sents Labelle in the House of Commons, are not popular in Canada. The gentleman is somewhat of a poseur and is not always to be taken seriously. Singularity rather than originality is his chief characteristic. We must have a miniature Labouchere in our House to give spice to our political nourishment. But we are not so sure that it is wise to pooh-pooh the latest utterance of our Canadian eccentric. The thoughts of other people have been running along the same lines as those of Mr. Bourassa when he says: "American capital is breaking down the barrier between Canada and the United States. Americans are not conquering us, but they are buying us up. When this is accomplished it will only need a slight political difference with the home government, and the annexation movement, now dead, will revive." No public man of standing dare venture to express himself thus frankly, but it would not be wise to say none has had his disquieting thoughts upon the subject. The overflow of capital and population from the United States into Canada has just commenced. It will gather volume with each recurring season. Immigration from Britain will be insignificant in comparison with it. The possibilities are that the politicians of the United States, because of an agitation from within and a demand for a closer trade connection with a country which has proved to be so rich in all the essentials to material prosperity, will be forced to let down the bars a peg or two and that the commercial intercourse between the two countries will become even greater in proportion than the movement of the population. What will the effect be upon the national sentiment? The numbers of the native-born will also increase rapidly. No matter how loyal the household, the ties that bind to the homeland are bound to become weaker after the first or second generation. The Mother Country is too conservative to take action looking towards a closer relationship. By her commercial position she is precluded from doing anything that would prejudice her case in the eyes of foreign countries. The colonies must act or the ship of empire will surely drift along and the end will be the rocks and dismemberment. For one thing our school system must be maintained. That is the great assimilating agent. Put a youth through a course in the history of the British Empire and place him on an intellectual plane where he can intelligently institute a comparison between life as we enjoy it under our flag and the conditions which prevail in "God's country," as it is termed in ignorance and narrowness, and we have nothing to fear. The present safety and future well-being of this young country lies in education. Let the few cavil at the cost as they may, the majority will do their duty.

DOMINION DAY.

Thirty years ago Canadians rejoiced over the completion of the most important work to which their representatives had ever set their hands. The task of joining all portions of British North America under one government had been undertaken some years before, and had been successful in some degree after a sharp struggle, but it was not until the Dominion stretched from ocean to ocean that the work could be pronounced perfect. Most of the Fathers of Confederation have gone to their reward and the generation of to-day is reaping the fruits of their labors. Sir Charles Tupper was the last of them to hold a prominent place in public affairs. His part in the welding together of the provinces has been subjected to a good deal of criticism. Nova Scotia was not by any means a willing partner. She was dragged in by the scruff of the neck and she chafed and fumed for many years, but in the end these eastern wise men bowed to the decrees of destiny and have since taken a prominent part in shaping the course of the young nation. Some hold that our national proportions are not as symmetrical as they would be if Newfoundland were included in the circle and that she should be dragged in after the manner of Nova Scotia. We do things differently nowadays. We want no more unwilling partners in our business. The Newfounders want nothing to do with us at present. Their time of repentance will come.

The progress of the new Dominion from a material point of view—that is from the standpoint of those to whom only bigners appeals—has been somewhat disappointing. Our population has not increased by "leaps and bounds." But is there any country in the world in which the standard of living is higher or in which the average unit of humanity is better off? Good laws honestly administered; the widest freedom and liberty, political and religious, consistent with the maintenance of law and order and the well-being of the community as a whole—is there any other country on the face of the earth that can offer its children a more desirable heritage? Now that we are approaching manhood's estate we can look back with complacency upon the record of the last thirty years as something of which Canadians have no reason to be ashamed.

We have now finished our preliminary national canter and stand prepared and equipped for the great race. More than ers and builders have closed forever they will behold the first part of the period of expansion. The people of the present generation look with admiration on big things—big ships, big railroads, big buildings, big cities, big nations. The essayist may write and the preacher preach that all these things are vanity; may demonstrate that they do not bring happiness; that life in a cottage is more desirable than in a skyscraper; that there is more peace and contentment in the country and in villages than in the mad rush of cities. Life is attracted to the great centres nevertheless and the vast majority of mankind worships the visible evidences of might and power. Aspiring Canadians may comfort themselves with the thought that the work of preparation of the last thirty years is about to bring its reward. Thousands of miles of railways and canals have been built through a most fertile land stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific. From year to year the soil gives forth of its increase in greater abundance as the forests are cleared off and the plough turns over the virgin lands of the prairies. The treasures which the earth contains from one end of this vast region to the other are being laid bare also and now it is conceded that instead of being merely an agricultural country, this Canada, with its wealth of mine, sea, forest and field, is destined to be one of the industrial hives of the world. Within the space of a year or two in Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, villages have developed into populous cities. It is proposed to make the voyage across the Atlantic from Sydney to Great Britain in three days. There is no doubt that in a short time that will be the great highway to Europe and that for speed and comfort the Canadian route to the Orient will be the most popular one. Commerce on the Pacific is growing at a marvellous rate. When the disturbances in China are finally settled and the beneficent forces of civilization begin to operate among the myriads of human beings there a great impetus will be given to commerce on the ocean which washes the shores of British Columbia. With the business produced by our mines and our timber and our fish added to that originating in the populous and mysterious Orient, is there any necessity for misgivings about our future? We shall grow fast enough. The one thing to see to is that in the busy times ahead we do not allow our record to become sullied. Let us profit by the mistakes of our neighbors and do our utmost to prevent the making of history of which as Canadians we shall have reason to be ashamed.

CAUSES OF PROSPERITY.

The present Canadian Minister of Agriculture may not be an orator of the Brutus, or even of the Montague stamp, but he has proved that it is well to have a practical man in charge of the most important department of the government. Mr. Fisher is at present in Great Britain endeavoring to remove the few obstructions that are still interposed to Canadian trade in the country which is so fond of commercial freedom. In an interview with a representative of the London Morning Post Mr. Fisher explained the object of his visit and the reasons he had for seeking more assiduously than ever the favor of the ever increasing British consumer. He dwelt upon the increasing demand which had sprung up for Canadian produce consequent upon the improved means which had been provided of placing the goods upon the market in an attractive condition. If the present ratio of increase in the demand for Canadian farm produce be maintained, the Minister of Agriculture thinks in ten years we shall be supplying Britain with at least half of the food she requires from abroad. This is a pleasant prospect for Canadians, and it should be no less pleasing to Britons to know that the time seems to be rapidly approaching when the Empire will be capable of producing enough to feed itself.

Opponents of the government have criticised the expenditures upon the waterways of the Dominion on the ground that we have been simply creating avenues for the convenience of American shipping and shippers. It is true that our cousins are by treaty guaranteed the use of our canals upon the same terms as our own people on condition that the same privileges be granted Canadian vessels in American canals and that our slippery friends have broken their part of the contract on the plea that the states, and not the federal authorities, control the waterways. We might, we suppose, denounce this treaty with considerable reasonableness compared with the plea set up in regard to the Clayton-Bulwer instrument, as we have never derived any benefit from it and the Americans have reaped all the advantages. What could not be accomplished by chicanery the coasting laws effected. This is merely a sample of the pin-prick policy which has characterized the dealings of the people who guide the destinies of the United States, and yet when public men assemble in London and under the mellowing influences of good cheer and good fellowship boast of the cordiality of the feelings which should unite us with our neighbors, we are expected to cast aside the memories of a century, to overlook sealing seizures, the characterization of men following a legitimate occupation as pirates, the boundary questions and the general policy of grab and freeze out, and hypo- nothing to do with the causes of prosperity. It is not for the benefit of Uncle Sam that we have deepened our canals. That work was carried out for the same purpose as cold storage depots were erected and steamers equipped with modern appliances for the preservation of perishable products—to land cargoes in Great Britain with the least possible loss of time and in the best possible condition. Benefits to the Canadian producer were the objects aimed at; those gathered by American shippers were incidental. But for the barriers erected by McKinley and Dingley and their predecessors we should probably not have paid so much attention to the British market as we have. The farmers of Canada might have struggled along indefinitely depending upon the goodwill of the fickle neighbors for permission to dispose of their goods in the large cities along the border and in New York and the New England States. But fortunately our hand was forced. The providence which raised McKinley and Dingley on one side of the line put a Liberal government in power on the other and installed a practical and successful farmer in the chair of the Minister of Agriculture. His policy has been to the East what the development of mining in British Columbia and the Northwest has been to the West. Prosperity abounds in all quarters, and yet, as Mr. Fisher says, our exports to the United States of farm produce are practically nil. It was worth a few years of depression and tribulation to have a government raised up to teach us to have faith in our country and her resources.

CHECKING LEPROSY.

At the next session of the United States Congress it is probable a report will be made recommending precautions against the spread of leprosy. There are supposed to be at least three hundred authenticated cases of the disease, all among white people, principally in the northern and southern states, with a few isolated victims in New York and other large cities. New Orleans contains the largest number of these unfortunates, seventy-five, the others for the most part being scattered among the Scandinavian population of Minnesota and the Dakotas. Diet and personal habits are supposed to be the primal causes of the dread malady, as on this hemisphere it is confined almost entirely to Mongolians or the descendants of people who have been large consumers of fish. The presence of the disease in New Orleans is supposed to have some connection with the afflicted colony at Tracadie in New Brunswick. The United States government has asked all physicians in the country to report upon cases which come before them in order that the actual number may be ascertained and some steps taken to isolate them for the protection of the general community. There is an understanding that the federal government will take the subject into its most serious consideration and that two homes will be established, one in the north and the other in the south, for the reception and segregation of all sufferers. Distasteful as it would be to some in the earlier stages of the disease to be immured in what would virtually be a house of death, when the safety of a community is at stake the feelings of an individual cannot be considered for a moment. The case of the young Chinaman who was removed from this city to Darcy Island a few days ago illustrates this point very forcibly. The Mongolian features do not lend themselves readily to the portrayal of emotions other than ferocity at the mischievous small boy, but it was easy to read the thoughts of that Chinese youth as the boat moved away which brought him to the end of his earthly journey. Once there was one there in the first stages who prayed for poison so that he might prevent his eyes from ever again looking upon his companions. Disfiguration and approaching dissolution produce a more philosophic or resigned frame of mind, and it is not unnatural to assume that the victim is usually quite willing to retire to a place where his misfortune will be hidden from public view. The officials of the United States government will find that they have a very delicate question to handle. White men are not so docile as Chinese.

TARIFF PROBLEMS.

The great trusts in the United States were all formed for the purpose of reducing the cost of production, paying higher wages to labor and scaling down prices to the consumer. No doubt the charges for handling have been cut down and the profits correspondingly increased, but the wages of the workers have not yet been advanced, and in one case at least the cost to the consumer has been put up 25 per cent. The trusts are quite benevolent and beneficent in their intentions, but human nature is weak and it cannot refrain from taking advantage of an opening when it sees one. Eliminate competition and prices are bound to rise. Recent developments have created a demand for tariff revision in some unexpected quarters, but the extreme protectionists stick to their guns manfully and hold that the trust evil will cure itself. They claim that when prices are advanced beyond a reasonable figure the high charges will induce capital to enter into competition. That is not so clear. It would be no easy matter to compete with some of the gigantic concerns which have been created of late in the United States. Inordinate profits for a year or two would enable the trusts to cut prices to an extent which would be ruinous to an institution which was endeavoring to the United States is said to be on the average double that of Canada. It was founded upon a war tax and has been advanced steadily from time to time until it has reached its present magnificent proportions. The manufacturers discovered that they had a good thing and neglected no opportunities that came in their way. They are the architects of the structure, and they will not submit to its destruction without a desperate struggle. The movement in Europe which may take the form of aggressive action has created alarm in the United States, notwithstanding the disdainful references which have been made to it in some American papers. One prominent man says the Austrian Prime Minister is the leader in the movement which has for its object the "oppression" of American industries. Why it should be called "oppression" to adopt a policy of protection against the products of a protectionist nation is not at all clear. The United States tells Europe that she will not buy from her; is it "oppressive" for Europe to inform the United States that she wants none of her wares? It may be foolish for both parties to take such a position, but the first mover in the matter has no right to call the party of the second part an oppressor. Some action is certain to be taken some time or other. Nations are made up of individuals, and as soon as the majority of individuals become impressed with the idea that they are being treated unfairly they will insist upon redress if there be any possibility of obtaining it. A British manufacturer has boldly proclaimed his opinion that the real cause of the inability of his countrymen to compete with the Americans in certain lines lies in the home market which the latter possess and can charge the prices they choose in, sending their surplus abroad and disposing of it at a sacrifice. He ridicules the idea of technical skill or education having anything to do with it and guarantees that if the British had as free access to the American market as the Americans have to the British there would be a different tale to tell. In spite of the writings of theorists and men of a speculative turn of mind, this is the common sense view, and it is the view the British people will be converted to by and bye. This tariff question is the most interesting one the statesmen of the present day have to deal with, and there are lively industrial times ahead.

There are evil days ahead of the women and children of the United States if the loose views which prevail in regard to marital relations at the present time continue to spread. A woman in New York who was too proud to inform her neighbors of the state of destitution to which she and her children had been reduced by the departure of her protector has just died in a hospital of starvation. She was too greatly reduced in strength when found to be able to retain nourishment. The little children died some days before her. Think of that in a land which is supposed to be flowing with milk and honey like the United States.

* * *

British Liberals are to hold a meeting for reorganization purposes. It is time. A party with leaders who are avowedly in favor of a policy of regression rather than progression cannot succeed in these days of intense patriotic belief in the great future which awaits the British Empire when the consolidating process has been completed.

* * *

Mid-summer is rapidly approaching, but the "business government" has not succeeded in making any business arrangements for the construction of a railway from the coast to Kootenay. There will be no necessity for an extra session of the legislature this year.

* * *

A correspondent suggests that the Joint High Commission will meet in the autumn if the Ontario elections do not interfere. Way should provincial politics disarrange the programme of the commission?

THE LAW ABOUT FOOT ELM.

The imitations of this popular remedy have become so numerous that the proprietors, Messrs. Stott & Jury, have decided to take active measures to protect the public against the cheap substitutes being offered, as many of these contain alum, and other injurious substances which crack the shoes and injure the feet.

They have secured an injunction against the most glaring of these imitations, and will in future take active measures against every infringement of their remedy. They have spent thousands of dollars in perfecting Foot Elm, and making its merits known, and last year in South Africa our soldiers put it to the severest test in their long marches through the burning sands, and all the troops, including Col. Otter and Capt. Barker, etc., are loud in its praises.

The public are requested to report all cases of substitution to Scott & Jury, Bowmanville, and if the genuine article cannot be secured it will be mailed, postage free, on receipt of 25c.

EARL RUSSELL

Asks That His Trial Be Postponed Beyond July 18th.

London, July 2.—Earl Russell appeared to-day at the bar of the House of Lords. He was formally taken into custody on the charge of bigamy, by Black Rod Sir Michael Biddulph.

When asked if he had any application to make, Earl Russell requested that the trial be postponed beyond July 18th, in order to enable him to prepare his defence. His application will be heard on July 4th. The Earl was released on bail. The proceedings were private.

Smallpox at Canneries

Two Fishing Stations Quarantined—No Late Cases Have Been Reported.

Patients and Suspects Have All Been Isolated—Vaccination Enforced.

It has been learned that the smallpox outbreak among the Indians of northern British Columbia, which has already had a detrimental effect on the salmon fishing operations of the Naas and Skeena, has been due to an Indian woman having brought the disease from an afflicted point in Alaska. She was one of a load of four natives who came down from Ketchikan or some neigboring place where smallpox is virulent.

In a letter to Indian Agent Vowell, of this city, Dr. Gibbs, who was sent North by the Indian department to investigate the health conditions of the Indians, states that no new cases have developed on the Naas since the 17th inst., and that the cases in quarantine at Kincolith are doing well. They are watched over by Archdeacon Collinson, and every precaution is taken to prevent the further spread of the disease. All living in the neighborhood have been vaccinated, that is on the Naas. There is no other habitation along the river for a distance of fifteen miles. An Indian village is here located, but it has not been in communication with other Indian settlements.

On June the 18th some fifty Indians were sent by Provincial Government Agent Flewin to Finlaison island, and were there quarantined. All were vaccinated, although there was but one suspicious case. Dr. Gibbs examined them, and on the 23rd re-examined them, finding on the occasion of his second visit no sickness. As a result he determined to lift the quarantine in the course of a few days from that time.

On the 19th the doctor was summoned to the Skeena, where several cases were reported. In all there are eleven canneries on the Skeena and the majority of the employees are native. All were found free from the disease but the North Pacific and Standard. The former is only a mile from the Inverness cannery, and quarantine guards were stationed about in such a manner as to cut off all communication. Two cases were discovered at the North Pacific. They were at once removed across the river and their houses thoroughly fumigated. Later they will be burned down. Dr. Ardagh is in charge of the place, and is caring for the sick and suspects, having been authorized to examine and isolate actual cases or suspects. At the Standard seven cases were located, together with 17 suspects. The sick here were removed to Moore's Cove, where there had already been two cases, while the suspects were placed on an island three miles distant. The four houses wherein the contagion existed were destroyed.

Dr. Gibbs, in his letter to Mr. Vowell, states that the disease is now well in hand. The health authorities are assisted in every way by the missionaries, and he hopes to see a big improvement in the health situation in a few weeks. Fishing operations have not been discontinued because it is held that by allowing the work to go on, except of course where quarantine has been declared, the danger of contagion is less then it would be by attempting to keep the Indians within certain prescribed limits. As it is now, the Indians are all concentrated at different canneries, and a watch can therefore be better kept over them.

As showing the strict precautions for preventing the spread of the disease in the North the following notice has been issued:

Owing to the presence of smallpox among the Indians on the Skeena river, and to the possibility of the affection becoming wide-spread if strict sanitary precautions are not at once taken, all persons are hereby notified that the following orders must be carried out to the fullest extent possible:

1. That the names of the employees of each cannery, viz., whites Japanese, Chinese, Indians and others, must be recorded and that a list of the same be kept by the management of each cannery, also a list of the names of the wives and children of said employees, as also those who may be living with them in the village.

2. That those above mentioned (with the exception of the white women and children who can be examined as occasion requires in their homes) must present themselves daily for examination by the proper medical examiner, at such a time as may be convenient. The fishermen must be examined each time on their arrival at the cannery.

3. That all the cases of sickness be at once reported to the health officer, or to the authorities nearest at hand.

4. That every house, shack, tent and premises occupied by Japanese, Chinese or Indians, and where necessary, by whites, be put in a sanitary condition by—(a) Thorough cleansing of the floor by scrubbing; (b) All waste material and rubbish in and around such premises be destroyed by fire; (c) That all clothing such as will stand boiling be boiled for at least 20 minutes, and that personal cleanliness be thoroughly attended to; (d) That surface drains be opened and kept open wherever necessary; (e) That all offal be burned or thrown below high water mark, and that if any be found lying around premises, the occupants are liable to a heavy fine.

(Signed) J. GIBBS, M. D.,
Provincial Health Officer.
JNO. FLEWIN,
HORACE G. WRINCH,
Local Medical Examiner.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Will Receive the Dunsmuir Place at San Leandro and Her Mother's Other Holdings.

Edna Wallace Hopper, the dainty little soubrette, arrived from the East on Monday, having been summoned to the bedside of her mother, Mrs. Alexander Dunsmuir, who passed away at her country home near San Leandro two days before she reached home. Mrs. Dunsmuir was formerly the wife of Waller Wallace, who was the head usher of the old California theatre in the days when John McCullough and Lawrence Barret were the stars at that playhouse. Wallace and his wife eventually disagreed and separated, she keeping the daughter, Edna, and he the son, Willie. After the separation she went to Oakland to reside, and it was there that Edna Wallace grew to womanhood and fitted herself for the stage. Not long after the separation of Wallace and his wife, Mrs. Wallace was secretly married to Dunsmuir, one of the coal kings and a member of the Dunsmuir family of Victoria. About two years ago Mr. and Mrs. Dunsmuir left for a trip around the world, when the announcement of their marriage was made.

Mr. Dunsmuir did not live to complete his trip, however, but died in New York in January, 1900. He left a will devising and bequeathing to his brother, the Hon. James Dunsmuir, of Victoria, B. C., "all his property, both real and personal, wheresoever situate." This will was probated in British Columbia and afterwards proved in San Francisco. Under it the widow did not receive a cent of Alexander Dunsmuir's immense wealth. It was apparently not his intention to leave his widow unprovided for, however, for in his lifetime he had already given her property sufficient to make her amply comfortable. Chief among these gifts was the Dunsmuir place at San Leandro, consisting of three hundred and fifteen acres of beautiful rolling foothill land.

Fearing, however, a contest of the will, James Dunsmuir entered into a written agreement with his brother's wife binding himself to pay to her out of the estate $25,000 each year as long as she might live. Figured according to lifetables this offer was estimated to be equivalent to $314,075, and was accepted. Figured according to the length of time Mrs. Dunsmuir survived her husband, it has only amounted to about $39,000. The Dunsmuir ranch and the mother's other holdings will go to Edna Wallace Hopper, but she will not inherit any of the late Alexander Dunsmuir's estate.—San Francisco Argonaut.

THE FLAG INCIDENT.

E. S. Busby Tells of the Insult to the National Colors.

E. S. Busby, the Canadian customs officer in Skagway, has written to Collector J. M. Bowell, of Vancouver, giving particulars of the "flag incident," regarded by many as a deliberate insult to the Canadian emblem. The letter is dated June 25th, and is as follows:

J. M. Bowell, Esq., Collector of Customs, Vancouver, B. C.:

Dear Sir:—I regret to have to inform you that the Canadian customs official flag hoisted over my office June 22nd under orders from the Chief Inspector of Customs, was torn down by one named Miller, a lawyer from Juneau, who immediately afterwards left for Porcupine district, Alaska.

The greater part of the lower element here support Miller in the outrage he committed against said flag. I notified Capt. Jenks, commanding United States troops here, of the incident, but as yet he has not replied. The magistrate and the town marshal advised taking down the flag, which I had hoisted again, and a deputation also waited upon me, stating that if the flag continued to fly they could not control the people, and that it would be taken down again. I therefore agreed to lower the flag and wait a few days until they could hear from their officials, as they had no law upon the subject.

The papers are full of misrepresentations and insolent attacks upon everything Canadian in general. This is not a personal, but a national feeling they exhibit, just the same as when Lord Minto landed in Skagway last year, the United States customs officer refused to let the Canadian flag be hoisted. I have reported the matter fully to the Minister of Customs, Ottawa, and the whole matter will, I feel assured, be rectified in a few days, and the flag be hoisted, as it certainly should be, as if our flag is finally lowered after once being raised it will injure our prestige in this Northern country, and the people of British Columbian Coast cities should certainly urge upon the proper authorities that the United States government accord to us our rights, and justice be done in this matter.

Yours faithfully,
E. S. BUSBY.

SOOKE PUBLIC SCHOOL.

The Closing Examination—Master Edward M. Phillips Head Pupil For Term.

The closing examination of Sooke public school was held on Friday last. The pupils were examined in the various branches by the teacher, D. A. Fraser. The head pupil for the term was Master Edward M. Phillips, and his name was duly inscribed on the beautiful scroll of honor, presented to the school for that purpose by W. H. Hayward, M. P. P. for Esquimalt district. Short addresses were given by J. A. Murray, trustee, and L. A. Gibson, Presbyterian missionary, after which a programme of recitations and songs was rendered by the pupils.

In the afternoon a picnic was held on Charter's Flats, a picturesque spot on the banks of Sooke river. Games and races of all kinds were provided for the amusement of the children, and abundant and delightful refreshments were supplied by the ladies of the district. All present, old and young, thoroughly enjoyed themselves. A pleasing incident occurred during the afternoon, when Mr. Fraser, the school teacher, who is leaving, was presented by the pupils of the school with a beautiful silver-mounted writing set. Miss Violet Ross read the address and Miss Isabella Milne made the presentation.

WOOL MERCHANT'S SUICIDE.

Leipzig, July 3.—Herr Schwedler, a wool merchant of this city, drowned himself to-day at Zwickau. His suicide was in connection with the failure of the Leipziger Bank.

About the Certificates

New Regulations to Govern Granting of Coveted Document to Pedagogues.

They Will Hereafter Be Enforced—Four Grades and Their Requirements.

Now that the teachers' examinations are being held it would not be inopportune to refer to the new regulations which will govern the teachers' certificates in the future.

These regulations were issued some time ago by the council of public instruction and are announced to come into effect on August 1st, 1901. As briefly mentioned in these columns last evening, hereafter all certificates issued to teachers by the board of examiners shall be of four classes—third class, second class, first class and academic certificates. Third class certificates shall be valid for three years, but no person shall be allowed to renew a third class certificate. All others shall be valid for life or during good behavior. All candidates must at least be eighteen years of age, on or before the date of the issue of the professional certificate.

To secure a third class certificate a candidate must have obtained a high school junior certificate and must complete, to the satisfaction of his instructors, the professional course provided for third class certificates in the normal school.

To secure a second class certificate a candidate must have obtained a high school intermediate certificate, or he must, after regularly entering a high school in the province and pursuing the course of study and passing the junior examination prescribed for high schools, have passed the examination for matriculation in arts of a university specified in the Public Schools Act, and must complete, to the satisfaction of his instructors, the professional course provided for second class certificates in the normal school.

To secure a first class certificate a candidate must have obtained a high school senior certificate, or he must, after regularly entering a high school in the province and pursuing the course of study and passing the junior examination and such other examination as is prescribed for high schools that are affiliated to a university, have passed the examination upon the first year course in arts of such university, and must complete to the satisfaction of his instructors the professional course provided for first class certificates in the normal school.

To secure an academic certificate a candidate must have obtained a high school senior academic certificate, or he must, after regularly entering a high school in the province and pursuing the course of study and passing the junior examination and such other examinations as are prescribed for high schools they are affiliated to a university as specified in the act, have passed the intermediate examination in arts in such university, and must complete to the satisfaction of his instructors the professional course provided for first class certificates in the normal school; or he must be a graduate in arts or science of a recognized university in His Majesty's dominions, who has proceeded regularly to his degree, and, unless already the holder of a professional certificate approved by the board of examiners, must complete to the satisfaction of his instructors the professional course provided for first class certificates in the normal school.

To render the foregoing more easily understood it may be remarked that matriculation in arts may be substituted for the intermediate examination; the first year in arts for the senior examination, and the intermediate in arts for the senior academic examination, provided always that the persons passing in these university examinations are bona fide students of a high school of the province.

STOP SALE OF GAME.

To the Editor:—By the courtesy of Mr. Hornaday, the director of the New York zoological park, I have just received a most interesting monograph on the sheep of North America, in which much of the space is occupied by the description of Fannin's new sheep and other sheep of British Columbia and Alaska.

To any one interested in sport or natural history the work is very excellent reading, and if it falls into the proper hands may no doubt bring out many men of means to hunt from Victoria, but I am not calling your attention to the pamphlet so much on that account as because Mr. Hornaday, who was out here lately, pleads hard for a cause in which both you and I have worked in vain.

He asks for "the absolute prevention of the sale of game" in Alaska and the Klondike.

If it is necessary to stop the sale there, how much more necessary must it be to stop the sale in this more densely populated part of North America?

CLIVE PHILLIPPS-WOLLEY.

Westholme, July 30th, 1901.

ENEMIES OF GAME.

To the Editor:—I see by one of your late issues that some of the sporting fraternity have formed a game protection association in Victoria, which is all right for them. But what about the people who live in the country? They are the real game protectors. Who kills owls, coons, martin, hawks, etc.? Now in my opinion if they want to help protect the game let them pay so much per head bounty for those four named game destructors. Or if they don't feel inclined that way, try and get the government to do so. I venture to say that one owl or coon in a year will destroy more game than the average sportsman gets in the season. So I think it would be a great encouragement for farmers' boys and others to try and rid the country of these pests by giving a reasonable bounty on them to help stand some of the expense which the country people have to put up with from these terrors of the game.

W. A. ROUNDTREE.

Millstream, B. C., June 28th, 1901.

High Scho Bui

City Architects Invited Plans For the Structure

Investigation Into Mis on's Case Discussed a poned For the Pre

The school trustees met night in the superintendent's were present Chairman Hall Belyea, Drury, Huggett, Jay, and Superintendent Eat

The following letter was re T. C. Sorby urging the boa throw open for competition t the new High school building

To the Chairman of the Buildings Committee, Vict Board:

Sir:—It is generally reporte the intention of the board to petition designs to be submit architects for the proposed school building. As a ratepa architect, I would beg to call tion to the very unsatisfactory have already followed simi tions; the North and South and the residence for the Lie ernor are too well known to ment.

A board having a legal advis set him aside and call for opinions on a doubtful case; only be discourteous, but bad

Your committee, as I unde a general idea as to the req the case. They have a pro viser with whom they have for frequent consultation, wh it is to consolidate their float to the concrete form of a suc ing. With the aid of this con fessional adviser, they should to gradually weave together for a successful fabric adap purpose and creditable to all

Whereas, in public compe architect would be working i of the board, and would be pr any useful consultation; each to show how far he could exc petitors in the race for prov modation at sums altogether secure sound results. Sor schools I have named should lesson in this matter.

I would therefore respect that the proposed public co abandoned simply as a matt policy, and that the board ava of the professional advice architect in the usual way, an a certain waste of public fu

I have the honor to be, sir, Your obedient serva THOS.

It was decided that the ceived and instructions sent the board had already fo policy regarding the matter.

The special committee rep Agricultural Society, the trustees and the Teachers' reported as follows:

To the Board of Management ish Columbia Agricultural

The following memorandum tions, carried by special co education, we respectfully your consideration:

1. That whatever competitio be shall be open to the prov schools.

2. That any private school make an exhibit may do so, bu shall not compete with the p

3. That the exhibit be divid sections—the junior, interme and High school sections.

4. That the department of requested to furnish a gen mental exhibit.

5. That writing be one of th the junior, intermediate and tions; that map drawing be subjects in the intermediate, High school sections; that fre ing be one of the subjects in that an exhibit of mechanic mathematics be shown from correctness of solution and work both be taken into con judging exhibit; that clay mod work and plain sewing be incl jects for exhibit.

6. That the maps for the hibit be, for:

High school, "British Empir Senior grade, "Canada."

Intermediate grade, "British

7. That all exhibits shall school, and the teacher is sign the same as a certifica work has been done under supervision.

8. That individual prizes be each of the divisional exhibits

9. That a diploma be given class work in each exhibit in

10. That the individual prize medals.

A. L. BELYEA,

AGNES DEANS CAM
EDITH C. PERRIN,
C. L. BROWN,
J. D. GILLIS,
BEAUMONT BOGGS.

Discussion ensued as to thority the joint committe and as to the report. Chai said as members of the joint neither he nor Superintendent signed the report. He thoug introduce individual prizes.

Trustee Drury said he saw jectionable with the matter.

Trustee Belyea thought t scheme were adopted that it for a considerable time, du preparation was being made, be little else done in the scho

The letter was laid on th the present.

The building and grounds reported as follows:

1. That the tender for repa tory of South Park school has ed to A. Sheret, the lowest t price being $140.

2. That the contract for kal the different school building awarded to E. A. Lewis, at th cents per yard for hard finished 6 cents per yard for sand finish

3. The contract for alteration tions to Kingston street scho awarded to Mr. Wills, the lowe