains all the elements lacking in weak blood. Ferrozone makes those essential qualities that become exhaustd through toil, anxiety or long sickness.

You soon realize that Ferrozone is a helpful blood medicine because under its influence lost color comes back to blanch ed cheeks, appetite increases, food is assimilated, and forms nutriment verstrained organs.

To show just how Ferrozone helped others, we quote the following letters: Read them carefully:
Mr. A. L. Godfroy, of Victoria,

writes: "Last winter I had la grippe, and recovered very slowly. When weil enough to leave the house I was ten ounds lighter than my usual weight. My appetite was poor, and I know my blood was thin, because cold affected me like a different man ever since. Ferro-

No person in poor health can afford this was one of the most important bills to miss the robust health that Ferrozone invariably brings. Refuse all substitutes for Ferrozone which is prepared in connected with the financial question, the form of a chocolate coated tablet memorial being passed and forwarded tageous district. They explained that the many of these schools are within five pointing government was dealing with the matter by the introduction of a bill be matter by the introduction of a bill being passed and forwarded tageous district. They explained that you have there's dropsical tendency and sold in 50c. boxes or six for \$2.50, now in progress with the holders of the many of these schools are within five yourself under the great South American the manufactural releast exertion? If you have there's dropsical tendency and sold in 50c. boxes or six for \$2.50, now in progress with the holders of the miles of each other, and the majority of each other. The standard of education in the provation of a chocolate coated fablet, sent some new bills, negotiations being the sent some new bills, negotiations being the form of a chocolate coated fablet, sent some new bills, negotiations being the sent some new bills, negotiations being the sent some new bills, negotiations being the form of a chocolate coated fablet, sent some new bills, negotiations being the sent

in the Dominion, and therefore of the people of the district had it in their own world. The efficiency of the system must hands to see that the standard of edube preserved. There were two things to cation was not impaired. If they did not sider, the question of maintaining the see to it that the present efficiency was efficiency of the schools and at the same kept up the blame was theirs, and not

expenditure for school purposes was increasing more rapidly than the revenue of the province. Last year the expenditure on schools, independent of that spent on school buildings, was about \$415,000. There was about \$50,000 spent on buildings, making about \$465,000 on schools; in Yales \$63,332 was spent on the province of \$29,247 derived in Lilloget and \$20,000 on schools; in Yales \$63,332 was spent on the province of \$20,000 on schools; in Yales \$63,332 was spent on the province of \$20,000 on schools; in Yales \$63,332 was spent on the province of \$20,000 on schools; in Yales \$63,332 was spent on the province of \$20,000 on schools; in Yales \$63,332 was spent on the province of \$20,000 on schools; in Yales \$63,332 was spent on the province of \$20,000 on schools with the province of \$20,000 on scho out of \$82,847 derived; in The expenditure on education must be expected to increase for some years. He would have to ask for \$466,000 for educational purposes alone with \$50,000 or \$17,000 stars \$5,572 was spent on schools and cational purposes alone, with \$50,000 or \$55,000 for school buildings, making a ster \$54,246 was spent on schools and ster \$54,246 was spent on schools and ster \$54,246 was spent on schools and

In the case of assistant schools the present system would be kept up. This provided that where there were from 10 to 20 children of the school age, that the government provided a teacher.

In raising the school funds it was proposed to allow of the assessing of not only real estate but also personal property and income. If this were not done it would throw a burden upon the owners of real estate. No very large amount.

It was under consideration, he said, whether it were not wise to alter the system and make it incumbent upon the school board to not only fix the amount required for school purposes, but also to assess the rate required. This would be considered in committee. It would also be considered whether manual training instructors should not be included under the act as teachers in granting aid. He was willing to accept suggestions from either side of the House.

John Oliver said that he could well understand the diffidence of the Hon. Mr. Fulton in defending what was the most indefensible acts even introduced into the

that expended on roads, streets and days before Confederation to get a precedent for this system. He paid a compliment to the system of education in force in the province. He was sorry to ture was iabout two-fifteenth of the total | see an attempt made to impair this sysexpenditure, and about two-thirds of tem. Only a few days ago the governthat spent on roads. In 1894 it was ment boasted of a surplus. Now they about one-ninth of the total expenditure were in the pitiable position of pleading and two-thirds of that on roads. In 1904 | with this House and asking "What can it was about one-sixth of the total and double that spent on roads.

With this true the government had all the means of collecting the taxes. By this legislation the government propo cut off \$100,000 in taxation. This could be raised by the government without the cost of a single dollar. Under, the new system additional machinery would have to be provided to collect the money. He instanced the case of a rural school contributing \$600 to the teachers' salary and \$40 for other purposes. The government grant would be \$450, leav-

ing \$150 remaining on the salary. The school district gave \$75 and the government \$75. With the additional \$40 the school district would have to raise \$115. Machinery would have to be provided to collect that. At 5 per cent. the collecand collecting this. It would be difficult to get men to do this. The excuse offered for the proposed

change was that the population of the province was about to be largely increased. The hope of this prov cent; in Nova Scotia 28.09 per cent. was paid by the province and 71.91 per cent. that it was going to advertise to the in the increased population. Was Britworld that educational advantages were to be denied the children? The province should not be in that state if it had a

Mr. Oliver referred to the case of an by the province and 87.28 per cent. by the ners school, which cost \$1,500 because additional room being provided at Ladmen prominent in election times carried out the work. It was instances like this which made education cost so much in

The Provincial Secretary was as helpless as a schoolboy, as evidenced by the bill provided after six months' work. inces. The change in the system would If this bill came into effect he believed Cries of "That's right" from the oppo-

Quoting from the duties of a trus of schools could be largely increased. The Mr. Oliver referred to the fact that he would have to report upon the ratepayers who were in arrears. This was a nice duty to put upon a man living at peace with his neighbors. They had to make an affidavit to that effect, and he would remind the government that the fee for the notary public was not provided. AND YOU WILL LEARN ALL Each member of the school board had to

Being interrupted by the Chief Com-missioner of Lands and Works, Mr. Normal blood consists of seventy-nine Oliver said that although that minister parts of water, four of albumen, and was highly paid he very much doubted fourteen parts of globulum and certain if he would care to swear to the expenditure under his department.

The government now informed them that the civil service must be kept up to the present figure. The government pledged to reform the civil service, vet

nothing was to be done. Because the Chinese head tax was to be cut off the government announcd that any way, and you sow ill-health and the educational system was to be impaired. There was no fair comparison be tween the conditions in this province and in the other parts of Canada. This divergence in conditions was the strongest argument for better terms at Ot-

tawa. He challenged the minister to face the public on such a bill as this. The members of the government had again and again promised not to impair the educational system of this province. He per sonally had pleaded with the minister to withdraw the bill, yet it was not done. If the principle enumerated that the energizes and rebuilds 'all weak and district and not the whole province shall bear the cost of education, then it was reasonable to contend that the parents of the children alone should bear the cost of their education. This system proposed was not more equitable than

the old system. He knew many districts where the esidents could not afford to pay anything to the maintenance of schools. These people, living under trying conditions, had difficulty in raising the taxes so easily. I must say that Ferrozone did me untold good. I recovered my teachers in the province to-day, he conweight in a short time, and have felt tended, were young girls teaching for like a different man ever since. Ferrothe first time. With the system now prozone is a great tonic and a first-rate posed, male teachers would be placed in remedy for people who are not feeling a humiliating position. They would give up the profession and the schools would

be impaired. Mr. Oliver took up the statement that some of the municipalities got more aid from the government than they contribated. He would explain this statement There was a land grant of 20 miles on each side of the C. P. R. through the Fraser valley. From the sale of this land not a cent went to the province.