

SCHOOL LAW AMENDMENTS.

The Minister of Education is a courageous man to propose to add to the direct taxation of the province, and he must be a gentleman of resource, too, to secure the assent of the supporters of the government to his proposition. No tax is popular in any country, but the school tax and its twin, the \$2 impost, have achieved distinction in that no public device for raising revenue has gained such an evil reputation in any province of Canada. To a large extent this has been brought about by the method of collection. When a stranger arrives in the province and secures work he finds \$5 of his first week's wages absorbed by the government without notice of any kind. This is a little out of the ordinary course in the imposition of taxation and is not calculated to particularly impress strangers with the liberality of our institutions. It is usual to permit a man to spend a few months in a country and to notify him before his resources are levied upon instead of descending upon his employers and leaving him the receipt of the state as a notification that the vigilant eye of the tax collector had spotted him. It is proposed to add \$2 to that imposition of \$3 and that it shall all pass into the provincial treasury and be doled out by the government for the support of schools irrespective of locality. It may be imperative to increase taxation, and it may be necessary for reasons that we can easily understand, to continue to collect this money in the old way, but we certainly see no reason why the places which have been erected into municipalities should not have the spending of their own money. The expenses of the school system of British Columbia must be met by the most part by the great cost of maintaining educational privileges for the sparse school population in the rural districts. There is no reason why the schools of Victoria should cost more than those of the cities of the Eastern provinces excepting that the salaries of the teachers are more nearly commensurate with the importance of the duties they perform. The educational problem must be faced, hands upon the dial. It is the duty of the government to add to rather than take away from the effectiveness of our present educational system in city and in country, and it has no right to ask the cities to give up any of the funds which properly belong to them for the benefit of any section of the country. If there is not to be such a diversion why change the law in this respect?

The measure of Mr. Prentice is certain to pass under severe criticism. The sins of previous ministers are being visited upon the heads of the present government. It is exasperating to think of the substance which has been wasted and which if properly applied, might have endowed our provincial school system with resources in keeping with the natural wealth of the country. They have builded more wisely in other provinces of the Dominion, as will be made clear as the debate upon the bill proceeds. In the East universities have been endowed also without resorting to direct taxation. We have no such institutions here and no prospects of securing any. If any of the native sons and daughters of the province desire to attain to the higher realms of culture their parents must tax themselves highly for that as well as for the elementary branches. And none of these things should be.

THE PACIFIC CABLE.

All the obstacles to the laying of the Pacific cable have apparently been cleared away and the work of construction has commenced, although it is not yet certain when the operation of placing the line in its slimy bed on this side of the ocean will be undertaken. By the end of 1902 messages will be flying between this island and the great southern island and continent. The Telegraph Construction & Maintenance Company of London has been awarded the contract to build and lay this long line, and it will cost the various parts of the Empire interested the sum of £1,795,000. The two sections of the line—Vancouver Island to Panning Island (3,053 miles) and Panning Island to Fiji (2,181 miles)—will cost respectively £1,067,602 and £388,358. The other three sections—Fiji to Norfolk Island (1,019 miles), Norfolk Island to Moreton Bay, Queensland (800 miles), and Norfolk Island to New Zealand (513 miles), or 2,438 miles in all—will cost £339,040. The board which will supervise the work in the interests of the Mother Country and the colonies consists of Sir Spencer Walpole (late secretary to the post office), Mr. G. E. Yorke Gladstone (of the treasury), Mr. W. Hepworth Mercer (one of the Crown agents for the colonies), on behalf of the Imperial authorities; Lord Strathcona, representing Canada; Hon. Henry Cope land (agent-general for New South Wales), and Lieut.-General Sir Andrew Clarke (agent-general for Victoria), for New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland; the Hon. W. Penner Reeves (agent-general for New Zealand).

New South Wales has at the last moment entered into an arrangement with the Eastern Extension Company, with which it has long been on most intimate terms, which is considered to be prejudicial to the interests of the scheme of the various governments. Fortunately, however, the enterprise had reached a stage at which it was impossible to block it, and there is now no manner of doubt that it will be in operation by the time specified. British Columbians are not interested in it in the sense that they are in the development of the resources

of their province; when in operation it will not employ thousands of men nor probably attract the elusive capital we are all so eagerly in quest of; but it cannot but make more intimate the relations between the chief of the great nation-colonies and the Mother Country, and bring perceptibly nearer the Empire federation which we all hope to see some day.

COUNCIL AND TRUSTEES.

There can be no objection whatever to the Board of Aldermen "upholding its prerogative," but it seems to have forgotten that the school trustees are now, and will be if the proposed amendments to the Education Act are brought into effect, subject to the will of the people. If the financial demands of the school board upon the council board at any time prove unreasonable the ratepayers will pronounce upon the matter and settle it once and for all.

It has been proposed to increase the term of the aldermen. That would be a mistake we believe the little discussion which has taken place on the proposed amendments to the School law have made apparent. The matters with which the aldermen and the trustees are called upon to deal are such as to make it imperative that the ratepayers should have an opportunity to pronounce judgment upon them as often as possible. As it is proposed to increase the powers of the school boards, even if it be but slightly, they too should be required to give an account of their stewardship annually.

If the proposal to increase taxation should have no other effect than to arouse the public to take the interest in educational questions that they should have exhibited long ago, surely the labor of the Minister of Education and his subordinates will not have been entirely thrown away. If, as has been suggested, the culmination should be an agitation for reduction of salaries, and general deterioration of our educational system the final result, it would be something to be deeply deplored.

TREATMENT OF CONSUMPTIVES.

Sir William Hingston has joined his opinion to that of many other eminent medical men that tuberculosis is not a hereditary disease. The reason why whole families are sometimes carried to the grave, member following member through the dark valley in quick succession, is because of close association, such as the affected and the sound sleeping in the same rooms and the same beds. If, therefore, this dread disease, which is increasing at such an alarming rate in America that it is estimated that one-fourth of the total deaths are caused by it, is not necessarily bequeathed to its victims by their parents, it is propagated by contagion and is preventable. It may be inferred from these facts that the next great step to be taken by medical science for the prolongation of the average span of life of the human family will be in the direction of establishing hospitals or sanitariums for the isolation and treatment of those suffering from the disease commonly known as consumption. There are belts or zones specially adapted because of favorable conditions of climate for such institutions. Once these hospitals are in operation on a scale approaching even remotely the demand for them, not only will the victims be relieved from much suffering and many lives prolonged, but the community generally will be protected from contagion with what is now the most deadly of all diseases.

As was pointed out in the Times on a former occasion, the authorities in some of the other provinces of the Dominion have been aroused to their duty and private beneficence has co-operated with them in their noble work for the alleviation of suffering and the prolongation of life. Nova Scotia, we believe, is acting, and Ontario has already acted. The usefulness of the institution at Gravenhurst has been demonstrated and statistics have been published showing the success which has attended its operations. Lives have been redeemed which were considered by authorities to be forfeited, and hopeless cases have received treatment which would have been impossible under less favorable conditions.

A deputation from Kamloops will interview the government and ask it to take into consideration the present condition of affairs at that place. Many pilgrims looking for relief are constantly arriving at that upper country Mecca. Many of these spend all they possess in remedies before entering upon a journey which they conceive to be a last resort and are not in affluent circumstances upon arrival. When the condition of these hotel becomes known the guests at the hotels object to their presence, and they are looked upon with suspicion in the boarding houses. The necessities of the case are therefore apparent. There should be a public institution at Kamloops, or in its vicinity, for the reception and treatment of such cases. If possible the government should give it its countenance and assistance, although it may be true that the majority of the patients come from other provinces or even from foreign countries. All whose worldly circumstances permitted would not doubt contribute handsomely for accommodations and treatment, and the public charge might thus be reduced to a comparatively light one.

The object which this operation has

in view appears to be the most deserving one, and we hope the gentlemen will not be sent empty away.

RUSSIA AND MANCHURIA.

It seems rather an extraordinary thing that it has just dawned upon the minds of the eminent statesmen of Great Britain and the United States that Russia has no intention of releasing her grip upon Manchuria. We are inclined to think that Great Britain knew all along what would happen when it came to a question of withdrawal, although possibly the United States was slow to accept the humiliating position in which she had been placed by her "ancient ally." The truth seems to be apparent to our cousins now, however, when the door which they hoped to see remain open has been closed in their faces not only in Manchuria but in Russia generally. After all the twist turning and roaring about breaking sound and bands of Empire and much other nonsense, we gather that our neighbors are eager to enter upon an alliance with Britain to circumvent the designs of the statesmen of the Czar, although all the documents in the case have been signed, sealed and delivered to the representatives of China and Russia. If the great northern power remains obdurate, as there is little doubt that she will, although all the while protesting that her intentions are honorable, she has made her position sufficiently secure to render the task of Great Britain, Japan and the United States no easy one if they undertake to oust her. There is no doubt that Great Britain has had the present contingency in view since the day of the first outbreak in China. In this instance her statesmen were gifted with foresight enough to peer well into the future. They perceived the necessity of cordial relations with Japan. Much that was obscure in their policy has now been made clear to Canadians. At the same time the course of the Canadian government in the same connection has been vindicated.

On the subject of the coronation oath the London Times thinks a change can be made by which the contumelious epithets can be removed. It says: "The oath prescribed by the Bill of Rights was incorporated in the Act of Settlement, when the British people had just shaken themselves free from the tyranny of James II. and from the power of dispensation by the Pope, on which the monarch relied in evading his constitutional pledges. The circumstances have been altogether changed in the last two centuries. Similar oaths by which private persons and ordinary officials were bound have been modified so as to do away with offensive and contentious matter. Yet there are still ample guarantees for the maintenance of the Protestant character of the British constitution, which, indeed, will never be in any danger while the British people remain, as they will certainly remain Protestant to the very marrow of their bones. An Act of Parliament bringing the language of the declaration to be subscribed by the Sovereign into harmony with the amenities of modern life might be passed, without touching any point of constitutional policy or giving the slightest opening for any conceivable advance of Roman Catholicism to political power by the exercise of personal influence over the ruling Sovereign."

An eminent authority named Young estimates that a train running from the earth to the sun at the rate of forty miles an hour would take about 205 years to make the trip, and that the fare would be considerably over a million dollars. This savant did not say whether he estimated the cost of a ticket at the prevalent rate in other parts of the world of about two cents a mile or at the fashionable charge in British Columbia of about three times that amount. Has he secured a charter and subsidy for his line, and are they for sale?

The Cumberland News hopes that some action will be taken at the present session of the legislature for the preservation of the wild game of British Columbia. It would be better to take effective measures now than to wait until it is too late, as some of the states of the Union and nearly all the other provinces of Canada have done, and are now stocking their woods and fields from other places.

The continued decrease of British exports will cause great jubilation in certain quarters. Perhaps it may also cause inquiries at home which may have a far-reaching effect on the policy of the nations. The closing of the foreign markets may have a tendency to magnify the importance of the home trade and that of the colonies.

IT MEANS OSTRACISM

Foul Breath and Disgusting Discharges Due to Catarrh Make Thousands of People Objects of Aversion. Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder Relieves in 10 Minutes and Cures.

Hon. George James, of Scranton, Pa., says: "I have been a martyr to Catarrh for twenty years, constant hawking and dropping in the throat and pain in the head, very offensive breath. I tried Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. The first application gave instant relief. After using a few bottles I was cured." 50 cents. Sold by Dean & Hlococks and Hall & Co.—14.

The officers all speak well of the men and vice versa, and all spoke well for the Canadian ponies which they had taken to South Africa and left there. One of the officers said the Canadian ponies stood the campaign better than any on Natal side, and from hearsay regarding Australian and New Zealand animals, he believed the Canadian animals were superior.

Boer Capture of Pearson. Capetown, March 7.—It is officially

BOERS REPULSED --GENERAL SLAIN

Celtiers, One of the Burgher Leaders, Was Killed During the Fighting at Lichtenburg.

MEETING BETWEEN KITCHENER AND BOTHA

Important Captures by the British—Rifles, Ammunition, Horses, Cattle and Sheep Taken Without Any Casualties—Strathcona's at Halifax.

(Associated Press.)

London, March 8.—Lord Kitchener, under the date of March 7th, says:

"The Boers failed in their determined attack upon Lichtenburg. Our losses, besides the two officers previously reported, were 14 men killed and 20 wounded. The Boer's general, Celtiers, was killed.

"Dewet's position is variously reported, as his men are scattered through the Orange Colony. Our troops, marching north, reached Petrusburg to-day.

"French reports further captures of a

fourteen pounder Crenset with carriage and limber complete and one Hotchkiss, making a total of seven guns. The total number of Boers known to have been placed hors de combat since the eastern operations began, is 979.

To-day's additions make Gen. French's total captures in present operations as follows: Guns, 7; rifles, 584; rounds of ammunition, 204,970; horses, 4,071; trek oxen, 5,520; cattle, 28,220; sheep, 178,780; and wagons and carts, 1,457.

Lord Kitchener states that 169 rifles, 24,070 rounds of ammunition, 184 horses, 1,240 trek oxen, 3,920 cattle, 13,580 sheep, 100 wagons and carts, and large quantities of forage have been captured without casualties in Cape Colony.

He further reports:

"Parsons found a small commando yesterday entering Pearson, but Goring, from the west, turned them out and Delisle headed them off on the road to Somerset East."

Kitchener and Botha Meet.

London, March 8.—A dispatch from Pretoria, dated Tuesday, March 5th, evidently held up by the censor, has just arrived here. It says Gen. Kitchener met Botha and other Boer leaders at Middleburg on February 27th, and the question of the possibility of the termination of hostilities was discussed.

Another dispatch from Pretoria, dated Wednesday, March 6th, which met with similar treatment, says the meeting between Gen. Kitchener and Gen. Botha has awakened deep interest, and that there are favorable expectations as to the probable outcome.

According to the Sun, the surrender of Gen. Botha would have been accomplished before now had Gen. Kitchener been in a position to conclude the terms of surrender.

When the surrender occurs, the Sun adds, it will include the surrender or entire suppression of General Dewet, and will involve the termination of the war.

Another Conference.

London, March 8.—A special dispatch from Pretoria, dated to-day, says Gen. Kitchener and Gen. Botha had a lengthy conference on Gun Hill this morning. Gen. Botha was alone and Gen. Kitchener was accompanied by his secretary.

Seven Days' Armistice.

Lorenzo Marquez, March 8.—Gen. Kitchener has granted Gen. Botha a seven days' armistice to enable him to confer with the other generals.

No Opposition.

Craddock, Cape Colony, March 7.—A force of 300 Boers occupied Maraisburg, forty miles northeast of here, yesterday, without opposition. There were no British troops there.

Strathcona's Arrive at Halifax.

Halifax, N. S., March 8.—The Allan liner "Nimrod," with Strathcona's Horse aboard, reached port at 8 o'clock this morning from Liverpool, after a somewhat boisterous voyage.

The number of troops aboard, besides officers, is 269 non-commissioned officers and men.

All are well except Pte. Robinson, of Winnipeg, who is seriously ill with pneumonia, and will be sent to the hospital here. He was taken ill the first day out from Liverpool.

They are all delighted to get back to Canada.

The officers all speak well of the men and vice versa, and all spoke well for the Canadian ponies which they had taken to South Africa and left there.

One of the officers said the Canadian ponies stood the campaign better than any on Natal side, and from hearsay regarding Australian and New Zealand animals, he believed the Canadian animals were superior.

Boer Capture of Pearson.

Capetown, March 7.—It is officially

announced that Colonel Corringor occupied Pearson on the Great Riet river on March 5th. He says the town should have been impregnable to Boers, but the town guard offered small resistance, and the Boers captured the place, together with sixty rifles, fifteen men and twenty thousand rounds of ammunition.

London, March 8.—The Pretoria correspondent of the Times, wiring on Wednesday, says the negotiations between Lord Kitchener and General Botha are in abeyance pending an answer from the British government.

South African dispatches show that the British operations continue to be hampered by heavy rains. For eight days Gen. French's forces were under incessant rains, without cover and with reduced rations. Now, however, the troops are on full rations again.

The Pietermaritzburg correspondent of the Daily Mail says the British troops unearthed Boer gold valued at £3,500 on the Swaziland border.

The Negotiations.

London, March 8.—The Daily Chronicle, referring to the armistice at Pretoria, says: "We learn that the untiring agent in bringing about the negotiations was Mrs. Botha, who was deeply affected by the hopeless plight of the Boers, and did her utmost to induce her husband to accept the British terms."

"Unfortunately the meeting of February 27th was limited to Gen. Botha's request to know Lord Kitchener's terms. Lord Kitchener replied that a general amnesty would be granted to all who surrendered, as well as to all prisoners except those Cape Dutch who, being British subjects, had actively favored the Boers' resistance. Gen. Dewet and Mr. Steyn were, however, expressly excepted from the amnesty."

"Lord Kitchener further promised that if peace were concluded, the government would assist in rebuilding farm houses and other buildings destroyed under military exigencies; would reinstate the lawful owners, and would help stock their farms. Those guilty of acts of treachery would be excluded from the benefits."

"Gen. Botha appeared satisfied with the conditions, and the

armistice being arranged, he proceeded to consult his officers, a vast majority of whom accepted the terms.

"Dewet and Steyn both remained reconcilable. They declined any terms, save adding that on his part they would accept the terms of the armistice, and he intended to do all the mischief he could."

"It is probable that the original armistice of a week has been extended. It is believed that the remainder of Gen. Botha's officers have now been won round, and that he is likely formally to submit to Lord Kitchener on March 11th, when his force will surrender to Gen. French."

"According to our information, Lord Kitchener's dispositions made the speedy capture of Gen. Botha's forces quite certain. Gen. Botha frankly accepted the situation, and was treated by Lord Kitchener at both interviews with the greatest consideration."

Held Out Against Odds.

Capetown, March 8.—Three hundred Boers surrounded 50 of Prinsloo's Scouts on March 2nd at a kraal near Donker. The scouts held out for a day and night before relief reached them. The Boers captured 17.

Army Reorganization.

London, March 8.—Mr. Broderick, the secretary of war, in the House of Commons to-day prefaced his introduction of the army estimates for 1901-2 by saying that the war in South Africa had brought to light many faults, even in those portions of the army system which were believed to be best. He complained of the scanty and reluctant support that government proposals for strengthening the army had received from the House of Commons. The government had already taken on account of the war the full amount they expected to have to ask for. They were determined to carry the war to a successful conclusion.

Touching on recruiting for the army, he said it was a question between the voluntary and compulsory system. He adhered to the former, under which 140,000 men had offered themselves for the war. Compulsion would be like applying the spur to a willing horse, and

Would Be Disastrous.

The government could not hope to get rid of European entanglements. It could not shut out the possibility of having to dispatch forces to defend the British possessions abroad.

Mr. Broderick then entered into details concerning the proposed re-organization of the army. He said the object of the House again went into committee on the Canadian Contingent Exemption Bill, with Mr. Hayward in the chair.

The committee rose reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

Committee stage being reached on the Placer Mining Act Amendment Bill, the Minister of Mines stated that he was prepared to go on, but owing to applications having been received from different members for delay he would ask that the bill stand over. This was done.

The House again went into committee on the Canadian Contingent Exemption Bill, with Mr. Hayward in the chair.

The leader of the opposition drew attention to the wording of the bill which extended the privileges of the statute to

entirely composed of regulars would be stationed at Aldershot, Salisbury and in Ireland. The other three army corps, to include sixty battalions of militia and volunteers, would be stationed at Colchester, York and Edinburgh.

The artillery was obviously insufficient and the field artillery must be supplemented by heavier guns. The army must be provided with a much larger body of mounted men and transport, and the musketry drill needed improving.

The government in addition proposed to raise eight battalions for garrison duty from men about to enter the reserve, to establish a reserve militia and raise a force of 35,000 Yeomanry, to be armed with short rifles and bayonets. The net

Addition to the Army

under this scheme would be 126,500 men, at a cost of £2,000,000, and 40,000 additional trained volunteers.

Mr. Broderick said it was proposed that officers hereafter should be able to procure their uniforms at government establishments at cost price.

Dealing with war office reform, Mr. Broderick insisted that there must be hearty co-operation between the commander-in-chief and the secretary of war, and he stated that a commission would be appointed to advise in regard to needed changes.

Under the new scheme the army for home defence will consist of 155,000 regulars, 10,000 reserves, and 150,000 militia, 25,000 Yeomanry and 250,000 volunteers.

Provincial Legislature

Amendments to Public Schools' Act Submitted by Minister of Education.

Leader of the Opposition Finds Flaws in the Contingents' Bill.

Victoria, March 7th.

The House opened at 2.10, prayers being read by Rev. J. P. Vichet.

The Provincial Secretary submitted by message a bill to amend the Public Schools Act. The House went into committee, with Mr. Pooley in the chair, to consider the message which was reported, and the bill received its first reading.

The Provincial Secretary explained that the bill was not open for debate at present, as the Finance Minister would introduce another providing for a revenue tax to be collected by the provisional government, and not by the cities, as at present. They would be considered together.

H. D. Helmecken presented a petition from Bernard McDonald and others for the incorporation of the B. C. Mining Association.

A petition was read from the residents of Wellington in reference to the bill dealing with municipalities, and from the residents of Victoria, asking for the establishment of a park on the Songhees reserve, and that the city council should acquire 347 acres, praying for an amendment to the Coal Mines Regulation Act, to permit of the appointment of a board to examine as to the competency of miners underground. On the Speaker's query, "Shall the petition be received," a member said "No."

Mr. Pooley held a whispered consultation with the Premier, who then asked that the petition stand until tomorrow. Smith Curtis presented a petition from the city council of Rossland objecting to the granting of water records to the B. C. Southern railway.

The Attorney-General introduced an Act to confirm certain dyking assessments. The bill was read a first time. The same course was followed with a bill of Mr. McPhillips, respecting the maintenance of vessels diverted by their husbands, Mr. Neil's amendment to the Village Fire Protection Act and Mr. Hawthorthwaite's amendment to the Coal Mines Regulation Act.

Mr. McPhillips withdrew his bill for an amendment to the act for the protection and reformation of neglected children, as he was informed by the Provincial Secretary that the government would bring in a similar measure.

Mr. Oliver moved: "That an order of the House be granted for copies of all correspondence in connection with proposed government work on the Yale road, Serpentine valley and the Town Line road, Salmon River flats, Langley. Also, for copies of all correspondence relating to the appointment of road foreman in Delta Riding."

Mr. Turner asked that the matter stand over until the Chief Commissioner was in his place. The debate was therefore adjourned.

Mr. Garden asked the Attorney-General the following question: Will the government bring down the report of the collector of votes for the electoral district of the city of Vancouver?

The answer to this was "Yes."

The Inheritance Bill and the Highway Traffic Regulation Bill, which were down for second reading, stood over.

The House went into committee on the bill respecting the town of Wellington, with Mr. Green in the chair.

Mr. McInnes submitted the following additional clause:

"None of the powers vested in the receiver shall continue after the first day of August, 1902, unless renewed by the receiver."

With this amendment the bill was reported complete, read a third time and finally passed.

The report of the Slokan City Incorporation Bill was adopted, and the bill read a third time and passed.

The committee rose reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

Committee stage being reached on the Placer Mining Act Amendment Bill, the Minister of Mines stated that he was prepared to go on, but owing to applications having been received from different members for delay he would ask that the bill stand over. This was done.

The House again went into committee on the Canadian Contingent Exemption Bill, with Mr. Hayward in the chair.

The leader of the opposition drew attention to the wording of the bill which extended the privileges of the statute to

"members in any capacity of the Canadian or Imperial forces," whereas the original act referred only to members of the first contingent and of Strathcona's Horse. He assumed the government intended to extend these special privileges only to British Columbia, but to allow this bill to pass unamended would be to cause all kinds of difficulty.

There was a list of names issued by the Minister of British Columbia, but the one to find out when they were relevant property belonging to those whose right was made absolute under this act.

The Attorney-General mentioned that a number of British Columbia men had since the passage of the act entered the Imperial forces. Surely it was advisable to protect these men who were in the field and unable to protect themselves, and not the men who had every opportunity to protect himself.

The leader of the opposition said he wished to protect both classes. If a faculty.

The Minister of Mines said he had forestalled the suggestion, and had obtained the list as suggested. This certified list would be sent to all officials. Since the first act was passed a number of British Columbia men had joined Imperial forces, hence the change. When this list was forwarded it would, he thought, meet the objection.

Mr. Martin said such a list would have no binding legal effect. He suggested that the list be forwarded within one month by the Minister from the date of the passage of the act.

The Minister of Mines said there might be men who had not gone out with the contingents who had joined the Imperial forces.

The leader of the opposition was still unsatisfied. He instanced a case. As a lawyer he might be asked to examine the title of a man to a claim re-located after the original title had lapsed. The original owner might afterwards show that he had been a soldier in South Africa. The lawyer therefore would be obliged to ascertain that the owner of a lapsed claim was not a soldier in South Africa.

Mr. Curtis—Not only a soldier but a cook.

Mr. Martin thought that the effect of the bill would be to cast doubt upon the titles of claims. He moved that the act should apply only to those, a list of whose names should be posted at each mining recorder's office within two months after the passage of the bill. This carried, and the bill was reported complete as amended, read a third time and finally passed.

The House then rose.

The great Duke of Marlborough, perhaps the greatest military commander Britain has ever had, said on one occasion: "No soldier can fight unless he is properly fed on beef and beer."

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The following stock imported from Ontario. There is no reserve price on the stock:

CATTLE—Shorthorns, 8 Bulls from 8 to 21 mos. old, 12 year-old heifers mostly in calf, Ayrshires, 2 Choice Cows in calf.

SHEEP—Southdowns, 4 yearlings and 2 ewes, 2 Rams and 3 Ewes of each breed.

PIGS—Berkshires, 8 young, Boars, 4