

should be raised to paying \$125 on 640 acres of land. Mr. Macdonald pointed out that it was not pretended that \$125 should not be collected. It was proposed to insist upon the work being done in a way which should develop a mine. Transportation companies would only come in after tonnage was in sight. The amendment was allowed to stand over.

The following new section caused considerable discussion: "In any case in which the coal or petroleum underlying lands previously alienated or held under lease is granted to any lessee under the provisions of section 5 of this act, such grantee shall be deemed to acquire also the right to enter upon the surface of said lands for mining purposes, and to occupy and use such portion of said surface as may be reasonably necessary for mining purposes; provided that prior to such entry being made or such surface being occupied and used as aforesaid, the lessee shall give adequate security to the chief commissioner of lands and works for any loss or damage which may be caused by such entry, use or occupation, and shall after such entry, and before any of said lands are permanently used or occupied as aforesaid, make full compensation for said loss or damage; the amount of such compensation, in case the parties differ, to be referred to arbitration, under the provisions of the Arbitration Act."

Mr. Macdonald contended that this required to be fully considered and the section being re-drafted. He pointed out that the question of remuneration at the initial stage would not represent the remuneration which might later be required.

The section was allowed to stand over.

The committee rose, asking leave to sit again.

Land Registry.

The House went into committee on the bill to amend the Land Registry Act with Dr. King in the chair.

Parker Williams wanted to know if there was no way by which the government could exercise control over townships so that "wild cat" schemes might be guarded against. There were many of these floated in the north and he thought some way should exist by which fraud should be prevented in the matter.

The committee rose and reported progress.

The bill to amend the Timber Measurement Act passed its second reading and was considered in committee, with H. Behnen in the chair.

The bill was reported complete.

Cannery Licenses.

On the second reading of the bill to increase the revenues of the crown, Hon. W. J. Bowser explained that it was proposed to collect from canneries and cold storage places of the province. The right to the waters of the province was vested in the province and the fisheries connected with these undoubtedly were under the province. The object was to raise a revenue to be used in administering the business.

There had for years been a falling off in the Fraser river salmon. It was the duty of the province and the Dominion to take steps to save the fisheries.

John Oliver saw no reason why the remarks of the attorney-general should be taken as a ground for accepting this bill. The proposal to tax cold storage establishments would put a number of institutions in his riding out of business. These were in many instances carrying on work on a small scale in salting and pickling fish, and these would be wiped out. The using of the by-products, he felt, was rather a benefit and should be encouraged rather than discouraged.

Hon. Mr. Bowser said it was not intended to effect these salting works. It was merely to bring out of business the mid curing establishments were to be made subject to this license.

Hon. Mr. Bowser said it would affect only the large canneries. It was the legislation differed from the ordinary trade license. He wanted to know if it was proposed to prohibit the canning business being carried on unless the license were taken out from the government.

Hon. Mr. Bowser pointed out that the bill so far had not been introduced to effect these salting works. It was merely to bring out of business the mid curing establishments were to be made subject to this license.

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Orange Juice and Health

FOR STOMACH AND SKIN.

Few of us realize what an important part the skin plays in keeping us well or making us ill.

The millions of tiny glands, or pores, are intended to rid the system of waste matter, which the blood brings to the skin. It is a well-known medical fact that the healthy skin carries off more Urea or waste matter than the kidney.

Just think how much poison remains in the system when there is any skin trouble.

The skin and stomach are intimately associated. Find a person with a dry, harsh skin and you will find one who suffers with indigestion or constipation, and both, usually.

Both may be relieved by a judicious use of orange juice. Both can be cured by taking the juice of an orange every morning before breakfast, and taking "Fruit-a-tives" at night. "Fruit-a-tives" are fruit juices in tablet form.

The fresh juices of oranges, apples, figs and prunes are separated from the pulp and then combined in such a way that the medicinal action is intensified.

Orange juice alone will not cure Skin, Stomach or Bowel troubles. But when taken in connection with "Fruit-a-tives," a positive cure results. "Fruit-a-tives" may be obtained at all dealers or will be sent on receipt of price—50c. a box—6 for \$2.50. "Fruit-a-tives," Limited, Ottawa.

and the amount of duties figured out. The bill passed its second reading.

Placer Mining Claims.

On the second reading of the bill to amend the Placer Mining Act, Hon. W. J. Young said the act was not altered. It simply arranged for the fixing of the method of measuring a claim.

The bill passed its second reading.

Classes Bill.

Hon. F. J. Fulton on the second reading of the bill to amend the Water Classes Act pointed out that the right to store water was given to the owner of land. This was the most important part of the bill.

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The bill passed its second reading.

Game Protection.

On the second reading of the bill to amend the Game Protection Act, Hon. Mr. Fulton pointed out that the bill was not more complete than that at present. The present bill would prohibit being given to the Dominion to take steps to save the fisheries.

John Oliver saw no reason why the remarks of the attorney-general should be taken as a ground for accepting this bill. The proposal to tax cold storage establishments would put a number of institutions in his riding out of business. These were in many instances carrying on work on a small scale in salting and pickling fish, and these would be wiped out. The using of the by-products, he felt, was rather a benefit and should be encouraged rather than discouraged.

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favorable consideration. As chief of police of the city of Victoria I beg to point out, in my official capacity, I consider the number of men under my command is insufficient to properly safeguard all parts of the city. There is no police patrol duty carried on in the outskirts of the city, such as Victoria West, James Bay and the other various outlying places, and, as citizens of Victoria, it must be obvious to you that an increase in my staff is very much to be desired. Quite often we are asked for men to act as special constables, but their work is very unsatisfactory, they naturally being new, or I might say 'green,' to police duty. It will be remembered that our city covers an area of about seven and one-quarter miles, or in other words, approximately we have 150 miles of streets, finished and unfinished. It is quite evident to you that the police department is severely handicapped in view of the above mentioned circumstances. Strangers are arriving here every day, and we are constantly receiving complaints from householders living in various parts of the outlying districts. We are doing our best in this regard, but in reality with the present amount of men it is impossible to patrol the whole area of the city.

"I earnestly beg at this time for the appointment of nine regular constables and one permanent detective at the foot of the hill. We must look to the future growth of the city. It is a growing one as is proved by the increase of dwelling houses during the past few years. It might state that there has been no increase in the number of constables since I joined as chief in 1900. I urge that this increase be granted. If it is granted the police force will be stationed here, or in the future, it will be imperative that a further increase of constables be permitted."

On the occasion to make mention of our patrol signal box system. Mr. Oliver pressing for an appeal to the speaker. He called attention to the fact that there were strangers on the floor, it was being of those who were passing notes to members.

Finally the chairman agreed to accede to the request of Mr. Oliver and all strangers on the floor retired from the hall.

Mr. Oliver then took the ground that the section proposed to be introduced instead of section 2 of the original bill, included persons who were excluded in the original section 2, and could, therefore, only be introduced by message from His Honor the Lieut.-Governor, as it increased the burdens. The section proposed to be inserted by the minister was read as follows:

"1. The public service shall, for the purposes of this act, include, and the members of the public service shall consist of—

All persons employed and holding office at the pleasure of the crown in any of the several departments, branches and institutions of the executive government of the province of British Columbia who are paid a yearly salary, voted by the legislative assembly, either by commission, lump sum, or otherwise, and appointed to employment or office by the Lieut.-Governor in Council by orders in council, upon conditions prescribed in such orders."

"2. Persons formerly members of the public service, as defined by this section, who are in receipt of a pension or superannuation allowance voted each year, may forego all right of claim to such allowance and may be superannuated under the provisions of this act, as if they were still members of the public service; but the time between their actual withdrawal from the public service and the time superannuation was granted under this act shall not be considered in computing their term of public service."

In the original section Mr. Oliver pointed out there was the following proviso:

"Provided always, that this act shall not apply to any person who, having attained the age of forty-five years or upwards, and not having previously been a member of the public service, shall at any time hereafter be appointed to any office or employment."

This, Mr. Oliver contended, showed that the burden was to be increased in this respect.

Hon. Mr. Cotton held that the provisions of the amending bill decreased rather than increased the burden.

Stuart Henderson contended that the amendments might decrease the burden in general, but if any particular increase were made it would have to come down by message.

The government felt that the placing of the power proposed in the hands of the provincial police was a vicious one. In the small towns it was difficult to get men as constables who were not brought under the influence of this traffic. Under the system the license-holder was made subservient to the police officer. If commissioners were appointed under the present system who did not do their work well, did not need to be reappointed. In the majority of cases the commissioners, if not suitable, were appointed for a direct purpose, and the abuse arose by their "carrying out what they were appointed for."

Mr. Ross explained that in connection with the statements that certain commissioners had failed to do their duty, and this brought about the conditions which called for the charge, the inclusion in his district. In one case a second wholesale license had been refused in Hosmer by the commissioners. An appeal was taken to the county court judge, who granted it on the ground that under the existing law it was impossible to refuse it.

The amendment to allow of an appeal from the decision of the police officer was defeated.

Mr. Henderson proposed to grant power to levy a tax on hotel-keepers without petition.

The committee rose and reported the bill complete.

Cannery License.

The House went into committee on the bill to increase the revenues of the crown, which is the bill to levy licenses on canneries.

H. C. Brewster wanted to know if some appeal could not be allowed a commissioner of the decision of the county court judge. He suggested an appeal to the Lieut.-Governor in Council.

The attorney-general thought that

which were excluded under the original bill.

The chairman ruled against Mr. Oliver, who then took an appeal to the speaker.

Mr. Henderson argued on the point the speaker asked time to consider the question.

On resuming the proceedings, the committee decided to rise and report progress.

The Liquor License Act.

The House went into committee on the bill to amend the Liquor License Act, with Price Ellison in the chair.

Stuart Henderson proposed to amend the bill by changing the title to that of an "Act to Provide Free Drinks for Provincial Constables."

The amendment was defeated.

Mr. Henderson wanted to know if he understood the attorney-general to say that he had not appointed license commissioners since the first of the year.

The attorney-general said he had not. Mr. Henderson called attention to the fact that the attorney-general by the amendment proposed, in which substitution was to be made of the "may" for "shall," was now providing for the government doing something which he had not properly done before. If the legislature said that the Lieut.-Governor in Council should do something it was fair to expect that this would be done until an amendment was made that it might be done. The attorney-general took a course which he apparently thought was unauthorized, trusting to the majority behind the government to sanction it.

The attorney-general contended that the police now were charged with the administration of the law in the districts, and this move would tend to better maintain order in the districts affected.

Dr. Hall moved in favor of an appeal from the decision of the police officer to the courts. He contended that this was absolutely necessary.

Mr. Macdonald pointed out that the superintendent of provincial police was given power to deal with licenses in certain outlying districts. It was now proposed to go beyond this and give the superintendent of provincial police the power to administer the licenses not only in those outlying parts, but in other places where license commissioners had existed. The police were charged only with the keeping of peace, and all questions. There would grow up a system by which saloons would see that they by which officers who were to hold the absolute power of cancelling the licenses would be favored with free drinks. The bill was providing for a most dangerous condition of affairs where police officers, influenced by local prejudices, would be allowed to work in the administration of the license laws. This was especially dangerous when it was taken into account that the police were not to be approved of at Ottawa and thus jeopardize the bill.

Stuart Henderson alluded to the fact that the proposed bill would do away with the existing regulations respecting licenses.

Stuart Henderson alluded to the fact that an investigation had been called for under the old system at Cranbrook and elsewhere. The finding had never been made public. Abuses were brought to light, however, at that time, and must have been against the system, for the old system was done away with. It was brought out that large sums were paid for licenses.

Mr. Ross said that he thought the investigation took place since the new system came in. That while that was a fact the abuses under the old system were brought forth.

The attorney-general said that it was proposed to give superintendent Hussey control only to make a bargain. The government felt that as trustees of the interests of the province they should be charged with conserving and preserving the interests of the province. So far as modern development of the province were concerned large tracts of land were required by companies. He was advised that the Dominion authorities had gone so far as to suggest that it was necessary in the prairie sections to allow the G. T. P. a grant of 640 acres every seven miles, and 2,560 acres as divisional points. The needs of a terminal for a great transcontinental line of railway would be very great. In arranging for a terminal point of the importance of Prince Rupert he felt it was not surprising that he expected that 23,000 acres would be required. The Dominion government had by order in council requested the handing over of 15,000 acres of Indian lands in addition to the lands which were granted. This was urged as in the public interest. This was the policy of the Dominion government.

The government had refused to give up this reversionsary right. The present bargain the reason for this was seen in the fact that a quarter interest was reserved to the province which in the next decade, it was felt, would bring millions to the province.

The province was restricted from selling lands such as these except after first offering them by public auction. It was felt that the system who pursued in these lands was the course adopted by business corporations. The C. P. R. did not sell any of its lands such as these by public auction. The government proposed to permit the same plans to be adopted by business men as would be adopted by business men. The section in the bill permitting of this was attacked only by this motive. The government was a party to the townsite of Prince Rupert.

John Jardine wanted to know how the bill was to be disposed of these lands. The premier said it was proposed as soon as the townsite was laid out to put the disposition of these government lands in the hands of authorities or in the hands of some officer in the north, who should dispose of them. There would be no attempt made to show favoritism to any person in this. The old system had worked well, as for example at Point Grey. But the land there all belonged to the government. There had been no other case in the province on all fours with the situation at Prince Rupert. The government proposed to pursue a course such as a shrewd business man would follow.

The government had looked only to the interests of the province. The debate was adjourned on motion of J. A. Macdonald.

New Bonds.

H. H. Hawthornthwaite introduced a bill to amend the act relating to the island railway, the graving dock and railway lands of the province, 1884.

Hon. W. J. Bowser introduced a bill

would be useless as the government would be guided in such a case most likely by the commissioner of fisheries, who was the attorney-general.

The committee rose and reported the bill.

G. T. P. Agreement.

On the second reading of the bill respecting the G. T. P. Premier McBride said he would only touch on some of the most important features of the bill. By this some 13,000 acres held as Indian revenue had been released and made available to be taken up. In Victoria there was an example of the retardation which might follow the preservation of an Indian reserve, close to the city. The Songhees reserve had afforded an example of what should never be allowed again to occur. In spite of the best efforts of the city, the provincial government and the federal authorities, it had been found impossible to settle the reserve. The land was still there. He had strong rights and it was difficult to settle the matter.

When the government made the settlement in the G. T. P. lands at Kalen Island, it was felt that the question of the Indian reserve would come up sooner or later. The matter of the Indian reserve was to be left over. The railway company made an early move in the matter. The Dominion government, it was agreed, had implemented the company's efforts. The sum of \$750 an acre was paid by the company for the Indian rights. The province had received \$250 an acre, the rate paid for second class lands. But this was a very small amount compared with the greater interest which the province was to receive.

The government considered that a wise agreement had been made. The reversionsary rights of the province might not come into effect for many years.

The government secured from the G. T. P. early construction of the railway from the western terminus. There had been an attempt made by Hon. Mr. Templeman in this matter at one time. This was not carried into effect, however. The second concession secured from the G. T. P. was that the company was to be purchased in the province. He was prepared to take the assurance from a company of the standing of the G. T. P. that this would be lived up to the letter by them. It took a lot of negotiation before the company agreed to this.

Another concession was the adoption of the fair value of the land. It might be said that the general act at Ottawa assured this. But to make it doubly sure this concession was secured.

The government had also secured a concession with respect to labor. The company had pressed against incorporating anything in the act stipulating any discrimination in the matter of labor which might be likely to be disapproved of at Ottawa and thus jeopardize the bill.

Ample assurance that the company would employ white labor had been given in the following letter from the company:

Victoria, Feb. 28th, 1908. Hon. Richard McBride, Premier, Victoria.

Dear Sir—In consideration of the exemption from taxation granted to our company in its agreement with your government, I hereby undertake on behalf of the said company to employ exclusively white labor within the province while labor shall be exclusively employed, unless otherwise permitted by the Lieut.-Governor in Council.

I further undertake to implement this letter by furthering any undertaking under the seal of the company that may be necessary to give full legal effect thereto.

Yours truly, W. WAINWRIGHT.

Second Vice-President.

The provincial government had been actuated only to make a bargain. The government felt that as trustees of the interests of the province they should be charged with conserving and preserving the interests of the province. So far as modern development of the province were concerned large tracts of land were required by companies. He was advised that the Dominion authorities had gone so far as to suggest that it was necessary in the prairie sections to allow the G. T. P. a grant of 640 acres every seven miles, and 2,560 acres as divisional points. The needs of a terminal for a great transcontinental line of railway would be very great. In arranging for a terminal point of the importance of Prince Rupert he felt it was not surprising that he expected that 23,000 acres would be required. The Dominion government had by order in council requested the handing over of 15,000 acres of Indian lands in addition to the lands which were granted. This was urged as in the public interest. This was the policy of the Dominion government.

The government had refused to give up this reversionsary right. The present bargain the reason for this was seen in the fact that a quarter interest was reserved to the province which in the next decade, it was felt, would bring millions to the province.

The province was restricted from selling lands such as these except after first offering them by public auction. It was felt that the system who pursued in these lands was the course adopted by business corporations. The C. P. R. did not sell any of its lands such as these by public auction. The government proposed to permit the same plans to be adopted by business men as would be adopted by business men. The section in the bill permitting of this was attacked only by this motive. The government was a party to the townsite of Prince Rupert.

John Jardine wanted to know how the bill was to be disposed of these lands. The premier said it was proposed as soon as the townsite was laid out to put the disposition of these government lands in the hands of authorities or in the hands of some officer in the north, who should dispose of them. There would be no attempt made to show favoritism to any person in this. The old system had worked well, as for example at Point Grey. But the land there all belonged to the government. There had been no other case in the province on all fours with the situation at Prince Rupert. The government proposed to pursue a course such as a shrewd business man would follow.

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to amend the Special Surveys Act. Questions Answered.

Dr. Hall asked the hon. the chief commissioner of lands and works the following questions:

1. What water records have been issued to the municipalities of Kaabo, Nelson, Vancouver and Victoria, under the provisions of the "Water Classes Act