PROGRESS OF THE PROVINCE

Budget Speech Delivered by Hon. W. J. Bowser Is Striking Tribute to the Advance Made by British Columbia

GOVERNOR GIVES ASSENT TO BILLS

Sixteen Acts Are Now Law—Minister Reviews the Regime of the McBride Government at Yesterday's Sitting

Friday's session of the provincial legislature is taken by many among the members to mark the advent of quick marching, through which the further activities of the parliamentarians will be reduced to three or four weeks at most—albeit the estimates have yet to be discussed in detail, as well as the railway legislation which Premier McBride has announced his intention of presenting to the house on Monday, making his extra-important speech in elaboration and explanation probably on Tuesday. An unmistakable sign of the beginning of the end of the session's work presented itself in the attendance yesterday of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, to give assent to such measures as have already been removed from the order paper, the list including such legislation—pregnant with real importance to the development, prosperity and substantial progress of British Columbia, as the following:

An Act to amend the Public Inquiries Act.

An Act to amend the Notaries Appointment Act.

An Act to amend the Coroners Act.

An Act to provide for the Medical Inspection of Schools.

An Act to provide for the Establishment of Juvenile Courts.

An Act to amend the "Assessment Act, 1903."

An Act to amflend the "Extra-Municipal Trade Licences Act, 1907."

An Act to amend the "Public Schools Act, 1905."

An Act respecting Crown Costs.

An Act to amend the "Factories Act, 1908."

An Act to amend the "Game Protection Act, 1898."

An Act to exempt from Seizure and Attachment Annuities issued under Chapter 5 of the Dominion Statutes for the year 1908.

An Act to authorise the Appointment of a Commission to Select a Site for the University of British Columbia.

An Act to amend the Placer Mining Act.

An Act to amend the Horticultural Board Act.

An Ac to amend the Noxious Weeds Prevention Act.

During yesterday's sitting bills received first readings in the following order: To amend the Inspection of metalliferous Mines Act (Mr. Hawthornthwaite), to amend the Labor Regulation Act, 1900 (Mr. Hawthornthwaite), to amend the Supreme Court Act (Hon. Mr. Bowser) and to amend the County Court Act (Hon. Mr. Bowser); while from the Private Bills and the Railway Committee there were reported the private bills of the Comox Logging and Railway Co., South Vancouver City, and the B. C. Fruit Lands and Kamloops Co., for amalgamation.

The Budget Speech

Focussing interest in the sitting existed, however, in the first budget speech of the new minister of finance, Hon. Mr. Bowser, which occupied something over two hours and a quarter in its deliverance, and was perhaps not only the longest address of the kind that has ever yet been given in British Columbia's assembly, but entered more largely than usual into the multitude of details of the country's business, explaining its present prosperity and evidencing the sureness of the foundation upon which further expansion, development and progress may be expected to rest.

Hon. Mr. Bowser was listened to throughout with the greatest attention, his address being liberally punctuated with applause, which culminated in a veritable ovation when the minister resumed his seat, after making the formal motion, the debate being thereupon adjourned by Mr. Hawthornthwaite, and the house almost immediately thereafter—rising until Monday at 2 o'clock.

Upon the cessation of the cordial applause which greeted his rising, Hon. Mr. Bowser said:

Mr. Speaker:

In rising to make the financial statement which by long parliamentary usage is designated the Budget Speech, I appeal to you, sir, and to the honorable members, for that consideration due to one to whom for the first time and without previous experience has been allotted a task the most onerous and responsible that can be undertaken by a Minister of the Crown in any legislative assembly. I need not refer to the circumstances under which I took office. They are so recent as to be familiar to all within the sound of my voice, and to the people of the province generally. No one regrets more than do I myself that these circumstances account for the absence from this House of a gentleman who acted in a similar capacity for the six years previous to this and who during that period had the entire confidence of the country. I cannot be expected, during the short period in which I have succeeded him to have absorbed the intimate knowledge of the financial affairs of British Columbia, or to have acquired the same firm grasp of details which he possessed. Nevertheless, I shall endeavour, following as nearly as possible the lines laid down by my predecessor on similar occasions, to submit for your consideration a straightforward and business-like presentation of provincial finances.

The Political Situation.

Before, however, entering upon the Budget proper, I wish to say a few words about the present remarkable political situation, not, I may add, for the purpose of importing purely partizan considerations into the discussion to follow my remarks, but because, to some extent, they are part of the subject itself. The Premier a short time ago, during the debate on the Address, described this situation as unique in the political history of British Columbia. His language so admirably fits the case that I accept it in lieu of any attempt on my own part to do justice to it. The circumstances which account for the overwhelming majority of government supporters on the floor of this House are not analogous to circumstances accounting for abnormal support received by party governments in other provinces of Canada. In Alberta a constitution and a government were, de novo, brought into existence under conditions highly favorable to success, and at a time when the organization of an opposition became in the very nature of things futile. In the province of Quebec what Conservative opposition there was was merely nominal and traditional and went to pieces before an election took place. In convention assembled it voluntarily went out of existence, and Mr. Flynn, the erstwhile Conservative leader, formally abdicated. Nothing like that occurred in British Columbia. From a strong and vigorous opposition in 1903, backed up by the prestige and support of the Liberal government at Ottawa, and by a federal sentiment in the province itself, which was powerful enough in the following year to return a solid contingent of Liberal representatives to the House of Commos, it has gradually been reduced in successive elections until the treasury benches are faced with the spectacle, as described by the Victoria Times, of the member for Alberni "ploughing his lonely furrow." That, sir, is I contend, a remarkable state of affairs, and can only be accounted for by the legitimate growth of confidence in this government and in its leader, the Hon. Richard McBride. (Applause.)

In 1903 when that honorable gentleman went to the country as leader and premier, in a newly constituted and first Conservative administration, he was returned by a bare majority, and his tenure of office during the first three years was at all times uncertain, and on one or two occasions somewhat critical. In the meantime the government had made good. It had restored confidence in business circles, had recognized the finances of the province on a sound basis, and for the first time in its history converted a long line of annual deficits into surpluses. On the next occasion when Premier McBride went to the country, he was returned with a good working majority, and was enabled to carry on the administration of affairs much more efficiently on the lines the government had laid down, and to begin to undertake those larger schemes of development and public policy which, owing to the state of finances, it was not possible at the outset to undertake. A well-filled treasury was necessary to inaugurate these comprehensive and important undertakings, and the government to do the things it had in view, and which the country naturally looked for in a Conservative administration, had to go slowly and lay the foundations on a strong and enduring basis of public credit and financial resource. We have been told and to some extent the impression has gone abroad that the sweeping success of the government at the polls in the elections of November last was due to its railway policy, and that the people were hypnotized by the prospects of railway construction.

Now, sir, it is quite true that owing to the prominence given to the railway proposals by the Opposition and by some of our misguided political friends, it became the issue into which all other issues were submerged, but I have no hesitation in stating that had there been no railway policy the results would not have been much different. The people endorsed the railway policy because they endorsed and had confidence in the government itself. (Applause.) It was the government that had carried the railway policy, and not the railway policy which had carried the government into power. (Applause.) If that were not so, the people would never have entrusted it with so gigantic a responsibility as is involved in this undertaking. There were a dozen constituencies not affected by the construction of the proposed railway lines—some of them not even remotely. Had they been actuated by selfish motives they might naturally have been expected to oppose such a policy. As a matter of fact, five of these, Cranbrook, Nelson, Rossland, Skeena and Cariboo had returned Conservatives where they had formerly returned Liberals. On the other hand, two constituencies vitally interested in the construction of the Canadian Northern—Esquimalt and Nanaimo—had returned members opposed to the government. Here is proof positive that at least fourteen out of forty-two constituencies were not influenced by the material aspects of the railway policy, and we might with equal confidence assert that the remaining twenty-eight were not to any greater degree affected by it.

I have, Mr. Speaker, referred to these matters, as I have said before, not for the purpose of introducing election topics into a budget speech, nor for the purpose of glorifying a great Conservative victory, or of glorying over the defeat of opponents. It is because they directly affect and enter into the subject I have in hand. I am now dealing with questions of finance, and it is upon its financial policy, not alone in one department but in every department, that the government has made the record which has been so satisfactory to the people of this country. To the details of every department the government has brought in operation and applied business principles.

Reviews Administration.

I desire here to review briefly the period of six years during which the McBride administration has been in power, and to make some comparisons with a period of similar length preceding it. Apart from business success from the point of view of provincial finances in the McBride period, the province during that period has enjoyed a prosperity unequalled in any six of the best years since or before Confederation. I do not wish to say that the government is solely responsible for that condition of affairs. I would not presume to go as far for Premier McBride in this province as our Liberal friends do on behalf of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in Ottawa. But we do go as far, however, as to say that the administrative policy of the Hon. Richard McBride has contributed very largely to bringing this new state of affairs about, and in materially augmenting the streams of progress by inoculating new life into provincial affairs.

I shall not repeat what is now a matter of history and show how those financial changes for the better were brought about, but I shall proceed to give the absolute proofs that it has been neither by accident nor good luck that produced the happy results, nor the beneficial influence of a government at Ottawa.

Unfortunately, I cannot for purposes of comparison take the last fiscal year, which contains only nine months. It is unfortunate because the year 1908-9 was our best year; and, therefore, to the disadvantage of the government. For the sake of brevity I shall take the five years from 1896-8 to 1902-3 inclusive, and contrast them with the years 1903-4 to 1907-8 inclusive, asking you to bear in mind always that the latter was the first year of our government and, therefore, the least favorable for my purpose. The expenditure exceeded the net revenue in the first period by $3,870,000. The net revenue exceeded the expenditure in the second period in round figures by $5,000,000. The net revenue of the province increased from 1898-9 to 1903-4 only $413,000. From the latter year to 1907-8 it increased $3,341,000. On the other hand, the net expenditure increased for the first period $1,238,000, and for the last period only $824,000.

One test of a finance minister is that he shall not overestimate his revenue. Another test is that the estimate of expenditure shall not be greatly exceeded. There are exceptions to such rules, of course, but year in and year out, they are the criterion by which to judge of sound financial ability. In the first of our periods the actual shortage in receipts is over half a million dollars, while the actual expenditure is over a million in excess of the estimated outlay. On the other hand, during the McBride administration, actual receipts exceeded the estimate by $6,000,000, while the actual expenditure is several hundred thousand dollars less than the estimate by the finance minister.

In 1903.

I am not going to tire the House with a statement of the financial condition of the province in 1903. It is well known to all of us. I just wish to say by way of comparison of methods and results, that the increase in gross liabilities in the first period was $4,300,000; and the decrease in the second period was $1,600,000. The increase in liabilities over assets, that is the net debt, in the preMcBride period was $4,300,000. The decrease in the second period was over $4,500,000; that is, remember, to March 31, 1908, in the one a very large increase and in the other a very large decrease indeed. The increase in the assets shown in the public accounts were $1,240,000 for the first period, and $3,733,000 for the second.

As a proof that the success of the McBride administration has a great influence upon all the activities of the province, and that its lease of power has become coincident with an unusual degree of prosperity, we may take the receipts from various miscellaneous resources, outside of what may be regarded as "direct taxation," and all of which are subject to yearly fluctuations, including all revenues arising out of land, timber, mining, Chinese restriction tax and succession duties. Two of these items may, of course, be regarded as accidental. For the first period of five years these amount in the aggregate to $3,721,732, and in the second to $11,247,210, an increase as in the one period as against the other of about $7,500,000. You will find in examining the figures in the first period that they present a remarkable uniformity from year to year 4½ per cent. Debenture Stock

—Loan Act, 1887	$ 381,210
3 per cent. Inscribed Stock Loans—Loan Acts 1891-3-5-9 and 1902	9,921,936
3½ per cent. Dyking Debentures—Acts 1897-8-9	571,000
5 per cent. Treasury Debentures—Loan Act 1903	20,000
Total funded debt	$10,894,146
Against this amount there was accumulated Sinking Fund of	1,685,551
Leaving a balance of	$9,208,595
To which is to be added Guarantee of the Nakusp and Slocan Railway Bonds ..	647,072
	$9,855,667

and in the second 4½ per cent. and in some cases a decrease, while in the second there is a steady and a rapid rise annually.

Now, sir, the most remarkable fact about the financial statement is this, that while there has been such a marked increase in the revenue of the province and such a substantial reduction in the public debt, and I want to emphasize this for the benefit of the member for Nanaimo, who is complaining always about the grinding burden of taxation, the actual rate of taxation per head during the McBride regime has been actually less than during the previous five years. The census population of the province in 1901 was 187,608. Making allowance for a reasonable percentage of increase each year, we may assume that the average population for the first five years was 175,000. We may also assume, making a very conservative estimate, that the average population for the second period was 225,000 Taking, then, the taxes under the heads of real and personal property, income and revenue, these being particularly of the nature of "direct taxation," we have this result. The aggregate for the first period was $1,873,563, and for the second $3,557,051. We find, therefore, that the rate of taxation per head for the period of 1899-03 was $1.70, and for the period of 1903-08 was $1.58, and this notwithstanding the fact that, as Captain Tatlow pointed out in his last Budget speech, during the latter term, fourteen municipalities had been incorporated, thus segregating from the provincial assessment rolls a very large amount of revenue that formerly belonged to it.

Two Previous Surpluses.

It will be interesting to know that prior to the advent of this government, there had been in the whole history of the province only two surpluses, which, added together, did not exceed $50,000, and that during that long period the aggregate of annual deficits amounted to $6,500,000. For six years and nine months the surpluses piled up by the McBride government have been, in round figures $4,600,000, a sum which would have been largely increased of we had been able to include the whole of the fiscal year 1909. It is in the month of June that nearly all the taxes are collected for the year.

But, sir, it is not only in the revenue of the province itself and in the satisfactory conditions of finance generally, so far as provincial affairs are concerned that the beneficial effects of good government are apparent; but we see then reflected in the increase of population, trade, assement values, post office revenues, clearing house returns, and in these we are able to give comparisons in six year periods, beginning with 1898. To be absolutely fair I have not only obtained the figures for the beginning and end of each period, but the totals for each period. I am not going to give you the particulars for each year, because that would take too long, but the fact to be noted is that while the figures for the first period of six years show by slight increases from year to year, in other words, are fairly level, for the second period they mount up rapidly.

The population in 1898 may be estimated at 150,000. It is now estimated from 260,000 to 280,000.

The total export and import trade for 1898 was $25,609,980, and in 1903 was $26,745, 946, the aggregate for the first six years being $166,766,761. The total for 1904 was $28,745,964, and for 1909 was $43,139,080, and the aggregate $216,758,537. The figures for 1907 are only for nine months the Dominion government changed its fiscal year in 1907 and we followed suit in 1908. Per head, British Columbia for 1908—no subsequent returns being available for comparison—has $160, the highest in the world. The next in order is the United Kingdom, $114 per head.

The total provincial assessment for 1900 was $41,012,845; for 1903 was $47,987,846. In 1909 it had increased to $104,916,356. The total municipal assessment for the cities of Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster, Nelson, and Nanaimo in 1898 was $41,796,281. In 1909 it was $88,044,279.

The post office revenues, which constitute the most accurate barometrical indications of the state of business, were for 1898 $247,283, and for 1903 $374,930, with an aggregate for the six years of $1,511,189. In 1904 the post office revenues from the province was $313,109, and in 1909 $596,000, the aggregate for the last period being $3,516,702.

The clearing house returns, regarded by bankers as the supreme test of the state of business activities, are the last I shall trouble you with in this connection. For 1898 they were $57,385,292. In 1903 they were $97,034,193, the aggregate being $422,402,695. During the last period they rose from $107,099,902 in 1904 to $359,385,823 in 1909, the aggregate for the six years being $1,254,413,087. You see, therefore, by figures which every member can verify for himself, that everything they stand for has been doubling and trebling during the incumbency of the present government. (Applause.)

The Public Accounts.

I come now to the Budget speech proper. The public accounts which were laid before this house at the opening of the session cannot afford us the usual basis of comparison with those of the previous year. As I have already intimated, on account of the change in the end of the fiscal year from June 31st, 1908, to March 31st, 1909, they refer only to nine months. The nearest approach to accuracy we can come is by adding from one-quarter to one-third of the amounts under each head to the totals; but the percentage is variable. This, with the exception of the revenues derived from direct taxation, would give us an approximate idea of the increases and decreases, but at the best is unsatisfactory. Taxes on real and personal property, income and wild land are for the most part paid in the month of June, so that the items under these heads are insignificant and not comparable. The main returns will appear in next year's accounts. As will be seen by the statement, the excess of net receipts over net expenditure amounts to as nearly as possible $920,000—my predecessor estimated them at $332,523. If we add one-third to that, in order to institute a comparison with the previous year, the surplus in twelve months would have been approximately $1,230,000. The public debt was reduced during the nine months in question $932,810, and on the 31st March, 1909, the liabilities of the province over assets were only $3,294,527, as compared with $8,764,442 in 1904, thus showing a decrease of $4,469,865. In the period of four years and nine months. The cash at the disposal of the government at the present moment, including balances due, is about $6,108,709, which amount is deposited in the Canadian Bank of Commerce, earning at 3 per cent. annual interest of $180,000.

The position of the province in respect to bonded indebtedness on the 31st of March, 1909, was as follows:

Total funded debt	$10,894,146
Against this amount there was accumulated Sinking Fund of	1,685,551
Leaving a balance of	$9,208,595
To which is to be added Guarantee of the Nakusp and Slocan Railway Bonds ..	647,072
	$9,855,667

This exhibit shows the funded debt of the Province at that date, March 31st, 1909, $9,855,667, but taking the available asset of over $4,000,000 surplus cash then in the bank and other outstanding assets, such as the amounts due by the various Dyking Districts, mortgages on the Shuswap and Okanagan and Nakusp and Slocan Railway, and other minor sources detailed in the Balance Sheet of the Province, the balance of liabilities over assets on the 31st day of March last was $3,294,577, which at this present date is further reduced by having in bank a surplus of a sum bordering closely on the $6,000,000 mark, which reduces the debt to $2,000,000.

Since the 31st of March last $71,000 of the dyking debentures have been purchased by the Province, $40,000 of the $200,000 balance on the loan of 1903 will be paid off on the 31st of March next. Probably, therefore, at the present moment the net liabilities of the Province are about $2,050,000.

Increased Receipts

Referring again, however, to the public accounts of 1908-9 there appear to have been substantial increases in the items of land sales and land revenues, mining receipts, general, trade and liquor licenses, fines and fees of court, registry fees, revenue tax, royalty and tax on coal, hospital for the insane, Chinese restriction tax, tolls on the New Westminster bridge, and miscellaneous receipts. The most important increases are apparently in the revenue arising out of land, royalty and tax on coal, and revenue tax. The large items of expenditure in which there is a proportionate heavy increase are hospitals and charities, public works and miscellaneous, particularly the last named. What might be termed normal increases have taken place in respect to civil government salaries, administration of justice, public institutions maintenance and education, but in none of these cases has the increase been especially large. I have not given figures, because as I have stated, they could only be approximately correct at the best. I only refer to what appears to be or would have been the case if the year had been of the usual length. Basing our conclusions on an estimate of receipts and expenditures they are in every sense satisfactory, to the Government at least, and I am sure they will be to the country at large, and what might reasonably have been expected from the conditions of the country as we know them. (Applause.)

You will see by reference to the Public Accounts for 1908-9 (and to the estimates of the same year) that the revenues exceeded the estimates of Capt. Tatlow by $1,521,524. This is accounted for in the unexpected increases in land sales and land revenue, in the greater influx of Chinese under the Chinese Restriction Act, by larger receipts from timber leases, licenses and royalties, in the royalty on coal, in registry fees, succession dutes, revenue tax, and interest returns. In all the other items the estimate was fairly well maintained. Expenditure exceeded estimates by $742,869, largely on account of public works and surveys; generally the amounts were exceeded by sums which were provided for on the supplementary estimates of this year. This excess was due to unexpected and unforeseen requirements of the public service. Development in almost every district is so rapid that it is difficult to anticipate for the whole year. Fortunately, this applies to revenues as well as expenditure, and we were able to keep the balance well on the right side of the ledger. (Applause).

Price of Securities

One of the best indications of the credit of a country is, of course, the price at which its securities are quoted. In 1903 all Government stocks ranged much higher than they do today, owing to conditions which have uniformly affected the money market. Financial authorities claim that they were higher then than was warranted, especially referring to the price of Consols. British Columbia shared in this appreciation, although its credit in 1902 was injured somewhat by the size of the public debt and the state of its finances. Since that time the market for our securities has shown considerable fluctuation. In June, 1903, transfers were made at 89, and in December at 87, though subsequently the inscribed stock was sold as low as 83. The present price is 86¾, and by comparison our securities are the best maintained in the London market and are the highest among the Provinces of Canada. 2½ per cent. Consols, which in 1903 were quoted at 82 3-3 are quoted today at 82 3-8, a drop of 10 points. Canadian 3 per cents, reached their highest point in 1903 at 103 7-8, today they are quoted at 91 3-4, or a drop of 12 1-8 points.

Lead All Provinces

British Columbia leads all the other provinces in the credit of her securities, as shown by current quotations. Placed on a similar basis as to rate of interest the following is the comparison:

British Columbia 3 per cent.	86¾
Quebec 3 per cent.	83½
Nova Scotia 3 per cent.	83¾
Ontario 3½ per cent.	94¾
(Equivalent to 81¼ at 3 per cent.	
Manitoba 4 per cent.	102½
(Equivalent to 77 at 3 per cent.	

While British Columbia has declined ¼ of a point since December, 1903:

	Points.
Consols have dropped	10
Canadian 3 per cents.	12
Cape of Good Hope	4 3-8
Caylon	4 1-2
Natal	6 3-16
New South Wales	5 3-8
New Zealand	7 5-8
South Australia	3 1-8
Queensland	3
Tasmania	4 1-4
Victoria (Australia)	4 7-8

British Columbia during all that time has only dropped one-quarter of a point—in all these years. (Applause).

(Continued on Page Six)

The finest "first aid" is Zam-Buk for many reasons. It is antiseptic—kills the poison in any wound. It ensures any wound, or skin injury, or disease against poison-germs in the air which are always ready to enter a sore place and set up poisoning and putrefactive change. Immediately they enter Zam-Buk they are instantly killed.

While certain ingredients in Zam-Buk are thus protecting you against external dangers the rich healing herbal essences in the balm penetrate the tissue, stimulate the cells, and bring about perfect healing. Nothing like it! Watch it work!

PROOF FROM THE HOMES.

Mrs. Halliday, of Wroxeter, Ont., says:—"I have found Zam-Buk a most reliable household remedy. I have used it for cuts, sores, and various skin diseases, and have found it an effective cure in every case. I would not be without a box of Zam-Buk in the house in cases of emergency, and I recommend all mothers to keep a box handy."

Mrs. R. B. Levy, of Hackett's Cove, N.S., says: "Eczema broke out very badly behind my baby's ears, and, despite treatment got worse and worse. I was advised to try Zam-Buk. It proved effective from the first, and in a very short time it cured the eczema completely."

Equally good for all skin injuries and diseases, piles, etc., 50c, druggists and stores everywhere or Zam-Buk Co., Toronto.

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Highest prices paid for all B. C. and Alaskan furs. Write for our price list, containing much information to raw fur shippers.

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Redwood, New York, Department 13

No. 1.

COAL PROSPECTING NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal on the following described lands foreshore and lands covered with water:

Commencing at a post planted on the south shore of Oyster Bay, on the north boundary of the City of Ladysmith, in the District of Oyster, in the Province of British Columbia, and marked R. E. L'S., S. E. C., thence west eighty chains, thence north eighty chains, thence east eighty chains, thence south eighty chains to the place of commencement, intended to contain six hundred and forty acres (640 acres) more or less.

ROBERT KENNETH LINDSAY.
JOHN CUNLIFFE, Agent.
February 2nd, 1910.

No. 3.

COAL PROSPECTING NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal on the following described lands foreshore and lands covered with water:

Commencing at a post planted on the south shore of Oyster Bay, on the north boundary of the City of Ladysmith, in the District of Oyster, in the Province of British Columbia, and marked P. M. L's. N. W. C., thence east eighty chains, thence south eighty chains, thence west eighty chains, thence north eighty chains to the place of commencement, intended to contain six hundred and forty (640) acres more or less.

PERCIVAL MERRICK LINDSAY.
JOHN CUNLIFE, Agent.
February 2nd, 1910.

No. 5.

COAL PROSPECTING NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal on the following described lands foreshore and lands covered with water:

Commencing at a post planted on the north shore of Oyster Harbor, Oyster District, Province of British Columbia, at a point about one mile northwest of post marked G. L'S. S. E. Corner and marked A. L'S. S. E. Corner, thence north eighty chains, thence west eighty chains, thence south eighty chains, east eighty chains to the place of commencement, intended to contain six hundred and forty (640) acres more or less.

AGNES LINDSAY.
JOHN CUNLIFFE, Agent.
February, 4th 1910.

No. 6.

COAL PROSPECTING NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal on the following described lands foreshore and lands covered with water:

Commencing at a post planted near the north shore of Oyster Harbor, in Oyster District, in the Province of British Columbia, at a point about one-half mile east of Sickameen Indian Village, and marked G. L'S. S. E. Corner, thence north eighty chains, thence west eighty chains, thence south eighty chains, thence east eighty chains to the place of commencement, intended to contain six hundred and forty (640) acres more or less.

GEORGE LINDSAY.
JOHN CUNLIFFE, Agent.
February 4th, 1910.

No. 7.

COAL PROSPECTING NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal on the following described lands foreshore and lands covered with water:

Commencing at a post planted near the north shore of Oyster Harbor, Oyster District, Province of British Columbia, at a point about one half mile east of Sickameen Indian Village, marked A. L'S. S. W. Corner, thence north eighty chains, thence east eighty chains, thence south eighty chains, thence west eighty chains to the place of commencement, intended to contain six hundred and forty (640) acres more or less.

AMANDA LINDSAY,
JOHN CUNLIFFE, Agent.
February 4th, 1910.

No. 8.

COAL PROSPECTING NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal on the following described lands foreshore and lands covered with water:

Commencing at a post about one mile north of George Lindsay's southeast corner, near the north shore of Oyster Harbor, Oyster District, Province of British Columbia, marked W. J. L'S. S. W. Corner, thence north eighty chains, thence east eighty chains, thence south eighty chains, thence west eighty chains to the place of commencement, intended to contain six hundred and forty (640) acres more or less.

WILLIAM J. LINDSAY.
JOHN CUNLIFFE, Agent.
February 4th, 1910.

No. 9.

COAL PROSPECTING NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of lands for a license to prospect for coal on the following described lands foreshore and lands covered with water:

Commencing at a post planted about one mile north of George Lindsay's S. E. corner post, near the north shore of Oyster Harbor, in the Oyster District, in the Province of British Columbia and marked M. J. C'S. S. E. C., thence north eighty chains, thence west eighty chains, thence south eighty chains, thence east eighty chains to the point of commencement, intended to contain six hundred and forty (640) acres more or less.

MARY JANE CUNLIFFE.
JOHN CUNLIFE, Agent.
February 4th, 1910.

No. 10.

COAL PROSPECTING NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of lands for a license to prospect for coal on the following described lands foreshore and lands covered with water:

Commencing at a post planted about three miles north of George Lindsay's S. E. C. post, near the north shore of Oyster Harbor in the Oyster District, in the Province of British Columbia, and also near the north shore of Chemainus Bay and marked P. C. C'S. N. E. C., thence south eighty chains, thence west eighty chains, thence north eighty chains, thence east eighty chains to the place of commencement, containing six hundred and forty (640) acres more or less.

FRANK C. CLARKE.
JOHN CUNLIFFE, Agent.
February 4th, 1910.

COAL PROSPECTING NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal in the following described lands, foreshore, and lands covered with water:

Commencing at a post planted about three miles north of George Lindsay's S.E. corner post, near the north shore of Oyster Harbor, in the Oyster district, in the Province of British Columbia, and also near the north shore of Chemainus Bay, and marked C. M.'s N.W.C., thence south, eighty chains, thence east eighty chains, thence north eighty chains, thence west eighty chains to the place of commencement, containing six hundred and forty acres more or less.

CHARLES MERRICK
February 4, 1910 John Cunliffe, agent.

WATER NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made under Part V. of the "Water Act, 1909," to obtain a license in the B½ of lot 220, lot 36, division of Highland district.

(a.) The name, address and occupation of the applicant, J. W. Deighton, 1033 N. Park street, Victoria, B. C., millman.

(If for mining purposes) Free Miner's Certificate No.

(b) The name of the lake, stream or source (If unnamed, the description is) East source of Deadman's river, Highland district.

(c.) The point of diversion, E½ of lot 22.

(d.) The quantity of water applied for (in cubic feet per second) 10 feet.

(e.) The character of the proposed works, sawmill.

(f.) The premises on which the water is to be used (describe same) E½ of lot 22.

(g.) The purposes for which the water is to be used, water wheel turbine.

(h.) If for irrigation describe the land intended to be irrigated, giving acreage.

(i.) If the water is to be used for power or mining purposes describe the place where the water is to be returned to same natural channel, and the difference in altitude between point of diversion and point of return. Three hundred feet from point of diversion to natural channel, 40 feet fall.

(j) Area of Crown land intended to be occupied by the proposed works.

(k.) This notice was posted on the 29th day of January, 1910, and application will be made to the Commissioner on the 1st day of March, 1910.

(l.) Give the names and addresses of any riparian proprietors or licensees who or whose lands are likely to be affected by the proposed works, either above or below the outlet, none above.; Charles Dumbelton, Victoria, B. C., below.

(Signature) J. W. DEIGHTON,
(P. O. Address) 1033 N. Park St.

LAND REGISTRY ACT.

In the Matter of an Application for Duplicate Certificate of Title to Part of Lot 74, Nanoose District.

NOTICE is hereby given that it is my intention at the expiration of one month from the first publication hereof to issue a Duplicate Certificate of Title to said land, issued to Charles Edward Cooper on the 21st of August, 1894, Numbered 18498 A.

Dated at the Land Registry Office, Victoria, British Columbia, this 26th day of January, 1910.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar General of Titles.