Superior Quality Pianos

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GERHARD HEINTZMAN
MARTIN-ORME
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PIANOS

Have just been placed on our floor and will be sold at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

to make room for an additional shipment due to arrive here in a few days.

The present shipment includes the handsomest cases ever seen in Victoria, in rich Mahoganies, Circassian Walnuts and Dull Art Finish.

Call early to secure first choice.

FLETCHER BROS.
93 Gov't Street


## Births, Marriages, Deaths

### BORN

JESSE—In this city, on the 18th April, the wife of H. A. Jesse, of a daughter.

GOWARD—At Cadboro Bay, on the 20th April, 1907, the wife of Bernard G. Goward, of a daughter.

FRASER—On the 22nd inst., the wife of Walter S. Fraser, of a son.

### MARRIED

MOORE-AGASSIZ—On the 17th April 1907, at All Saints church, Agassiz, by the Rev Charles Crouche, Captain William Swinburne Moore, to Eleanor Maud; fifth daughter of the late Lewis Nunn Agassiz, Royal Welsh Fusileers, and Mrs. Agassiz of Ferney Coomb, Agassiz, British Columbia. a20

SALSBURY — TURNER — At Christ Church Cathedral, Victoria, on Tuesday, April 23rd, by the Rev. Canon Beanlands, assisted by the Lord Bishop of Columbia, William Ferriman Salsbury, of Vancouver, to Susan Isabella Turner, second daughter of Henry Turner, M. D., M. R. C. S., L. S. A., of Victoria.

### DIED

SHORT—At the family residence, "Pyneville," Fairfield road, on the 17th inst., Alice, relict of the late Henry Short, a native of Dublin, Ireland, aged 66 years.

McCULLOCH—At his residence, 20 Cadboro Bay road, on the 17th inst., William Frederick McCulloch, a native of Omagh, County of Tyrone, Ireland, in his 68th year.

GOLDIE—On Friday, April 19, 1907, at the Royal Jubilee hospital, as the result of an accident, John Goldie, a native of Ayrshire, Scotland, aged 80 years.

RHODES—At St. Paul's hospital, Vancouver, B. C., on Saturday, April 20th, Godfrey, only son of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Rhodes, aged 9 years.

HOLDEN—At the residence of Mr. W. H. Jones, 118 Chatham street on the 18th instant, Elizabeth Holden, relict of the late James Holden, a native of London, England, aged 56 years.

FARRINGTON—At St. Joseph hospital on Sunday, April 21, Mrs. Mary Ann Farrington, of Hull, Eng., aged 56 years.

## ACCUSES HIS NEIGHBOR OF UNLAWFUL KILLING

### John Smith of Salt Spring Island Prefers Charge Against Richard Hollis

Richard Hollis, a farmer of Salt Spring Island, will appear in the police court this morning on a charge preferred by John T. Smith, of the same neighborhood. In his complaint Smith alleges that Hollis "did unlawfully and wilfully and without legal justification and excuse, and without color of right, destroy certain cattle—to wit, one cow—the property of the said John Smith."

Mr. Hollis, while admitting that he did kill the "certain cattle" in question, nevertheless claims that he was perfectly within his rights in so doing, inasmuch as the animal was attacking him. He claims that he was peacefully walking in the bush in the neighborhood of his farm on the day in question, when he was suddenly set upon by a cow. The animal, he states, made savagely for him, and he, not having served an apprenticeship in the matador business, immediately hied for cover. The cow pursued him and was rapidly overtaking him when he turned and shot it with a rifle which he happened to be carrying at the time. Mr. Hollis is a good marksman, and no second shot was required. When he killed the animal he was, he claims, acting solely in self-defence.

Mr. Smith has refused to take this explanation. The cow in question was, he says, a most peaceful beast, and further contends that Mr. Hollis was acting entirely from motives of spite.

## THREATENED BY TERRORISTS.

Sebastopol, April 22.—The petitions for the transfer of General Nepuleff, commander of the fortress here, to some other command, have resulted in his appointment to command the Kozlov fortress, but the revolutionary committee declares that the general will never leave Sebastopol alive.

## CORONER'S JURY FINDS A VERDICT OF MURDER

### Evidence Given at the Inquest on the Death of Aged Negro

"Murder by some person or persons unknown," was the verdict of the coroner's jury empanelled to enquire into the circumstances surrounding the death of John William Tyrrell, the aged negro who was found dead in his dwelling on Spring Ridge last Friday afternoon. The inquest was held before Coroner Hart in the court room at the city hall Monday afternoon. A charge of murder was registered earlier in the day by Chief Langley against Donald McKay.

The jury was composed of Sydney Shore, hardware merchant, foreman; Gilbert D. Christie, shoe merchant; Fenton N. Costin, bicycle dealer; Frederick Landsburg, pawnbroker; John Teague, druggist; J. M. Hughes, city traveler. They were only a few minutes in agreeing upon their verdict.

Dr. Robertson, who conducted the post-mortem, was the first witness. He gave as his opinion of the cause of death hemorrhages between the membranes of the brain and the skull and also at the base of the brain as a result of a fracture of the cervital vertebrae, the spinal bones in the neck. This might have been caused by direct violence or a fall. He found the body that of a fairly well-nourished mulatto man of 65 or 70. There were recent bruises on the elbows and left shoulder. The face was swollen, the eyes closed therefrom, and the nose was broken. There were no signs of a fracture of the vault of the skull, and it was not until a secondary examination that the fracture of the spinal vertebrae was discovered. There was considerable congestion of the membranes on top of the brain and there were clots of blood between the brain and skull on both sides of the head. A considerable hemorrhage existed at the base of the brain and extending into the spinal canal. The brain tissue itself was apparently healthy.

**Constable's Evidence.**

Constable Harper detailed the circumstances attending the finding of the body. He had been sent out from headquarters to investigate. When he arrived the back door was locked, but both top panels were broken in from the outside. He found the body in the front hall about eight feet from the front door lying face down. There was a stick, a piece of the door, in one hand, which was drawn underneath the breast. The clothing on the body made it look as though the old man had just got out of bed. There was blood over the floor of the kitchen, bedroom, and in fact in every room, the wall of the front room being spattered. A coal oil lamp was out in front near the garden gate while the chimney was in the rear garden. The front door was open and the door leading from the hall to the front room broken. The front room was mussed up as if there had been a struggle.

**The Woman's Story.**

Mrs. Mary Cargill, the woman in the case, was the next witness. She detailed her movements from Thursday afternoon till she was taken into custody on Friday. On Thursday afternoon she went up to Tyrrell's with the young fellow Henry Stevens, who is also held in connection with the case. They were there about three hours when they left and went down town to the Klondyke saloon. They had several drinks there and were sitting and talking when Donald McKay came in. She asked him to have a drink but he refused though he accepted when Stevens offered to buy. Stevens remarked that they had been up to Tyrrell's, whereupon McKay spoke harshly to her and slapped her face. She left the place and McKay walked out after her wanting to apologize, but she would have nothing to say to him.

From there she went to a store, and thence to Tyrrell's with some purchases she made for the old man. When she got to Tyrrell's the latter asked her to fill his pipe and she did this and made some coffee. This was about 11.30 or 12 o'clock and she sat down on the edge of the bed talking to him till about 1.30 o'clock. She lay down on the bed then and about 2 o'clock she was not quite sure of the time, she heard a noise at the back door. She jumped up and opened the bedroom door when she received two blows on the face and one on the breast that knocked her down.

"Who was this man who struck you?, asked Chief Langley.

"Donald McKay did it," was the answer.

**McKay Strong With Fists.**

Continuing her story Mrs. Cargill stated that McKay pulled the old man out of his bed and knocked him down three times with his fists. McKay gave her his handkerchief to fix up her face which was bleeding, but after washing herself she ran away through the hall and yard in her bare feet. She was just going through the front gate when a brass lamp came from somewhere, narrowly missing her. She wasn't quite sure whether the lamp was intended for her or not. She went to some neighbors, Mrs. Wall and Mrs. Anderson, but couldn't get in. Going back to the former house she sat down on the step and saw McKay leaving Tyrrell's. He saw her and went back for her and secured her shoes and hat. She walked with him to Chambers street, but was afraid of him and went and sat down on her doorstep on Cook street from 3 to 5. She started out for Tyrrell's again, but on her way met a Mr. Phillips, a street car conductor, and asked him to go with her as there was something wrong. He said he was late and in a hurry and refused to go. Finally she went home.

**Meets Accused Man.**

She met McKay again about 11 o'clock on Friday morning and he told her he was going to Vancouver. They talked for half an hour and he asked her to go to the Gorge for a row, but she refused. She had dinner with him at a Jap restaurant on Johnson street and then went to the E. and N. bridge to see him get into a boat. She watched him for awhile and then took a walk. She was standing on Government street waiting for a car to go to the Gorge when a detective informed her the chief wanted to see her.

To the chief Mrs. Cargill said that before McKay struck her he called her a vile name. At that time Tyrrell was in bed and she was standing beside him. Tyrrell was knocked down three times by McKay's fist, being pulled out of bed, she believed. She ran out and left the two in the room. The lamp was burning in the corner when McKay came in.

**Did Not Know of Death.**

To the jury she stated that she did not know that Tyrrell was dead till told by the chief of police.

James Lyon, a workman who notified the police of the tragedy, was the next and last witness. He noticed the broken door and on investigation did not like the looks of the place so he telephoned to headquarters.

Dr. Hart charged the jury very briefly, stating that the case seemed perfectly clear. He asked Donald McKay if he had anything to say, but the latter said he had not.

## DONALD McKAY IS UP BEFORE MAGISTRATE

### Preliminary Hearing of Man Accused of Murdering Tyrrell Continues Today

Donald McKay, the man accused of the murder of John William Tyrrell on Thursday night last, appeared in the police court Wednesday for his preliminary hearing and will come up again this morning, when Mrs. Cowgill, the woman in the case and one of the principal witnesses heard yesterday, will be recalled to give evidence in rebuttal to some of that given by other witnesses. Several witnesses were heard yesterday morning, while in the afternoon a couple of seamen were called, after which the case was enlarged until today.

After Mrs. Cowgill has been heard today Harold Robertson, who is acting for the crown will formally ask that the prisoner be sent up for trial at the assizes, which open here on May 14. McKay was without counsel yesterday and appeared to take matters coolly. The only time he interfered in the case was when Mrs. Cowgill was giving evidence, when he took advantage of the opportunity offered him to ask some irrelevant questions.

The first witness was James Lines, who was employed about the time of the tragedy on the construction of a house opposite the Tyrrell home. On Friday he had not seen Tyrrell around and had gone over to the house and looked in the window. He had seen Tyrrell lying on the floor dead with blood scattered all about, and had notified the police.

Police Constable Harper told of having visited the Tyrrell house and of having found the owner lying on the floor dead with his face in a pool of blood. There were evidences of a struggle. The deceased had a piece of stick in his hand and was clothed only in his underwear, as though he had just got out of bed. There was blood on the floor and walls of all parts of the house.

Dr. Hermann Robertson gave medical testimony as to the cause of Tyrrell's death.

Mrs. Mary Cowgill gave much the same testimony as at the coroner's inquest, although her story yesterday varied in some minor particulars. She told of the row between McKay and Tyrrell. The former had hit the latter, knocking him down, and had also hit him after he had fallen. On breaking into the room McKay had first attacked her, asking her if he had not forbidden her to come there. A handkerchief, with the initial M in the corner, which had been found in a basin of bloody water in the room with the corpse, she identified as one she had given McKay when he was in jail for breaking into the Tyrrell home some time ago. McKay had given it to her to wipe the blood from her face, the result of his blows. She denied having talked the case over with McKay the day after the murder, but admitted having taken $5 from him. This she said was intended for the purchase of a pair of boots. She had not gone up the Gorge with McKay on Friday because she was afraid he might try to do away with her also. At the time of the trouble which resulted in Tyrrell's death McKay was quite drunk.

McKay asked Mrs. Cowgill if she had not thrown beer in his face previous to his having attacked her in the Klondike, and she replied she had.

Chief of Police Langley described his visit to the Tyrrell house. On Friday evening about 6 o'clock, he had gone with Detective Palmer to the Klondike saloon and had asked McKay to come up to his office with him. He had been particular about cautioning the prisoner that anything he might say would be used as evidence against him. After this caution had been given he had talked the crime over with McKay and asked him where he had been on the night of the murder. The prisoner had replied that he had gone aboard the steamer Otter, on which he was employed, about midnight and had not left the vessel again that night. The prisoner had been most positive in his statement to this effect.

The next witness was Detective Palmer, who corroborated the chief's evidence as to the statements made by McKay and also in other respects. In addition he swore to having found at the scene of the tragedy a hatchet and hammer which had been put in as exhibits in the case.

At this stage the case was adjourned until the afternoon.

The first witness called when the court resumed its sitting was Charles R. Heinze, watchman on the Otter. On the night of April 18 he had been on duty from 6 p.m. until midnight. He saw the prisoner come on board the vessel between 12 and 1 o'clock, but he could not say the exact time. He stayed only a few minutes and left the boat again. His mate Wilson, was with him when McKay paid his visit to the boat. He then went asleep and did not see McKay again until 9 o'clock. He had also seen him at dinner on board the boat the same day.

Henry Stevens, until April 18 fireman on board the Charmer, was the next witness. On Tuesday last he had met Mrs. Cowgill at the Belmont saloon and had stayed there with her for four hours, later taking a hack with her to her house. He had remained there three hours, or so, drinking with Mrs. Cowgill and had fallen asleep, waking about 5 o'clock, when he went over to Potter's and from there to the Klondike, where he stayed several hours with Mrs. Cowgill, both of them having several more drinks in that time. Mrs. Cowgill had sent for McKay and during some talk had thrown a glass of beer in his face. He and McKay left there together and went over to the Belmont, where McKay had got into some difficulty with a man named Smith, but it had been patched up and they had had several drinks with Smith, and McKay had become pretty well filled up. He remembered Tyrrell having pointed to the damage to the door, for inflicting which he said McKay had got two months in jail.

At this stage Mr. Robertson asked that the case be enlarged until Thursday morning. Although Mr. Robertson did not say so, it is understood that the chief reason for the enlargement is to permit Mrs. Cowgill being recalled.

## OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO FRUIT GROWERS

### A Very Valuable Address by W. J. Brandrith at Vernon the Other Day

At the recent meeting at Victoria, W. J. Brandrith, secretary of the Victoria Fruit Growers' Association dealt with the splendid results accomplished by Ontario experimental station, in illustrating the effectiveness of spraying the percentage of saleable fruit in Ontario did not exceed five, but after spraying from 3 to 7 times each season for three years, the average of first-class, saleable fruit had been increased to 75 and 85 per cent. The cost per tree per year to effect these results was only seventeen cents.

There were two sprays that would answer all requirements, the lime, sulphur and salt solution that would do away with green and woolly aphis, and all kinds of scale beetles being a very good fungicide and the Bordeaux mixture that might be used against bitter and brownrot, shot hole fungus, etc. The first should be used twice during the dormant season, while the latter might also be used during the season of active growth.

Up to two years ago, it was generally thought that it was necessary to boil the lime, sulphur and salt so as to insure the proper mixing of the ingredients. This was not the case. A satisfactory solution could be made as follows: Place 45 gallons of good lime at the bottom of a barrel. The lime must be good and freshly burned; lime that would not rattle like old putty when struck with (not good). Add 6 gallons of boiling water, and then pour in 45 pounds of mixed sulphur paste. Cover the whole with sacks or a board to keep the heat in, and leave it for 1½ hours. Then dilute it to sixty gallons, and apply hot, at no less temperature than 130 degrees, as soon as possible after it is made.

For Bordeaux mixture, you must have three vessels. In one put milk of lime, and in another put the bluestone. Then pour them together in one stream into the third vessel. The best blend is thus secured.

One reason for lack of success in spraying with Bordeaux mixture was the use of impure sulphate of copper. When this contained more than five per cent of sulphate of iron, it was worse than useless for spraying purposes. Arrangements had been made fo the importation of bluestone, under a guarantee from the manufacturers that it contained less than 5 per cent of iron sulphate. Two tons recently received had been tested and found to contain less than one-fifth per cent., and the likelihood was that the rest would be equally good. The government imported through R. P. Rithet & Co., of Victoria, and supplied fruit-growers at cost.

Care must be taken to cover every part of the tree, as a pest covered twig, no bigger than a lead-pencil would be sufficient to infect 100 acres. To insure proper spraying, a good pump should be used, one that would eject the liquid with considerable force.

Orchards near the boundary might be in danger from the codlin moth, for the district of Wenatchee, not far off, was badly infested. When the first sign appeared, arsenate of lead or Paris green should be used.

Section 10 of the Horticultural Board Act provided for the inspection of orchards, warehouses, wharves, etc., and for compulsory cleansing at the owner's expense. This would now be strictly enforced. It was found that many old archards at the coast were simply hot beds of corruption, and a vigorous campaign had been already instituted against the plague-infested orchards on the lower Fraser. In two weeks and four days, he had issued 193 summonses in one corner of New Westminster alone. Inspector Cunningham was now busy inspecting nursery stock and would probably not be able to reach the Okanagan till May 1st.

A unanimous resolution was passed that the Association, "hearing, with unqualified pleasure of the crusade against infested orchards instituted by the Board of Horticulture, heartily endorsed the action of the Chief Inspector in his efforts to raise the standard of excellence of B. C. Fruit."

M. J. Johnstone commented on the present lack of system in marketing fruit. There was a demand already such that we could not fill it in the next fifteen years, and yet lack of system frequently occasioned difficulty in the disposal of the supply. It was not uncommon for half or a quarter of a car of fruit to reach Calgary at the same time from different points, while points a few miles east or west can get no fruit at all. He believed that the solution of the difficulty was the co-operation of all the fruit-growing sections of British Columbia the distribution of their products. The best thing would be an amalgamated sales machinery, but that was, perhaps not practicable at the start. What was practicable, however, was the co-operation of the whole of B. C. in providing for a common system of distribution. The market was so great that there could be no question of local jealousy, or of one section's interests being served at the expense of another's. It was simply a matter of obtaining the highest price for all fruit produced. He felt he could count upon the Okanagan for support, as this section had always been willing to back up measures for the advancement of the fruit industry.

Mr. Brandrith, called upon to speak on this point, told of seeing fruit of equal quality from different sections of the province exposed for sale at Brandon and Calgary at different prices, the merchants playing one producer off against another. At one time, he had seen 250 crates of plums from Mission city and the same amount from another section, piled up on the platform at Calgary, glutting the market, while not a basket of plums could be procured at Regina. His experience showed that the people in the Northwest were willing to pay good prices for good fruit, but did not want culls at any price. Vancouver, Edmonton and Calgary were now universal dumping grounds and other points should be looked up.

Asked what definite scheme he had to offer Mr. Johnstone stated that the details might be thrashed out at the convention proposed to be held in the near future, but the idea was to have a man in touch with conditions at the selling and producing points and in telegraphic communication with both, to take full charge of the proper distribution of the fruit. The scheme had been endorsed by Summerland and by Kelowna, James Ritchie, president of the Summerland Fruit Growers association, and W. C. Cameron, president of the Kelowna Farmers' Exchange, had been selected delegates to the convention. The B. C. Fruit Growers' association would pay the necessary expenses of delegates.

A resolution was unanimously passed, advocating in the strongest possible manner, the desirability of all the fruit growers in the province acting collectively in co-operative manner, by placing their own salesmen in Manitoba and the northwest, or wherever necessary to look after the interests of the producer. The secretary was instructed to forward a copy of this resolution to all organizations affiliated with the B. C. F. G. A.

H. L. Webster was elected delegates. It is understood that in all probability the proposed convention will be held in Vernon within the next few weeks.

Mr. J. T. Bealley, late of London, Eng., who has recently arranged to go into fruit growing in the Nelson district, told of seeing the B. C. fruit exhibit at the show of the Royal Horticultural society in London, and stated that in point of color, flavor and general excellence, the provincial product was far superior to English fruit, grown in the open air, and fully the equal of that grown under glass. He suggested that an effort be made to enable B. C. to compete against English fruit, the shows so far held having been confined to the colonies.

The large fruit importers in Covent Gardens were manifesting considerable interest in British Columbia fruit, the reputation of which was growing rapidly among the wealthy class who were willing to pay large prices for the best. The varieties principally demanded were: Cox's Orange Pippins, Newtons and Spitzenbergs.

## ROBBED BY IMMIGRANTS.

St. Catharines, Ont., April 24. — William Crawford, a Niagara farmer, came to town looking for a farm hand and engaged John Armstrong, an immigrant. They went out to the barns to hitch up the horses, where Armstrong is said to have seen Crawford take a thick roll of bills from his pocket. The farmer was struck a blow over the head and when he came to the money was gone. Armstrong was arrested here in a hotel bar.

## GREAT NORTHERN WRECK

Mino, N. D., April 23.—Twelve persons were seriously injured and a dozen or more were badly hurt in the Great Northern wreck of a passenger train near Blaisdel last night. It is feared that one or two of the injured may die. The wreck was caused by a broken rail.


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Montreal —WINNIPEG— Vancouver

Representatives Everywhere


## JACK LONDON SAILS

The ketch Snark, built at Oakland for Jack London, the well known author, left yesterday for Honolulu, commencing a cruise around the world. London is being accompanied by his wife. An auxiliary engine has been placed in the vessel, but it is not expected that this will be utilized until after the departure from Honolulu. The Smark is a ketch, 45 feet long. During his cruise London will contribute articles from various places touched at to a number of magazines and periodicals.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, 30 days after date, we intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands situed in Coast District:

Limit A. Commencing at a post planted about 1 mile northwestward of Crab River, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains along shore line to point of commencement.

Dated April 11, 1907.
R. CUNNINGHAM & SON, LIMITED.
ap26

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that the business carried on by me, the undersigned, under the name of R. Baker & Sons, at No. 30 Yates Street, in the City of Victoria, Province of British Columbia, as Flour & Feed Merchants, has this day been transferred to George Nelson Gowen, of the said City of Victoria; all debts due to the said firm of R. Baker & Sons are payable to me, the undersigned, and all debts owing by the said firm of R. Baker & Sons will be paid by me, the undersigned.

Dated the 1st day of April, A. D. 1907.
JOHANNA BAKER,
30 Yates Street,
Victoria, B. C.
ap26

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, 30 days after date, I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands & Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described land situated in the Clayoquot district:

No. 1. Commencing at post marked "F. C. Timber Limit, S. W. Corner Post," planted at lot 624, thence north 20 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence north 160 chains, thence east 40 chains to beach, thence along the beach to commencement.

April 11, 1907.
FRANK CLAPP,
Locator.
ap26

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, thirty days after date, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following lands, situate on Malcolm Island, Rupert District, British Columbia, namely:

1. Commencing at a post planted at the northwest corner of Section 39, marked R. T. Elliott's N. E. corner, thence south about 80 chains, thence west about 80 chains, thence north about 80 chains, and thence east about 80 chains to the point of commencement, being Section 40 of Malcolm Island as marked in the Official Map of the District, and containing 640 acres more or less, according to the Official Map of such district.

Dated this 15th day of April, 1907.
R. T. ELLIOTT.
B. J. Perry, Agent.

2. Commencing at a post planted at the northeast corner of Section 44, marked F. M. Dockrill's N. E. corner, thence south about 40 chains, thence west about 80 chains, thence north about 67 chains, and thence along shore to the point of commencement, being Section 44 of Malcolm Island, as marked in the Official Map of the District, and containing 509 acres more or less, according to the Official Map of such District.

Dated this 15th day of April, 1907.
F. M. DOCKRILL.
B. J. Perry, Agent.

3. Commencing at a post planted on the shore at the southwest corner of Section 43, marked F. Tlechurst's S. W. corner, thence west about 70 chains to southwest corner of Section 44, thence north about 67 chains to shore, thence following shore to the point of commencement, being Section 43 of Malcolm Island, as marked in the Official Map of the District, and containing 228 acres more or less, according to the Official Map of such District.

Dated this 15th day of April, 1907.
F. TICEHURST.
B. J. Perry, Agent.

4. Commencing at a post planted on the shore at the southwest corner of Section 43, marked H. H. Shandley's N. W. corner, thence east about 70 chains to southwest corner of Section 44, thence south about 80 chains, thence west about 80 chains, thence north to the point of commencement, being Section 41 of Malcolm Island, as marked in the Official Map of the District, and containing 634 acres more or less, according to the Official Map of such District.

Dated this 15th day of April, 1907.
H. H. SHANDLEY.
B. J. Perry, Agent.

5. Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner of Section 17, marked Mary Pauline Perry's S. W. corner, thence north about 80 chains, thence east about 80 chains, thence south about 67 chains to shore, and thence west to the point of commencement, being Section 18 of Malcolm Island, as marked in the Official Map of the District, and containing 640 acres more or less, according to the Official Map of such District.

Dated this 15th day of April, 1907.
MARY PAULINE PERRY.
B. J. Perry, Agent.

6. Commencing at a post planted at the northwest corner of Section 15, marked Agnes Keappock's S. W. corner, thence east about 80 chains, thence north about 52 chains to shore line, thence along shore line to the point of commencement, being Section 42 of Malcolm Island, as marked in the Official Map of the District, and containing 253 acres more or less, according to the Official Map of such District.

Dated this 15th day of April, 1907.
AGNES KEAPPOCK.
B. J. Perry, Agent.

7. Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner of Section 17, marked C. W. Kirk's S.E. corner, thence north about 80 chains, thence west about 80 chains, thence south about 80 chains, and thence east about 80 chains to the point of commencement, being Section 17 of Malcolm Island, as marked in the Official Map of the District, and containing 640 acres more or less, according to the Official Map of such District.

Dated this 15th day of April, 1907.
C. W. KIRK,
B. J. Perry, Agent.

8. Commencing at a post planted at the northwest corner of Section 39, marked F. W. Stevenson's N. W. corner, thence east about 80 chains, thence south about 80 chains, thence west about 80 chains, and thence north about 80 chains to the point of commencement, being section 39 of Malcolm Island, as marked in the Official Map of the District, and containing 640 acres more or less, according to the Official Map of such District.

Dated this 15th day of April, 1907.
F. W. STEVENSON.
B. J. Perry, Agent.

9. Commencing at a post planted at the northeast corner of Section 44, marked H. L. Salmon's N. W. corner, thence south about 40 chains, thence east about 80 chains, thence north to shore line, thence following shore to the point of commencement, being Section 43 of Malcolm Island, as marked in the Official Map of the District, and containing 243 acres more or less, according to the Official Map of such District.

Dated this 15th day of April, 1907.
H. L. SALMON.
B. J. Perry, Agent.