

for that delightful exercise. The water is clear as crystal, and deep enough in places for the most daring diver. There are also shallows where those who have not learned to swim may venture in with caution, till they acquire the art which is the ambition of every boy, and which, once learned, can never be forgotten.

SAVED!—This picture is its own best interpreter. The figures tell the experience through which they have several times passed, and we can easily imagine the stirring drama that preceded this *dénouement*. Beauquesne, though not in the front rank of hodiernal painters, does not lag far behind. He has those qualities of sincerity, noble mindedness and honesty of detail which always tell in every branch of art.

R. M. COLLEGE SONG.

(Written for the Cadets by REV. PROF. K. L. JONES.)

Cadets, we throng the stately hall

That rises by the bay;

Obedient to the bugle call

We march the live-long day,

From when Reveillé breaks the air

With lusty note and strong,

Till slumber-wreath'd Tattoo is here,

The soldiers evensong.

Chorus.—And thus we learn to march along,

To do the right, undo the wrong,

And fight for home and Queen.

When summer suns are on the plain,

Or winter's ice and snow,

From mess to class, to class again,

Our ceaseless round we go;

We drill, and dig, and draw, and write.

In midst of war's alarms;

With single-sticks and foils we fight

At our assaults at arms.

Chorus.—And thus we learn, etc., etc.

Cadet days come! We sheathe our swords

And swell it off parade,

Our scarlet fronts set citywards,

In wealth of golden braid;

When music thrills the perfumed air

With fairy lights aglow,

We trip, with many a maiden fair,

The light fantastic toe.

Chorus.—And thus we learn, etc., etc.

And when the call to arms is heard,

From sea to sounding sea,

Each brave cadet will draw his sword.

Whoe'er the foeman be;

When battles' front, in stern array,

In smoke and blood is seen,

With loyal hearts we'll march away

To fight for home and Queen.

Chorus.—And then in truth, we'll march along,

To do the right, undo the wrong,

And die for home and Queen.

Kingston, Ont., 1889.

PERSONAL.

The Society of Canadian Literature has resumed its meetings in this city.

Dr. Crozier, of Belleville, has been made a member of the English Society of Arts.

The Montreal Press Club has invited Max O'Rell to lecture in Montreal in February next.

M. Hébert, the Canadian sculptor has been winning fresh laurels in Paris to the delight of his compatriots in that city.

Miss O'Reilly, daughter of Mr. O'Reilly, Inspector of Licenses, Ottawa, has been a student at the Milan Conservatory of Music since the beginning of the present year.

Miss Lena Olloqui, a New Brunswick lady of remarkable gifts, is studying at the Conservatory of Music, Madrid. She is a daughter of Dr. Olloqui, of Kingston, Kent County, N.B.

An interesting and timely letter on the subject of Canadian history and Canadian historians from the pen of Mr. S. E. Dawson, appears in a late number of the *Sherbrooke Examiner*. We hope to refer to it at greater length in our next issue.

Mr. Blackburn Harte is travelling leisurely to the Pacific Coast, gathering fresh materials for articles on Canadian subjects, for publication in different American periodicals. An article from his pen will appear in the *New England Magazine* for January. It will treat of the outdoor life, which has become a peculiar characteristic of Montreal, and will be profusely illustrated.

The members of the Montreal Natural History Society have been honouring themselves in showing their esteem and gratitude to their president, Sir William Dawson, who, during the thirty-four years of his connection with it, has done so much to promote the efficiency and advance the interests of the society. Their tribute took the form of a fine portrait of himself, painted in oils, by Mr. Harris, which was presented to Sir William on Monday evening last. The Hon. Senator Murphy, who made the presentation, read a suitable address, to which the distinguished Principal of McGill replied in fitting terms. Some of the most prominent citizens of Montreal were present on the occasion.

OUR WILD WESTLAND.

POINTS ON THE PACIFIC PROVINCE.

By MRS. ARTHUR SPRAGGE.

XV.

EXTENT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA AND VANCOUVER'S ISLAND—RESOURCES OF THE COUNTRY—ITS COAL MINES—GOLD AND SILVER MINES—DEPOSITS OF OTHER MINERALS THROUGHOUT THE PROVINCE—TIMBER AND AGRICULTURE—OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE SETTLER.

It is impossible fully to appreciate the importance of Vancouver as a coming city without some knowledge of the Province of British Columbia, of which its location must ever constitute it the commercial metropolis. The mainland of British Columbia alone contains an area of 321,305 square miles of territory, independent of the Island of Vancouver, lying 30 miles to the west, which is over 300 miles long, with an average width of 60 miles, and covers over 20,000 square miles of country. British Columbia proper extends from the Rocky Mountains in the east to the Pacific Ocean in the west, and reaches from the northern boundary of the United States, the 49th degree of north latitude in the south, to the 60th degree of north latitude in the north. Vancouver's Island projects below the 49th degree of north latitude, but is included in the possessions of Great Britain. The first entrance to the mainland, proceeding north along the coast line, is at the mouth of the Fraser, one of the largest rivers of the continent, which empties its waters into the Gulf of Georgia by two estuaries, and is navigable as far as Yale, 90 miles inland. A few miles above its mouth is the town of New Westminster, a place of considerable importance, and one of the oldest settlements on the mainland. Before the C.P.R. was built, the Fraser was the great highway to the interior, and Yale was rendered famous by the memorable Fraser River gold excitement early in the sixties; from thence communication was carried on with the upper country by means of the Cariboo road, built nearly 30 years ago. The primary object of its construction was to afford means of ingress and egress to and from the rich gold diggings of the Cariboo district. This road was about 400 miles long, and its execution was only second in magnitude to the building of a railroad down the Fraser canyon, opposite to which it runs, along the southern bank of the river from Spuzzum, eastward. In the delta of the Fraser is magnificent agricultural land, and its fisheries are the most extensive of any on the coast, excepting those of the renowned Columbia at its outlet in Washington Territory. The contour of the province is similar in most respects to that of Washington and Idaho, with the possible exception that the western portion is more mountainous than the coast district of the United States. The continuation of the Cascade Range divides British Columbia in a similar way to the territory of Washington. The resources of the province are gold, silver, and all the precious minerals; coal, iron, copper, lead, lumber, fish, fish oil, furs—the products of the soil. First and most important of all these industries to-day is that of coal mining.

COAL.

Wellington coal in San Francisco brings from \$3 to \$5 more per ton than any other Pacific Coast coal in the market. This coal is mined at Nanaimo and Wellington, on the eastern coast of Vancouver Island, almost opposite to Vancouver, on the other side of the Gulf of Georgia. Here are situated the most extensive coal mines on the Pacific. At Nanaimo the company, in working their coal properties, have drifted far out under the water, and the supply is said to be practically inexhaustible. The coal is bituminous of the very finest quality. During the year 1887 nearly half a million tons of coal were exported from Vancouver's Island alone. Coal of good quality is also found on Queen Charlotte's Island to the north, and on the mainland of British Columbia, both on the coast and on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, contiguous to the Fraser River. Small seams of coal can be plainly seen cropping out along the bluffs abutting on English Bay, Burrard's Inlet and False Creek,

thus proving conclusively the existence of the black diamond in those localities.

The most important and extensive discovery of coal yet made on the mainland has been near Banff, in the heart of the Rocky Mountains, 564 miles east of Vancouver, on the C.P.R. This mine has recently been sold to an English company (which has made arrangements to ship 1,000 tons a day to Port Moody for a San Francisco firm) for \$2,500,000, through the enterprise and energy of Mr. McLeod Stewart, one of the owners. The coal it produces is true anthracite, and is not excelled in quality by even the famous Lehigh Valley anthracite of American renown. During the season of 1888 the "Crow's Nest Coal and Mineral Company" acquired very rich and extensive fields in the Crow's Nest Pass, on the eastern divide of the Rocky Mountains. The deposits of coal in this district are extraordinarily rich both in quality and quantity. The company has purchased about ten thousand acres of coal lands, upon which there are 35 seams of coal, several of them being over 30 feet thick. There are four different kinds of coal in this prolific region—a very rich cannel or gas coal, an excellent bituminous coking coal, which produces magnificent coke, also anthracite and semi-anthracite or smokeless coal. Parties of men have been at work during the present summer opening up the coal seams, and a charter has been obtained by the company to open these valuable coal fields to the Canadian and American markets.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Next in importance to coal mining in British Columbia is the mining of precious metals. The existence of gold and silver throughout the entire province is now fully established. The Fraser River gold excitement of the early sixties, when thousands of dollars in gold dust were taken from the sand bars of the river, proved conclusively the existence inland of vast quantities of ore. The gold washed down by the river was in grains separated by the action of the water from the quartz, where it had long lain imbedded, and had its origin undoubtedly in the mountains of the interior; but these were insurmountable even to the most adventurous spirits, and had access been obtained to them, the difficulty of procuring supplies and the rigorous climate of these high altitudes precluded all efforts to make any extensive search for the hidden treasure, which was known to exist, or to extract it when found. The boldest of the early miners, who had succeeded in penetrating to the interior of the country, discovered rich veins of gold bearing quartz and immense deposits of galena ore, containing considerable quantities of silver; but their discoveries availed them naught. The whole attention of the first British Columbia gold seekers was, therefore, turned to placer mining. A few of the richest ledges of gold quartz were worked, the quartz being crushed in a hard mortar; but the great mass of auriferous rock was left undisturbed. It was only after the completion of the C.P.R. that quartz mining became feasible. Now machinery and supplies can be shipped to all mining centres, and the hitherto undeveloped lodes may be worked with every prospect of profitable returns. The mines that at present give promise of being the most important and extensive are located on Mount Stephen, in the vicinity of Field, a station on the C.P.R., 511 miles east of Vancouver. The ore in these mines, though of low grade in silver, yielding only from 7 to 10 ounces of the metal per ton, is very rich in lead, containing from 60 to 80 per cent of galena. The supply is apparently inexhaustible. There are also a number of galena mines at Illecillewaet, 350 miles from Vancouver. This galena ore is very rich in silver, giving returns of from 40 to 100 ounces per ton of the white metal. Great quantities of gray copper are also found in this vicinity, assaying from 500 to 2,000 ounces per ton in silver. Still another very rich district is both East and West Kootenay. Taking the former locality first, as it is the most easterly district of the Pacific Province, its length from the United States boundary being 400 miles by a width of 200 miles, it is a continuation of the great mineral bearing belt of the Rocky Mountains, from which the vast wealth of Montana and