The Colonist.

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WHERE SOCIALISM FAILS.

The columns of the Colonist have been much devoted to the discussion of socialism of late. It is highly improbable that any good will accrue from prolonging it. The subject is one upon which there is very little hope of arriving at finality.

Socialism is a creed of cumulative property-owning, to be attained by political revolution through constitutional channels. That is, the programme is to be carried out by taking advantage of existing legislative agencies. The propaganda is educational only on lines of political economy. It does not take note of the religious or moral element of regeneration in remodelling society. It aims at reforming politics by creating a new system for the distribution of wealth and political power.

Its cardinal weakness, its outstanding failure, is in eliminating from consideration the one factor that above all others must be reckoned with as a controlling force in human affairs—the heart of man, which we have been taught to, and do verily, believe is deceitful above all things and desperately wicked. Its primal instincts are those of self and possession—individualistic—ownership and power; and a system which overlooks the necessity for setting the heart right as a preliminary to an era of perfect conditions is foredoomed to self-destruction.

A system of government founded on a set of principles, however ideal and perfect, cannot make men better. Systems or constitutions or codes of law are only effective in so far as they reflect the will of man in the mass, are in accord with public opinion. The quality of popular government is at all times the register of the moral status of the community governed.

Man is a law unto himself. Paul was one of the greatest of political economists. He taught in effect that a good citizen was above the law, inasmuch as his desires were in accord with the purpose of the law, and, therefore, independent of it. Christianity as a system of living has for its primary object the making of good citizens, through the cultivation of the good instincts of each man's heart and the weeding out of the evil ones.

Socialism on the other hand, aims to create systems in which wrong-doing is impossible by law—a political straight-jacket in which all man's energies and natural instincts are repressed.

If we had a community or a nation in which every man was a Christian, that is a right-doer and a right-thinker—there would be no need for socialism, or any other "ism." In our opinion, where Christianity fails socialism need not try.

Perfection in the aggregate can only be possible by perfection in the individual atoms of which society is made up. We only need to study the laws of organic life to reach that conclusion. The very latest dicta of science are contained in the germ theory. There are two opposing forces in nature, the one working for upbuilding and the other for destruction, the germ of health and the germ of disease—the very old-fashioned theory of good and evil. We have good health and sickness, morality and immorality, as the good and bad forces prevail.

A very little kerosene will taint a shipload of butter. A single rotten egg will spoil a crate. A decaying apple will cause every apple in the box to decay. A typhoid germ will infect an entire community. One bad boy will lead a whole school astray.

If it were possible tomorrow to establish a colony, however large or however favorably situated, on purely socialistic principles, the natural instincts in the heart of men would in time overthrow the system by which it was ruled. Human nature is the one thing that no scheme of political economy has been able to reckon with.

The human heart has often been compared to a garden. Cultivated and cared for it produces plants and flowers of use and beauty. Neglected, it grows up in weeds in a trice, and the handiwork of man is all effaced. Eternal vigilance and unremitting care are necessary to keep the hearts of all the people in all the world in order.

A millenium, in which the whole human race would thus be made perfect was a dream of the early Christians. It probably referred to a time in which the moral development of man will have become complete, in which the good forces shall have gained a somewhat permanent ascendancy, and the evil forces for a time repressed. It will be noted, however, that at the end of the period violent reaction is to set in. The last end is to be worse than the first and the dissolution of all things is to follow quickly.

If the millenium should ever come it will be because of the preparation of the individual lives and the development of the moral forces in the individual hearts, in which event, it matters but little whether we call ourselves socialists, or Christians, or Buddhists. The Christian millenium means the complete recognition of the rights of others as taught in the Golde Rule.

The socialistic millenium, which premises political perfection only, would not last a thousand days, much less a thousand years.

CO-OPERATION IN THE INTERIOR.

In an interview with Mr. Carruthers of the Kelowna Land & Orchard Co., there is a statement made to the effect that the Kelowna Farmers' Exchange, a co-operative concern, has been exceedingly successful. Its capital is modest, amounting only to $1,200, but its profits prodigious, being about $900 for the year just passed. Its success seems to be stimulating further efforts in a similar direction in Okanagan.

The Vernon News is strongly advocating that a Farmers' Exchange should be organized at Vernon, and it refers to the great success of co-operative fruit handling organizations in Washington and Oregon. It gives an interview with Mr. E. T. Jackson, the secretary of the Armstrong Farmers' Institute, respecting the Farmers' Exchange at that point. A very small number of shares were subscribed at first, only one-third of the growers being interested at all. Over ninety per cent. of the growers tributary to Armstrong are now members, in fact all, except four or five ranchers, and there are also a numbers of growers at Enderby and Mara who belong to it. Mr. Jackson points out at length the many advantages of co-operation on the lines referred to, and advocates the union of Vernon, Armstrong and Enderby.

It is gratifying to know that interest in the subject is growing and that there is a probability of the principal fruit products of the country being handled by exchanges on the co-operative principle with a maximum of benefit to the growers, and a minimum of expense in its disposal.

"PRINCE RUPERT."

A correspondent writing in another column severely criticizes the selection of the name "Prince Rupert" for the terminus of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway on this coast.

The name was selected as a result of a competition, for which we understand some $250 was paid. We quite agree with our correspondent that the name is singularly inept and badly chosen. A double name is always objectionable as applied to a city, especially one likely to be of importance, neither is there any association with things historical to suggest it. We presume Prince Rupert has been named because the Grand Trunk Pacific passes through what was once known as Rupert's Land, but that did not extend beyond the Rocky Mountains, nor as our correspondent suggests, is it a name to conjure with. We submit that the suggestion was not worth $250; in fact we do not believe that the Grand Trunk Pacific will have the hardihood to use it after paying for it.

A "MYSTERIOUS" CONNECTION.

The public is seriously asked why Mr. Peter Larsen's name was connected with the Kaien Island deal, or why the names of any intermediaries appear in the transfer. There is really no very great mystery about it. The parties whose names are mentioned thought they had to deal with a government which regarded public trusts as private "snaps." They were probably justified in this from a state of affairs which existed at Ottawa. They discovered that the provincial government were not doing business in that way, and consequently they not know, however, that there was anything really criminal in these gentlemen trying to secure Kaien Island with the object of selling it to the Grand Trunk as a site for a terminal city. We believe that Mr. Peter Larsen is a friend of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company and the Great Northern Railway Company. If there is anything objectionable in this gentleman's connection with the aforesaid companies, our friends of the opposition should be in a better position to know than we are.

KAIEN ISLAND INVESTIGATION.

To produce the impression that something mysterious and very wrong exists in connection with the purchase of the Kaien Island is the object of the present investigation conducted by the opposition. The fact that Mr. James Anderson made a cruise in the Fern, that Mr. Larsen was originally interested in the company that was proposed to be formed to secure the island, and that a certain witness was not called before some other witnesses seem to furnish the foundation for the plot that is scented from afar by the acute olefactory nerves of the member for Delta and believed in by his faithful lieutenant the leader of the Opposition. The facts so far as they have come to light simply show that a certain acreage of land was sold to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway company for a certain sum under certain conditions. It has also been pretty thoroughly estblished that the government refused to sell the land to the syndicate for speculative purposes, and that the government realizing that ample facilities for terminal purposes were required by the company, it was in the public interests that they should get the land direct, and upon terms in which the province would share in the "unearned increment" of values created by population. The only question which arises so far is as to whether the bargain was a good one as it stands for the country. That is a matter of opinion and judgment, which may be favorable or unfavorable as the person may be favorable or unfavorable to the government. The object of the investigation, however, is not to determine whether the bargain is a good one or not, but as to whether the transactions leading up to its disposal have been straight or crooked.

That a proposition of such magnitude could be dealt with by the Government under such circumstances in a business-like way, without the intervention of "graft" is something the Opposition cannot understand. They cannot realize that a government, even though it be Liberal Conservative, can overlook the opportunities suggested by such a tempting situation. Hence they are puzzled beyond measure to account for it, and have started out on an extensive fishing expedition. Just fancy the field for exploration that would be opened up for political scavenging, if some one versed in the Siftonian school of fine art had been in charge of the department of lands and works, instead of the Hon. R. F. Green, at the time Mr. Bodwell came to him in the interests of a syndicate. At this stage of the investigation, the whole community would have been holding its nose, and wondering what the still unexplored subterranean depths would disclose. That the Chief Commissioner does not sport a liveried outfit, a private yacht and several summer cottages leads to the grave suspicion that he has his ill-gotten gains concealed somewhere. We should not be surprised to see the valiant member for Delta asking for a warrant to search the person and premises of Mr. Green.

ONLY HALF THE TRUTH.

In replying to the allegations of the Colonist the Times of Thursday publishes the expenditures made on this coast since 1890 in order to show that they have increased in greater proportion during the Liberal regime than they did during the previous seven years of Conservative rule, and it says that while the expenditure increased only forty per cent. in the former period they increased 186 per cent. in the latter.

Reference to the table in the Times demonstrates two things, which are characteristic of the methods adopted by our contemporary. In the first place, it arrives at the extraordinary result in question by taking the figures in 1905, in which there is a jump of nearly $50,000, the year of the general election. In the second place, it only gives one side of the statement, namely, the expenditures made locally. Figures are relative in their application. If you wish to juggle with them, you can, by following a well known algebraic formula, prove that two equals one, or vice versa.

We are quite willing to take the cue of our contemporary and go back to the year 1890, back into the much-maligned Conservative administration, and we shall show by publishing both sides of the statement that by keeping to the ratio which has been maintained between British Columbia and all of Canada, that British Columbia fared very considerably worse during Liberal than Conservative rule. That is true, notwithstanding the fact that no matter what was done in the Conservative regime it cannot in any way exculpate the Liberals for their neglect of the province's interests. If the Conservatives did wrong it does not prove that the Liberals are doing right. That is an old-fashioned, antiquated and an entirely ineffective method of discussing politics. Two wrongs never did make a right; and you cannot prove Jim white by painting Jack black. It will also doubtless be remembered that, back in those degenerate days of Toryism, the Colonist then, as today, pointed out the inadequate way in which the requirements of this province were dealt with. Notwithstanding that, we accept the argument on the basis which has been submitted by our contemporary, and for that purpose we have accepted the figures of the Times for the local expenditure since 1889. Here, then, is how the account stands both for the Dominion and the province since the date in question:

	All Canada.	B. C.
1890	$ 748,421	$ 32,754.10
1891	811,683	40,579.57
1892	803,387	56,104.37
1893	821,406	54,216.09
1894	850,752	56,512.40
1895	823,013	45,934.54
1896	787,010	59,373.90
1897	733,964	48,063.01
1898	758,717	57,446.56
1899	1,028,100	68,770.93
1900	920,232	66,028.91
1901	967,729	61,131.34
1902	1,427,108	69,526.10
1903	1,586,957	71,534.42
1904	2,050,599	94,188.45
1905	2,772,953	140,296.53

If we adopt the same basis of comparison as the Times, it will be seen that while the increase of local expenditure during the Conservative years was 40 per cent. that all Canada in the same period was only five per cent., showing clearly that the province of British Columbia was favored as compared with the rest of Canada.

If our readers will kindly cast their eyes down the figures for the remaining years they will see that the process has been reversed. It is true that the local expenditure for 1905 made a big jump, but as we have said, that was election year, and there are features about the expenditure, which our friends may feel uncomfortable about explaining when the matter comes before Parliament. But accepting the figures as they are, the increase locally is 186 per cent.; the increase for all of Canada is about 400 per cent.

But, after all, the gravamen of the situation is not what either Conservative or Liberal administrations spent. The question is, have our requirements been adequately provided for? That they have not, the Times and Senator Templeman admit. We have only to glance at the figures to see that for every dollar that is spent on this coast there is $20 spent on the Atlantic coast. Let readers take a map and examine our coast line, every part of which is now frequented by ships, and compare it with that of the Atlantic and the great lakes. Let them consider that for half a century improvements have been made on the eastern coast, and that on this coast we have been ill but neglected in comparison. Let them consider that under present circumstances the necessity for paying much more attention to this coast is apparent for that very reason; and that notwithstanding the circumstances which plead in our favor relatively a much larger share of attention is being paid to the East, which has always been liberally dealt with, than to the West.

Our Liberal friends are expressing a fear that the people of the East will soon be crying out that the West is receiving too much attention. What the people of the East think in the matter should not deter our representatives in pressing for our rights. It is their duty, instead of struggling with each other for the plums of office, to present the figures we have given to the government and to Parliament, and if they refuse to be convinced it should be their duty to throw off the thraldom of party and stand for British Columbia. The attitude of the eastern Conservatives does not worry the government when it is proposed to fasten separate schools on the Northwest or enrich railway magnates at the expense of the country, or to squander public funds on party favorites. It did not prevent the Salvor deal, or hurry up the Grand Trunk Pacific. It is only when it is proposed to do justice to the province that the Government is afraid of what the Tories in the East will say.

QUEBEC AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

In the matter of finances the province of Quebec is very much like the province of British Columbia. It is just managing to make ends meet and have a small surplus to its credit. There are other conditions, however, which are reversed. The Liberal papers there are praising their government for their economy in financial management and the Montreal Herald, the chief of the Lib-Quebec organs, reflects their position when it says:

"It is to be gathered from the remarks with which Mr. McCorkill concluded his statement of yesterday that this cautious policy is to be continued, notwithstanding the manifest temptation to adopt a different course which arises from the impulse to colonization and railway building so noticeable just at present.

"Mr. McCorkill and his colleagues are to be congratulated upon the excellent showing they have made, and still more upon their determination to continue in the path which has led to results so satisfactory."

In British Columbia the Liberal papers find exactly the same financial conditions existing, but condemn the government, the Government in the latter case happening to be Conservative.

PUNISHING ONTARIO.

Ontario has joined the other provinces in a demand for better terms. The Dominion government has countered by making demand on Ontario for $1,362,000 on account of the Indian treaty under which Canada secured the rights of occupancy of what was once known as the "disputed territory." It is practically a revival in a new form of the old claim set up by Sir John Macdonald that while the legislative and administrative control of the territory in question might belong to the province it would not own the timber and minerals. As the result of litigation out of which Sir Oliver Mowat secured much "kudos," Ontario got the land and everything else with it. That territory was the subject of Indian treaty which carried with it certain annual payments to the original owners of the soil. It is on account of these monies that the Dominion is making the claim. The treaty Indians are in all the other provinces looked after by the Dominion, whose duty it is specially under the B. N. A. Act. This is Sir Wilfrid's way of punishing Ontario for electing a Conservative government, and thus history is repeated.

STATISTICAL RELIGION.

Rev. Dr. Torrey and Mr. Alexander, an evangelist combination somewhat after the fashion of Moody and Sankey or Crossley and Hunter, have finished a very successful month's mission in Toronto, and an official statement as to results has been published, as follows:

Meetings held	53
Attendance	230,000
Attendance from outside	10,000
Adults converted	2,659
Children converted	1,656
Total conversions	4,335
Collections, about	$10,000

We should very much dislike to start a religious discussion on the subject, but we cannot help but remark that there is a too decidedly businesslike smack about such statements for the ear of men who do not believe in consigning individuals to heaven in mathematical sections. Revivalists should be more modest. The assumption of Dr. Torrey that he has issued 4,000 non-transferable tickets of admission to Paradise, and that the necessarily large numbers who went away without conversion are destined to the real hell which he preached, not having accepted the word as spoken by him, is one calculated to bring ridicule rather than respect to religion. The subject is really too serious and too sacred to be tried with in that way. A newspaper reporting the concluding meetings remarked that they were "distinguished by all the eagerness of those who realized that the last chance in an important series of opportunities had arrived." We could almost pity the intelligence that was deluded by such superstition, as though the salvation of men and women and their hopes of the future world depended in an age of religious facilities of all kinds, and especially in the city of Toronto, upon the accident of a religious awakening in town. And still we wonder why there are unbelievers in the world. Incidentally we find in the reports of the press that Dr. Torrey got $1,600 for his services. That is as much as, if not more than, the ordinary minister of the gospel gets in a year; but, says a newspaper in his defence, he has been able to show more "results" than the majority of men can do in a lifetime. Are we sure that those results are permanent, even if desirable, or that they outweigh the general effect of the influence of the minister who, day in and day out, ministers faithfully by precept and example to his flock? Is there not too much tendency to value these kind of revivals by dollars and cents? For instance, 4,000 souls cost $10,000 to save, or at the rate of $2.50 each. It seems like good business, but when stated in that way is repellant, that, however, is the moral effect of such statistics.

NORTHWEST ELECTION FRAUDS.

The effort of the Liberal press to excuse the Liberal governments, and at the same time abuse those who worked not wisely but too well in their behalf, for the election crookedness, will not go down with the public. The Toronto News, in expressing opinions similar to those in the Colonist yesterday, hits the nail square on the head in the following: "The Globe also says that it is only superheated partizanship that would accuse the Scott government of connivance in these proceedings, because that would mean that Mr. Scott and his colleagues were insane. If so, it must be said that it is a form of insanity to which governments are prone. They do not, it is true, usually give formal instructions for the stuffing of ballot boxes, but they make use of the agencies by which those things are done. The heeler is told that the government is in danger and must be saved, and he interprets that language as he is expected to do. The Scott government obtained its position by an act of usurpation, and it was a position that could be held only by fraud. The elections were postponed in order that the machinery that had been used in Alberta could be transferred to Saskatchewan. There never was a case in which the responsibility of the principal for the agent was more clearly established."

CURRENT STORYETTES.

Thomas Edison once told this story: "In the year 1873 a man from Massachusetts came to California with a chronic liver complaint. He searched all over the coast for a mineral spring to cure the disease, and finally he found down in the San Joaquin Valley, a spring, the waters of which almost instantly cured him. He therefore started a sanitarium, and people all over the world came, and were quickly cured. Last year this man died, and so powerful had been the action of the waters that they had to take his liver out and kill it with a club."

* * *

A certain prosy preacher recently gave an endless discourse on the prophets. First he dwelt at length on the minor prophets. At last he finished them, and the congregation gave a sigh of relief. He took a long breath, and continued: "Now I shall proceed to the major prophets." After the major prophets had received more than ample attention, the congregation gave another sigh of relief. "Now that I have finished with the minor prophets and the major prophets, what about Jeremiah? Where is Jeremiah's place?" At this point a tall man arose in the back of the church "Jeremiah can have my place," he said; "I'm going home."

* * *

Sir Henry Irving once said: "What is the good of lawyers treating an honest and sensitive witness on the witness stand as though he were a sneak thief? A young man in my company was a witness in a case of robbery. He had seen a thief snatch a young girl's pocket-book and make off. Well, the thief's lawyer cross-examined my young friend shamefully. He roared at him, shook his fist at him, raved at him. 'And at what hour did all this happen?' the lawyer, sneering, asked toward the end of his examination. 'I think —' my friend began, but he was at once interrupted. 'We don't care anything here about what you think!' said the lawyer, with a sort of contempt. 'Don't you want to hear what I think?' said my young friend, mildly. 'Certainly not,' the lawyer roared. 'Then,' said my friend, 'I may as well step down from the box. I'm not a lawyer. I can't talk without thinking.'"

* * *

A gambler borrowed a sum of money from a money-lender, and, the note falling due, he called upon the broker and told him he could not pay at that time. The money-lender became greatly excited. "I want the money. It is due. You must pay it." The gambler pulled his pistol out, pointed it at the head of the money-lender, and said: "Eat that note or I will blow the top of your head off." The money-lender looked at the pistol, then at the note, and decided that it would be wise to eat the note, which he did. A few days after the gambler called and paid the value of the note, much to the delight of the money-lender, who said: "My friend, you are a good man, and when you need any more money, come in and I will let you have it." Some time later the gambler applied for another loan, which the money-lender was very willing to advance. The gambler sat down to write out a note, when the money-lender called out: "Wait a minute, my friend. Would you mind writing out that note on a soda cracker?"

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

[The Editor does not hold himself responsible for views expressed by correspondents.]

THE INDIANS INNOCENT.

Sir—In your issue of the Semi-Weekly Colonist of January 30, I noticed an article, and would like to take the liberty of correcting it.

You stated that several of the Indians from Nitinat and Clo-oose were at the scene of the recent wreck, taking the goods that came ashore, intending with them in a short time to give a potlatch. This I know to be incorrect, as at the time of the printing of that issue there had been but two Indians from Nitinat or Clo-oose who had been near the wreck, and these two were employed there to help the seamen.

It is true that they (the Indians) intended giving a potlatch (which has since been given); but I can state positively that there was no goods given away that had been taken from the Valencia.

In justice to the above to do justice to the Indians from Nitinat, who are feeling that they have, in this instance at least, been wrongfully accused.

Hoping you will find space in your valuable paper for the above.

C. A. DOCKSTADER,
Missionary.

Clo-oose, West Coast, February 6, 1906.

BACON HOG PRODUCTION.

Office of the Live Stock Commissioner,
Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Sir—We enclose you an article dealing with the bacon hog production. We trust you will consider it of sufficient interest to your readers to give it space in the columns of your valuable paper.

JAS. B. SPENCER.

January 29, 1906.

If the bacon trade of Canada is to continue to improve, it is necessary that hog raisers adhere to the class of animals most suited to the requirements of the British market.

In the production of hogs of the lard type Canada cannot compete successfully with the United States. A visit to the Chicago stock yards and to Western cattle feeding centres affords ample evidence of this. A large proportion of the cattle are fed on snapped or shelled corn. Herded with these are hogs that thrive and fatten on the undigested corn left by the steers. These hogs constituting a by-product of cattle feeding, are produced at a cost much lower than pork can be raised in Canada. All United States hogs are not fed in this way, but a large proportion of them have, at least, the advantage of cheap corn, than which there is no better feed for producing fat hogs of the lard type. Let the Canadian farmer go back to the thick, fat type of hog, as some talk of doing, because they feel they have a grievance with the packer, and it will not be long before the price of Canadian bacon will have fallen to a level with the United States product, which is usually from ten to fifteen shillings per hundred and twelve pounds lower than the quotations for Canadian "Wiltshire" sides.

It seems to be very generally supposed that pork is more cheaply and easily produced from hogs of the thick, short American breeds than from the three English breeds which are favored for bacon production. Why such a belief should be so general is difficult to understand, as repeated tests conducted at various experiment stations have shown that hogs of the Yorkshire, Berkshire and Tamworth breeds produce pork as cheaply as those of the Poland China, the Chester White or the Duroc Jersey breeds. In the opinion of Prof. Day of the Ontario Agricultural College, who is foremost among authorities on bacon production, the lusty, growthy pig of the bacon type is the most economical pork-maker we have, especially when reared, as bacon hogs should be, largely on such foods as roots, soiling crops and dairy offal.

There is much difference of opinion regarding the cost at which hogs fit for market can be produced, and there is probably as much difference between the cost to one feeder and the cost to another as between these opinions. Under general conditions the production costs in the neighborhood of five dollars per hundred pounds, on an average. In summer, under favorable conditions, the cost may be somewhat lessened, but in winter pork can hardly be produced at the figure mentioned. As in all other lines of production, the cost will vary according to the character of the animals fed and the amount of intelligence exercised by the feeder.

Taking one year with another the Canadian farmer on good land, who understands crop growing and hog raising, can undoubtedly raise hogs as cheaply as the figures quoted, and probably for less. He will keep only such sows as produce large, lusty litters of the right type. He will grow such pasture and soiling crops as clover, alfalfa, rape, vetches, mangolds, sugar beets and such coarse grains as yield the greatest number of pounds of hog feed per acre. In other words, he will manage his operations in such a way that will return him the greatest return in hogs per acre of land, and in so doing will learn to reduce the cost of raising hogs of the best type to a minimum.

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FOR RENT—Farm, near Victoria, with privilege of buying stock, feed and implements. Apply Box 477 Colonist office. ja28

WANTED—MADE HELP.

WANTED—A good farm man, able to milk and handle a team. Apply Seabrook Farm, Galiano Island, B. C. f9

NOTICE is hereby given that, 30 days after date, I intend applying to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands situated in New Westminster District: Commencing at a stake planted 1 mile from the mouth of Salmon Arm, Sechelt Inlet, north shore, New Westminster District, thence north 80 chains, west 80 chains, south 80 chains, east 80 chains to point of commencement.

H. WHITAKER.
Sechelt, B. C.
January 10, 1906. ja11

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, sixty days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land:

Beginning at a post planted on the Left Bank of the Skeena River about 3½ miles from Kitwangar (adjoining a Post marked "H. Draper's N.E. C. Post), marked "E. P. N.W. C. Post," thence East (40) Forty Chains, thence North to Bank of the River, thence following Bank of River to point of commencement, and containing two hundred acres, more or less.

(Signed) ELIZABETH PRICE.
Dated December 8, 1905. ja17

NOTICE is hereby given that, 60 days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situated in the Skeena River District, near Hazelton: Commencing at a post marked "F. M. D., N.E. Corner," planted on the right bank of the Skeena River, one mile below the Southeast corner post of Lot No. 501, thence running west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east about 80 chains to the bank of Skeena River, thence following up the right bank of the Skeena River to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres more or less.

F. M. DOCKRILL, Locator,
G. M. Swan, agent.
Dated at Hazelton, B. C., December 8, 1905. d27

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, 60 days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situate at "Columbia Point," Maple Bay, Portland Canal, B. C.: Commencing at my No. 1 Post, marked J. M. C.'s N. E. Corner, thence running 40 chains south, thence 40 chains west, thence 40 chains north following along shore line to point of commencement, containing 160 acres more or less. Dated Portland, Canal, B. C., December 27, 1905.

ja14 (Sd.) J. MAXWELL COLLISON.

NOTICE is hereby given that sixty days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land: Commencing at a post planted (and marked A. E. P., N. E. C. P.) at the Northwest corner of Kitwangar Reserve (Indian), on the left bank of the Skeena River, adjoining post marked J. B. Line, thence West 80 chains, thence South 40 chains, thence East 80 chains, thence North 40 chains, to point of commencement.

(Signed) ALFRED E. PRICE.
Dated 8th December, 1905. d9

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, sixty (60) days after date, I intend to make applicaiton to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described piece of land, situate on the west bank of the Skeena River, about half a mile above Copper River: Commencing at a post marked "B. J. Perry's Northwest Corner," thence south 40 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 40 chains, more or less, to the Skeena River, thence West 80 chains along the Skeena River to point of commencement.

B. J. PERRY.
F. M. Dockrill,
Agent.
Dated at Skeena Canyon, December 28, 1905. ja17