The Colonist.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1892.

A PECULIAR CRITICISM.

The Times undertakes to lecture the COLONIST for making what it calls an "unfair and unjust" report of part of the proceeding of the Royal Commission. When we turned to its columns to see what it regarded as "unfair and unjust" we, to our surprise, found that the version of the Times agrees in almost every particular with our own report. In order to show that the Times accuses the COLONIST of doing what the COLONIST reporter did not do, we will put our contemporary's criticism and the COLONIST report side by side:

Times Criticism.	*Colonist Report.*
The article was headed in flaming capitals and read as if the Commissioners had adopted Dr. Hasell's report, which they did not do. The fact was, the Commissioners demurred, and decided not to go into the report. What he said was that the Executive could do nothing but issue the proclamation that they did after receiving Dr. Hasell's report.	This report had never been made public, but Dr. Hasell had a copy of it with him, and Mr. Smith wished to have it put in evidence. The Commissioners looked over the document and decided not to admit it. They held that the nature of their work did not require that they should lay blame on anyone in connection with what had been done.

Afterwards, when the Deputy Attorney-General urged that Dr. Hasell's report be received as evidence, Sir Matthew Begbie is reported to have interrupted him and said: "We have already sufficient evidence before us to show that the Government were perfectly justified in stepping in and issuing the proclamation they did, removing the power from the hands of the Municipal Council." The "sufficient evidence" here alluded to could not have referred to Dr. Hasell's report, which the Commissioners had just decided to reject as evidence. It no doubt referred to the evidence which the Commission had heard previous to Dr. Hasell's getting upon the stand. When next the Times takes upon itself to condemn a COLONIST report it would be as well if it took a little care to see that its condemnation did not prove that the COLONIST did not deserve censure.

HASTY CONCLUSIONS.

An instance of the readiness with which some people jump at conclusions is given in a recent number of an Eastern paper. The editor, hearing that the name of the new Minister of the Interior is "Daly," and that those who are intimate with him call him "Tom," jumped to the conclusion that Tom Daly must be an Irishman; and having guessed so cleverly he guessed again, and made up his mind that being an Irishman he must be a Roman Catholic. Having got so far as this he went a little further and evolved out of his inner consciousness the theory that the Government placed this Irish Catholic in office in order to please the Catholics of the Dominion and to make themselves solid with the electors of that denomination. This fine structure of hasty conclusions and ingenious surmises tumbled about the unfortunate editor's ears like a house of cards when he found that the Minister of the Interior is not a Catholic but a Protestant, and that he was appointed not because of the religion he professed but because he was the best man available for the position. It is not likely that the smart editor will correct the mistake which the sound of the Minister of the Interior's name caused him to make, and many of the readers of his paper will believe, for some time to come, that the Minister of the Interior is a Catholic, and that he was appointed to that office through the influence of the Catholic Archbishop of Manitoba.

A PERSONAL ISSUE.

The election contest in the State of Washington is of the Eatanswill order. The personal character of the candidates for the governorship seems to be the only question that the partisans on both sides think worth discussing. The personal history of both Mr. McGraw and Mr. Snively from their earliest years is scrutinized to find matter to bring against them. According to the description given of the men by their respective opponents they are utterly unfit to be elected by decent men to any post of trust. If what they say is true, or at all near the truth, whichever way the election in that State goes, it will have for the head of its executive a man without character and without principle. Whether the majority is for Sniveley or for McGraw the state will have no reason to be proud of its Governor. In fact, when we read the Seattle newspapers we are puzzled to think how such men as the candidates are described to be got into a position to be selected as candidates for so high an office as that of Governor. If the men are what they are described to be, it is a reproach to the whole community that they stand high enough in the public esteem to be selected as candidates for the position of janitor of a public building.

A GROWING TRADE.

Commercial Bulletin No. 5, issued by the Department of Finance, Ottawa, treats of the trade in horses, present and prospective, between Great Britain and Canada. We learn from it that the number of horses exported from the Dominion to the British market has increased wonderfully within the last two years. In 1890, only 120 horses were sent from Canada to Great Britain, in 1891, the number was 1,222, and in 1892, it was 1,369. We learn from the Bulletin that there is ample room for the expansion of this trade. The total importation of horses into Great Britain was, in 1891, 21,692, valued at $2,103,604. There is nothing to hinder Canada from getting a fair share of this trade. All that the British buyer wants is a good horse—the kind of horse that suits him—he does not care a button where it comes from. He is an exacting purchaser it is true, but he is ready to pay a good price for a good animal. And the price rises very rapidly in proportion to the degree of goodness.

Horses of all kinds are now wanted in Great Britain. The British buyer has to go to foreign countries for carriage horses, cab horses, horses for railway work, omnibus and tramway horses, and the heaviest kind of draught horses. Horses of all these classes, provided they are of a good strain and sound in wind, limb and eyesight, find a ready market at all times, in Great Britain. The conclusion we have come to after a rather careful perusal of the bulletin is that the British horse dealers do not find it so easy as one would imagine to get from abroad the twenty-one thousand odd horses they need every year. What constitutes a good horse in the English market may be seen from the following extract from a letter to Sir Charles Tupper from Mr. Walter G. Boswell, M.R.C.V.S., G.O.V.C.:

A ready market is to be found for carriage horses, cobs for riding, cobs for driving, cob horses for hansoms, vanners and cart horses, provided that in the cases of the carriage animals they show good quality and good action; cobs for riding require to be up to weight and good walkers; cobs for driving must be sharp, quick, and have plenty of knee action; horses for hansom cabs require to be sharp and quick on their feet; vanners and cart horses require to have size and weight, short legs and plenty of bone below the knee, good feet, free from sidebones and not flat. Such animals command the highest prices, as being able to stand the London stones.

Mr. John Down, Dominion agent at Bristol, gives in very few words what are, in his opinion, the qualities of a horse which can be readily sold in England for a fair price:

What is required, he says, is the sizable, symmetrical, up-standing, true-actioned, well-balanced animal, which will bear himself gaily and go in good form. Any one who is so fortunate as to breed such an animal, standing not less that 15.2 or .3 hands high, and possessing such qualities, can readily dispose of him at remunerative figures.

The prices of horses vary, and vary very much, as we have already indicated, according to quality and, perhaps, to taste. Carriage horses from 15·2 to 16 hands high, and from five to six years old, sell for prices ranging from £20 to £150. One dealer gives the prices for hunters from 40 to 400 guineas, and harness horses from 30 to 300 guineas. The usual price for cab horses is from £30 to £35. As much as £90 to £100 is paid for heavy draught horses, and cart horses from £35 to £50 each. The average price of an omnibus horse is £36, and it must weigh from 1450 to 1600 pounds. For heavy draught the Percheron is not now used in England, and even the Clydesdale has gone out of fashion. The draught horse most in request is the Shire horse.

The character of the Canadian horse in England, as far as we can make out, is as yet only fair. Some very good horses have been sent across, but there seems to be too large a proportion of poor ones.

It is folly to think of sending any but first-class horses to England. And to get such horses great care must be taken in breeding. "Blood will tell" in horses even more than it will in men. Canadian farmers do not, as a rule, set enough value on breed, but until they do they need not think of raising horses for the English market. First-class horses can be raised in every province of the Dominion. The climate from one side of the continent to the other is favorable to horses. So there is nothing to hinder (except want of care and want of knowledge) Canadians raising the best horses in the world.

APATHY AND INDIFFERENCE.

Extreme party men in the United States complain sadly of the indifference and even apathy exhibited by the electors. There seems to be no enthusiasm on either side. It is feared by the partisans on both sides, that very many will not think it worth their while to go to the polls, and that, consequently, an election which, if every one did his best for his party's candidate, must be an exceedingly close one, will be lost by the want of interest of a large proportion of the electorate. The Oregonian, which is on the Republican side, laments this indifference feelingly. It says:

There is no telling what a general feeling of apathy would cost him (Harrison). Its influence would not be confined to a single state or to a few electoral votes. The result of a general failure of Republicans to vote, would be more than a close election, with a margin small enough to make the few populist electoral votes to throw the election into the House of Representatives. If Harrison should not be elected by a considerable majority, it is probable that Cleveland's vote will be large enough to keep the election out of the House. Apathy that lost Harrison New York would take Indiana and Connecticut with it and might carry some other Republican states to Cleveland. The extraordinary confusion which the deals with the third party have introduced into Western State politics, if reinforced by such general lethargy on the part of the Republicans as would give New York and Indiana to Cleveland, would be likely to give the Democrats as many votes in those states as the People's party. The probability is, therefore, that the choice of President will be made, one way or the other, in the popular election two weeks from to-day. If the Republicans come out and vote, Harrison will be chosen. The only thing he has to fear is apathy and indifference.

It appears to us that the Oregonian attaches too much importance to the lethargy of the Republicans, for if all we read is true, it is set off by the apathy of the Democrats. Besides, there is another element in the contest of which our Portland contemporary takes no account. This is the "bar'l." It is said that Republicans in New York and elsewhere are placing great confidence in the influence of money. They have, it is asserted, an enormous election fund, and are buying the electors right and left. In a close election, we are told, a little money goes a great way, for it is only necessary to buy up a comparatively few voters. If, then, the State of New York is as closely divided as the politicians say, the party with the longest purse—and that is admitted to be the Republican—can easily buy the majority requisite. The uncertainty of the elections is, indeed, something remarkable. So close is the contest and so doubtful the issue, that none but the most reckless partisans, in whom no one places any confidence, is rash enough to venture a prediction.

FOILED.

The Times is hard to please. Its Thursday's issue contained an article lecturing us for giving "an unfair and unjust" report of part of the proceedings of the Royal Commission. We showed from its own columns that the COLONIST reporter did not do what the Times accused him of doing. We quoted enough of the COLONIST report and our contemporary's criticism to show that there was no ground for the Times' impertinent lecture. Yet our contemporary is not satisfied. The *gravamen* of our reporter's offence was that he represented that the Commissioners had adopted Dr. Hasell's Report. We showed that he did nothing of the kind. That was all that it was necessary to do. We cut the ground from under the canting intermeddler's feet. We were not at all concerned about the strictures which the Chief Justice was said to have made, but we are free to confess we were annoyed at the mean and spiteful attempt of the Times to use its version of them to injure the COLONIST reporter and the COLONIST newspaper. We do not think that the attempt has been a very brilliant success.

VACCINATION.

Our esteemed correspondent, Mr. Wm. Greig, is pleased because we have treated the disbelievers in vaccination with common civility. We cannot see that there is any extraordinary merit, when discussing vaccination or any other subject, in being courteous to an opponent who deserves courtesy. Besides, we have learned in our pilgrimage through this weary world not to form our estimate of a man's intelligence, ability or honesty, from his opinions with respect to either religion or medicine.

Our correspondent takes exception to the statement made by us that "there is a larger proportion of believers in vaccination among highly intellectual men and women than there is among those who know little and have not learned to estimate the value of evidence." We supposed that among English-speaking people, at any rate, this proposition was self-evident. As far as our experience goes, we should say that the percentage of educated English-speaking persons who do not believe in vaccination is very small indeed. So much is this the case that the educated anti-vaccinationist is regarded by his class as a sort of intellectual and social monstrosity and, as our correspondent himself complains, is not sure among people who seldom commit gross breaches of good manners of being treated with ordinary politeness. This, of itself, is a sign that vaccination is now accepted without question by the class of persons who may be presumed best able to form an intelligent opinion on its merits. Among less intelligent people, the man who proclaims his disbelief in vaccination, does not incur any odium. He is looked upon, indeed, as a man of superior mind, and of more than ordinary independence of thought. He is not dubbed by the uneducated as either a "crank" or a "fool" and he finds comparatively little difficulty in making converts among them.

What our correspondent says about the ability to weigh evidence is well worthy of consideration, particularly in a discussion as to the efficacy of vaccination. "If," he says, "I had a case to try, I should go to Sir Matthew Begbie, who is a judge of large and varied experience. I should not stop Thomas or Richard or Henry in the street and submit the case to him for his consideration." This is sound common sense, and should be acted upon in this matter of vaccination. The intelligent enquirer after truth about vaccination will apply to the very best authorities within his reach, the Sir Matthew Begbies of the medical profession, and not listen to what Tom, Dick and Harry, who can know very little about vaccination, have to say on the subject. And with regard to a point of law, for instance, we are very much inclined to suspect that our correspondent himself would pay very little attention to the opinion of a street corner lawyer no matter how oracularly he might lay down the law. And is it at all more easy to get at the truth with regard to vaccination than to be able to form a sound legal opinion on a point in dispute between two neighbors? We are obliged to our correspondent for his illustration. Tom, Dick and Harry without special education, long training and much experience are no better physicians than they are lawyers.

We are a little surprised that our correspondent, who, we supposed, was discussing the efficacy of vaccination, should refer us to a list of persons who are opposed, not to vaccination *per se*, but to compulsory vaccination, which is a widely different thing. As our readers know, there are very many persons who are believers in vaccination for themselves and their families, who are opposed to compelling their neighbors to be vaccinated. For anything that the list shows to the contrary, every person whose name is upon it may be a firm believer in the efficacy of vaccination. As a proof, therefore, that intelligent and well educated men are unbelievers in vaccination the list enclosed in our correspondent's letter is worth nothing at all. It is not evidence.

As to the challenge to all and sundry which Mr. Greig throws out, we do not see that much good can come of such a discussion as he wishes to engage in. The battle of vaccination has been already fought by able and well equipped combatants, and those who get up a fight on the subject now must of necessity use the old weapons and with, in all probability, the old result.

SCHOOL ACCOMMODATION.

A very unpleasant state of things was brought to light at the Trustees meeting held on Thursday evening. The schools of the city are full to overflowing, and there appears no way of immediately getting more school accommodation.

There are two evils consequent upon this state of things. Too many children are crowded into the same room, and each teacher is required to attempt to teach more children than he or she can possibly do justice to. Children do not learn well when they are packed in a room too small for them. They soon get restless, and their attention is easily distracted from their work. It is needless to say that when children are confined in too limited a space their health suffers. Children in school want both elbow room and breathing room, and it is wrong and cruel to allow them too little of either.

When the teacher has under him more pupils than he can attend to it is folly to expect that the children will learn as much as if the conditions were more favorable. The studious will learn, as they would learn anywhere if books were placed in their hands, but the idle and careless not having the teacher's eye always upon them, will do pretty much as they please, and that in the way of study is very little indeed. It is therefore impossible, if the schools are kept in a crowded condition, that as good results will be produced as ought to be produced, and as the teaching staff is capable of producing; and, what is of more importance, the health of the children cannot be so good as if they had plenty of breathing room.

How such a state of things can be remedied with an empty city treasury is indeed a difficult problem. Besides, the remedy is required immediately, and if the Trustees had at their disposal all the money they need they could not get new schools or enlarge the old ones, at a few weeks' notice. It seems to us that the suggestion made by the Chairman of the Board that a building be hired for immediate use is the best, in fact, the only practicable way of getting relief. If this were done, and it could be done at once, the pressure would be taken off the Central and other crowded schools, and the work of education in the city could go on under better conditions than now without a break.

We are decidedly of opinion that for a permanent arrangement every ward school should be made large enough to give accommodation to every child of school age in the ward, and a few more. The ward schools should all be graded, and should be feeders of the High school. The city covers a great deal of ground and a single Central school is inconvenient in many ways. The schools should be so situated that no child would have very far to walk. Too long a walk is not good for the little ones, and the older children could be far better employed, both before and after school hours, than rambling about the streets. We trust that the Trustees will use their influence and authority to improve the ward schools and have them well equipped and supplied with the best teachers that can be procured.

The only school that need be in a central situation is the High school. The pupils who attend it are from all quarters of the city, and if some of them have a good distance to walk they will be none the worse for the exercise. The time is not far distant when the whole school system of the city will need alteration and improvement. The matter is of the first importance and should not be neglected.

A PROTEST.

We publish a letter of protest from Drs. Dickson and Watson, of Cowichan, in another column. These gentlemen complain of the conduct of Dr. Davie in going to Cowichan to vaccinate persons resident in that district gratuitously, as if it were offensive to them personally. Professional etiquette is, in the opinion of many, a thing that "no fellow can understand"; but how Dr. Davie violated that peculiar code by going to Cowichan in his private capacity and at his own expense, to vaccinate his old neighbors and their children, is beyond the comprehension of the unprofessional public. Dr. Davie met the Cowichan physicians at the station, and spoke to them in a friendly way. His business there was well known; the medical gentlemen made no protest at the time, but now, after Dr. Davie has returned to the city, and has signified his intention to go back to Cowichan, they enter their protest and complain of his "gross discourtesy" in an "ordinary newspaper."

We cannot say that we sympathize in the slightest degree with the protesting and complaining physicians. Dr. Davie did them no harm professionally when there was a case of smallpox in Cowichan in going among the people in whom he naturally takes an interest, to do what he could to prevent the spread of the disease. Neither should they feel offended at his bringing with him a physician of whose professional ability and zeal he has a high opinion. We are not surprised that the Times should infer from the protest that Dr. Davie is a "dangerous man to be vested with authority," for it is ready to say supremely foolish things about any one who bears the name of Davie, but we are surprised that the Drs. Dickson and Watson should take offence when no offence was intended, and still more surprised that they should give public expression to their feelings. The public will, we venture to say, come to the conclusion that if Dr. Davie never does any thing more "dangerous" and more discourteous, than to take a trip to the country to vaccinate without fee or reward some one hundred and twenty persons, he may be regarded, Dr. Milne to the contrary notwithstanding, as quite a safe person to vest with authority.

FROM COWICHAN DOCTORS.

TO THE EDITOR:—We, the undersigned medical practitioners resident and practising in the district of Cowichan, desire to enter an emphatic protest against the action of the Provincial Health officer (Dr. Davie) in the matter of public vaccination in this district. In the absence of any purely professional organ in which to publish this protest, we are reluctantly obliged to avail ourselves of the ordinary newspaper.

During the last three months, and from the time when smallpox became prevalent at Victoria, we have endeavored at very considerable inconvenience and without pecuniary advantage to ourselves, to meet the requirements of the district in the matter of public vaccination, and despite the fact that we have been much hampered by the difficulty of obtaining a supply of reliable lymph from the Provincial authorities at Victoria, we have vaccinated and re-vaccinated a large number of persons of all ages. As regards the fee for the operation, we have followed precisely the lines adopted in Victoria, reducing our fee to $1 for those who were in a position to pay it, and acting gratuitously in many cases.

A case of smallpox has occurred at Shoplands, near Maple Bay, about four miles from Duncan's, and is at present under the care of Dr. Dickson, the duly appointed Municipal Health officer, who has isolated the case and established a quarantine. On Saturday afternoon, the 22nd inst., notices were posted at Duncan's and messages sent through the district announcing that Dr. Davie would attend at Duncan's on Sunday to vaccinate gratuitously every person who might attend, thereby implying that the local practitioners had not done their duty in that respect, or were ignorant of that small branch of their profession. This was done without any communication with the local health officer.

We, the undersigned, were present to meet the Provincial Health officer. He brought with him a considerable supply of lymph in glass tubes, which to our surprise he appeared to consider a new method which we were hardly competent to use! With very few exceptions, the persons present were in the habit of employing one or other of us as their medical attendant, and some of them expressed their desire to be vaccinated by us. Despite our presence there, Dr. Davie proceeded to operate himself, and when applied to by one of us for a small supply of lymph with which to vaccinate a family, he positively refused and insisted that they should come there for himself to vaccinate. Having vaccinated a large number of persons, he proceeded to instruct the local police constable in the art of vaccination and then appointed him public vaccinator and inspector of vaccinations, directing him to report to him on the result of Sunday's work.

As if to further depreciate us, the local practitioners, Dr. Davie has this day caused notices to be posted throughout the district announcing that a medical man from Victoria will attend at Duncan's on Monday next for the purpose of compulsory public vaccination. We leave it to the profession and to the public to say whether or not we have been *fairly*, not to say courteously, treated. We have have had more than a quarter of a century's experience in the practice of our profession, and have each of us been privileged to hold offices in the service of the State, military and civil, which have familiarized us with the exigencies of official life.

We both of us recognize the valuable services rendered by Dr. Davie to the community during the recent outbreak at Victoria, but neither official position nor special ability can excuse gross discourtesy to men of his own profession.

We remain, Sir,
Yours faithfully,
LINDSAY F. DICKSON, M.D.,
M.R.C.S., Eng.; Brigade Surgeon H. M.'s Indian Army, Bengal retired list.
ALFRED MARCHMONT WATSON,
M.D., M.R.C.S., Eng.

VACCINATION.

TO THE EDITOR:—Your editorial article under the above heading offers the first really serious statement of the case for the vaccinists which has been presented since the question was first mooted here. As such I welcome it, and in the name of the non-conformists, thank you for your moderation and courtesy. It is as gratifying as it is unusual to have it admitted that one is not necessarily a fool because he does not believe in the efficacy of vaccination.

A careful reading of the article, however, shows that much of it is based on inadequate or erroneous grounds, and if you will allow me I shall proceed to give good and sufficient grounds for thinking so. The first remarks I shall quote are: "Those believers are not among the ignorant and uneducated. . . . There is a larger proportion of believers in vaccination among highly intellectual men and women than there is among those who know little, and have not learned to estimate the value of evidence."

Sir, I respectfully challenge these statements. As to the weighing of evidence: If I had a case to try I should go to Sir Matthew Begbie, who is a judge of large and varied experience; I should not stop Thomas or Richard or Henry in the street and submit the facts to him for his consideration. Even if the entire population of Canada believed in vaccination, that would be a fact of not the slightest value, unless it were also shown that they knew something of the subject. Success in the Church, Law, or Commerce alone does not give a man any standing when a special subject apart from his experience comes up for discussion. Now, with regard to vaccination, it must be admitted that the general public is in a state of the most complete ignorance. How many people in Victoria, for instance, know that the original source of vaccine lymph was in the greasy heels of diseased horses, and that calf lymph does not originate in the calf? How many people know that cowpox is peculiar to cows, and never occurs in bulls or calves? If smallpox attacked only women, and neither men nor children, we should have an analogous case.

There are certainly believers among all classes, but as the larger proportion of the population of civilized countries are certainly not intellectual, so the larger proportion of believers in vaccination are among the uninformed. And an important point is that the opposition to the Jennerian rite proceeds wholly from educated people, and the more intelligent of the working classes. Do we ever hear of the drunkard and the criminal objecting to vaccination?

As I shall say nothing I am not prepared to prove, I enclose a list of the office bearers of the London Anti-Compulsory society. If after looking over these 65 names and addresses of ladies and gentlemen, not a few of whom have "handles" to their names, and more of them have significant letters of the alphabet after their names: if you think these are likely to be persons "who know little, and have not learned to estimate the value of evidence," I shall humbly apologise for troubling you on the subject. A notable feature, as you will notice, is the number of Fellows of the Statistical Society who are among the officers. There are more among the rank and file.

I must further protest against the statement, frequently repeated in many quarters, that anti-vaccinators are men who—to quote your article again—"have not studied the subject at all deeply." This is pure assumption, and is quite unfounded. The opposition of most men to vaccination is born of knowledge, not of ignorance. In nearly every instance the attention is first aroused by the more or less disastrous consequences of the operation in the family of one's self, or friend, or neighbor. Suspicion is followed by enquiry, and another anti-vaccinator is invariably developed. Apart from this, however, how can you know, sir, that I, for example, "have not studied the subject at all deeply"? Your columns are, of course, open to a free discussion. I am willing to enter the lists there against all comers, and if I can be shown to be ignorant of the subject I shall promptly retire into the obscurity from which I have lately, and much against my will, emerged. This is not idle conceit on my part. Three months ago—three weeks ago—nothing could have induced me to issue such a challenge. Our course has been forced upon my friends and myself by the prospect of compulsion in the immediate future, but having put our hands to the plow we shall not withdraw them.

My letter is already too long and I have not yet dealt with my very good friends, the doctors. I shall therefore, with your permission, return to the charge to-morrow.

WM. GREIG.

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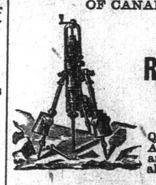

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NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for license to prospect for coal on 640 acres of land on Graham Island, Queen Charlotte Islands District, described as follows:—Beginning at south east quarter section corner of Section 11, Township 10; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of beginning.

H. SAUNDERS.
Victoria, B. C., October 1st, 1892. oc7

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for license to prospect for coal on 640 acres of land on Graham Island, Queen Charlotte Islands District:—Beginning at south-west corner of Section 24, Township 10; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains to point of beginning.

JAMES MITCHELL.
Victoria, B. C., October 1st, 1892. oc7

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for license to prospect for coal on 640 acres of land on Graham Island, Queen Charlotte Islands District, described as follows:—Beginning 40 chains west of north east corner of section applied for by James Sheilds, Jr; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

H. E. PARRISH.
Victoria, B. C., October 1st, 1892. oc7

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the Okell & Morris Fruit Preserving Company, Limited Liability, have deposited with the Minister of Public Works at Ottawa a plan and description of the site and of the wharf proposed to be constructed by the said company upon the front or foreshore of Lot 12, Block L, Harbour Estate, City of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia, and that a duplicate of such plan and description has also been filed in the office of the Registrar General of Titles at Victoria aforesaid, and that the said Company has applied to the Governor-in-Council for approval thereof in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 92, section 5 and 6 consolidated Statutes of Canada. Dated at Victoria this 6th day of July, A. D., 1892.

BELYEA & GREGORY,
Solicitors for the Okell & Morris Fruit Preserving Company, Limited Liability. jy6-wkly

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EDUCATION OFFICE,
Victoria, 26th April, 1892.

WHEREAS, the Council of Public Instruction is empowered, under the "Public School Act," to create School Districts, in addition to those already existing, and to define the boundaries thereof, and from time to time to alter the boundaries of existing Districts; it is hereby notified that the Council has been pleased to create the following tract of land to be a School District, under the title of "Galiano School District:"

All that tract of land known as Galiano Island.

Also, that the Council has been pleased to create the following tract of land to be a School District, under the title of "North Vesuvius School District:"

All that portion of Salt Spring Island lying north of the boundary line between Sections 11 and 12, extended westward and eastward to the sea-shore.

Also, that the Council has been pleased to alter and re-define the boundaries of Mayne Island School District, as follows:

All that tract of land known as Mayne Island.

Also, that the Council has been pleased to alter and re-define the boundaries of Vesuvius School District, as follows:

All that portion of Salt Spring Island lying between the Northern boundary of Burgoyne Bay School District and the southern boundary of North Vesuvius School District.

S. D. POPE, Secretary, Council of Public Instruction. my20-wkly

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