It's a Short Road
from a cough to consumption.
Don't neglect a cough—take

Shiloh's Consumption Cure

when your cold appears. The "ounce of prevention" is better than years of illness.

"Words cannot express my gratitude for the good SHILOH'S Consumption Cure has done me. I had a chronic cough—was in a dangerous condition. SHILOH cured the cough and saved me from consumption."
J. E. STURGIS, Niagara Falls.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure is sold by all druggists in Canada and United States at 25c, 50c, $1.00 a bottle. In Great Britain at 1s. 2d., 2s. 3d., and 4s. 6d. A printed guarantee goes with every bottle. If you are not satisfied go to your druggist and get your money back.

Write for illustrated book on Consumption. Sent without cost to you. S. C. Wells & Co., Toronto.

Local News.

From Friday, Jan. 18.

Fenian Raid Medal.—Mr. James Henderson, who served during the Fenian Raid as a lieutenant, has received from Ottawa the silver medal granted for that service.

Normal School.—Superintendent Robertson having found it impossible to personally take charge of the Normal school, recently established at Vancouver, Inspector Burns, of Rossland, has been appointed to take charge. A new inspector will be appointed to succeed Mr. Burns.

New Officers.—The officers installed at Wednesday evening's meeting of the Daughters of England were: P. P., Bro. Bull; W. P., Bro. E. M. Haynes; Vice, Sis. Foster; Chap., Sis. Davy; Sec., Bro. Taylor; Treas., Sis. Temple; Committee, Sisters Somerville, Ware, Bowden, Booth; I. G., Sis. Pearson; O. G., Bro. Nankiville; Trustees, Bros. Wayer and Jones; Auditor, Bro. Nankiville; Delegates to Federated Societies, Bros. Bull and Gladding.

Last Rites.—The funeral of the late Mrs. Gutmann took place yesterday afternoon from the family residence, No. 171 Pandora avenue, at 2 p.m. Impressive services were conducted by Rabbi Klinkoustein at the house and grave. There was a very large attendance of sympathizing friends and many beautiful floral designs, showing the esteem in which the deceased was held. The following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers: Messrs. B. Deacon, G. F. Fox, M. Lenz, S. Leiser, M. Leiser, H. Salmon, S. Hartman and A. Longfield.

Thrown From His Buggy.—Yesterday morning Chief Deasy of the fire department met with an accident which might have been very serious. He was leaving the fire hall in a light four-wheeled buggy, to investigate a supposed fire. While crossing the road in front of the market building, the snap of the harness collar broke, and the harness dropped on the horse's back, causing it to kick and plunge violently. The horse's heels made some big dents in the dash-board, and the Chief received a bad kick on the right shin. Finally he was thrown out of the buggy, and his head struck a telephone post. He was stunned for a minute or two, but fortunately he was not seriously hurt. He has a big lump on his head and a sore leg, but otherwise he is none the worse for the accident. Quite a number of people witnessed the accident, for a small crowd was collected in front of the market building discussing the election.

From Saturday, Jan. 19.

Want to Serve.—Col. MacKay and 60 men of the R. C. R., have sent in applications for enlistment in Baden-Powell's South African police.

Knights Meet.—Far West lodge, K. of P., held a very successful meeting last night, when three ranks were conferred on several candidates. An installation of officers was also held, Mr. Fred. Robertson being installed as vice chancellor, and Mr. R. de Verne as inside guard.

The Voting Machine.—Ontario papers just to hand contain eulogistic references to the success of the Farwell voting machine at its test at Oshawa, Ont., a few days ago, when the result of an election was made known within 7 minutes after the closing of the polls. Victorians who are interested in the company which is putting the machine on the market, are naturally jubilant. The think they have got a big thing.

Water Pressure.—The water commissioners have placed a Peerless pressing recording gauge in the Central fire department. The instrument was made by F. P. Jones, of Boston, Massachusetts. It has two dials, and each day the face of the dial is changed. The dial indicates the pressure of water in the city mains.

Was Former Victorian.—Duncan Ross, who was defeated for the mayoralty of Greenwood by Dr. Jakes, in the municipal contest on Thursday, is an old Victorian, well and favorably known in the city. He was formerly a member of the teaching staff of the public schools and for a time was on the reportorial staff of the Times. Mr. Ross has got on well in Greenwood, and though defeated, it was by a small majority, and may be depended upon to bob up serenely when next Greenwood is called upon to select a chief magistrate.

Will Be Enforced.—The milk by-law, which provides for the licensing of milk vendors and the inspection of milk offered for sale within the city, is to be rigidly enforced. The necessary forms are now being printed. The fact that Sanitary Officer Wilson is to be entrusted with the duty of seeing that the provisions of the by-law are observed is a guarantee that it will not be evaded to any extent.

Wants Longer Term.—Ald. Williams has given notice that at the next meeting of the board of aldermen, he will move that a committee be appointed by the Mayor to consider the advisability of taking such steps as may be necessary to provide for the extension of the period for which aldermen may hold office without re-election.

A Big Scheme.—A syndicate at the head of which is Captain John Irving, will make application at the approaching session of parliament for aid in the construction of a railway from end to end of Graham Island, one of the Queen Charlotte group. There are at present not more than ten white men on the island, which is large in area, rich in natural resources, and fit for settlement. Should the concession be obtained, the promoters of the enterprise say they will spend $2,000,000 on the project.

Officer's Death.—Duncan Livingstone, a petty officer of H. M. S. Egeria, died at the naval hospital yesterday. He was a native of Oban, Argyleshire, Scotland, and 24 years of age. A widow residing in London survives him. The funeral will take place at 2:30 this afternoon from the hospital to the naval cemetery.

From Sunday, January 20.

Call Early.—Be sure you get a copy of the Colonist souvenir number, and make no mistake about calling early, as almost the whole of the large edition has been contracted for. Forty pages, fine paper, handsomely illustrated. Price, only 10c.

Down From Atlin.—Among the visitors to the city at present is Mr. A. St.Clair Blackett, formerly a hustling Victoria real estate man, but now located at Atlin. Mr. Blackett is doing well up North and visits the Coast on business. He says the outlook for the district in which he resides is very promising.

With Naval Honors.—The funeral of the late Duncan Livingstone, petty officer of H. M. S. Egeria, who died on Thursday at the naval hospital, took place yesterday afternoon from the hospital to the naval cemetery. The crew of the Egeria attended in a body, the burial taking place with full naval honors.

New High School.—A new high school has been opened at Nelson, with R. J. Clarke, formerly a teacher at the Collegiate school in this city, as principal, at a salary of $1,200 a year. Mr. Clarke, who is an A. M. of Queen's, was formerly a teacher at Wellington and later at the New Westminster High school before being affiliated with the Victoria school.

A Fish Story.—The latest issue of the Ashcroft Journal has this item of news: "Tom Allice, of Turner, Beeton & Co., and W. J. M. Sandall, of Wilson Bros., each brought down a trout from Lac La Hache this week, the largest weighing 17 pounds, the smaller 12 pounds. Each of these gentlemen skated down one of these beauties, then cut a hole in the ice and took them out, and are taking them to their friends in Vancouver and Victoria."

To Visit Portland.—Mr. J. R. Anderson, deputy minister of agriculture, will in all probability attend the meeting of the Northwest Fruit Growers' Association, to be held at Portland in a few days. He will take with him the fruit exhibits from surrounding districts which are now in cold storage here. He has been asked to present a number of questions relative to the fruit growing industry in this province. During his visit he will arrange for speakers at the meetings of the Farmers' Institute.

Going North.—Mr. Aaron Lewis, long and favorably known as one of Victoria's rising and popular young business men, is about discontinuing the tinsmith business in which he has been engaged here for many years, and going North to accept a position in the cannery of Mr. George Cunningham, at Port Essington. Mr. Lewis contemplates leaving Victoria on Thursday next.

The Travelling Dairy.—A preliminary programme of the route of the travelling dairy has been drawn up by the deputy minister of Agriculture, Mr. J. R. Anderson, the districts to be visited being as follows: Victoria, Comox, Langley, Abbotsford, Salmon Arm and Kelowna. The exhibitions will take place in connection with the regular meeting of the Farmers' Institutes, extending from the 1st of March to the end of April.

An Expert's Opinion.—To a Colonist reporter yesterday, a gentleman who has been engaged in the work of bridge construction, expressed the opinion that the present temporary structure doing duty as a bridge at Point Ellice is unsafe. There is a 70-foot span in the structure, and, in the opinion of bridge men, unless a span of this kind is specially strengthened, it is dangerous. The gentleman whose opinion is quoted thought the matter of sufficient public importance to give it publicity.

Formal Notices.—Ald. Stewart has given notice of two formal notices that he will introduce at this evening's meeting of the council they are: "That the purchasing agent be authorized to call for tenders for supplies for the Old Men's Home, forage, lumber, nails, bricks, castings, sidewalks, doors, etc."; and "That the city assessor be authorized to commence to make the assessment roll for the municipality of the city of Victoria for the current year on Thursday the 24th instant, and complete the same to the clerk of the municipal council on or before the 9th day of May next, in accordance with the provisions of the Municipal Clauses Act."

Who Knows?—Officials of the United States department of agriculture have addressed inquiries to the deputy minister of agriculture, Mr. J. R. Anderson, asking him if he can furnish information as to whether caribou exist on the islands in the Queen Charlotte group. Mr. Anderson has no special knowledge on the subject, and would be glad if some one would answer the inquiry. It is alleged that some years ago a caribou was killed by the Indians on Queen Charlotte Island and the head sent down by a Mr. McKenzie to Mr. Charles, of the Hudson's Bay Company.

NAVAL NEWS.

Gunboat Pheasant Is to Be Re-armed and Perhaps Re-boilered—Imperieuse's New Guns.

The gunboat Pheasant, which is to be relieved on the Pacific station by the sloop Condor, and which is now on the way home, is to pay off at Devonport. Her refit will form an important item in the dockyard programme for this year, as she is to be re-armed, and a proposal to reboiler her is now under consideration.

The refit and rearmament of the cruiser Imperieuse has been completed, and she is to undergo trials with her new guns preparatory to being passed into the A division of the Medway Fleet Reserve. Her six-inch guns, which were of the old pattern, have bee nreplaced by ten new six-inch quick-firing guns.

The Leander, cruiser, which has returned home from the Pacific station, is to be paid off at Chatham on January 26th. The vessel will then be refitted at a cost of about £7,000.

Victoria, B.C., 15th January, 1900.—Dic. T. F.—E. C. B. Bagshawe, Esq., Agent, The Federal Life Assurance Co., Victoria, B.C.:—Dear Sir,—Please accept my thanks for prompt settlement of my claim under my late husband's Policy, No. 2975, in your Company. Yours respectfully, Mary Ann Flett.

Information for the Farmer.

"A Handful of Soil."— No. 2, in Cornell Nature Study Quarterly.

The more one studies the soil the more certainly it will be found that the earth has locked upon her bosom many secrets and that these secrets will not be given up for the mere asking. As mysterious as the soil may appear at different times, it always is governed by certain laws. These principles once understood, the soil becomes an open book from which one may read quickly and accurately.

The soil has certain offices to perform for which it is admirably fitted. The most important of these offices are:

1. To hold plants in place.
2. To serve as a source of plant-food.
3. To act as a reservoir for moisture.
4. As a storehouse for applied plant-food or fertilizer.

Some soils are capable of performing all these offices, while others are fitted for only a part of them. Thus a soil which may be pure sand and almost entirely deficient in the essential elements of plant-food, may serve, if located near a large city, merely to hold the plants in position while the skilful gardener feeds the plants with specially prepared fertilizers, and by irrigation supplies the moisture.

Early in the study of soils an excursion, if possible, should be made into the woods. Great trees will be found and under the trees will be found various shrubs and possibly weeds and grass. It will be noticed that the soil is well occupied with growing plants. The surface will be found covered with a layer several inches thick of leaves and twigs. Beneath this covering the soil is dark, moist, full or organic matter, loose, easily spaded except as roots or stones may interfere, and the soil has every appearance of being fertile.

After examining the conditions in the forest, a study should be made of the soil in some cultivated field. It will be found that in the fields the soil has lost many of the marked characteristics noticed in the woodland. In walking over the fields, the soil will be found to be hard and compact. The surface may be covered with growing plants, and if the seeds which have been put into the soil by the farmer have not germinated and the plants made growth, nature has quickly come to the rescue and filled the soil with other plants which we commonly call weeds. It is nature's plan to keep the soil covered with growing plants, and from nature we should learn a lesson. The field soil, instead of being moist, is dry; instead of being loose and friable, is hard and compact, and it appears entirely different in texture from the woodland soil. The cause of the difference is not hard to discover. In the woods, nature for years has been building up the soil. The leaves from the trees fall to the ground and form a covering which prevents washing, and these leaves decay and add to the humus or vegetable mold of the soil. Roots are constantly decaying and these furnish channels through the soil and permit of air and water drainage.

In the field, nature's lesson has been disregarded, and too often the whole aim seems to be to remove everything from the soil and to make no returns. Consequently the organic matter or humus has been used up; the tramping of horses' feet has closed the natural drainage canals; after the crop is removed, the soil is left naked during the winter and the heavy rains wash and erode the surface and remove some of the best plant-food. After a few years of such treatment, the farmer wonders why the soil will not produce as liberally as it formerly did.

The fact that there is humus or vegetable mold in certain soils can be shown by burning. Weigh a potful of hard soil and a potful of lowlands soil or muck, after each has been thoroughly dried. Then put the pots on the coals in a coal stove. After the soil is thoroughly burned, weigh again. Some of the difference in weight may be due to loss of moisture, but if the samples were well dried in the beginning, most of the loss will be due to the burning of the humus.

There are certain conditions which affect soil fertility and of these the most important are:

Texture.
Moisture-content.
Plant-food.
Temperature.

By texture is meant the physical condition of the soil. Upon good texture, more than upon any other one thing, depends the productivity of the soil. When the texture is right the soil is fine, loose and friable; the roots are able to push through the soil and the feeding area is enlarged. Each individual particle is free to give up a portion of its plant-food or its film of moisture. The conditions which are found in the woods' soil are almost ideal.

The greater part of our farming lands do not present the ideal conditions as regards texture. Clay soils are especially liable to be in bad condition. If samples of the various soils can be collected, as sand, loam, clay, etc., it may be clearly shown how different soils respond to the same kind of treatment. With a common garden trowel, the soils should be stirred and worked while wet, and then put away to dry. After drying, the conditions presented by the soils should be noted, also the length of time required for the soils to become dry. Whereas the sand and the loam will remain in fairly good condition when dry, the clay will have become "puddled," i. e., the particles will have run together and made a hard, compact mass. Thus it is found in practice that clay soils must be handled with far more care and intelligence than is required for the sand and loams, if the texture is to be kept perfect.

If, in the experiment above suggested, the clay soil is mixed with leaf-mold or humous soil from the woods, it will be found to act very differently. The vegetable matter thus mixed with the mineral matter prevents the running together of the particles of clay.

Two principles, both important as relating to soil texture, now have been illustrated. Soils must not be worked when they are so wet that their particles will cohere, and organic matter or humus must be kept mixed with the mineral matter of the soil. In practical farm operations, if the soil can be made into a mud ball it is said to be too wet to work. The required amount of humus is retained in the soil by occasionally plowing under some green crop, as clover, or by applying barn manures.

Clay soils are also frequetly treated with lime to cause them to remain in good condition and be more easily tilled. Lime causes the fine particles to flocculate or to become granular, i. e., several particles unite to form a larger particle and these combinations are more stable and do not so readily puddle or run together. A mud-puddle in clay soil will remain murky until the water has evaporated entirely. Let a little water-slaked lime be mixed with the muddy water and the particles of clay will be flocculated and will settle to the bottom and the water becomes clear.

Into two glasses of water put some fine clay soil and thoroughly stir the mixture. Into one glass thus prepared put a spoonful of water-slaked lime and stir thoroughly, then allow both glasses to remain quiet that the soil may settle. Notice in which glass the water becomes clear first and note the appearance of the sediment in each.

Not all the water which falls during a summer shower is carried off by surface drainage, but a considerable part sinks into the soil. As it passes down, each soil grain takes up a portion and surrounds itself with a little film of water much as does a marble when dipped into the water. If the rain continues long enough the soil will become saturated and the water which cannot be retained will, under influence of gravity, sink down to the lower layers of soil until it finally reaches the level of the free water. From this free water, at varying depths in the soil, wells and springs are supplied. If the soil were to remain long saturated seeds would not germinate, and most cultivated plants would not grow because all the air passages of the soil are filled with water. The water which sinks down deep into the soil and helps supply our wells is called free water. That portion which is held as a film by the soil particles (as on a marble) is called capillary water. After the rain is over and the sun shines, a part of the moisture which is held by the particles near the surface is lost by evaporation. The moisture which is below tends to rise to restore the equilibrium, and thus there is created a current toward the surface, and finally into the air; and the moisture which thus escapes aids in forming the next thunderstorm.

Humus enables the soil to take up and hold large quantities of water. To illustrate this: Two samples of soil should be obtained, one a humus or alluvial soil, rich in organic matter, and the other a sandy soil. Put the two samples where they will become thoroughly air dry. Procure, say five pounds each of the dry soils, and put into glass tubes over one end of which there is tied a piece of muslin or fine wire gauze. From a graduated glass pour water slowly upon each sample until the water begins to drain from the bottom of the tube. In this way it can be shown which soil has the greater power of holding moisture. Both samples should then be set away to dry. By weighing the samples each day it can be determined which soil has the greater power of retaining moisture. This experiment can be conducted not only with sand and humus, but with clay, loam, gravel and all other kinds of soil.

A finely pulverized soil will hold more film-moisture than a cloddy soil. To illustrate the importance of texture as related to moisture, soil should be secured which is cloddy or lumpy. One tube should be filled as heretofore described, with the lumpy soil, and the other tube with the fine soil which results from pulverizing the lumps, equal weights of soil being used in each case. From a graduated glass pour water upon each sample until the drainage begins from the bottom. Notice which soil possesses greater power of absorbing moisture. Put the samples away to dry, and by carefully weighing each day it can be determined which soil dries out most readily.

The prudent farmer will take measures to prevent the escape of this moisture into the air. All the film-moisture (on the soil particles) needs to be carefully conserved or saved, for the plants will need very large amounts of moisture before they mature, and they can draw their supply only from this film-moisture. We can again apply the lesson learned in the woods. The soil is there always moist; the leaves form a cover or blanket which prevents the evaporation of moisture. Underneath an old plank or board, the soil will be found moist. If we can break the connection between the soil and the air we can check the escape of moisture. A layer of straw over the soil will serve to prevent the loss of moisture. But a whole field cannot be thus covered. It has been found that by keeping the surface soil loose say about three inches of the top soil, it can be made to act as a blanket or covering for the soil underneath. While this top layer may become as dry as dust, yet it prevents the escape by evaporation of moisture from below. It is a matter of common observation that if tracks are made across a freshly cultivated field the soil will become darker where the tracks are. This darker appearance of the soil in the foot marks is due to the moisture which is there rising to the surface. The implement of tillage makes the soil loose and breaks the capillary connection between the lower layers of soil and the surface and the upward passage of the water is checked. Where the foot-print is, the soil has been pressed down again at the surface, the particles have been crowded closer together and capillarity is restored to the surface and the moisture is free to escape. In caring for flower beds, or even in growing plants in a pot in the schoolroom, it is important that the surface of the soil be kept loose and mellow. Far betters is a garden rake in a flower garden than a watering pot.

To show the importance of the surface mulch, fill several pots with a sandy loam soil, putting the same weight of the same kind of soil into each pot. In one pot pack the soil firmly; in another pot pack the soil firmly and then make the surface loose. These pots of soil may then be put away to dry, and by weighing each daily it can be readily determined what effects the various methods of treatment will have upon the moisture-holding power.

This experiment may be varied by covering the soil in some of the pots with leaves or straw or paper, care being taken that the added weight of the foreign matter be properly accounted for. If a kernel of corn be placed in the ground in early spring before the soil has become warm, the seed will not germinate. Abundance of moisture and oxygen may be present, but the third requisite for germination, proper temperature, is lacking. The soil is very slow to become warm in the spring, and this is due to the large amount of water which must be evaporated. During the winter and spring the rain and melting snow have saturated the soil. The under-drainage is deficient and there is no way for the escape of the surplus water except by evaporation, and evaporation is a cooling process. A well drained soil is thus warmer.

The atmosphere is much quicker to respond to changes in temperature than is the soil. In the spring the air is warm while the soil continues cold and the rains which fall during this time are warmed by passing through the warm air, and in sinking through the soil the water parts with some of its heat and the soil is made warmer. During midsummer the soil becomes very warm, and it is not affected by cool nights, as is the atmosphere. Consequently, a summer rain may be several degrees cooler than the soil, and in passing through the soil the water takes up some of the heat, and the soil conditions are made more favorable for plant growth. Therefore, soil temperature is regulated somewhat by the rainfall.

The color of the soil also affects its temperature, a dark soil being warmer than a light colored soil. By having thermometers as part of the schoolroom equipment, interesting experiments can be conducted in determining the effect of color and moisture upon the temperature of soils.

While that part of the plant which we can see is entirely surrounded by air, yet it is necessary that the soil be in such a condition that it can be penetrated by the air. Indeed, growth cannot begin in a soil from which the air is excluded.

To prove this, put clay soil in a pot, plant seeds and then wet the surface of the soil and puddle or pack the clay while wet and watch for the seeds to germinate and grow. At the same time put seeds in another pot filled with loose, mellow, moist soil.

Frequently, after the farmer has sown his grain there comes a heavy, beating rain, and the surface of the soil is so packed that the air is excluded and the seeds cannot germinate. If plants are grown in pots and the water is supplied at the top of the soil it may become so hard and compact as to exclude the air and the plants will make a sickly growth. The surface soil must be kept loose that the air can penetrate.

On many lawns it is noticed that the grass is not thriving. It has a sickly appearance, and even the application of fertilizer does not seem to remedy the conditions. Perhaps the ground has become so hard the air cannot penetrate and the grass is being smothered. If the surface of the soil can be loosened with a garden rake and clover seed sown much good may be accomplished. The clover is a tap-rooted plant, and sends its main root deep into the soil.

After the death of the plant the root decays, the nitrogen which is stored up can be used as food by the other plants, and most useful of all, in such cases, the decay of the tap-root of the clover makes a passage deep into the soil and thus allows the air to enter.

This department is in charge of a competent authority on farming, who will be pleased to answer questions on farm topics. Address "Agricultural," Colonist.

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White Horse
Skagway
Juneau

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NOTICE RESPECTING THE REBATE ON EXPORTED TIMBER.

Notice is hereby given that the intimation dated 3rd December, 1900, under this heading is rescinded, and that under the authority of an Order in Council of the 8th instant the payment of a rebate on all timber exported beyond the limits of the Province was allowed to and was discontinued from and after the 31st of December, 1900. The said order of the 8th instant further provides for the payment of a rebate on shingles exported.

J. D. PRENTICE,
Provincial Secretary.
Provincial Secretary's Office,
10th January, 1901.

(L.S. HENRI G. JOLY de LOTBINIERE, CANADA.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To our faithful the members elected to serve in the Legislative Assembly of Our Province of British Columbia at Our City of Victoria—Greeting.

A PROCLAMATION.

H. A. MACLEAN,
Deputy Attorney-General.

Whereas We are desirous and resolved, as soon as may be, to meet our people of our Province of British Columbia, and to have their advice in our Legislature:

NOW KNOW YE, that for divers causes and considerations, and taking into consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, we have thought fit, by and with the advice of our executive council do hereby convoke and by these presents enjoin you, and each of you, that on Thursday, the Twenty-first day of February, one thousand nine hundred and one, you meet us in our said Legislature or Parliament of our said Province, at our city of Victoria, for the DISPATCH OF BUSINESS, to treat, do, act, and conclude upon those things which in our Legislature of the Province of British Columbia, by the common council of our said Province may, by the favor of God, be ordained.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of the said Province to be hereunto affixed; witness, the Honorable Sir Henri Gustave Joly de Lotbiniere, K.C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor of our said Province of British Columbia, in our City of Victoria, in our said Province, this seventeenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one, and in the sixty-fourth year of our reign.

By Command.
J. D. PRENTICE,
Provincial Secretary.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council, approved by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor on the 16th day of January, 1901.

On the recommendation of the Honorable the Attorney-General, and under the provisions of the "Jurors Act" (Chapter 107, section 27, R. S.)

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, by and with the advice of the Executive Council, doth order as follows:

That a Special Sittings of the Selectors of Jurors for the County of Victoria, be held in the Court House in the City of Victoria, on Monday the 4th day of February, 1901, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of selecting the names of the requisite number of persons to serve as Grand and Petit Jurors for the County of Victoria during the year 1901.

J. D. PRENTICE,
Clerk, Executive Council.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Highway Bridge, North Fork Kettle River, at Hardy's Crossing.

Sealed tenders superscribed "Tender for Bridge, North Fork Kettle River," will be received by the undersigned up to and including Saturday, the 9th February next, for the construction and completion of a wooden highway bridge across the North Fork of Kettle River at Hardy's Crossing.

Drawings, specifications and forms of contract may be seen on application to Mr. J. A. Dinsmore, Provincial Constable, Grand Forks, B. C., and at the Lands and Works Department, Victoria, B. C., on and after the 14th instant.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque or certificate of deposit on a chartered bank of Canada, made payable to the undersigned, for the sum of eight hundred ($800) dollars as security for the due fulfilment of the contract, which cheque shall be forfeited if the party tendering decline to enter into contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. The cheques of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned to them upon the execution of the contract.

Tenders will not be considered unless made out on the forms supplied and signed with the actual signature of the tenderer.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

W. S. GORE,
Deputy Commissioner of Lands and Works.
Lands and Works Department,
Victoria, B. C., 4th January, 1901.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Coquitlam, Maple Ridge, and Pitt Meadows Dyking Districts.

Sluice Gates.

Sealed alternative tenders for Concrete and Wooden Sluice Gates, superscribed "Tender for Concrete Sluice Gate" and "Tender for Wooden Sluice Gate," will be received by the undersigned up to Saturday, the 2nd February next, for the erection and completion of six sluice gates in the dykes of the above mentioned Districts.

Drawings, specifications, and form of contract may be seen at the office of the Inspector of Dykes, Lands and Works Department, Victoria, and at the office of the Provincial Government Timber Inspector, Court House, Vancouver, on and after the 16th instant.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque or certificate of deposit on a chartered bank of Canada, made payable to the undersigned, for the sum of fifteen hundred ($1,500.00) dollars, as security for the due fulfilment of the contract, which cheque shall be forfeited if the party tendering decline to enter into contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. The cheques of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned to them upon the execution of the contract.

Tenders will not be considered unless made out on the forms supplied and signed with the actual signature of the tenderers. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

F. C. GAMBLE,
Inspector of Dykes.
Office Inspector of Dykes,
Lands and Works Department,
Victoria, B. C., 4th January, 1901.

TENDERS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Highway Bridge, Kettle River, Columbia, B. C.

Sealed tenders, superscribed "Tenders for Bridge, Kettle River, Columbia, B. C.," will be received by the undersigned up to and including Saturday, the 9th February next for the construction and completion of a woden highway bridge across the Kettle River at Columbia, B. C.

Drawings, specifications and form of contract may be seen on application to Mr. J. A. Dinsmore, Provincial Constable, Grand Forks, B. C., and at the Lands and Work Department, Victoria, B. C., on and after the 14th inst.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque or certificate of deposit on a chartered bank of Canada, made payable to the undersigned, for the sum of eight hundred ($800) dollars, which cheque shall be forfeited if the party tendering decline to enter into contract when called upon to do so, of if he fail to complete the work contracted for. The cheques of unsuccessful tenders will be returned to them upon the execution of the contract.

Tenders will not be considered unless made out on the forms supplied and signed with the actual signatures of the tenderers. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

W. S. GORE,
Deputy Commissioner of Lands and Works.
Lands and Works Department,
Victoria, B. C., 4th January, 1901.