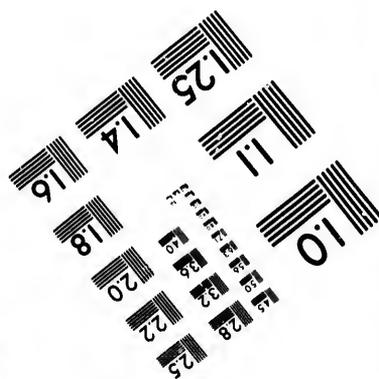
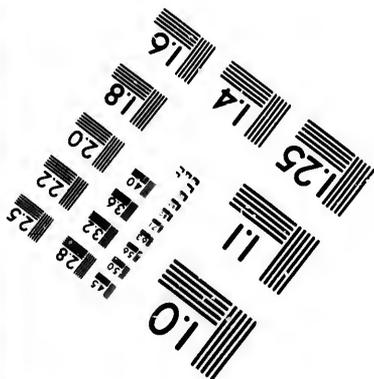
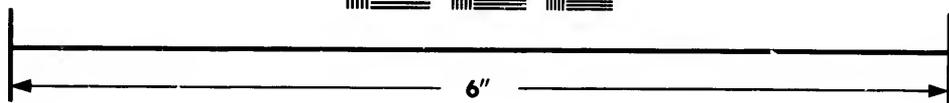
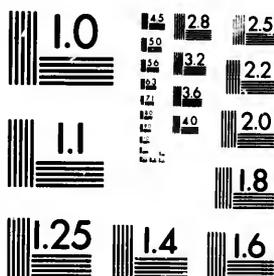


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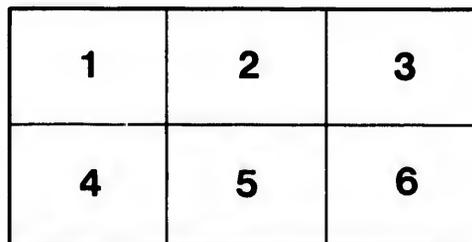
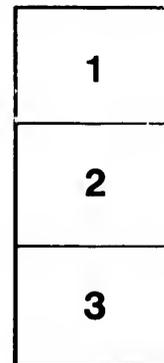
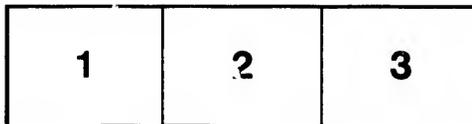
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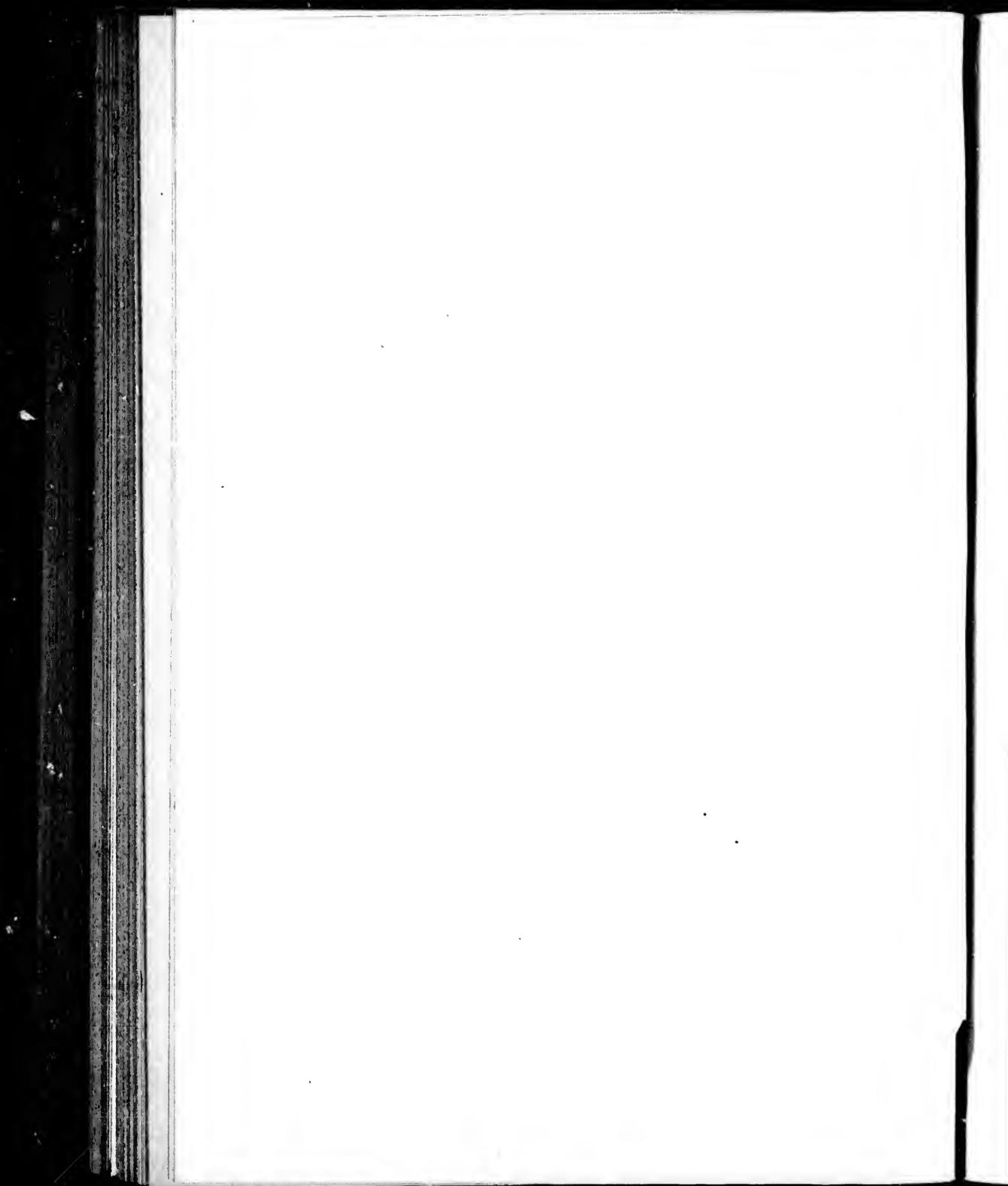
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TWENTY-FIRST  
ANNUAL REPORT

—OF THE—

British Columbia  
Board of Trade,

Together with Various Appendices, List of Members,  
Office Bearers, Commercial Charges, Etc.

—AND—

ILLUSTRATED SUPPLEMENT,  
"VICTORIA, PAST AND PRESENT."

OFFICE: BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING, VICTORIA, B. C.

OCTOBER, 1900.

INCORPORATED OCTOBER 28TH, 1878.

VICTORIA, B. C.  
THE COLONIST PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO., LTD.  
1900.

*Library of Parliament*

## Officers of the Chamber of Commerce of Victoria, Vancouver Island,

FROM 1863 TO DATE OF INCORPORATION, OCT. 28TH, 1878.

YEAR.	PRESIDENT.	VICE-PRESIDENT.	SECRETARY.
1863	R. Burnaby.....	Jules David.....	A. F. Main.
1864	C. W. Wallace.....	Jules David.....	A. F. Main.
1865	Jules David.....	James Lowe.....	A. F. Main.
1866	James Lowe.....	Henry Rhodes.....	A. F. Main.
1867	Henry Rhodes.....	Gustav Sutro.....	Robert Plummer.
1868	Henry Rhodes.....	Gustav Sutro.....	Robert Plummer.
1869	Henry Rhodes.....	Gustav Sutro.....	Robert Plummer.
1870	Henry Rhodes.....	Gustav Sutro.....	Robert Plummer.
1871	Henry Rhodes.....	Gustav Sutro.....	Robert Plummer.
1872	Henry Rhodes.....	E. Grancini.....	Robert Plummer.
1873	Henry Rhodes.....	T. L. Stahlschmidt..	Robert Plummer.
1874	Henry Rhodes.....	T. L. Stahlschmidt..	Robert Plummer.
1875	Henry Rhodes.....	T. L. Stahlschmidt..	Robert Plummer.
1876	Henry Rhodes.....	T. L. Stahlschmidt..	Robert Plummer.
1877	Henry Rhodes.....	T. L. Stahlschmidt..	Robert Plummer.
1878	Henry Rhodes.....	T. L. Stahlschmidt..	Robert Plummer.

## Officers and Membership of the British Columbia Board of Trade,

FROM DATE OF INCORPORATION, OCT. 28TH, 1878, TO JUNE, 1900.

YEAR.	PRESIDENT.	VICE-PRESIDENT.	SECRETARY.
Oct. 28th, 1878, to July 3, '80	R. P. Rithet, J. P. . . .	William Charles. . . .	E. Crow Baker.
1880-1 . . .	R. P. Rithet, J. P. . . .	William Charles . . . .	E. Crow Baker.
1881-2 . . .	R. P. Rithet, J. P. . . .	William Charles. . . .	E. Crow Baker.
1882-3 . . .	R. P. Rithet, J. P. . . .	Roderick Finlayson . .	E. Crow Baker.
1883-4 . . .	R. P. Rithet, J. P. . . .	Roderick Finlayson . .	E. Crow Baker.
1884-5 . . .	R. P. Rithet, J. P. . . .	Mat. T. Johnston . . . .	E. Crow Baker.
1885-6 . . .	Jacob H. Todd, J. P. .	Edgar Crow Baker. . .	Wm. Monteith.
1886-7 . . .	Jacob H. Todd, J. P. .	Thos. Earle. . . . .	Wm. Monteith.
1887-8 . . .	Robert Ward, J. P. . . .	T. R. Smith. . . . .	Wm. Monteith.
1888-9 . . .	Robert Ward, J. P. . . .	Thos Earle. . . . .	Wm. Monteith.
1889-90 . . .	Robert Ward, J. P. . . .	Thomas B. Hall. . . . .	Wm. Monteith.
1890-1 . . .	Robert Ward, J. P. . . .	Thomas B. Hall. . . . .	F. Elworthy.
1891-2 . . .	Thomas B. Hall. . . . .	A. C. Flumerfelt. . . .	F. Elworthy.
1892-3 . . .	Thomas B. Hall. . . . .	A. C. Flumerfelt. . . .	F. Elworthy.
1893-4 . . .	A. C. Flumerfelt. . . .	C. E. Renouf. . . . .	F. Elworthy.
1894-5 . . .	A. C. Flumerfelt. . . .	C. E. Renouf. . . . .	F. Elworthy.
1895-6 . . .	D. R. Ker. . . . .	Gus Leiser. . . . .	F. Elworthy.
1896-7 . . .	D. R. Ker. . . . .	G. Leiser, G. A. Kirk.	F. Elworthy.
1897-8 . . .	G. A. Kirk. . . . .	W. A. Ward. . . . .	F. Elworthy.
1898-9 . . .	G. A. Kirk. . . . .	W. A. Ward. . . . .	F. Elworthy.
1899-1900	W. A. Ward. . . . .	L. G. McQuade. . . . .	F. Elworthy.

## MEMBERSHIP ROLL.

### A

NAME.	FIRM.	BUSINESS.
Aikman, H. B. W.....	Drake, Jackson & H.....	Barrister-at-Law.
Anderson, W. J.....	.....	Builder.
Andrews, W. T.....	.....	.....

### B

Baker, M.....	R. Baker & Son.....	Hay and Grain.
Barnard, F. S.....	B. C. Elec. Ry. Co., Ld...	Managing Director.
Beckwith, J. L.....	.....	Commission Agt.
Beeton, H. C.....	33 Finsbury Circus.....	London.
Bell, H. P.....	.....	Civil Engineer.
Belyea, A. L.....	.....	Barrister-at-Law.
Bethune, J. T.....	White Horse, Y. T.....	Mining Broker.
Billinghurst, E. E..	B. C. Development Co....	Agent.
Bodwell, Ernest V.....	Bodwell & Duff.....	Barrister-at-Law.
Boggs, Beaumont.....	.....	Insur. and Gen. Agt.
Bone, W. H.....	T. N. Hibben & Co.....	Bookseller and Statn'r.
Bostock, Hewitt, M.P.....	.....	.....
Brenchley, A.....	F. R. Stewart & Co.....	Manager.
Brown, George McL.....	Canadian Pacific Ry.....	Executive Agent.
Brown, P. R.....	The Colonist.....	Manager.
Bryce, Jas.....	Victoria Truck & Dray Co.	Managing Director.
Bryden, Jno.....	Albion Iron Works.....	Director.
Bullen, H. F.....	B. C. Marine Ry. Co.....	Ship Builder.
Bullen, W. F., J. P.....	Esquimalt Marine Ry.....	Manager.
Burns, Gavin H.....	Bk. Brit. North America..	Manager.

### C

Cassidy, Robert.....	.....	Barrister-at-Law.
Challoner, W. L.....	Challoner, Mitchell & Co.	Jeweler.
Christie, Wm.....	C. P. R. Telegraph Co....	Manager.
Clarke, Chas. E.....	.....	Harbour Master.
Claxton, Fred. J.....	.....	Land Agent.
Cohen, H. Hirschell.....	Cassiar Central Ry.....	Man. Director.

NAME.	FIRM.	BUSINESS.
Coigdarippe, J. ....	.....	Retired.
Courtney, Geo. L. ....	Esq. & Nanaimo Ry. ....	Traffic Manager.
Cox, Capt. J. G. ....	E. B. Marvin & Co. ....	Ship Chandler.
Crease, Lindley. ....	Crease & Crease. ....	Barrister-at-Law.
Croft, Henry, J. P. ....	.....	Consulting Engineer.

**D**

Davidge, F. C. ....	Davidge & Co., Ltd. ....	Shipping Agent.
Day, Robert S. ....	.....	Architect.
Dewdney, Hon. Edgar. ....	.....	.....
Dunsmuir, James, M.P.P. ....	Union Collieries. ....	President.
Dupont, Major C. T. ....	.....	Retired.

**E**

Earle, Thos., M.P. ....	.....	Merchant.
Earsman, John ....	Earsman & Co. ....	Commission Agent.
Eberts, Hon. D.M., M.P.P. ....	Eberts & Taylor ....	Barrister-at-Law.
Ellis, W. H. ....	.....	.....
Elworthy, F. ....	B. C. Board of Trade. ....	Secretary.
Erskine, R. ....	Erskine, Wall & Co. ....	Grocer.
Ewen, Alexander ....	Ewen & Co. (Westminster) ....	Canner.

**F**

Flint, A. St. G. ....	.....	Insurance and Gen. Agt.
Flumerfelt, A. C., J. P. ....	Granby Smelter, (Greenwood).	.....
Forrester, J. L. ....	.....	Paints, etc.
Foster, F. W., J. P. ....	(Ashcroft, B. C.). ....	Merchant.
Foulkes, J. F. ....	J. F. Foulkes & Co. ....	Mining Broker.
Fraser, A. B. ....	.....	Merchant.

**G**

Galletly, A. J. C. ....	Bank of Montreal. ....	Manager.
Giffen, J. B. ....	R. G. Dun & Co. ....	Manager.
Gillespie, George. ....	Bk. of British Columbia. ....	Supt. of B. C. Branches.
Goodacre, Lawrence ....	Queen's Market (Meat). ....	Proprietor.
Gordon, B. ....	Hiram Walker & Sons ....	Agent.
Gowen, C. N. ....	Vic. Brew & Ice Co., Ltd. ....	Director.
Grahame, H. M. ....	.....	Real Estate.
Grant, Capt. Wm. ....	.....	Ship Owner.
Greenwood, A. E. ....	G., Smith & Randolph ....	Printer.
Greer, B. W. ....	Canadian Pacific Ry. ....	Agent.

## H

NAME.	FIRM.	BUSINESS.
Hall, R. H., J. P. ....	Hudson's Bay Co. ....	In charge.
Hall, Richard, M. P. P. . . . .	Hall & Goepel . . . . .	General Agent.
Hall, John A. ....	Victoria Chemical Wks. ....	Managing Director.
Hardie, Norman. ....	Dodwell, Carlill & Co. ....	Agent.
Harvey, J. S. ....	F. C. Davidge & Co., Ltd.	Vice-President.
Hayward, Charles. ....	.....	Contractor and Builder.
Helmcken, H. D., M.P.P. . . . .	Drake, Jackson & H. . . . .	Barrister-at-Law.
Henderson, A. ....	Vic. Transfer Co., Ltd. ....	Superintendent.
Henderson, Wm. ....	Henderson Bros . . . . .	Druggist.
Higgins, Hon. D. W. ....	.....	.....
Hinton, Jno. A. ....	Hinton Electric Co., Ltd..	Electrician.
Holland, C. A. ....	B. C. Land & Invt. Agy. .	Managing Director.
Holland, Joshua. ....	.....	Insurance Agent.
Hunter, Joseph, M.P.P. . . . .	E. & N. Railway . . . . .	General Supt.

## I

Irving, Capt. J. .... Can. Pac. Nav. Co. .... Manager.

## J

Jamieson, Robt. ....	.....	.....
Jensen, William. ....	Dawson Hotel. ....	Proprietor.
Johnson, E. M. ....	.....	Financial Agent.
Johnston, M. T. ....	Findlay, Durham & B. ....	Merchant.
Jones, A. W. ....	.....	Insurance Agent.
Jones, Stephen. ....	Dominion Hotel. ....	Proprietor.

## K

Ker, D. R. ....	Brackman & Ker Mill Co., Ltd.,	Man. Director.
King, Chas. R. ....	.....	Manfg. Agent.
Kirk, G. A. ....	Turner, Beeton & Co. ....	Merchant.

## L

Langley, W. H. ....	Martin & Langley. ....	Barrister-at-Law.
Leiser, Simon. ....	S. Leiser & Co. ....	Wholesale Grocer.
Lenz, M. ....	Lenz & Leiser. ....	Wholesale Dry Goods.
Lindsay, Jas. A. ....	R. Dunsmuir & Son. ....	Auditor.
Loewen, Joseph. ....	Vic. Brew. & Ice Co., Ltd.	Director.
Lubbe, T. ....	.....	Furs and Skins.
Lugrin, C. H. ....	Daily Colonist. ....	Editor.
Luxton, A. P. ....	Davie, Pooley & Luxton. .	Barrister-at-Law.

**M**

NAME	FIRM.	BUSINESS.
Macaulay, H. C.....		Merchant.
Macaulay, Norman.....		Merchant.
Maclure, J. C. ....	Robt. Ward & Co.....	Joint Manager.
Mara, J. A.....		Merchant.
Marvin, E. B.....	E. B. Marvin & Co.....	Ship Chandler.
Mason, C. Dubois.....	Mason & Bradburn. ....	Barrister-at-Law.
McAlister, John.....	(San Jose, Cal.).....	
McCandless, A. G.....	McCandless Bros.....	Clothier.
McGregor, M.....	McGregor & Jeeves.....	Contractor.
McQuade, L. G.....	P. McQuade & Sons.....	Ship Chandler.
Mess, Bernhard C.....	Findlay, D. & Brodie.....	Assistant Manager.
Milne, G. L.....		Physician and Surgeon.
Mitchell, James.....		Manufacturers' Agent.
More, A. W.....	A. W. More & Co.....	Ins. and Mining Broker.
Morris, Walter.....	Federation Brand Salmon Can. Co.,	President.
Munn, D. J.....	(New Westminster).....	Cannery Proprietor.
Munsie, W.....	Shawnigan Lake Lum. Co.	Manager.

**N**

Nicholles, Major John....	Nicholles & Renouf, Ltd.,	H'dw'r and Ag'l Imp's.
Norris, Fred'k.....		Saddler & Harness Mkr.

**P**

Palmer, E. J.....	Vic. Lum. and Mfg. Co., Ltd. (Chemainus),	Mgr.
Patterson, Jas . ....	The Patterson Shoe Co....	Managing Director.
Patterson, T. W.....	Victoria & Sidney Ry.....	Manager.
Payne, Robert Horne.....	Sperling & Co., 8 Austin Friars, London.	
Pearse, B. W.....		Retired.
Pearson, Ed., J. P. ....	Clarke & Pearson.....	Hardware.
Pemberton, F. B. ....	Pemberton & Son.....	Financial Agent.
Pendray, Wm. J. ....	Pendray & Co. ....	Soap Manufacturer.
Peters, Hon. Fred.....	Tupper & Peters.....	Barrister-at-Law.
Piercy, J.....	J. Piercy & Co.....	Wholesale Dry Goods.
Pike, M. Warburton.....		Explorer.
Pither, Luke.....	Pither & Leiser.....	Wine Merchant.
Pooley, Hon. C. E., Q. C., M. P. P.....		Barrister-at-Law.
Prior, Lt.-Col. Hon. E. G., M. P., E. G. Prior & Co.,		Ld., Hardware, etc.

**R**

Redfern, Chas. E.....		Manufacturing Jeweler.
Rithet, R. P.....	R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd....	Mer. and Shipping Agt.

NAME.	FIRM.	BUSINESS.
Robertson, Arthur.....	Martin & Robertson.....	Commission Agent.
Robertson, A. Stuart.....	Globe Can. & Mill. Co. (Claxton, B. C.),	Manager.
Robins, S. M.....	Van. Coal Co. (Nanaimo)..	Superintendent.
Ross, Harrie G.....	Dixie H. Ross & Co.....	Grocer.

**S**

Sayward, J. A. ....	.....	Lumber Merchant.
Scott, H. J. ....	Hamilton Powder W'ks. ...	Manager.
Seabrook, R. ....	R. P. Rithet & Co. ....	Vice-President.
Sehl, Jacob ....	B. C. Furniture Co. ....	Manager.
Shallcross, J. J. ....	Shallcross, Macaulay & Co.	Merchant.
Shotbolt, Thomas, J. P. ....	.....	Druggist.
Smith, H. ....	M. R. Smith & Co.....	Biscuit Manufacturer.
Smith, Thos. R. ....	Robt. Ward & Co., Ltd. ...	Merchant and Shipper.
Spencer, C. ....	David Spencer.....	Dry Goods.
Spratt, C. J. V.....	Victoria Machinery Depot.	Proprietor.
Stemler, Louis.....	Stemler & Earle.....	Coffee and Spice Mills.
Swinerton, R. H.....	Swinerton & Oddy.....	Land Agent.

**T**

Taylor, Geo. A.....	Mer. Bank of Halifax....	Manager.
Temple, Ernest....	Hickman Tye Co., Ltd. ...	Manager.
Templeman, Hon. Wm. ...	Times Printing Co., Ltd. ...	Managing Editor.
Thomson, Jas. ....	Hudson's Bay Co.....	Manager.
Todd, C. F.....	J. H. Todd & Son.....	Wholesale Grocer.
Turner, Hon. J. H., M.P.P.	Turner, Beeton & Co.....	Merchant.

**V**

Vincent, F. W.....	C. P. N. Co.....	Asst. Manager.
Voss, J. C. ....	Victoria and Queen's Hotel,	Proprietor.

**W**

Walker, Walter.....	.....	Coal Merchant.
Ward, W. A.....	.....	Merchant and Shipper.
Ward, Robt.....	70 Basinghall Street.....	London, E. C.
Warren, Jas. D., Capt....	.....	General Agent.
Weiler, Otto.....	Weiler Bros.....	Furniture Manufacturer.
Welsh, E. E.....	B. C. Market.....	Manager.
Wey, W. G. ....	Bradstreet Co.....	Superintendent.
Wilkinson, C. H. ....	53 New Broad Street ....	London.
Williams, B. ....	.....	Land Agent.

NAME.	FIRM.	BUSINESS.
Williams, Robert T.....		Publisher.
Wilson, William.....	W. & J. Wilson.....	Clothier.
Wilson, H. B.....	Molson's Bank.....	Manager.
Woolley, Clive Phillips....		Barrister.
Wootton, E. E. ....	McPhillips, Wootton & B..	Barrister-at-Law.

MEMO.—All members of the Board, unless otherwise herein shown, reside at Victoria, B. C.



SCENE IN BEACON HILL PARK, VICTORIA, B. C.

## TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

—OF—

# The British Columbia Board of Trade

JULY 1st, 1899, TO JUNE 30th, 1900.

*To the Members of the British Columbia Board of Trade :*

GENTLEMEN,—For twenty years past our predecessors, when retiring, have presented the Board with a brief resume of the conditions and leading commercial events of British Columbia during their respective terms of office. It is our privilege to submit for your consideration a similar report covering the past twelve months.

**Mining.** Of the various industries, mining continues to occupy the place of first importance and its uniform yearly growth for so new an enterprise is certainly very encouraging, the following table of production during the ten years ending 1899 speaking for itself :

PRODUCTION FOR EACH YEAR FROM 1890 TO 1899 (INCLUSIVE).

YEAR	AMOUNT.
1890.....	\$ 2,608,803
1891.....	3,521,102
1892.....	2,978,530
1893.....	3,588,413
1894.....	4,225,717

YEAR.	AMOUNT.
1895.....	\$ 5,643,042
1896.....	7,507,956
1897.....	10,455,268
1898.....	10,906,861
1899.....	12,356,555

The increase of 13 $\frac{1}{6}$  per cent. during 1899, compared with the previous year, is due to a large output of gold (placer and lode), copper and coal. The output of silver and lead shows a falling off, due principally to the closing down of galena mines in the Slocan district, consequent upon the failure of the mine owners and miners to agree on average schedule. Although the shortage in 1899 amounted to \$879,480, the result of the actual workings has strengthened the belief, previously expressed, in the richness and permanency of the mines in the Slocan district.

**Trail Creek.** Notwithstanding labour troubles and closing down for a time of the two principal mines, the Trail Creek division holds its leading position as a producer, last year's shipments totalling 180,300 tons of ore, valued at \$3,229,086. Six mines contributed 178,600 tons of this quantity and 1,700 tons represent the output of other properties, of which there are over twenty where development works are proceeding worthy of note. The outlook for this division is good, now that a satisfactory agreement has been arrived at between the miners and mine owners.

**Boundary Creek.** The country to the west of Trail Creek is known as Boundary Creek and embraces Grand Forks and Kettle River. It is highly mineralized, principally in gold and copper. The shipments so far have been small, the ore being mostly low grade, rendering long transportation unprofitable. This difficulty will soon be overcome by the erection of smelters near the mines and two are now nearly completed. In the meantime much development work has been done and it is claimed that on one property alone ore to the gross value of over eleven million dollars has been revealed. A large area of the Boundary Creek country is not yet properly prospected and it is complained that there are no maps

of that portion north of Kettle River. The number of free miners' certificates issued during 1899 was 2,359, nearly double the number issued in the previous year. These figures, however, do not accurately indicate the increased mining activity in Boundary Creek, for it must be remembered that during the 1899 session of the legislature the mining law was amended to make it unnecessary for a miner working in a mine to take out the certificate, which was previously compulsory.

**Osoyoos.**

In Osoyoos, the country west of and adjoining that mentioned, the character of the ore bodies is varied and besides gold and copper includes galena and free milling ores. There are several stamp mills working and one company has already received in dividends a return of about 50 per cent. of their capital. A large area of this mining division has not yet been properly prospected and quite recently many deposits have been discovered, said to be rich in silver and lead. During 1899 there were 1,053 mineral locations recorded, against only 496 in 1898.

**Nelson.**

The value of the Nelson division output has not yet reached the million dollar mark, but shows an increase compared with previous years and would have been larger had the differences between the mine owners and miners not interfered with production. In this division there were 1,869 certificates of work issued, representing the number of claims under development, but not yet advanced sufficiently to secure a Crown Grant, and furnishing an indication of what may be expected from the Nelson division when these properties are put on a shipping basis.

**East Kootenay.**

The District of East Kootenay includes a very large area practically unprospected. Recent discoveries to the west of Windermere, on the east slope of the Gold range, promise to become a valuable addition to those previously located and being developed. The difficulties of the prospector in East Kootenay, like in other districts, are increased from lack of proper communications, but it is expected that the work now progressing will result in the construction of several branch lines of railway and more waggon roads and

trails and induce capitalists to provide the funds necessary to prove the numerous prospects.

**Slocan.** The output of the Slocan division, \$1,740,372, was nearly 50 per cent. under that of 1897, due entirely to differences between the mine owners and miners and the closing down of the principal mines for some months. Happily these differences appear on the eve of disappearing and there are indications of an early return of activity equal to, if not exceeding, anything heretofore experienced.

**Cariboo.** Mining in Cariboo is still confined to hydraulic-ing and placer but on a larger scale. The increased capital invested in hydraulic works during 1899, together with the experience gained in previous workings, augurs well for the future of Cariboo. The knowledge that twenty million dollars in gold was taken from two and a half miles of Williams Creek, while two miles of Lightning Creek yielded twelve millions additional, is still fresh in the memory of the operators, many of whom believe that the riches of that district are yet untold. It is to be regretted that quartz mining does not receive more attention in Cariboo as experts are unanimous in their belief that all the natural conditions exist to ensure a rich reward for such enterprise, when better means of communication are provided. Unfortunately, the district is at present served by only one good waggon road.

**Cassiar and** Of Cassiar and Omineca not so much is heard  
**Omineca.** as of some of the Districts mentioned, but their mineral value is not lost sight of by the prospectors, whose number appears small simply on account of the great territory over which they are scattered. Important hydraulic works are being carried out in Omineca, the conditions being similar to those in Cariboo.

**Atlin.** The placer mines of Atlin yielded \$800,000 during 1899. The open season extends over about only four months and last year the early part of it was lost, in many cases, owing to the confusion between rival claim owners. Upon arrival, at the scene, of a Judge of the Supreme Court,

matters were set right and general satisfaction was expressed with the decisions and promptness with which they were delivered. This district is reached during the summer by rail and lake steamers within twenty-four hours of leaving the ocean steamships. This convenience together with the excellent climate and comparatively cheap living has brought wages down to an average of \$5.00 per day. The placer claims are 100 feet long by the entire width of the creek upon which located. The representatives of several companies were on the spot early and purchased, from the locators, groups of them with the intention of hydraulicing. This will necessitate the importation of heavy plants, the cost of which will be greatly increased by transportation, the rail charges alone between ocean navigation and Lake Bennett amounting to \$60.00 per ton. It is hoped that the railway company may see it to their own interest to reduce the freight on mining plants. Prospecting for quartz is progressing with encouraging results, some well defined fissure veins having been discovered containing gold with iron, copper and lead. It is probable that there will be great development in quartz mining in the Atlin district. It would be a great advantage to the Atlin district if increased powers were vested in the Gold Commissioner. In the past, Gold Commissioners have exercised the powers desired in a manner generally satisfactory, as evidenced by the few appeals against their decisions.

**Vancouver**  
**Island.**

In the case of Vancouver Island a departure can be made by mentioning the Lenora mine. This property is situated south of Chemainus, about six miles from the Esquimalt and Nanaimo railway, with which it is connected by three miles of waggon road and the remainder tramway. Development consists of a tunnel over 500 feet and there are 400 feet of crosscuts, drifts and upraises. The shaft is down 200 feet with a crosscut at the bottom 150 feet. This mine gives employment to 80 men. The output is now 50 tons per day and could be greatly increased if better means of communication to the railway existed. The ore, which contains gold, silver and copper, is easily mined in consequence of the country rock being very soft. It has been treated at the Texada

Island smelter and after paying all mining, transportation and smelting charges returned a profit of about \$10.00 per ton. A company has recently been formed and \$100,000 subscribed for developing the adjoining property on the north, known as the Tyhee. Another company has commenced work on the same vein but adjoining the Lenora on the south. There are other excellent prospects nearer Victoria. On the Ralph claim, distant about 12 miles, some 200 tons of ore has been taken out in development which is expected to average 15 per cent. copper, with gold and silver.

There are many claims upon which development work has been done in the San Juan valley, west of Victoria, but it is too limited to comment upon further than to remark that the results have encouraged owners to continue to exploit their property. Alberni is the oldest lode mining district on Vancouver Island and on some of the properties extensive works have been performed underground while on hundreds of others assessment work is proceeding with the object of obtaining Crown grants. All along the west coast, to the north end of the island, mineral locations have been recorded and the aggregate of the various works is yearly increasing.

In the opinion of some experts who have visited the various camps on the west coast of Vancouver Island the indications of values are equal to anything found on the mainland under similar development. That these views are also shared by owners is shown in the extensive improvements made on properties near Alberni where some of them will very soon be in a condition to commence shipping. Most of the claims are near navigable salt water, afforded by the numerous inlets with which the coast is indented. This will prove of great advantage in the early stages of the development of these properties and all the necessary fluxes have been formed for smelting on the spot as soon as plants are erected.

**Mainland Coast.** These remarks will mostly apply to the mainland coast as well, where some \$75,000 was expended in development work during 1899.

**Texada and Other Islands.** On Texada Island prospecting and development work increased during 1899 and at the close of the year 1,016 mineral claims stood on the records as in good standing. The shaft of the Van Anda mine has reached the 400 foot level and is now being sunk another 100 feet. As the company smelted their own ore, returns of value are not available further than, "The matte contained about 50 per cent. of copper and very good values in gold and silver."

The openings in British Columbia for mining investments are practically unlimited and varied to an extent seldom met with. The mining laws are liberal, allowing any person to stake a claim 1,500 ft. by 1,500 ft., about 50 acres, and hold it by improving to the value of only \$100 per annum. After five such annual improvements, the survey being reckoned an improvement worth \$100, a Crown grant can be obtained. Thousands of claims are in the hands of locators who have not the means to prove values. Such are freely offered for sale outright, but in some cases the owners insist upon retaining an interest. It is desired to urge upon holders of claims, when seeking capital, the necessity of putting the property in the best possible condition for estimating its worth. Complaints are too common when visiting mining claims with the object of purchase that the improvements made are either insufficient or of a character which do not afford much assistance in arriving at conclusions. If the full benefit of the mining industry is to accrue to the Province, the owners of claims for sale must conform to the requirements of capitalists and their agents. The ease with which claims can be re-staked without doing any work upon them is a matter which the Government should consider without delay as there is no doubt much valuable property is thus locked up and remaining unimproved.

**Coal.** During 1899 the Vancouver Island collieries gave employment to 3,317 hands and the Crow's Nest collieries 371 additional. The total output of 1,306,324 tons was the largest on record. About half of this quantity was exported to California, representing over one-third of the importations into that state and fully up to the average of pre-

vious years. Other shipments were made to Alaska and elsewhere. Hitherto a large number of Chinese and Japanese have been employed in the Vancouver Island collieries. Messrs. R. Dunsmuir & Son have recently decided to employ only white labor and the Mongolians are being relieved as fast as possible. The benefits which Vancouver Island will receive in consequence are important.

The Crow's Nest collieries produced 103,000 tons of coal, which was mostly consumed in Canada. For the first year's output this may be considered satisfactory in view of the limited local demand. The very high grade of this coal will undoubtedly commend itself in more distant fields in the near future and supplant that now offering. It has been used on H. M. warships and understood to have given satisfaction, but the official report is not yet available.

**Coke.**

Kootenay was supplied with coke from the Crow's Nest collieries. This was only to be expected from the proximity of those collieries to the smelters when compared with the collieries of Vancouver Island. As there is a market for coke in California the Vancouver Island collieries are likely to be fully employed in serving our neighbors to the south. The output of coke during 1899 was 34,251 tons.

**Other Minerals.**

So far only gold, silver, copper, lead and coal have been referred to. It is now desired to direct attention to deposits of iron, gypsum, mica, plumbago, quicksilver and asbestos, none of which are yet developed. It is expected that the saving of platinum in placer workings will hereafter receive more attention.

In dealing with the foregoing the very excellent report of the Minister of Mines has been consulted and the statements herein made are generally confirmed by that work. It is to be regretted that official returns are published only once a year and it has been repeatedly urged that the annual report of the Minister of Mines should be supplemented by bulletins issued at least quarterly. In the absence of such official documents it can only be stated generally that the mining industry has pro-

gressed steadily during the past six months, and that it is expected the output during 1900 will result in a substantial increase.

### Smelters.

The investment of much capital in the establishment of smelters in British Columbia supports the belief that the permanency of the mining industry is beyond question. Two new plants are almost ready to "blow in," one at Grand Forks and the other at Greenwood, in the Boundary Creek country. The first named, erected by the Granby Smelting Co., is practically an adjunct to the Old Ironsides, Knob Hill and City of Paris mines, in the first two of which it is claimed that nearly a million and a half tons of ore are in sight above tunnels. The B. C. Copper Co., which has erected the smelter at Greenwood, also own mineral claims. Their plant has been constructed to treat 250 tons per day, to start with, and will be extended later as may be required. The Trail smelter is the largest in Canada, the total capacity being about 1,000 tons per day. The main construction is for the treatment of copper-gold ores, but there are also lead stacks and it is intended to add a lead refinery. A copper refinery forms part of the existing plant. The Hall Mines smelter at Nelson can treat 300 tons of ore daily and has both copper-gold and lead-silver plants. The Pilot Bay smelter can handle only lead-silver ores. The Van Anda smelter, a copper-gold plant, is not so large as those mentioned, but meets the coast requirements where the mines are not extensively developed.

### Concentrators.

The principal mines in Slocan are equipped with concentrators or are conveniently near customs plants.

### Salmon

### Fisheries.

The salmon pack of 1899 was the second largest since the industry was established, the figures being :

Fraser River.....	480,383
"    Cohoes (estimated).....	30,000
Skeena River.....	108,026
Rivers Inlet.....	71,079
Other places.....	42,949
Total cases.....	732,437

Shipments to Australia, 41,518 cases, were larger than in any previous year. In eastern Canada, too, the consumption was above the average. Prices for the entire pack were well maintained, and stocks are reported as small.

For some years past this Board has repeatedly urged the necessity of establishing additional fish hatcheries on the Fraser River and that hatcheries should also be erected on the Skeena and Naas Rivers and at Rivers Inlet. The Department of Marine and Fisheries recently deputed Mr. W. W. Stumbles to visit this Province and in his report to the Dominion Government he has recommended the additional hatcheries asked for. There is no apparent reason why these important works have been so long delayed.

The following figures are taken from the Auditor-General's report for the year ending June 30th, 1899 :

FISHERIES REVENUE, BRITISH COLUMBIA—

3,675 Salmon Licenses @ \$10.....	\$36,750 00	
All other receipts.....	9,051 75	
		\$45,801 75

FISHERIES EXPENDITURES, BRITISH COLUMBIA :

Salaries, etc.....	\$ 8,459 47	
Fraser River Hatchery.....	3,736 14	
		12,195 61

Unexpended balance in favor of British Columbia..\$33,606 14

FISHERIES REVENUE—

Total collections in Canada outside British Columbia..\$ 39,701 10

EXPENDITURE IN MARITIME PROVINCES ALONE ARE—

On account of fishing bounty.....	\$150,459 00	
Cost of distributing same.....	5,034 73	
		\$155,493 73

British Columbia is clearly entitled to a much larger expenditure by the Dominion Government.

Trap fishing in Puget Sound continues much to the detriment of British Columbia salmon fisheries.

Several changes were made last season in the rules and regulations governing salmon fishing and others will come into force this year.

The canners on the Fraser River have formed an association amongst themselves for regulating the disposal of the pack and governing the prices to be paid for fish. The fishermen have also combined for the protection of their interests.

**Deep Sea Fisheries.** There is not much change to report in the deep sea fisheries. The shipments of fresh halibut have continued and on a larger scale than previously, but the deep sea fisheries are practically undeveloped. There is no lack of excellent food fish on this coast, and if markets could be provided another important industry would flourish in British Columbia.

It is thought that considerable trade could be done on the west coast of Central and South America if a direct steamship service was provided. The Dominion Government was asked to subsidize such a line two years ago, but without result.

On account of high tariff the United States market is closed.

**Sealing.** The sealing catch of 1899 was larger than in either of the two previous years. Twenty-six schooners were engaged and secured 35,471 skins. It is estimated that Indians in canoes took 1,000 additional. At the October sales, made in Victoria, 11,000 skins realized \$11.00 each, but the London sales, in December last and in March of this year, netted \$14.00 per skin. This advance induced owners to fit out additional schooners this year and the spring catch was 17,480 skins, against only 10,472 in 1899. Prices so far have been maintained and the European demand, especially in France, continuing strong no great change is expected. Thirty-seven schooners have fitted out and left for Behring Sea.

Although these figures are encouraging they show a very serious falling compared with 1894, when the catch totalled 97,474 skins.

**Lumber.** The lumber industry shows steady growth as will be seen from the following table :

	1897.
Cuts on Crown lands.....	61,961,647 feet.
“ timber leaseholds.....	39,014,010 “
“ private property.....	4,963,740 “
	<hr/> 105,939,397 feet.
	1898.
	(11 MONTHS ONLY.)
Cuts on Crown lands.....	70,755,866 feet.
“ timber leaseholds.....	42,192,178 “
“ private property.....	11,598,614 “
	<hr/> 124,546,658 feet.
	1899.
Cuts on Crown lands.....	89,258,757 feet.
“ timber leaseholds.....	49,526,306 “
“ private property.....	23,115,400 “
	<hr/> 161,900,463 feet.

These figures do not include lumber cut on Dominion and the Esquimalt and Nanaimo railway lands. During the past six months exports have increased, notwithstanding the scarcity of vessels on the spot and consequent higher freights. Prices have materially increased. Particulars of cargoes and destinations of the lumber fleet will be found in the appendices.

The annual cut of lumber is scarcely appreciable when the entire forest wealth of British Columbia is considered.

**Agriculture.** Good average crops of hay, roots and grain were raised during 1899, but rains at harvest time impaired the quality of the wheat and oats and caused discoloration. For this reason the importations of wheat from Alberta were larger than in the previous year. Importations of American flour were greatly reduced, the provincial mills having correspondingly increased their production. Remunerative prices were realized for all agricultural products and stocks are low.

Fruit crops, with the exception of the stone varieties, were fair. Shipments to eastern Canada as far as Winnipeg continued, and the remainder was readily disposed of at good prices for immediate local consumption and preserving. Fruit pre-

serving is a growing industry. The aims of the canners are a high standard of quality and the product is in good demand.

Both agricultural and fruit crops this year are exceptionally good. All that is wanted is suitable harvest weather.

Butter making is keeping pace with the local demand. The progress made during the past few years by the creameries is most encouraging. The creameries were established on the most improved methods of dairying with the result that the output is taken in preference to imported butter and higher prices paid for it.

This Board is indebted to the Honourable J. D. Prentice, Minister of Agriculture, for the following information :

“ Among the numerous resources of this Province of the Dominion, agriculture has to take about a fourth place. Mining, of course, has precedence, while lumbering and fishing come in as second and third. This industry is handicapped in having the almost boundless prairies of the Territories on the eastern border in competition with the heavily timbered areas west of the Cascade Mountains. Prospective settlers, seeing the prairie country when most attractive, do not take into consideration the important item of climate, and therefore in nine cases out of ten, prefer the open rather than encounter the heavy forest lands of the mainland coast and Vancouver Island. Especially is this the case with European immigrants. For the above reasons, among others that might be mentioned, our agricultural population is not, at present, increasing in the same ratio as the mining, mechanical, laboring, &c., &c.

“ It cannot be too forcibly impressed upon agricultural communities in the other Provinces and other countries that the general and far-reaching mining activity of British Columbia is ensuring home markets at good prices for all the farm produce that can be raised in scores of localities where, only a few years ago, the cost of freight to the uncertain markets of the few towns and cities amounted to all or more than could be realized for it.

"Generally speaking, so far as the mainland is concerned, the major portion of the most desirable land is taken up; but there are numerous outlying valleys, more or less timbered, tributary to the Kootenays, Okanagan, West Yale and even New Westminster where, in view of the grand future in store for the Pacific Province, locations worth having can yet be obtained from both the Dominion and Provincial Governments at a mere nominal price. Comparatively, there is more government land available on Vancouver Island, the whole of which may be included in the southern zone, than on the mainland. It must be borne in mind, however, that both island and coast mainland valleys are mostly covered with timber, often of gigantic proportions; but usually those valleys are interspersed with grassy swamps and alder bottoms, of greater or lesser extent, and this is the kind of land settlers are looking after and locating upon.

"The great central zone of the Province, in which are the Peace, Blackwater, Nechaco, Bulkeley, lower Skeena and lower Naas, including Queen Charlotte Islands, has scarcely been touched by the incoming wave of settlement. Here may be found large areas of ideal stock ranges, particularly in the Bulkeley and Nechaco valleys. In many localities throughout this extensive region mixed farming also could be successfully carried on; and thus, when means of communication are established, help to supply the almost neighbouring mining communities of Atlin and the upper Yukon with most of the necessaries of life.

"In the Atlin District, which so far is the best known portion of the northern zone, there are partially open stretches of country that might be profitably utilized for stock raising; and many sheltered valleys where hardy vegetables and grain could be produced. In view of the well established and permanent character of the rich placer and hydraulic deposits, as well as immense bodies of smelting ores, copper included, the population of Atlin is bound to increase as other localities have done under similar circumstances. The development, therefore, of the farming and grazing lands within easy reach of the camps

and towns which are springing up will benefit equally both the producer and consumer, and it will be difficult to say whether the successful miner or the fortunate occupant of the soil will secure the most profit. Some of the ranches in the Kettle River District are already perfect bonanzas to the owners, and it is quite possible that the same thing may happen in Atlin if the right sort of vegetable and poultry raising, farming and cattle grazing settlers take up and cultivate the land available for occupation.

“The labor market stringency of a few years ago has entirely disappeared, and supply now is not in excess of demand in nearly all skilled and unskilled lines. There is a constantly growing demand for experienced miners in gold, silver, lead, copper, iron and other ores. Coal miners also are required, together with underground and above ground workers; especially since the recent decision of Hon. James Dunsmuir, head of the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway and Colliery syndicate, and now Premier of the Provincial Government, to substitute white for Oriental labor in all his collieries. This decision, of course, affects the other collieries, so that experienced coal cutters desirous of coming to British Columbia can depend upon getting employment at good wages with little or no loss of time. Ship and other carpenters are likewise in demand at present, both in the coast cities and on the navigable waters of the northern mines.

“A large amount of British Columbia printed matter continues to be issued from the Immigration Office in reply to correspondents seeking information relating to the Province; the letters, of course, are answered in detail. These enquiries, as between the United States and Canada, are about equally divided, while many are from the British Islands and the continent of Europe, Germany mostly. South American republics are also well represented. Scandinavian correspondence for some time past has been nearly discontinued.”

The Provincial Government is entitled to credit for their efforts in assisting in agricultural development. By the organization of Farmer's Institutes, the creation and main-

tenance of the Board of Horticulture and the assistance to Agricultural Associations, a better spirit has been developed and better methods set in operation. The advancement during the past ten years, though gradual, has been most marked and substantial. There is a good deal yet to do that will now undoubtedly receive consideration. Owing to the varying conditions which exist the necessity of local experimental farms, on a small scale, has become apparent, the Dominion station at Agassiz being too isolated and too general in results to be of much benefit to the Province at large. Assistance and co-operation in a cold storage system in the interior for the range beef would be of great benefit. These two are among the most important, but there are other matters requiring attention, such as the encouragement of cheaper and better methods of clearing land, and the improving of communication in the remote districts.

**Education.** British Columbia affords excellent educational opportunities, the schools being free and undenominational: In 1899 there were 244 common, 32 graded, and four high schools, under the supervision of trustees elected by the ratepayers, at a cost to the Provincial Government of \$268,653.46. New school districts can be created by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council as soon as there are fifteen children between six and sixteen years of age within the limits prescribed. For outlying agricultural districts and mining camps this arrangement is very advantageous.

A movement has been initiated in the east urging the Dominion Government to establish technical schools throughout Canada. This Board is in hearty sympathy with the recommendation, and has endorsed the memorial to His Excellency the Governor-General in Council.

**Forestry.** The subject of Forestry may be referred to as of increasing importance. Not only is the preservation of forests of vital moment, but reforestation and diversification are possible, and would augment and perpetuate one of the chief of our natural resources.

**Wood Pulp.** In eastern Canada the manufacture of wood pulp has made rapid strides, and there are now 35 mills in operation, with between fifteen and twenty million dollars of capital invested. In 1899 the United States imported from Canada pulp to the value of one and a half million dollars. This is an industry which should prosper in British Columbia. At the north end of Vancouver Island and on the mainland there is considerable spruce. The Douglas fir, which is stated to be a good pulp wood, abounds all over the Province. Hemlock, also a good pulp tree, is plentiful on the northern coasts. An important factor in the profitable manufacture of wood pulp is water power, and no doubt there are numbers of mill sites in British Columbia conveniently near the forests, where all the natural advantages exist for generating as much power as may be desired.

**Opportunities  
for Invest-  
ment.** Besides the manufacture of wood pulp, attention is directed to British Columbia as offering a good field for the establishment of a wool factory, a glove and mitt factory, cold storage in the interior and sheep farming.

The demand for woollen goods has greatly increased, due to the requirements of the northern gold fields trade. Gloves and mitts are now brought in large quantities from eastern Canada for the same trade. The Council have recently looked into this last matter, and the information gathered is available upon request. The establishment of cold storage in the interior should be a profitable investment for the promoters as well as a benefit to the Province. In the selection of sites the cattle trade should be considered. Sheep raising should be conducted on a far more extensive scale. During the twelve months ending 30th June, 1899, 37,545 sheep were imported, upon which \$1.00 per head duty was collected, which does not include the imports from the Northwest Territory.

Attention is directed to the frequent complaints which have reached this Board in regard to the difficulty in finding the Provincial Agent General's office in London, and the lack of information available there. These complaints were communi-

cated to the late Government, but, so far as known, without result. Such conditions should not be allowed to continue. Several of the mainland Boards of Trade are also desirous of securing proper Provincial representation in London, and no time should be lost in organizing another joint request for the much needed change in location of the office, and that it be furnished with ample reliable information upon all British Columbia matters.

**Railways.** The railway between Robson and Midway, in the Boundary country was opened for traffic in September last. Short branches to the principal mines have also been constructed.

About 16 miles of the Kootenay Lake and Arrowhead railway have been graded. The object of this line is to connect Lardo, on Kootenay Lake, with the C. P. R. system at Arrowhead.

The Kaslo and Lardo-Duncan railway, a branch of the Kootenay Railway and Navigation Company's system, will extend up the Duncan River to the mining camps at Hall Creek and West Fork, where many promising mineral properties exist. Twelve miles is graded between Argenta, on Kootenay Lake, and Howser (lately known as Duncan City), and a bridge 2,000 feet in length, at the foot of Howser Lake, is almost completed. It is probable that this line and also the Kootenay Lake and Arrowhead railway would have been open for traffic ere this but for the disturbed conditions experienced in consequence of the differences between the mine owners and miners.

Too much stress can hardly be laid upon the importance of opening up the Province with additional railways. A direct line from the coast into Kootenay is urgently needed, as such a railway would reduce the distance by about one-half of the present circuitous route. A railway to the north end of Vancouver Island would not only develop the country through which it would pass, but would be of great importance in securing the trade of the northern gold fields. Cariboo should be connected with the coast by a railway. The great cost of getting hy-

draulic plants into that country is a serious obstacle to proper development. These three lines may be considered the most pressing and immediate requirements of British Columbia, and there is no doubt, had the Province received from the Dominion Government the aid which is justly due in return for the very large annual contributions in the form of customs and other taxations, these railways would to-day be well advanced towards completion. It is recommended that the in-coming Council should organize further joint representations by the Provincial Government and Boards of Trade throughout British Columbia, and that such representations should not cease until the Province secures a fair measure of justice in the matter of railway subsidies. The benefits which would result from such railway construction would extend throughout Canada in consequence of the greatly increased demand for goods which cannot be produced in British Columbia. As a matter of fact, the building of the Crow's Nest Pass railway, with terminus in Kootenay, has been of the greatest advantage to eastern Canada. Eastern merchants have to-day an advantage in freight rates in supplying many of the mining centres in Kootenay. If the greatest advantage is to accrue to British Columbia from the opening up of the interior of the Province the railways and waggon roads must start from the coast.

**Public Works.** The usual repairs to roads and bridges throughout British Columbia have been carried out by the Provincial Government. Some additional school houses have been erected. The court house at Victoria is undergoing extensive alterations, and a court house at Rossland to cost \$38,500 is partly constructed. A land registry office has been provided at Nelson. These constitute the most important public works by the Provincial Government.

The Province has suffered a loss in the destruction by fire of Government House, at Victoria. It is expected that during the approaching session of the legislature the funds will be voted for the erection of a building which will be a credit to the Province.

The Dominion Government have continued improvements at the William's Head quarantine station. The drill hall at Van-

cover and public building at New Westminster are in course of construction and public buildings are to be erected at Nelson and Rossland.

Harbour improvements have been carried on at Nanaimo and dredging in Victoria inner harbour has been resumed.

**Telegraphs.** A matter of importance, since the previous annual report, is the operation of the telegraph line from the head of Lynn Canal to Dawson. At present telegrams are sent by ocean steamers to Skagway, but the sum of \$130,000 has been placed in the Dominion supplementary estimates for the establishment of a line through this Province to connect with the Dawson system, and as soon as this is accomplished a saving of some days will be effected in getting messages to the northern country.

British Columbia is served by two strong telegraph companies, the Canadian Pacific Railway and Great Northwestern systems.

The line between Alberni and Cape Beale has been open for several months, but there have been interruptions in the service. The old line between Victoria and the Cape is kept up, but complaints have been made of difficulties in reporting shipping. The Dominion Government are taking action which it is hoped will secure a more satisfactory service hereafter.

The weather forecasts have been continued regularly twice daily.

**Ocean Trade.** There is not much change in the ocean trade. The Canadian Pacific Railway "Empress" steamships engaged in the China-Japan trade continue their regular service every three weeks in the summer and monthly during the winter, and it has been found necessary to put additional steamships on the route occasionally. The Northern Pacific Steamship Company have four vessels and the Japan Mail Steamship Company, running in connection with the Great Northern railway, three engaged in the same trade. All these call at Victoria on both inward and outward voyages.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company have three steamships on the Australasian route, giving a monthly service, and calling at Honolulu, Brisbane (Queensland) and Sydney (New South Wales).

**Navigation.** The lighthouses at Dryad Point, Milbank Sound and at Pointer Island were first operated in October and November, 1899. The contract for a lighthouse at the Ballinac Islands has been awarded. Beacons have been established at Trincomalie Channel, Gabriola, Shute and Atkins Reefs. New buoys have been placed on Celia Reef, West Rock and in Clayoquot Sound. Repairs and improvements to the aids to navigation previously established were carried out.

**Alaska Boundary.** A matter of great importance, not only to British Columbia but to the whole of Canada, is the unsettled Alaska boundary. The loss of trade can already be counted in millions of dollars and it is imperative that an all-Canadian route to the Atlin and Yukon gold fields be provided. If this cannot be secured by the recognition of the Canadian contention in regard to the disputed territory, a railway must be built starting from the coast at a point south of Lynn Canal. Mr. Robert Ward, who represented this Board at the Fourth Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire, was requested to urge upon that assembly the importance of getting the Alaska boundary question settled without further delay, but there has not been sufficient time to receive a report from Mr. Ward.

**Trade and Commerce.** While the trade and commerce of the province have increased during the past twelve months, it is generally conceded that commercial prosperity equal to that experienced in eastern Canada has not been enjoyed. Disturbing influences have been felt, notably the now settled differences between the mine owners and miners. It is worthy of note, however, as evidence of the firm basis upon which that industry is established, that the mineral output should have increased while many of the shipping properties were closed.

Nor should it be forgotten, that much of the vast natural resources of the Province is inaccessible. The Dominion Government must share the responsibility for this in withholding from British Columbia the reasonable railway subsidies annually asked for and which the provincial contribution to the federal exchequer amply warrants. Subsidies aggregating about three and a half million dollars have just been voted of which only \$96,000 is for British Columbia.

The following collections have been made in British Columbia during the past twelve months for Dominion customs and inland revenue :

Victoria and Bennett.....	Duty	\$1,203,731 88
Vancouver .....	"	911,811 07
Nelson.....	"	188,198 85
Rossland.....	"	164,835 11
New Westminster.....	"	135,659 80
Nanaimo.....	"	88,108 78
Kaslo.....	"	29,400 50
		<hr/>
		\$2,721,745 99
Vancouver (all outports in B. C. except Vancouver Is.) Inland Rev.....		323,486 25
Victoria (Vancouver Is. only) Inland Rev.		182,954 83
		<hr/>
		\$3,228,187 07

The Province also contributed large sums through the fisheries and other federal departments.

Trade with the northern gold fields, largely controlled by United States merchants during the Klondike rush, has been diverted and during 1899 British vessels carried 87½ % of the freights between Victoria and Skagway. In 1897 Victoria's share of that trade amounted to only \$273,000, but in 1899 it exceeded two million dollars. The vexatious United States customs regulations at Skagway have been removed and proper bonding facilities now exist. United States operators in the Yukon find it to their advantage to purchase supplies in Canada.

Capital has been fairly plentiful, but for a time was withheld. Recent activity on the part of capitalists seeking invest-

ments may be taken as an indication that confidence is being restored and is a hopeful sign for the future.

Attention is again directed to the openings for investment in the manufacture of wood pulp, a wool factory, gloves and mitts manufacture and cold storage in the interior.

The provincial and civic bonds and debentures have maintained their high standing in financial centres.

The statistical information appended hereto, as far as possible, has been brought down to date.

It is gratifying to record that the business of the Board has continued to receive due attention, the attendances at both council and general meetings having been well maintained. The field of the Board's usefulness is enlarging annually, and increased vigilance and activity will be required to keep pace with the demands which will result from the expansion of the provincial trade and commerce which is confidently anticipated.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. A. WARD, *President.*

L. G. McQUADE, *Vice-President.*

F. ELWORTHY, *Secretary.*

VICTORIA, B. C.,

July 13th, 1900.

F. ELWORTHY IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH THE BRITISH COLUMBIA BOARD OF TRADE.

<i>Dr.</i>		<i>Cr.</i>	
1900.		1900.	
June 30	To Cash balance, last statement .....	June 30	By Office rent, 12 mos., @ \$37.50 .....
	“ Entrance fees collected .....		“ Secretary, 12 mos., @ \$60.00 .....
	“ Subscriptions .....		“ Annual Report .....
	“ Sales of Annual Report .....		“ Reading room, books, papers, etc. ....
	“ Sales of newspapers .....		“ Printing, stationery, advertising .....
	“ Rent of office .....		“ Postage and messengers .....
	“ Arbitration fee .....		“ Telegrams .....
	“ Refund postage .....		“ Lighting .....
			“ Bonus to Secretary .....
			“ Secretary's bond and insurance .....
			“ All other expenses .....
			“ Cash balance .....
			\$2,767 10
	\$2,767 10		

Audited and found correct.

ROBERT S. DAY, }  
H. M. GRAHAM, } Auditors.

Victoria, B. C., 12th July, 1900.

## APPENDICES.

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### Lieutenant-Governor's Address in Reply to the Foregoing Report.

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*"Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Victoria Board of Trade:*

"I feel certain that you understand that I take a deep interest in the proceedings, as well as in everything that is connected with the welfare and prosperity in the future of British Columbia. I have now been listening as well as I could to the report that has been read, and it appears to me altogether of a most satisfactory and encouraging nature.

"When the Yukon gold fields were opened first, I, as well as every Canadian who took an interest in the prosperity of the country, could not help deploring the fact that we derived so little benefit from it. It appeared to me from what I read in the papers at one time that nearly all the goods that were sent there did not come from Canadian sources. The ships that carried the goods were not Canadian ships; and altogether I felt anxious for the moment to know whether Canada—and British Columbia especially—would assert itself, and derive from the discovery of these new gold fields the advantage to which it appeared to be entitled. But I have just heard now that the amount of goods shipped from Victoria to the Yukon district amounted, if I remember right, to nearly two millions of dollars this year, while in 1897 they did not exceed a quarter of a million—that is, eight times as much in less than two years—and I think that should be a great satisfaction to you. Furthermore, as to the carrying of these goods, it must be a great satisfaction for you and all British Columbians to see that now such a considerable proportion of these goods—more than 87 per cent.—are carried in Canadian ships instead of American. I think this is as it ought to be. I think that Canadians ought to reap as much as possible of the advantages that they can derive from the bountiful supply of raw material the province has given them in every way.

"Now, for instance, speaking of the pulp industry, which I see you are taking up, I hope that the hemlock and the Douglas fir will be found as favorable for the manufacture of pulp as we find the spruce in the Eastern provinces. We have not the Douglas fir in the East, but there is an abundance of hemlock. I do not

think it has been decided so far whether the hemlock is quite as advantageous in the production of pulp as the white spruce.

“There is one thing, however, which I want to take the liberty of drawing your attention to. I think when we see so many hundreds and thousands of our young men—especially in the East—leaving Canada and going to our neighbors to beg work, and when we think how nature has given us such bountiful materials by which we can give them the means of earning their living, and keeping them here—to raise their families here—I think we ought by all means to understand it is our duty to profit by what Providence has done for us. When you think of the hundreds of thousands of cords of wood that are sent from our Eastern provinces into the United States to be manufactured into pulp; when you think that each of those cords of pulp leaves only about \$3 or \$3.50 in Canada to the man who has gone into the woods, who has cut down and sawn that wood, who has carted it to the wharf from which it was sent to the United States; when you think it leaves in our country only about \$3.50, and the same kind of pulp manufactured in one of our pulp mills in Canada leaves \$16 dollars of work—I do not mean \$16 profit to the owner of the pulp mill—I mean to say that the work of building the pulp mill and the labor of the men who work in the pulp mill—the whole thing together—leaves \$16 in Canada, instead of \$3.50. I hope this will be understood here as well as it ought to be in the other provinces. I am glad to say they are beginning to understand it in the other provinces, and there are two ways which they have adopted there which I think will concentrate the manufacture of pulp in Canada. I must tell you that in the Eastern provinces nearly all the timber is manufactured in Crown mills; the quantity manufactured in private mills is so small it is not worth mentioning. All logs produced on Crown lands in Ontario must be manufactured in that province. So far as pulp wood is concerned in Quebec, an end should soon be put to the waste in sending hundreds of thousands of cords of wood away. When the pulp is manufactured in the Province of Quebec it pays, if I remember right, \$40 a cord, while when it is exported it pays \$1.90 for exportation. In other words, it is a complete prohibition of the exportation of pulp-wood. I do not know whether it is \$1.90, but I know the difference is so enormous that it is bound to put an end to the exportation of pulp-wood. There is no doubt, especially if it is found that the hemlock and the Douglas fir can be utilized for the successful manufacture of pulp-wood, you will have an enormous source of prosperity in the province of British Columbia.

“Now, of course, I am not in a position to say anything about your great industries, about mining, which is the first one, except to express the pleasure with which I hear that, notwithstanding the difficulties which have arisen, nevertheless the yield of the mines, and the results of the mining industry for this year, have been in advance of last year.

“Neither am I in a position to give my opinion about the fisheries, but when I look at that fish in the glass case, it shows me that you have certainly got the materials to make an abundant harvest, which, I hope, will reward all those who are engaged in it, whether fishermen or cannerymen.

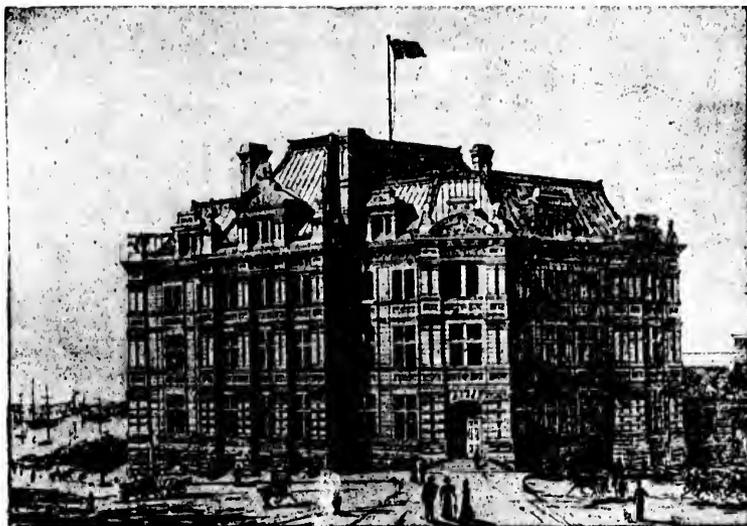
" Now, there is another branch in which I, as well as everybody I could point to, take a great deal of interest in agriculture. Of course, with such an enormous mining wealth as you have got in this country, you cannot expect that every inch of ground will be fit for agriculture, but nevertheless, I have been informed that there are a number of valleys with rich alluvial soil. There is one branch which I have taken a great deal of interest in, namely, the growing and manufacture of tobacco. The Kelowna Union, I think, have found a means of raising an excellent tobacco. There is no doubt there is something both in your soil and climate that is more beneficial to the growing of tobacco than in the East, for in the raw state it seems to be more carefully cured and nearer perfect than the tobacco that we grow back in Quebec. But we have not made much progress in home-grown tobacco, and that is the reason I have come to the conclusion that it should be a great source of revenue to Canada in the future.

" As for the dairying industry, I am glad to hear that the provincial government is doing what they can in that direction. I suppose in British Columbia you are too modest to think of your agricultural facilities, but let me tell you that a few years ago I found a market in Quebec flooded with the most beautiful butter, on which was written the letters " B. C. " I was much astonished to think that such a quantity of butter should be sent from British Columbia, three thousand miles, all the way to Quebec. It was utterly beyond all the ideas I conceived of the dairying facilities of British Columbia. A few days afterwards I went to visit a butter factory in the neighborhood of Quebec, when I found that the butter came from the Bay of Chaleur, all butter (laughter) coming from that district being marked with the letters " B. C. " Still, I hope by and by we will see the day when we can get British Columbia butter in Quebec; but if not in Quebec, that all the butter used in British Columbia will be produced here.

" The secretary spoke of technical education. There is a branch of technical education in which I took a good deal of interest during the four years which I was connected with the inland revenue department. I have just placed myself in communication with those in England who are trying to introduce the metric system. I have also placed myself in communication with the treasury department at Washington and others who are doing their best to introduce the metric system there. It is a new thing, but nevertheless, I think it my duty to prepare the people of Canada for the speedy introduction of the metric system, and I will tell you why. In England a special committee of the House of Commons, as far back as 1895, recommended its compulsory introduction in two years. They do not proceed quite as fast in England, and so far they have not made it compulsory, but have legalized it, and now all inspectors of weights and measures in England are familiar with the weights and measures of the metric system, so as to be able to inspect all their measures according to that system. They are doing exactly the same at Washington and have introduced a bill to make it compulsory as soon as possible. Well, it is our duty in Canada to try and make ourselves acquainted with that system, so that when the United States and England have adopted it we will be ready to adopt it too; and I consider it my duty now, having once begun that work to continue it. I have written to Ottawa to get a collection of

all the systems of weights and measures for your hall, Mr. President, and some day if you can stand a short conference with me I will do myself the pleasure of showing how simple it is.

"I thank you, Mr. President and gentlemen, for having been so patient."  
(Loud applause.)



POST OFFICE, VICTORIA, B. C.

## Mining Statistics.

Report of Minister of Mines, December 31st, 1899.

TABLE I.

TOTAL PRODUCTION FOR ALL YEARS UP TO AND INCLUDING 1899.

Gold, placer.....	\$ 61,305,719
Gold, lode.....	9,359,479
Silver.....	11,340,609
Lead.....	4,928,069
Copper.....	2,747,294
Coal and Coke.....	44,396,387
Building stone, bricks, etc.....	1,700,000
Other metals.....	32,900
Total.....	\$ 135,810,457

TABLE II.

PRODUCTION FOR EACH YEAR FROM 1890 TO 1899 (INCLUSIVE.)

Year.	Amount.
1890.....	\$ 2,608,803
1891.....	3,521,102
1892.....	2,978,530
1893.....	3,588,413
1894.....	4,225,717
1895.....	5,643,042
1896.....	7,507,956
1897.....	10,455,268
1898.....	10,906,861
1899.....	12,393,131

Table III gives a statement in detail of the amount and value of the different mineral products for the years 1897, 1898 and 1899. As it has been impossible as yet to collect accurate statistics regarding building stone, lime, bricks, tiles, etc., these are estimated.

TABLE III.

AMOUNT AND VALUE OF MINERAL PRODUCTS FOR 1898 AND 1899.

	Customary Measure.	1898.		1899.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Gold, placer.....	Ounces .. . . .	32,167	\$ 643,346	67,245	\$ 1,344,900
" lode .....	" .....	110,061	2,201,217	138,315	2,857,573
Silver.....	" .....	4,292,401	2,375,841	2,939,413	1,663,708
Copper.....	Pounds .....	7,271,678	874,781	7,722,591	1,351,453
Lead.....	" .....	31,693,559	1,077,581	21,862,436	878,870
Coal.....	Tons, 2,240 lbs..	1,135,865	3,407,595	1,306,324	3,918,972
Coke.....	" .....	35,000	175,000	34,251	171,255
Other materials.....	" .....	.....	151,500	.....	206,400
		\$10,906,861		\$12,393,131	

TABLE IV.

PRODUCTION OF METALS BY DISTRICTS AND DIVISIONS.

NAME.	DIVISIONS.		DISTRICTS.	
	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.
CARIBOO .....			\$ 389,360	\$ 381,900
Barkerville Division .....	\$ 94,500			
Lightning Creek .....	37,000	\$ 180,000		
Quesnelmouth .....	28,000			
Keithley Creek .....	214,860	103,300		
Omineca (Land Recording Div.) .....	15,000	8,000		
CASSIAR .....			107,300	819,380
KOOTENAY, EAST .....			133,368	66,294
KOOTENAY, WEST .....			6,042,975	6,187,859
Ainsworth Division .....	159,801	297,930		
Nelson .....	694,880	879,185		
Sloean .....	2,619,852	1,740,372		
Trail Creek .....	2,470,811	3,229,086		
Other parts.....	97,631	41,286		
LILLOOET .....			47,814	69,558
YALE.....			432,512	315,895
Osoyoos .....	364,112	234,167		
Similkameen .....	7,500	6,609		
Yale .....	60,840	75,089		
OTHER DISTRICTS.....			19,437	255,648
			\$ 7,172,766	\$ 8,096,504

## PLACER GOLD.

Table V continues the yearly production of placer gold to date, as determined by the returns, sent in by the banks and express companies, of gold transmitted by them to the mints, and from returns sent in by the Gold Commissioners and Mining Recorders. To these yearly amounts, one-third was added up to the year 1878, and from then to 1895 and for 1898 and 1899, one-fifth, which pro-

portions are considered to represent, approximately, the amount of gold sold of which there is no record. This placer gold contains from 10 to 25 per cent. silver, but the silver value has not been separated from the totals, as it would be insignificant.

TABLE V.  
YIELD OF PLACER GOLD PER YEAR TO DATE.

1858.....	\$ 705,000	1879.....	\$ 1,290,058
1859.....	1,615,070	1880.....	1,013,827
1860.....	2,228,543	1881.....	1,046,737
1861.....	2,666,118	1882.....	954,085
1862.....	2,656,903	1883.....	794,252
1863.....	3,913,563	1884.....	736,165
1864.....	3,735,850	1885.....	713,738
1865.....	3,491,205	1886.....	903,651
1866.....	2,662,106	1887.....	693,709
1867.....	2,480,868	1888.....	616,731
1868.....	3,372,972	1889.....	588,923
1869.....	1,774,978	1890.....	490,435
1870.....	1,336,956	1891.....	429,811
1871.....	1,799,440	1892.....	399,526
1872.....	1,610,972	1893.....	356,131
1873.....	1,305,749	1894.....	405,516
1874.....	1,844,618	1895.....	481,683
1875.....	2,474,004	1896.....	544,026
1876.....	1,786,648	1897.....	513,520
1877.....	1,608,182	1898.....	643,346
1878.....	1,275,204	1899.....	1,344,000
Total.....		\$61,305,719	

TABLE VI.

The information as to production in the earlier years is obtained from the "Mineral Statistics and Mines for 1896," Geological Survey of Canada.

PRODUCTION OF LOBE MINES.

YEAR.	GOLD.		SILVER.		LEAD.		COPPER.		TOTAL VALUES.
	Oz.	Value.	Oz.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	
		\$		\$		\$		\$	
1887.....			17,600	17,331	204,800	9,216			26,547
1888.....			79,780	75,000	674,500	29,813			104,813
1889.....			53,192	47,873	165,100	6,498			54,371
1890.....			70,427	73,048	Nil.	Nil.			73,948
1891.....			4,500	4,000	Nil.	Nil.			4,000
1892.....			77,160	66,935	808,420	33,064			99,999
1893.....	1,170	23,404	227,000	195,000	2,135,023	78,996			297,400
1894.....	6,252	125,014	746,379	470,219	5,662,523	169,875	324,680	16,231	781,342
1895.....	39,264	785,271	1,496,522	977,229	16,475,494	532,255	952,840	47,042	2,342,397
1896.....	62,259	1,244,180	3,135,343	2,100,689	24,199,977	721,384	3,818,556	100,926	4,257,179
1897.....	106,141	2,122,820	5,472,971	3,272,836	38,851,135	1,390,517	5,325,180	266,258	7,052,431
1898.....	110,061	2,201,217	4,202,401	2,375,841	31,693,559	1,077,581	7,271,678	874,781	6,529,420
1899.....	138,315	2,857,573	2,939,413	1,663,768	21,862,436	878,870	7,722,591	1,351,453	6,751,604
	463,462	\$ 9,359,479	18,613,778	\$11,340,609	142,722,937	\$4,928,069	25,415,525	\$2,747,294	\$28,375,451

TABLE VII.

## PRODUCTION IN DETAIL OF THE METALLIFEROUS

DISTRICT.	Year.	TONS.	GOLD—PLACER.		GOLD—LODE.	
			Ounces.	Value.	Ounces.	Value.
				\$		\$
CARIBOO .....						
Richfield Division.....	1898		7,975	159,500		
	1899			9,000		
Quesnelle " .....	1898		10,743	214,860		
	1899			9,665		
Omineca " .....	1898		750	15,000		
	1899			430		
CASSIAR .....						
Atlin Lake Division .....	1898		3,750	75,000		
	1899			40,000		
All other Divisions .....	1898		1,615	32,300		
	1899			969		
EAST KOOTENAY .....						
Fort Steele Division.....	1898	1,971	850	*17,000		
	1899		716	*10,000		
Other Divisions.....	1899		18			
WEST KOOTENAY .....						
Ainsworth Division .....	1898	1,738				
	1899		3,760		91	1,888
Nelson " .....	1898	52,762			3,823	76,459
	1899		58,302		16,569	342,308
Slocan " .....	1898	30,691			60	1,194
	1899		21,507		14	284
Trail Creek " .....	1898	111,282			87,343	1,746,861
	1899		172,665		102,976	2,127,482
All other Divisions .....	1898	621	552	11,040	346	6,923
(Revelstoke, Trout Lake, Lar- deau.)	1899	294	300	6,000	118	2,439
LILLOOET .....						
	1898	900	2,130	42,614	260	5,208
	1899	1,557	2,135	42,700	1,300	26,850
YALE .....						
Osoyoos Division.....	1898	14,820	382	7,632	17,824	356,480
(Grand Forks, Kettle River.)	1899		180	3,600	11,086	229,028
† Similkameen Division.....	1898		378	7,560		
(Vernon.)	1899		1	330		
Yale Division.....	1898		3,042	60,840		
(Ashcroft, Kamloops).....	1899	538	3,736	74,720	2	45
COAST AND OTHER DISTRICTS..						
(Nanaimo, Alberni, West Coast V. I., Victoria.)	1898	1,159			495	8,100
	1899	14,901			6,159	127,241
** MISCELLANEOUS .....	1898					
(Building stone, brick, etc., other metals, etc.)	1899					
TOTALS .....	1898	215,944	32,167	\$ 643,346	110,061	\$ 2,201,217
	1899	287,343	67,245	1,344,900	138,315	2,857,573

\* Estimated. † 100 oz. Platinum in 1898=\$1,500.

MINES FOR 1898 AND 1899.

VII.  
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1.888  
76.459  
42.308  
1.194  
284  
46.861  
27.482  
6.923  
2.439

5.208  
26.850

56.480  
229.028

45

8.100  
27.241

201.217  
957.573

SILVER.		COPPER.		LEAD.		TOTALS FOR DIVISIONS.		TOTALS FOR DISTRICTS.	
Ounces.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.
	\$		\$		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
								389,360	381,900
						159,500			
						214,860	180,000		
						15,000	193,300		
							8,600		
								107,300	819,380
						75,000			
							800,000		
						32,300	19,380		
								133,368	66,294
69,780	38,623			2,286,603	77,745	133,368			
33,516	18,970			881,167	35,423		64,393		
1,627	921	397		22,653	911		1,901		
								6,042,975	6,187,859
167,147	92,515	203	24	1,078,207	67,262	159,801			
268,165	151,781			3,588,577	144,261		297,930		
692,307	383,225	1,955,083	235,196			694,880			
483,659	273,751	1,370,513	239,840	579,245	23,286		879,185		
3,068,648	1,698,496			27,063,595	920,162	2,619,852			
1,891,025	1,070,320			16,660,910	669,768		1,740,372		
170,804	94,539	5,232,011	629,411			2,470,811			
185,818	105,173	5,693,889	996,431				3,229,086		
121,510	67,256			365,064	12,412	97,631			
48,467	27,430	1,120	196	129,884	5,221		41,286		
								47,814	60,558
						47,814			
							69,558		
								432,512	315,865
						364,112			
2,719	1,539						234,10		
16	9					7,560			
						60,840	6,609		
47	27	1,700	297				75,089		
								19,437	255,648
2,145	1,187	84,381	10,150			19,437			
24,358	13,787	654,972	114,620				255,648		
						150,000		150,000	
							206,400		206,400
4,292,401	\$ 2,375,841	7,271,678	\$ 874,781	31,693,559	1,077,581	7,322,766		\$7,322,766	
2,939,413	1,663,708	7,722,591	1,151,453	21,862,436	878,870		\$8,302,904		\$8,302,904

\*\* Building stone, etc., \$200,000; Platinum, 55 oz., \$825; Iron ore, 2,071 tons, \$5,575.

TABLE VIII.

## COAL AND COKE PRODUCTION PER YEAR TO DATE.

COAL.		
Years.	(Tons 2,240 lbs.)	Value.
1836-52.....	10,000.....	\$ 40,000
1852-59.....	25,396.....	101,592
1859 (2 months).....	1,989.....	7,956
1860.....	14,246.....	56,988
1861.....	13,774.....	55,096
1862.....	18,118.....	72,472
1863.....	21,345.....	85,380
1864.....	28,632.....	115,528
1865.....	32,819.....	131,276
1866.....	25,115.....	100,460
1867.....	31,239.....	124,956
1868.....	44,005.....	176,020
1869.....	35,802.....	143,208
1870.....	29,843.....	119,372
1871-2-3.....	148,549.....	493,836
1874.....	81,547.....	244,641
1875.....	110,145.....	330,435
1876.....	139,192.....	417,576
1877.....	154,052.....	462,156
1878.....	170,846.....	512,538
1879.....	241,301.....	723,903
1880.....	267,595.....	802,785
1881.....	228,357.....	685,071
1882.....	282,139.....	846,417
1883.....	213,299.....	639,897
1884.....	394,070.....	1,182,210
1885.....	265,596.....	796,788
1886.....	326,636.....	979,908
1887.....	413,360.....	1,240,080
1888.....	489,301.....	1,467,903
1889.....	579,830.....	1,739,490
1890.....	678,140.....	2,034,420
1891.....	1,029,097.....	3,087,291
1892.....	826,335.....	2,479,005
1893.....	978,294.....	2,934,882
1894.....	1,012,953.....	3,038,859
1895.....	939,654.....	2,818,962
1896.....	896,222.....	2,688,666
1897.....	882,854.....	2,648,562
1898.....	1,135,865.....	3,407,595
1899.....	1,306,324.....	3,918,972
Total.....	14,523,876 tons.	\$43,953,152
COKE.		
Years.	(Tons 2,240 lbs.)	Value.
1895-6.....	1,565.....	\$ 7,825
1897.....	17,831.....	89,155
1898 (estimated).....	35,000.....	175,000
1899.....	34,251.....	171,255
Total.....	88,647 tons.	\$ 443,235

TABLE SHOWING SOURCE OF CALIFORNIA'S COAL SUPPLY, 1896-1899.

The principal foreign markets for Vancouver Island coal are San Francisco and southern ports of California, the Hawaiian Islands, and ports in Alaska. The China and Australian steamships are also large consumers of fuel.

The sources of supply of coal for the State of California, from 1896 to 1899, are shown in the following table :

	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
British Columbia .....	551,852	558,372	651,208	623,133
Australia .....	273,851	281,666	201,931	139,333
English and Welsh .....	156,368	107,969	75,115	93,263
Scotch .....	8,356	4,081	5,056	None.
Eastern Cumberland and Anthracite.	17,907	21,335	37,560	38,951
Seattle, Washington .....	128,919	220,175	283,963	271,694
Tacoma, " .....	255,923	286,205	348,474	355,756
Mount Diablo, Coos Bay and Tesla..	110,237	115,150	172,506	189,507
Japan and Rocky Mountain (by rail).	2,247	6,587	26,560	28,390
Totals .....	1,505,660	1,601,540	1,802,373	1,740,027

The proportion of the above coal that was delivered in 1899 by water at the southern ports of California, viz., Los Angeles and San Diego, amounted to 184,747 tons, largely derived from British Columbia.

## COKE.

During the past year, the coke ovens at Union only turned out 5,000 tons of coke, which was sold on the coast and in San Francisco, where it met with a favorable reception. The Kootenay coke market being so much nearer Crow's Nest will, of course, be supplied by that colliery, so that Vancouver Island coke will have to find a market elsewhere. The coke imported into California in 1899 amounted to 31,091 tons, and as the ovens at Union are to be run to their full capacity, a large proportion of this trade may, in 1900, be expected for British Columbia.

Exports of Lumber, 1899.

DESTINATION.	Shipped from Vancouver.		Shipped from Moodyville.		Shipped from Chemainus.		Shipped from Cowichan, Victoria and N. Westminster.		TOTALS.	
	Cargo, Ft.	Vessels, No.	Cargo, Ft.	Vessels, No.	Cargo, Ft.	Vessels, No.	Cargo, Ft.	Vessels, No.	Cargo, Ft.	Vessels, No.
United Kingdom .....	.....	..	.....	..	2,360,422	2	.....	..	2,360,422	2
South Africa .....	3,226,640	2	.....	..	3,011,830	3	.....	..	6,238,470	5
South America .....	706,622	1	2,321,244	2	877,993	1	1,375,358	2	5,281,217	6
China .....	4,355,714	2	1,194,421	1	6,962,425	9	.....	..	12,512,560	12
Japan .....	416,928	1	.....	..	.....	..	519,243	1	936,171	2
India .....	.....	..	1,791,985	1	1,616,318	1	.....	..	3,408,303	2
Australia:										
Adelaide .....	.....	..	.....	..	2,575,254	2	.....	..	2,575,254	2
Melbourne .....	1,958,948	2	1,321,177	1	4,199,020	3	.....	..	7,479,145	6
Sydney .....	1,002,738	1	2,367,070	2	4,528,509	4	.....	..	7,898,317	7
Freemantle .....	.....	..	619,758	1	.....	..	.....	..	619,758	1
Port Pirie.....	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	605,579	1	605,579	1
United States of A. (Philadelphia).	878,713	1	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	878,713	1
	12,546,303	10	9,615,655	8	26,131,771	25	2,500,180	4	50,793,909	47

1 vessel props for Santa Rosalia.  
1 vessel piles for Tientsin.

Exports of Lumber, 1st January to 30th June, 1900.

DESTINATION.	Shipped from Vancouver.		Shipped from Moodyville.		Shipped from Chemainus.		Shipped from Port Moody and Esquimalt.		TOTALS.	
	Cargo, Ft.	Vessels.	Cargo, Ft.	Vessels.	Cargo, Ft.	Vessels.	Cargo, Ft.	Vessels.	Cargo, Ft.	Vessels.
United Kingdom or Continent of Europe.....	4,314,187	4	.....	.....	7,806,554	5	.....	.....	12,120,741	9
South Africa.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,425,972	1	.....	.....	1,425,972	1
South America.....	1,218,963	2	2,855,184	3	800,454	1	14,440	1	4,889,041	7
Japan.....	786,205	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	786,205	1
Australia:										
Adelaide.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sydney.....	1,180,293	1	2,736,196	2	.....	.....	687,353	1	687,353	1
Melbourne.....	720,732	1	.....	.....	2,083,280	2	.....	.....	3,916,489	3
Philadelphia (U. S.).....	1,030,625	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,804,012	3
									1,030,625	1
	9,251,005	10	5,591,380	5	12,116,260	9	701,793	2	27,660,438	26

1 vessel with props for Santa Rosalia.

1 vessel props for Santa Rosalia.  
1 vessel, piles for Tientsin.

## Pack of British Columbia Salmon, Season of 1899.

## PACK BY CANNERIES.

FRASER RIVER—		Cases.	Brought forward.....		Cases.
Alliance Canning Co.....	6,736	Victoria Canning Co.:	12,460	383,545	
Anglo-American Canning Co.....	7,518	Delta Cannery.....	13,262		
Anglo-British Columbia Packing Co.:		Harlock Cannery.....	8,943		
Pheenix Cannery.....	10,131	Wellington Cannery.....	34,695		
Britannia Cannery.....	13,090	Welsh Bros., Celtic Cannery.....	4,688		
Canoe Pass Cannery.....	5,717	Westham Island Packing Co.....	8,011		
British America Cannery.....	6,718	Westminster Packing Co.....	8,706		
Wadhams's Cannery.....	10,139	Ward & Co., Ltd., Robt., Imperial Cannery.....	8,211		
B. C. Packing Co.....	4,797	Wurzberg & Co., Ltd., Albion Cannery.....	22,584		
Atlas Canning Co.....	50,592	SKEENA RIVER—			
Acme Canning Co.....	7,835	Anglo B. C. Packing Co.:	19,195		
Routiller & Co.....	7,650	British America Cannery.....	18,175		
British Columbia Canning Co.....	7,849	North Pacific Cannery.....	18,175		
Brunswick Canning Co.:	9,386	British Columbia Canning Co., Windsor Cannery.....	37,370		
Canoe Pass.....	8,938	Carlisle Canning Co.....	14,968		
Steveston.....	8,769	Globe Canning & Milling Co.....	10,102		
Byrne & Walker, Premier Cannery.....	17,647	Skeena Packing Co., Cunnigham & Son, R.....	7,870		
Canadian Pacific Packing Co.....	4,692	Turner, Reeton & Co., Inverness Cannery.....	14,186		
Cleeve Canning Co.....	11,342	Victoria Canning Co., Standard Cannery.....	13,364		
Colonial Canning Co.....	15,315	VICTORIA INLET—	10,226		
Currie, McWilliams & Co.....	10,417	Anglo B. C. Packing Co., Good Hope Cannery.....	7,457		
Canadian Canning Co., Ltd.:	13,894	British Columbia Canning Co.:			
Star Cannery.....		Rivers Inlet Cannery.....	18,275		
Fraser River Cannery.....	33,554	Victoria Cannery.....			
Vancouver Cannery.....		Vancouver Cannery Co.....	10,740		
Dinsmore Island Canning Co.....	8,512	Vancouver Packing Co.....	9,400		
Ewen & Co.....	18,789	Victoria Canning Co., Wannuck Cannery.....	10,781		
Federation Brand Salmon Canning Co.....	8,110	Wadhams, E. A.....	14,423		
Fraser River Industrial Society.....	5,736	NANAI RIVER—			
Greerwood Canning Co.....	3,630	Federation Brand Salmon Canning Co.:			
Hume & Co., Inc., F.....	9,086	Nais Haeorh Cannery.....	11,662		
Pacific Coast Packing Co.....	10,272	MILL Bay Cannery.....	7,781		
Provincial Cannery.....	7,500	LOWE INLET—			
St. Mungo Canning Co., Ltd.....	10,772	Victoria Canning Co., Lowe Inlet Packing Co.....	10,112		
Terra Nova Canning Co.....	10,260	Beaver Cannery.....	11,469		
Todd & Son, J. H.:					
Beaver Cannery.....	11,469				

St. Mungo Canning Co., Ltd. .... 10,772  
 Terra Nova Canning Co. .... 10,230  
 Todd & Son, J. H.:  
 Beaver Cannery ..... 11,400  
 Mill Bay Cannery ..... 7,781  
 Victoria Canning Co., Lowe Inlet Packing Co. .... 10,112

Richmond Cannery ..... 10,320  
 Turner, Beeton & Co.:  
 London Cannery ..... 8,156  
 Fisherman's Cannery ..... 7,363  
 United Canneries Co.:  
 English Bay Cannery ..... 15,782  
 Gulf of Georgia Cannery ..... 22,131  
 Scotchish Canadian Cannery ..... 19,170  
 Cohoes (estimated) ..... 7,200  
 Total Pack, 1889 ..... 702,437  
 30,000  
 732,437

*Carried forward*

PACK BY DISTRICTS.

	1884	1888	1897	1894	1895	1894	1895
Fraser River	510,383	256,101	800,159	354,984	400,368	363,967	400,368
Skeena River	108,026	81,234	63,905	100,140	67,797	61,151	67,797
Rivers Inlet	71,079	104,711	40,297	107,468	58,579	39,351	58,579
Naas River	19,412	18,353	20,847	11,649	19,550	19,587	19,550
Lowe Inlet	10,112	10,312	10,666	10,365	8,681	8,315	8,681
Alert Bay	3,470	8,540	8,662	2,840	5,100	2,000	5,100
West Coast, V. I.	2,694	4,350	4,434	5,107	3,320	2,000	3,320
Namu Harbor	7,200	4,357	4,357	3,987	3,000	.....	3,000
Total Pack, 1889	732,437 cases	481,161 cases	1,015,477 cases	691,570 cases	596,365 cases	491,371 cases	596,365 cases

SHIPMENTS IN DETAIL.

	1884	1888	1897	1894	1895	1894	1895
England—							
London direct	150,070	79,598	323,965	182,253	196,159	184	196,159
"    overland	5,733	5,687	4,957	9,076	.....	91,203	.....
Liverpool direct	365,151	212,437	407,738	322,361	256,301	222,345	256,301
"    overland	26,128	8,060	38,373	11,405	.....	.....	.....
Overland (previous years)	.....	19,862	.....	.....	65,617	.....	65,617
Via other ports	.....	87,881	130,815	51,011	21,500	20,121	21,500
Eastern Canada	111,736	9,611	28,579	11,600	79,288	26,296	79,288
Australasia	41,518	439	226	2,128	8,832	16,069	8,832
Other destinations	4,246	1,183	4,823	3,814	4,326	15,078	4,326
Local sales	11,945	29,380	71,000	7,850	23,952	.....	23,952
Stocks on hand	12,079	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lost	231	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	732,437 cases	481,161 cases	1,015,477 cases	691,570 cases	596,365 cases	491,371 cases	596,365 cases

## British Columbia Sealing Catch, 1899.

SCHOONERS.	SPRING.	BEHRING SEA.	TOTAL.
Ainoko .....	449	1,123	1,572
Arietis .....	392	1,214	1,606
Beatrice .....	310	768	1,078
Borealis .....	200	602	802
City of San Diego .....	...	930	930
Diana .....	776	...	776
Dora Siewerd .....	319	1,234	1,553
Emma Louisa .....	...	913	913
Enterprise .....	601	1,208	1,809
Favorite .....	271	1,148	1,419
Geneva .....	1,582	871	2,453
Hatzic .....	393	927	1,320
Ida Etta .....	...	1,189	1,189
Libbie .....	...	779	779
Mary Taylor .....	162	54	216
Mermaid .....	1,318	817	2,135
Minnie .....	236	976	1,212
Ocean Belle .....	705	756	1,461
Otto .....	725	980	1,705
Penelope .....	613	612	1,225
Teresa .....	...	1,021	1,021
Umbrina .....	441	1,782	2,223
Victoria .....	...	1,403	1,403
Viva .....	442	1,267	1,709
Walter L. Rich .....	...	513	513
Zillah May .....	537	912	1,449
Indian canoes (estimated) .....	1,000	...	1,000
Total sealskins .....	11,472	23,999	35,471

## THE SEALING CATCH FOR THE PAST ELEVEN YEARS HAS BEEN :

1889.....	35,310	1895.....	74,124
1890.....	43,325	1896.....	55,677
1891.....	52,365	1897.....	50,410
1892.....	49,743	1898.....	28,552
1893.....	70,592	1899.....	35,471
1894.....	97,474		

## Exports from British Columbia.

To Countries Outside of Canada of Products of Agriculture and its Branches, for Three Years Ending 30th June, 1899.

(The Exports to the other Provinces of the Dominion are not included.)

TAL.

1,572  
1,606  
1,078  
802  
930  
776  
1,553  
913  
1,809  
1,419  
2,453  
1,320  
1,189  
779  
216  
2,135  
1,212  
1,461  
1,705  
1,225  
1,021  
2,223  
1,403  
1,709  
513  
1,449  
1,000  
5,4714,124  
5,677  
0,410  
8,552  
5,471

	Year ending June 30th, 1897.		Year ending June 30th, 1898.		Year ending June 30th, 1899.	
	Quan- tity.	Value.	Quan- tity.	Value.	Quan- tity.	Value.
<b>LIVE STOCK.</b>						
Horses . . . . . head	97	4,395	104	4,673	63	2,300
Horned Cattle. . . . . "	1	3	.....	.....	4	160
Swine . . . . . "	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10
Poultry and other animals. "	130	260	.....	290	.....	5,147
<b>MEATS, ETC.</b>						
Hides, horns & skins (not fur).'	86,385	86,385	.....	85,556	.....	126,199
Bacon . . . . . lbs.	984	118	1,741	271	6,466	581
Beef . . . . . "	.....	.....	2,062	148	1,800	91
Hams . . . . . "	1,419	253	1,989	286	200	21
Pork . . . . . "	.....	.....	457	39	6,800	378
Sheep pelts . . . . . No.	38,347	12,958	32,005	12,314	61,819	14,885
Wool . . . . . lbs	166,111	15,561	3,886	224	2 399	240
<b>GRAIN, SEEDS, BREADSTUFFS AND PRODUCTS OF.</b>						
Bran . . . . . cwt.	.....	.....	6	6	3,306	1,415
Barley . . . . . bush	31	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oats . . . . . "	71	34	769	390	60	21
Peas . . . . . "	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,211	1,805
Wheat . . . . . "	63,471	23,970	4,380	4,966	.....	.....
Flour . . . . . bbls.	19,880	76,548	9,391	52,449	6,856	28,195
Biscuits and Bread . . . cwt.	157	1,140	24	151	1	3
Oatmeal and all other . . bbls.	1	7	3	17	56	309
<b>FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.</b>						
Apples (green) . . . . . bbls.	516	956	131	421	159	881
Fruits (canned) . . . . . lbs.	4	4	.....	77	.....	70
Other fruit . . . . . "	254	254	.....	208	.....	1,706
Potatoes . . . . . bush.	211	151	264	56	2,531	1,106
All other vegetables . . .	442	442	.....	177	.....	586
<b>DAIRY PRODUCTS.</b>						
Butter . . . . . lbs.	3,172	979	7,732	1,869	14,874	2,524
Cheese . . . . . "	6,845	969	6,532	918	7,095	1,009
Eggs . . . . . doz.	29	13	280	39	.....	.....
Hay . . . . . tons	4	25	130	2,394	8	93
Trees and bushes . . . .	.....	161	.....	37	.....	6
Hops . . . . . lbs.	15,264	1,924	82,193	11,762	70,450	22,690
Bones . . . . . cwt.	98	20	2	1	688	1,101
Tallow . . . . . lbs.	37,920	824	22,146	665	.....	.....
Honey . . . . . "	22	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other articles . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,816
<b>Total . . . . .</b>		<b>228,407</b>		<b>180,404</b>		<b>220,348</b>

## Imports into British Columbia

From other Countries of such Products of Agriculture and its Branches as can be Produced in the Province, for Three Years Ending 30th June, 1899.

	Year ending June 30th, 1897.			Year ending June 30th, 1898.			Year ending June 30th, 1899.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
<b>LIVE STOCK.</b>		\$	\$		\$	\$		\$	\$
Horned cattle..... head	785	18,996	3,799 20	1,247	34,156	6,831 20	585	12,886	2,377 30
Horses..... "	1,682	36,812	7,362 40	4,031	84,586	16,917 70	2,137	73,160	14,032 00
Sheep..... "	47,256	80,485	16,697 00	45,078	87,837	17,567 40	37,545	83,176	16,662 20
Swine..... lbs.	365,046	11,584	5,475 71	19,762	1,071	290 46	114,789	5,589	1,735 36
All other..... head	.....	13,865	2,773 00	.....	11,557	2,311 16	.....	7,032	1,406 50
<b>MEATS, ETC.</b>									
Bacon and ham..... lbs.	1,821,363	164,425	36,427 30	4,895,334	400,459	97,906 75	3,321,115	292,375	66,423 65
Lard..... "	572,360	38,676	11,445 18	843,632	53,665	16,872 64	578,324	40,070	11,566 47
Beef (fresh or salt)..... "	8,291	433	165 82	28,386	2,619	567 72	24,236	1,602	484 72
Mutton..... "	107,158	5,277	1,846 88	186,040	5,933	1,941 59	609,611	21,650	6,339 48
Pork..... "	23,860	1,345	476 20	8,027	351	160 54	60,733	4,524	1,214 66
Poultry..... "	.....	7,993	1,598 30	.....	11,371	2,274 50	.....	16,819	3,361 58
Canned and other..... "	457,670	35,176	8,784 87	567,133	44,134	10,773 09	570,066	52,881	12,358 81
Other meats, fresh and N. E. S..... "	293,818	20,854	7,190 96	.....	.....	.....	165,865	12,713	3,723 88
Tallow..... "	3,950	125	466 40	4,787	177	35 40	5,820	207	42 90
<b>GRAIN, SEEDS, ETC., BREAD- STUFFS AND PRODUCTS OF</b>									
Biscuit..... lbs	214,283	11,652	3,003 50	270,338	12,666	3,219 71	148,390	8,175	2,075 28
Buckwheat meal..... "	16,067	554	40 25	51,885	1,208	129 71	89,593	2,557	224 01



## Imports into British Columbia—Continued.

	Year ending June 30th, 1897.			Year ending June 30th, 1898.			Year ending June 30th, 1899.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
		\$	\$		\$	\$		\$	\$
Potatoes .....	88,821	33,575	13,324 72	71,524	20,068	10,728 92	33,995	23,324	5,099 21
Other vegetables .....	.....	34,567	8,715 92	138,493	79,136	20,185 57	157,598	9,570	2,356 01
TREES AND BUSHES.									
Apple .....	9,016	536	270 48	2,145	94	64 35	.....	.....	.....
Cherry .....	3,880	374	116 40	922	59	27 66	.....	.....	.....
Peach .....	1,060	66	31 8c	237	16	7 11	.....	.....	.....
Pear .....	4,321	307	129 63	472	27	14 16	.....	.....	.....
Plum .....	10,875	540	326 25	3,995	173	118 95	.....	.....	.....
Quince .....	15	3	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	886	177 20
OILS.									
Lard .....	507	257	51 40	532	262	65 50	858	346	86 50
Neatsfoot .....	226	133	27 60	212	130	32 50	143	86	21 50
Linseed .....	22,263	9,390	1,999 91	50,029	6,564	1,526 95	29,072	8,835	1,705 72
DAIRY PRODUCTS.									
Butter .....	369,289	66,122	14,411 58	360,103	71,755	14,150 66	173,737	35,406	6,882 30
Cheese .....	76,640	8,046	2,299 50	35,837	5,456	1,072 58	46,471	7,434	1,384 27
Condensed milk .....	533,103	45,947	19,975 85	615,993	53,366	20,016 07	1,072,716	90,959	34,580 20

35,400  
7,434  
90,959  
1,384 27  
34,580 20  
179,737  
46,471  
1,072,716  
14,150 00  
1,072 58  
20,016 07  
71,755  
5,456  
53,366  
300,103  
35,837  
615,993  
14,411 58  
2,299 50  
19,975 85  
66,122  
8,046  
45,547  
369,289  
76,640  
533,103

MISCELLANEOUS.

Chicory.....lbs.	10,370	415	405 83	15,310	574	562 00	7,418	284	269 84
Cider....."	922	290	52 64	1,680	1,104	149 24	1,102	626	80 75
Hay.....tons	3,668	50,594	7,337 64	5,557	60,061	11,114 21	4,814	49,684	9,626 94
Straw....."	79	289	57 80	41	138	27 60	35	122	24 40
Hops.....lbs.	25,661	2,474	1,539 66	26,553	3,665	1,593 18	43,620	6,226	2,617 20
Honey....."	22,425	2,584	672 95	38,138	3,411	1,144 14	31,383	3,564	941 49
Malt.....bush.	63 070	39,996	9,448 58	68,723	49,925	10,308 75	62,209	50 780	9,350 51
Mustard.....lbs.	15,088	4,041	987 76	4,382	368	125 79	17,490	4,555	\$67 77
Eggs.....doz.	280,953	41,733	8,668 64	237,384	34,139	7,121 53	281,274	47,252	8,437 96
Oil cake and meal.....cwt.	2,280	2,499	(Free)	2,009	2,750	(Free)	2,389	3,368	(Free)
Pickles.....gals.	23,100	10,914	3,790 29	22,903	14,854	4,857 60	21,890	18,452	5,482 85
Add to the above the following animals imported from other countries for breeding purposes, and therefore entered duty free:									
Horses.....head	18	3,605	(Free)	15	3,450	(Free)	15	2,510	(Free)
Cattle....."	8	425	"	22	1,440	"	4	270	"
Sheep....."	1	10	"	.....	.....	"	.....	.....	"
Fowls....."	.....	185	"	.....	197	"	98	342	"
Swine....."	2	30	"	1	50	"	4	78	"
		1,116,308	281,996 30		1,585,518	375 549 25		1,397,187	323,679 17

Condensed milk.....cases

**Customs Statistics.**  
Imports into the Province of British Columbia for the Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1900.

Port of	TOTAL IMPORTS.					Total Revenue, 1900.	Total, 1898.	Total, 1899.	Total, 1898.
	Dutiable.	Free.	Tobacco.	Total Imports.					
Bennett.....	\$ 1,075,479	\$ 158,697	\$ .....	\$ 1,234,176	\$ 256,247.73	\$ .....	\$ .....	\$ .....	
Kaslo.....	106,941	19,608	.....	126,549	29,400.50	51,724.95	.....	.....	
Nanaimo.....	276,360	72,141	6,131	354,632	88,108.78	81,745.42	.....	65,358.15	
Nelson.....	664,678	167,252	9,884	841,814	188,198.85	128,607.43	.....	256,167.45	
New Westminster.....	440,154	204,381	18,007	662,542	135,659.80	218,267.02	.....	178,321.49	
Rosland.....	615,056	153,944	.....	769,000	164,835.11	144,271.68	.....	.....	
Vancouver.....	3,011,481	856,051	9,641	3,877,173	911,811.07	764,142.37	.....	667,842.56	
Victoria.....	2,494,441	881,557	13,813	3,389,811	947,484.15	961,980.00	.....	896,838.11	
Totals.....	8,684,590	2,513,631	57,476	11,255,697	2,721,745.99	2,350,738.87	.....	2,064,527.76	

This Board is indebted to the kindness and courtesy of the Collectors of Customs at the ports mentioned, for the above information.

**Exports from the Province of British Columbia for the Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1900.**  
**Customs Statistics.**

PORT OF	The Mine.	Fish.	Forest.	Animals and their Products.	Agriculture.	Manufactures.	Miscellaneous.	Coin.	Total, 1900.	Total, 1898.	Total, 1898.
Kaslo .....	\$ 960,176						\$ 1,240	\$	\$ 961,416	\$	\$ 286,951
Nanaimo .....	3,362,279	20	280,645	3,024	1,359	32,017			3,679,344	3,031,413	2,679,024
Nelson .....	794,341		1,626	631	108	19,196	383,323	2,000	1,199,225	1,104,664	7,581,919
New Westminster .....	38,602	2,353,118	62,190	8,002	392	11,326	249	12,900	2,475,879	2,000,171	3,175,281
Rossland .....	4,913,816		146	1,559	39	62,438	450		4,991,348	3,004,440	389,592
Vancouver .....	1,502,098	223,627	354,117	60,174	68,148	221,056	38,294	17,226	2,484,740	911,251	1,114,200
Victoria .....	375,503	866,232	12,159	410,637	7,070	99,851	420	280,082	2,051,954	1,734,930	1,692,750
Totals .....	11,946,815	3,442,997	710,883	484,027	77,116	445,884	40,653	695,531	17,843,906	14,748,025	16,919,717

This Board is indebted to the kindness and courtesy of the Collectors of Customs at the ports mentioned, for the above information.

## Imports into the Province of British Columbia for Twenty-Nine Years ending June 30th, 1900.

	Value of Total Imports.	GOODS ENTERED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.			
		Dutiable Goods.	Free Goods.	Total.	Duty Collected.
To 30th June, 1872.....	\$1,700,352	\$1,600,361	\$ 166,707	\$1,767,068	\$ 342,400 48
From Canada.....	22,215	.....	22,215	22,215	
To 30th June, 1873.....	2,191,011	1,569,112	507,364	2,076,476	302,147 65
From Canada.....	75,604	.....	75,604	75,604	
To 30th June, 1874.....	2,085,560	1,676,792	377,544	2,018,336	336,194 17
From Canada.....	66,104	.....	66,164	66,104	
To 30th June, 1875.....	2,513,552	1,924,482	596,111	2,490,593	413,921 50
From Canada.....	117,054	.....	117,054	117,054	
To 30th June, 1876.....	2,997,597	2,237,072	707,906	2,944,978	488,384 52
From Canada.....	129,735	.....	129,735	129,735	
To 30th June, 1877.....	2,220,968	1,820,391	346,318	2,166,709	403,520 20
From Canada.....	163,142	.....	163,142	163,142	
To 30th June, 1878.....	2,214,593	1,905,201	367,926	2,273,127	426,125 14
From Canada.....	144,751	.....	144,754	144,754	
To 30th June, 1879.....	2,440,781	1,997,125	320,326	2,317,454	481,704 04
From Canada.....	184,951	.....	184,951	184,951	
To 30th June, 1880.....	1,698,394	1,614,165	122,451	2,457,116	450,175 43
From Canada.....	208,072	.....	208,072	208,072	
To 30th June, 1881.....	2,489,643	2,214,153	242,963	1,736,616	589,403 62
From Canada.....	387,111	.....	387,111	387,111	
To 30th June, 1882.....	2,899,223	2,472,174	404,287	2,875,461	678,104 53
From Canada.....	449,768	.....	449,768	449,768	
To 30th June, 1883.....	3,937,536	3,331,023	550,833	3,866,855	907,655 54
From Canada.....	624,207	.....	624,207	624,207	
To 30th June, 1884.....	4,142,486	3,337,642	702,693	4,040,335	884,076 21
From Canada.....	789,287	.....	789,287	789,287	
To 30th June, 1885.....	4,089,492	3,458,529	564,923	4,023,452	966,143 54
From Canada.....	927,054	.....	927,054	927,054	
To 30th June, 1886.....	3,953,299	2,851,379	1,060,347	4,011,726	880,266 65
To 30th June, 1887.....	3,547,852	3,065,791	569,348	3,626,139	883,421 53
To 30th June, 1888.....	3,509,951	2,674,941	729,266	3,401,207	861,465 14
To 30th June, 1889.....	3,763,127	2,602,646	807,140	3,809,786	974,675 69
To 30th June, 1890.....	4,379,272	3,357,111	1,030,375	4,287,486	1,075,215 20
To 30th June, 1891.....	5,478,883	4,261,207	1,074,983	5,336,190	1,346,059 42
To 30th June, 1892.....	6,495,598	4,423,114	1,803,005	6,226,419	1,412,878 00
To 30th June, 1893.....	3,934,066	3,692,673	1,255,495	5,918,168	1,366,250 32
To 30th June, 1894.....	5,320,615	3,582,333	1,738,282	5,336,961	1,308,631 23
To 30th June, 1895.....	4,403,976	3,131,490	1,236,935	4,368,425	1,137,727 49
To 30th June, 1896.....	5,563,095	3,963,650	1,532,840	5,526,490	1,406,931 91
To 30th June, 1897.....	7,130,381	5,048,755	2,028,653	7,087,048	1,701,507 16
To 30th June, 1898.....	8,548,375	6,493,123	2,024,749	8,517,872	2,064,527 76
To 30th June, 1899.....	8,714,733	7,063,647	1,612,998	8,376,645	2,350,738 87
To 30th June, 1900.....	1,255,697	8,684,590	2,513,631	11,198,221	2,721,745 99

Exports the Produce of Canada, from the Province of British Columbia  
for Twenty-Nine Years ending June 30th, 1900.

Year.

Value.

1872

1873

1874

1875

1876

1877

1878

1879

1880

1881

1882

1883

1884

1885

1886

1887

1888

1889

1890

1891

1892

1893

1894

1895

1896

1897

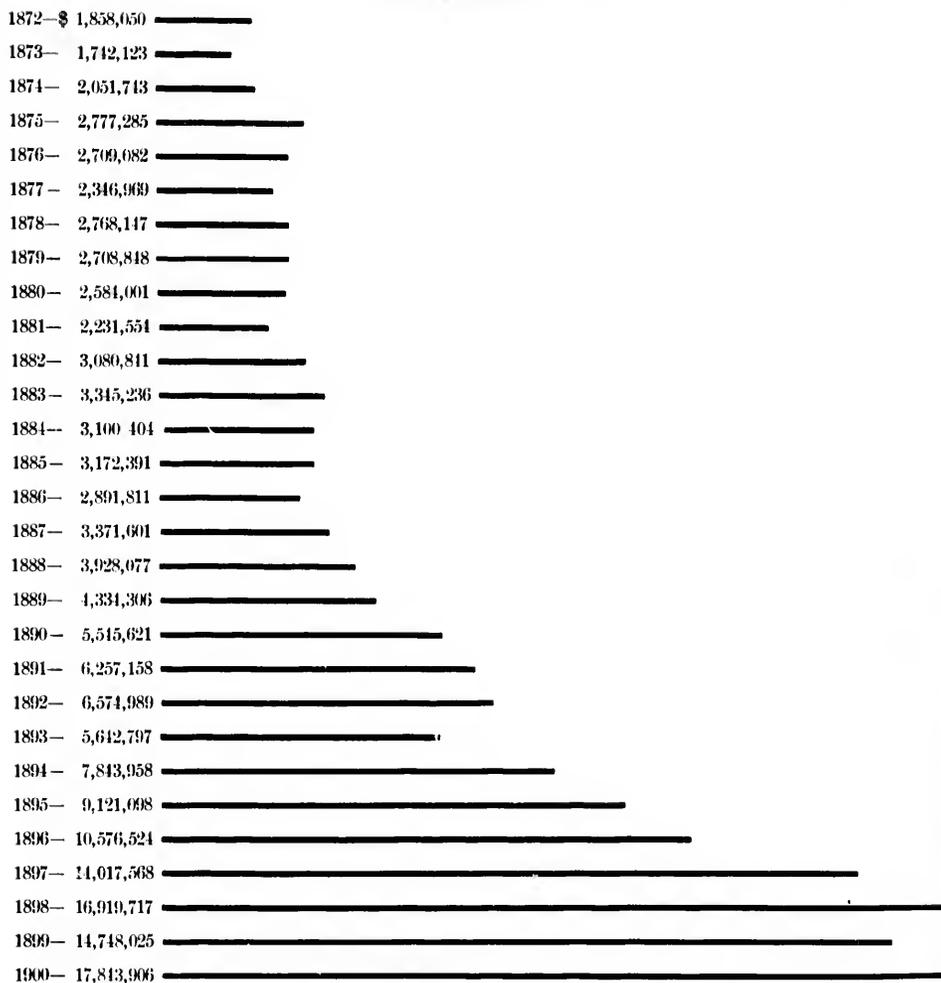
1898

1899

1900

Year.	The Mine.	Fisheries.	Forest.	Animals and their Produce.	Agricul Products.	Miscel- laneous.	Total.
1872....	\$ 1,389,585	\$ 37,707	\$214,377	\$214,700	\$ 142	\$ 1,510	\$ 1,858,050
1873....	1,224,362	43,361	211,026	259,292	2,885	1 197	1,742,123
1874....	1,351,145	114,118	273,116	320,625	5,296	443	2,051,743
1875....	1,929,291	133,986	292,468	411,810	9,727	.....	2,777,285
1876....	2,032,139	71,338	273,430	329,027	3,080	68	2,700,082
1877....	1,708,848	105,693	287,042	230,893	3,083	1,500	2,316,969
1878....	1,759,171	423,840	327,360	257,311	462	.....	2,768,147
1879....	1,530,812	633,493	273,366	268,271	2,505	57	2,708,848
1880....	1,661,626	317,440	258,804	339,218	3,843	100	2,581,001
1881....	1,317,079	400,984	172,647	350,474	248	22	2,231,554
1882....	1,437,072	976,903	362,875	300,429	916	2,616	3,080,841
1883....	1,309,616	1,332,385	407,621	287,394	6,791	443	3,315,263
1884....	1,411,052	899,371	458,365	271,796	1,745	1,413	3,100,404
1885....	1,759,512	727,672	262,071	414,364	2,324	5,948	3,172,391
1886....	1,720,335	613,052	191,488	329,248	1,907	2,811	2,891,811
1887....	1,832,827	910,559	235,913	380,126	10,265	1,914	3,371,691
1888....	1,889,805	1,164,019	441,957	318,839	27,631	85,826	3,928,077
1889....	2,377,052	993,623	449,026	397,685	14,831	102,089	4,334,306
1890....	2,375,770	2,374,717	325,881	346,159	9,823	113,271	5,545,621
1891....	2,030,229	2,274,686	374,996	291,646	5,017	20,431	6,257,158
1892....	2,979,470	2,351,083	425,278	390,584	25,018	31,976	6,574,989
1893....	2,898,947	1,501,831	454,994	310,621	39,473	446,231	5,642,797
1894....	3,521,543	3,541,305	411,623	449,269	23,323	196,895	7,843,958
1895....	4,615,452	3,264,501	590,080	457,373	21,774	261,918	9,121,098
1896....	5,763,253	3,288,776	685,746	437,864	61,444	338,471	10,576,524
1897....	8,909,592	3,567,815	742,473	307,845	104,744	552,539	14,017,568
1898....	11,973,671	3,846,951	425,751	285,097	78,977	262,834	19,919,717
1899....	10,467,502	2,740,124	527,820	355,323	61,239	420,689	14,748,025
1900....	11,946,815	3,442,997	710,883	481,027	77,116	49,653	17,843,906

## Exports for Each Year from 1872 to 1900, Inclusive.

Scale—\$1,000,000.00 =  $\frac{1}{4}$  Inch.

## Shipping.

This Board is indebted to the courtesy and kindness of the Collectors of Customs at the ports mentioned, for the following information :

Vessels employed in the coasting trade of the Dominion of Canada, arrived at and departed from the undermentioned Ports during the year ending 30th June, 1900.

	VESSELS ARRIVED.			VESSELS DEPARTED.		
	No. Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. Crew.	No. Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. Crew.
Victoria.....	1,545	533,849	36,119	1,557	548,725	36,280
Vancouver.....	2,266	474,715	31,877	2,266	499,209	33,726
Nanaimo.....	1,072	265,360	12,457	1,095	265,714	12,528
New Westminster	573	116,124	6,699	584	116,246	6,735

Vessels entered inwards from sea during year ending June 30th, 1900.

	WITH CARGO.			IN BALLAST.		
	No. Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. Crew.	No. Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. Crew.
Victoria.....	725	541,971	31,325	347	364,660	17,576
Vancouver.....	354	306,555	18,263	223	138,091	6,646
Nanaimo.....	35	52,347	854	212	249,922	5,453
New Westminster	131	5,127	522	105	14,730	560

Vessels entered outwards for sea during the year ending June 30th, 1900.

	WITH CARGO.			IN BALLAST.		
	No. Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. Crew.	No. Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. Crew.
Victoria.....	526	439,993	24,076	537	449,707	24,519
Vancouver.....	447	412,966	21,408	164	64,793	3,513
Nanaimo.....	241	308,074	6,853	30	4,304	436
New Westminster	40	14,788	394	198	4,839	587

Number and tonnage of vessels built and registered during year ending June 30th, 1900.

	BUILT.		REGISTERED.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Victoria.....	8	679	6	6,432
Vancouver.....	9	422	24	107,994
Nanaimo.....	..	...	2	9
New Westminster.....	28	2,632	31	2,676

## Game Protection Act of British Columbia, 1898.

For ready reference and convenience the following is a synopsis of the Game and Fish Protection Act.

## (SECTION 10, SCHEDULE B.)

Species of Birds, Animals, etc.	Unlawful to shoot or destroy during close seasons as shown below (dates both inclusive).	Unlawful to buy, sell or expose for sale, show or advertisement.	Unlawful to Kill or Take.
Beaver	1st April to 1st November	At any time	
Birds living on noxious insects.	At any time	At any time	
Bittern	1st March to 31st August	At any time	
Black-bird (English)	At any time	Before October 1st	More than five in one season
Caribou	1st January to 31st August	At any time	
Caribou (cow or calf)	At any time	At any time	
Chaffinch	At any time	At any time	
Deer (fawn under twelve months)	At any time	Before September 1st	More than 10 in 1 season, or hunt with dogs, or kill for hides alone.
Deer (buck)	15th December to 31st August	At any time	More than 250 in one season.
Deer (doe)	15th December to 31st August	At any time	More than 2 in one season.
Duck (of all kinds)	1st March to 31st August	During close season	
Elk, Wapiti (bull)	1st January to 31st August	At any time	
Elk, Wapiti (cow)	At any time	At any time	
Elk, Wapiti (calf under two years)	At any time	At any time	
Grouse of all kinds (including Prairie)	1st January to 31st August	At any time except Blue Grouse, which may be sold during season	
Gull	At any time	At any time	
Hare	1st January to 31st August	Before October 1st	
Heron	1st March to 31st August	During close season	
Lane Otter	1st April to 1st November	At any time	
Linnnet	At any time	At any time	
Marten	1st April to 1st November	At any time	
Meadow Lark	1st March to 31st August	Before October 1st	More than 2 in one season.
Moose (bull)	1st January to 31st August	At any time	More than 5 in one season.
Moose (cow and calf under 12 mos.)	At any time	Before October 1st	More than 3 in one season.
Mountain Goat	15th December to 31st August	Before October 1st	
Mountain Sheep (ram)	15th December to 31st August	At any time	
Mountain Sheep (ewe or lamb)	At any time	At any time	
Partridge (English)	At any time	At any time	



## Inland Revenue, Canada, Divisions No. 37 and 38.

Entered for Consumption July 1st, 1899, to June 30th, 1900.

	No. 37, * Victoria, B. C.	No. 38, † Vancouver, B. C.
Spirits.....proof galls.	58,833.35	102,337.50
Spirits, exported.....“	1,911.21	447.74
Malt.....lbs.	1,407,221	2,395,330
Manufactured Tobacco.....“	145,111½	239,047
“ “ exported.....“	4,790½	369
Raw Leaf Tobacco.....“	33,429	68,723
“ “ “ exported.....“	5,119	3,061
Cigars, ex-warehouse.....No.	256,475	480,300
“ ex-factory.....“	1,258,475	3,330,477
Malt Liquor.....galls.	514,475	994,122
Petroleum.....“	Nil.	11,480
Total receipts.....	\$182,954.83	\$323,486.25

\* Vancouver Island only.

† All outports in British Columbia except Vancouver Island.

This Board is indebted to the kindness and courtesy of the Collectors of Inland Revenue at Victoria and Vancouver for the above information.

## Area of British Columbia.

Land.....	382,300 square miles.		
Water.....	1,000 “ “		
Total.....	383,300 “ “		
Wood area, estimated.....	285,554 “ “		

## Statement Showing the Timber Cut during 1899,

Not including that from the Dominion and the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway lands.

	FEET.
On Crown lands.....	89,258,757
On timber leaseholds.....	49,526,306
On private property.....	23,115,400
	<hr/>
	\$161,900,463

## Postal Statistics.

Statement showing the accounting offices in operation, the gross postal revenue; the number and amount of money orders issued and paid; the amount of commission thereon, during the year ending 30th June, 1899:

NAME OF OFFICE.	Gross Postal Revenue.	Number of Money Orders Issued.	Total Amount of Money Orders Issued.	Total Commission Received from Public.	Total Amount of Money Orders Paid.
	\$		\$	\$	\$
Vancouver .....	49,767 20	12,054	190,440 49	1,845 61	184,940 48
Victoria .....	47,804 42	13,655	162,259 90	1,720 24	182,748 04
Rossland .....	13,828 65	4,501	68,473 00	633 85	28,507 09
Nelson .....	13,190 55	3,793	70,013 75	612 76	32,920 05
New Westminster..	10,298 75	4,761	63,043 54	571 70	74,333 62
Nanaimo .....	7,103 85	6,381	91,764 58	845 42	35,001 75
Kaslo .....	3,828 48	1,230	17,212 92	149 43	9,292 18
Other offices	96,513 29	51,387	969,935 68	7,260 59	206,586 41
Total, 1899....	242,335 19	97,762	1,633,143 86	13,648 60	754,329 62
Total, 1898....	247,282 17	90,674	1,396,604 69	11,839 13	705,468 40

Table showing the number of post offices in operation, estimated number of letters and other articles of mail matter posted in British Columbia during the years ending June 30th, 1897, 1898 and 1899:

	1897.	1898.	1896
Number of offices in operation on 1st July..	293	311	343
Estimated number of letters and other articles of mail matter posted in British Columbia during the years ending 30th June, 1897, 1898 and 1899:			
Letters.....	4,850,000	6,700,000	7,650,000
Post Cards. ....	505,000	525,000	520,000
Registered Letters.....	142,000	165,000	210,000
Free Letters .....	148,500	156,000	170,000
Number of transient Newspapers and Periodicals, Packets, Circulars, Samples, Patterns, etc.....	400,000	625,000	835,000
Number of packages of Printers' Copy, Photographs, Deeds, Insurance Policies, etc..	100,000	145,000	205,000
Number of packets of Fifth Class Matter, Ordinary Merchandise, open to examination .....	46,500	48,000	85,000
Number of Closed Parcels for the United Kingdom and other countries..	1,850	2,900	2,200

Land Return.

Return showing Land Transactions for the Year ending 31st December, 1899.

	RECORDS ISSUED FOR THE DISTRICT OF											Total.	
	Victoria.	Cowichan.	Nanaimo.	Coast.	New West- minster.	Vale.	Kanloops.	Osoyoos.	Lillooet.	Kootenay.	Cariboo.		Cassiar.
Pre-emption Records .....	54	1	8	11	9	.....	38	281	20	164	30	.....	616
Certificates of Improvement .....	10	2	2	1	2	.....	3	48	16	18	11	.....	113
"    Purchase .....	34	3	4	1	61	.....	12	89	38	121	29	16	418
Crown Grants .....	51	0	2	21	31	.....	4	174	38	509	26	6	868
Timber Cutting Licenses .....	9	.....	.....	5	19	.....	.....	7	.....	36	6	5	87
"    General .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coal Prospecting Licenses .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	6	.....	1	1	.....	3	309

SUMMARY.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Pre-emption Records .....	548	496	616	988	869	832	709	630	486	462	467	616
Certificates of Improvement .....	157	132	169	260	272	173	117	113	144	204	144	113
"    Purchase .....	355	587	829	803	1,000	204	153	334	694	977	765	418
Crown Grants .....	332	481	573	685	820	393	159	215	411	766	951	868
Total Acreage Deeded. ....	94,278	134,169	69,334.33	143,455	309,878	124,934	47,166.86	95,456	36,821	669,597	371,304	672,148.12
Letters received. ....	3,141	3,326	4,168	5,224	5,321	4,339	4,018	5,079	6,532	8,034	9,126	10,993

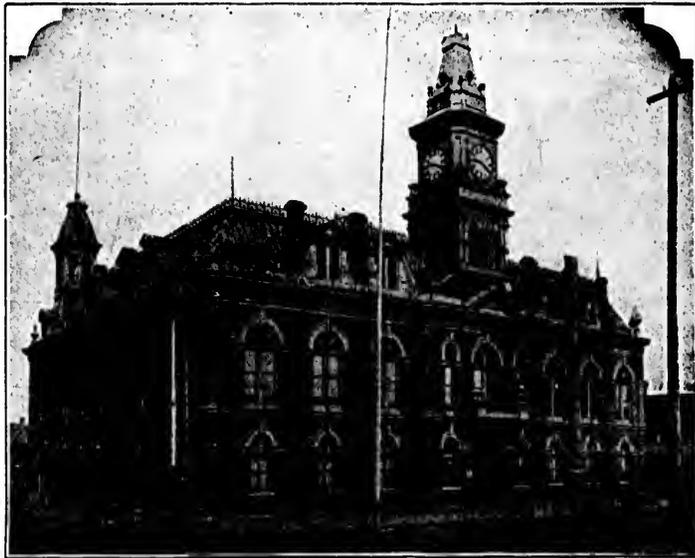
## Climate.

No general description will serve the purpose in speaking of the climate of British Columbia. On the coast it varies considerably, while in the interior the variations are yet more plainly marked.

Dr. Bryce, in "The Climate and Health Resorts of Canada," says: "In all this country," from the south of Vancouver Island to the Queen Charlotte Islands, "the fruits of temperate climates grow well, and farm animals live out doors the year round. The rich bottoms of the Fraser delta have long been famous for their great hay crops and pasture lands; but here the extreme of rainfall is met, the mean for six years being 59.66 inches at New Westminster. The climate of the great Island of Vancouver, running north-west across two degrees of longitude and two degrees of latitude, presents every variety from that at the sea coast, with as at Esquimalt, a very low daily range, and no annual extremes—the lowest temperature in two years being 8 degrees F., the lowest monthly average being 20 degs. F., and the highest in summer being 82 degs. F.—to that as above Alberni on the west coast, where the Vancouver range rises first into a plateau to 4,000 feet, and even to 7,500 feet in Victoria Peak."

"Apart from the mineral wealth of Vancouver Island, its climate, with every variation possible, becomes most attractive. Its seashore climate is milder than many parts of England, with less rain and less seasonal variations."

Attention is directed to the following tables :



CITY HALL, VICTORIA, B. C.

Letters received... .. 3,141  
 Total storage received... .. 3,326  
 94,270  
 13,109  
 3,326  
 4,168  
 5,224  
 5,321  
 5,321  
 4,330  
 4,330  
 4,018  
 47,100  
 5,079  
 5,079  
 6,532  
 8,034  
 9,126  
 10,993

## AVERAGE MONTHLY AND ANNUAL RAINFALL AND SNOWFALL

In inches at ten principal stations in British Columbia, derived from a group of years.

		D	E	D	C	B	B	A	A	A	A
Upper Mainland	A	Esquimalt	Kuper Island.	French Creek.	Port Simpson.	Abbotsford.	Agassiz.	Spence's Bridge.	Mission Valley.	Fort Steele.	Barkerville.
Lower Mainland	B										
North-West Coast	C										
Vancouver Island	D										
Gulf Islands	E										
		1896									
January	Rainfall	4.21	8.55	4.50	8.11	5.13	5.22	0.72	0.38	0.66	0.34
	Snowfall	12.9	31.4	16.0	15.3	7.8	20.7	4.8	9.2	9.7	26.2
February	Rainfall	2.87	4.50	2.19	7.27	3.76	5.42	0.20	0.00	0.05	0.17
	Snowfall	10.7	2.0	9.6	18.5	9.4	12.6	6.5	13.0	5.4	21.3
March	Rainfall	2.72	2.28	3.24	5.86	5.22	5.16	0.89	0.01	0.63	0.08
	Snowfall	1.1	6.0	0.7	6.3	2.1	3.1	0.6	1.0	3.0	18.1
April	Rainfall	2.98	1.68	1.15	8.5	5.31	5.45	0.50	0.50	0.91	0.51
	Snowfall	0.1	0.2	0.2	5.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.1	16.3
May	Rainfall	1.84	1.64	2.60	4.57	4.38	4.85	1.10	1.52	1.61	2.22
	Snowfall	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.3
June	Rainfall	1.19	0.88	1.37	4.56	3.96	3.97	0.74	0.93	1.32	3.13
	Snowfall	0.35	0.27	0.80	5.20	1.29	1.35	0.36	0.22	1.02	2.76
July	Rainfall	0.52	0.17	0.44	7.79	1.33	1.62	0.40	0.51	1.05	3.02
	Snowfall	2.50	1.23	2.76	10.02	5.12	5.25	0.88	0.15	1.92	3.18
September	Rainfall	3.03	2.56	2.16	12.71	5.50	6.56	0.68	0.65	0.62	1.45
	Snowfall	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	9.7
October	Rainfall	6.95	6.06	4.62	13.61	7.81	8.24	0.51	0.37	0.96	1.01
	Snowfall	3.2	9.7	6.6	1.7	2.8	4.5	8.3	11.5	12.2	25.9
November	Rainfall	8.20	8.41	5.20	10.90	7.51	8.67	0.44	0.28	0.59	0.07
	Snowfall	2.4	3.0	3.8	15.4	6.4	7.6	8.60	25.0	7.2	36.8
December	Rainfall	37.47	38.23	31.16	96.28	56.32	61.96	6.87	5.52	11.30	17.91
	Snowfall	31.0	52.1	36.9	60.06	28.6	18.9	28.8	59.7	10.00	161.2

## COMPARATIVE TABLE OF THE AVERAGE RAINFALL

In inches at ten principal stations in British Columbia in the months April to September, derived from a group of years.

	D	E	D	C	B	B	A	A	A	A
Upper Mainland	A	Kuper Island.	French Creek	Port Simpson	Abbotsford.	Agassiz.	Spence's Bridge.	Mission Valley.	Fort Steele.	Barkerville.
Lower Mainland	B									
North-West Coast	C									
Vancouver Island	D									
Gulf Islands	E									
April	2.98	1.68	1.15	5.68	5.31	5.15	0.50	0.48	0.94	0.51
May	1.94	1.64	2.60	4.57	4.38	4.85	1.10	1.57	1.64	2.12
June	1.19	0.88	1.37	4.56	3.96	3.97	0.74	0.89	1.32	3.13
July	0.36	0.27	0.80	5.20	1.29	1.55	0.36	0.38	1.02	2.76
August	0.52	0.17	0.44	7.79	1.33	1.62	0.40	0.48	1.05	3.02
September	2.50	1.23	2.76	10.03	5.12	5.25	0.88	1.51	1.95	3.18

0.51  
24.12  
0.17  
24.3  
0.08  
18.1  
0.51  
16.3  
22.2  
22.2  
3.13  
0.3  
2.76  
3.02  
3.18  
1.3  
1.45  
9.7  
1.01  
25.9  
0.70  
36.8  
17.94  
161.2

0.51  
24.12  
0.17  
24.3  
0.08  
18.1  
0.51  
16.3  
22.2  
22.2  
3.13  
0.3  
2.76  
3.02  
3.18

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER FOR ONE YEAR AT THIRTEEN STATIONS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Compiled from Official Returns, and may be accepted as an average.

	D	D	D	B	B	A	A	C	B	A	A	A	A	C	B
Upper Mainland.....A	28														
Lower Mainland.....B	84.4														
North-West Coast.....C	16.7														
Vancouver Island.....D	47.73														
Gulf Islands.....E	13.5														
Elevation above sea level in ft	38.77														
Highest temperature registered during the year	139														
Lowest temperature registered during the year	41.9														
Annual mean temperature during the year															
Mean daily range of temperature during the year															
Rainfall during year in inches															
Number of days of rainfall															
Amount of snowfall, in inches															
First frost	Oct. 5	Oct. 24	Sept. 7	Oct. 26	Oct. 22	Sept. 8	Sept. 25	Oct. 27	Oct. 27	Sept. 14	Sept. 23	Oct. 25	Nov. 4		
Last frost	Apr. 17	May 15	Apr. 16	Apr. 18	Apr. 18	June 4	May 15	June 2	June 13	June 11	June 6	May 8	May 15		
First snow	Nov. 4	Nov. 10	Nov. 11	Nov. 14	Nov. 9	Sept. 2	Nov. 30	Nov. 11	Nov. 1	Nov. 7	Nov. 11	Nov. 9	Nov. 4		
Last snow	Apr. 7	Apr. 28	Mar. 28	Mar. 28	Mar. 7	May 1	Apr. 28	Mar. 27	Apr. 14	Feb. 29	Mar. 4	Apr. 29	Mar. 30		
Warmest day	July 21	July 14	June 28	June 26	July 15	June 20	July 22	June 26	July 26	July 6	June 28	June 26	July 14		
Mean temperature	70°10'	73°50'	73°50'	76°50'	82°25'	67°00'	71°07'	68°00'	76°50'	77°10'	77°15'	72°50'	72°70'		

## Education.

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The Province of British Columbia possesses a free, non-sectarian system of public schools, which is admirably suited to meet the needs of a sparsely settled country. Any settlement containing not less than twenty children of school age (between 6 and 16 years of age) may be created a school district by the Council of Public Instruction. A commodious building for school purposes, together with the salary of a teacher, is provided from the Provincial treasury. In smaller settlements, where an enrollment of ten pupils of school age is assured, a teacher is supplied by the Government on condition that the parents of the locality provide a suitable school-room.

The total number of pupils under instruction in British Columbia during 1899 was 19,185, and the number of schools in operation, 280. The total expenditure for education was \$268,653, distributed as follows :

Amount paid for teachers' salaries .....	\$184,337 57
“ “ incidental expenses .....	14,126 35
“ “ per capita grants to cities .....	56,692 12
Education office .....	13,497 42

There was, moreover, expended by the Lands and Works Department for the construction of school houses, furniture and repairs, \$67,362.84, making the total cost to the Provincial Government during the fiscal year 1898-99, for all purposes of education, \$336,016.30.

The amount expended from the Provincial treasury for education in British Columbia is larger in proportion to population than that expended in any other Province of the Dominion. The average cost per pupil enrolled for 1899 was \$14.00, or \$21.83 if based on the actual daily attendance.



BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING, VICTORIA, B. C.

## SCALE OF COMMERCIAL CHARGES.

Whenever no special agreement exists, the following shall be collectible :

1. On the purchase of stocks, bonds, and all kinds of securities, including the drawing of bills for the payment of the same..2½ per cent.
2. On sale of stocks, bonds, and all kinds of securities, including remittances in bills and guarantee .....2½ “
3. On purchase and sale of specie, gold dust and bullion .....1 “
4. On sale of bills of exchange with endorsement .....2½ “
5. On sale of bills of exchange without endorsement .....1 “
6. For endorsing bills of exchange when desired.....2½ “
7. On sale of produce, etc., from foreign ports, with guarantee...7½ “
8. On goods received on consignment and afterwards withdrawn..2½ “
9. On goods received on consignment and afterwards returned by the consignee.....No charge.
10. On purchase and shipment of merchandise, with funds on hand, on cost and charges ....5 per cent.
11. On purchase and shipment of merchandise, without funds, on cost and charges .....7½ “
12. For collecting and remitting delayed or litigated accounts....10 “
13. For collecting freight by vessels from foreign Ports, on amount collected.....5 “
14. For collecting general claims .....5 “
15. For collecting general average on the first \$20,000.00, or any smaller amount.....5 “
16. For collecting general average, on any excess over \$20,000.00..2½ “
17. On purchase and sale of vessels .....5 “
18. For “Port Agency” to vessels with cargo or passengers from foreign Ports, as under :
 

On vessels under 200 tons register.....	\$ 50 00
“ of 200 to 300 tons register.....	100 00
“ of 300 to 500 “.....	150 00
“ over 500 tons “.....	200 00
19. For disbursements of vessels by consignees with funds on hand.2½ “
20. For disbursements of vessels by consignees without funds on hand.....5 “
21. For procuring freight or passengers .....5 “
22. For chartering vessels on amount of freight, actual or estimated, to be considered as due when the “charter parties,” or memorandum of their conditions, etc., are signed.....5 “
23. On giving bonds for vessels under attachment in litigated cases, on amount of the liability .....2½ “
24. For landing and re-shipping goods from vessels in distress on invoice value, or in its absence, on market value.....5 “
25. For receiving and forwarding goods on invoice amount.....2½ “

26. For advancing on freight to be earned.....5 per cent.
27. For effecting marine insurance, on the amount insured..... ½ "
28. The foregoing commissions to be exclusive of brokerage, and every charge actually incurred.
29. Vessels to pay clerk hire and the labour on wharf, sorting and delivering cargo.
30. The receipt of bills of lading to be considered equivalent to receipt of goods.
31. Guarantee or security for contracts or liabilities.....5 "
32. Acting as Trustee on assignments.....5 "
33. On investments made on mortgage or otherwise.....1 "  
N. B.—Auctioneer's commission and brokerage to be charged when incurred.
34. Land agents for commission on sale and purchase of real estate .....5 "
35. Interest on advances for duty, freight and brokerage, and on accounts current, per annum, 1 per cent. over current bank overdraft rates.

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#### RATES ON STORAGE OF MERCHANDISE.

##### STORAGE PER MONTH.

On measurement goods, 50 cents per ton of forty cubic feet (40 c. ft.) On heavy goods, 50 cents per ton of 2,240 pounds. Or in either case, the amount actually paid, if more. The consignee to have the option of charging by measurement or weight. Any fraction of a month to be charged as a month.

##### REGULATIONS.

(a.) Concerning the delivery of merchandise, payment of freight, etc.: When no express stipulation exists per bill of lading, goods are to be considered as deliverable on shore.

(b.) Freight on all goods to be paid, or secured to the satisfaction of the captain or consignee of the vessel, prior to the delivery of the goods.

(c.) After delivery to the purchaser of the goods sold, no claims for damage, deficiency or other cause shall be admissible after goods sold and delivered have once left the city.

(d.) When foreign bills of lading expressly stipulate that the freights shall be paid in a specific coin, then the same must be procured if required, or its equivalent given, the rate to be determined by the current value at the time at the banks.

The foregoing scale of Commercial Charges and Rules and Regulations were approved at the Quarterly General Meeting of the British Columbia Board of Trade, held October 21st, 1898.

## Mining Regulations.

### BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The mining laws of British Columbia provide, with respect to coal mining, that a prospector for coal or petroleum on leased Crown lands in which the minerals are reserved, before obtaining a license, shall place a post at one angle of the land with his name and the initials of the angle, and shall post a notice of his application on the land and on the government office of the district for thirty days, and shall advertise it in the British Columbia *Gazette* and some local newspaper for thirty days.

Security for damages must be given if the Crown lands in question have been leased or are covered by a timber license.

After the expiration of thirty days, and within two months from the application in the *Gazette*, an application in duplicate (with a plan and a fee of \$50 for each and every license) must be sent to the Assistant Commissioner of Lands and Works for a prospecting license for not more than one year, when the Chief Commissioner may grant the license. Such lands must be in one rectangular block with the sides running north, south, east and west, and of area not exceeding 640 acres.

The license shall cease at its expiration, and a new license may be granted to a new applicant.

On proving that he has *bona fide* explored for coal during the year he shall be entitled to an extension for a second year on payment of \$50, and a further extension for a third year may be granted. License holders of adjoining lands, not exceeding ten, may work in partnership, when they need not prospect separately, provided the Chief Commissioner is satisfied with the prospecting done on the land of one of them.

The licensee may use the timber and stone on the land for the purpose of buildings on the land. Dispute as to the right of title shall be decided in the county court. No transfer for a prospecting license may be made without written notice to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works.

The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may grant to a prospecting licensee a lease for five years at a rent of ten cents on proof that he has discovered coal on the land; and if during this term, or three months hereafter, he can show that he has continuously and vigorously carried on coal-mining he shall be entitled to purchase the land at \$5 an acre, in one payment at time of sale.

Before the lease is issued, a survey must have been made by the applicant. Besides the ten cents rent a royalty of five cents a ton on coal and one cent a barrel on petroleum must be paid. The lessee must carry on coal mining continuously. Any number of persons, not exceeding ten, may work in partnership on adjoining

lands when it shall not be necessary to work each leasehold separately, provided work on one is done to the satisfaction of the Chief Commissioner.

(Cons. Act, 1888, chap. 83, and amending acts; 1890, chap. 32; 1892, chap. 31; 1895, chap. 37, and acts of 1897, 1898 and 1899.

Proprietors of coal mines may acquire such portion of any Crown lands, or lands held under pre-emption or Crown grants, or lease or license, as may be necessary for a right of way to the sea shore, a river or public highway, together with a block not exceeding five acres on the shore, river or highway. Minerals are not to be conferred by the conveyance without the consent of the grantor. Compensation shall be paid by agreement or arbitration. (Cons. Acts, 1888, chap. 83, amendment Act, 1899, chap. 32, and chap. 137, Acts of 1897.)

Regulations of coal mines.—No boy under twelve, no woman or girl of any age, and no Chinaman or Japanese shall be employed under ground in coal mines.

Boys from thirteen to fourteen shall only be employed under ground in exceptional circumstances to be allowed by the Minister of Mines.

There are various other regulations as to the employment of young persons.

No wages shall be paid to employees of a coal mine in a public house or contiguous office or place.

Coal getters must be paid by weight, unless exception is allowed by the Minister of Mines; and a check weigher may be appointed by them.

There are a number of regulations to secure safety. (Cons. Acts, 1888, chap. 84; amending acts, 1890, chap. 33; 1894, chap. 5; 1895, chap. 38; and in 1897, chap. 138.)

Mining, other than coal.—Persons over 18 years of age and joint stock companies may become "Free Miners" on taking out certificates (which are not transferable) for one year in case of joint stock companies, and for one or more years in case of individual miners.

Every person or joint stock company mining (except for coal) must take out a free miner's certificate under a penalty of \$25. Owners and contractors shall pay the free miner's fees of their employees, deducting amount from them and giving a list to the Mining Recorder, under a penalty of \$100.

No person, unless he has an unexpired free miner's certificate, can hold any mineral claim, minerals or mining property.

Free miners may prospect and mine (except for coal) upon any Crown lands or lands where minerals are reserved to the Crown, provided they may not locate or mine on land uncovered by hydraulic mining works for six months, and provided they must give security for damages to any occupier.

## FEES.

For every free miner's certificate issued to an individual....	\$ 5 00
For every free miner's certificate issued to a joint stock company—	
(a.) Having a nominal capital of \$100,000 or less.....	50 00
(b.) Having a nominal capital exceeding \$100,000.....	100 00

Free miners may cut timber necessary for their mining upon Crown lands, even if covered by timber lease or reserved, and they may kill game for their own use at any time.

A free miner may locate a mineral claim measuring 1,500 feet square as nearly rectangular as possible, marking it by two posts, 1 and 2, on the line of the vein not more than 1,500 feet apart, or a fractional mineral claim can also be marked out. On No. 1 post of a mineral claim shall be written the names of the locator and the claim, the date, the compass bearing of No. 2 post and the number of feet (of the 1,500) lying to the right and left respectively of this line; these particulars are to be furnished also to the Mining Recorder. He must mark the line by blazing trees or post planting, and place a post where he found rock "in place," and as near as possible to four corners of the claim. He is entitled to all the minerals within the claim. The claim is not to be recorded without an affidavit that mineral has been found "in place" on the claim, that the legal notes and posts have been put up, that ground is unoccupied, etc. A location made on Sunday or a holiday is not invalid. Where, from the nature of the ground the location cannot be thus marked, posts may be set as near as possible, and the direction and distance recorded. The free miner shall record his claim with the Mining Recorder within 15 days, if his office is within 10 miles, with an additional day for every additional 10 miles. A claim recorded by error in the wrong district may be recorded anew in the right district with the original date. If left in the Recorder's absence, the applicant is entitled to a record of that date. The claim may be held from year to year on a certificate by the Gold Commissioner, or Mining Recorder that work has been done on it to the value of \$100. Assessment work to be counted in certificate. A free miner or partners having adjoining claims may work them together, and may obtain certificates for all the claims for sufficient work done on one. A free miner may, in lieu of work, pay \$100 to the Mining Recorder. Disputes as to titles are determined by priority.

No free miner can hold (except by purchase) more than one claim on the same vein or lode, but he may hold by location a claim on any separate vein or lode. He may abandon his claim by notice in writing to the Recorder and may remove his machinery and extracted ore; he cannot re-locate the same claim (or one which he has not recorded in time) without written permission from the Gold Commissioner.

Lodes discovered in a tunnel to develop a lode may be marked out as a mineral claim and recorded by the owner. The interest of a free miner in his claim is deemed a chattel interest.

The lawful owner of a mineral claim is entitled to a Crown grant on payment of \$500 to the Government in lieu of expenditure (assessment work to be considered a part of \$500) and after having obtained a certificate of improvements from the Gold Commissioner. With a certificate of improvement the owner need not take out a free miner's certificate, or work on the claim to hold it.

With a certificate of improvement the owner of a claim outside the railway belt is entitled to a Crown grant, and inside the railway belt on payment of \$5 an acre to the Mining Recorder.

The claim for the grant must be made within three months. The issue of the grant does not invalidate any previous lien. The grant covers all minerals except coal.

Conveyances, mortgages, etc., of mineral claims shall be recorded or shall not be good against third parties, and transfers must be in writing. A free miner's claim shall not be open for location during his last illness, nor for twelve months after his death. The Gold Commissioner and official administrator administer miners' estates.

A mill site may be located by a free miner, not over five acres in extent, on unoccupied and unreserved Crown lands not known to contain minerals. He may obtain a lease for one year, during its continuance, on proof of having expended \$500 on machinery, and shall be entitled to a Crown grant for \$5 an acre. This applies to former leases also. Minerals are not included in the grant.

Tunnels or drains may be run for a free miner to work his claim by license from the Gold Commissioner. Water rights may be granted to him by the Gold Commissioner, and must be recorded, rights of miners working on the streams being safe. He may not sell the water, and the grant shall cease when the mine is no longer worked. Work must be begun within 60 days; and there must be no waste of water, and an outlet must be provided for superfluous water.

Mining partnerships and limited liability companies are regulated by a number of clauses.

The duties of Mining Recorders and Gold Commissioners are fully laid down. Free miners may elect by a two-thirds vote a Recorder, where there is none.

County Courts have mining jurisdiction which is fully provided for.

Any person contravening the Act or refusing to obey the lawful order of a Gold Commissioner or Judge is liable to a fine of \$250 or three months' imprisonment.

An annual tax of 25 cents an acre is payable on every claim held under Crown grant. The tax shall be remitted on proof that the sum of \$200 has been expended on the claim within the year.

Mines and moneys invested in them are not exempt from provincial taxation.

The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may make orders to carry out the Act.

(Cons. Act, 1888, chap. 82, and amending Acts, 1889, chap. 16 (repealed); 1890, chap. 31 (repealed); 1891, chap. 25; 1892, chap. 32; 1893, chap. 29; 1894, chap. 32, and 1895, chap. 39; 1896, chap. 34; 1897, chap. 45; and Acts of 1898.)

Placer Mining Act.—Every free miner holding a certificate may mine for gold or other precious metals on any land, except Government reserves for town-sites, lands occupied by buildings, curtilages and orchards, or for placer mining on Indian reserves. He must give security for damages.

He may locate a placer claim on each separate creek, ravine or hill, but not more than two in the same locality, and only one a creek claim, but he may hold any number for purchase. A creek claim shall be 100 feet long, and in width from base to base of the hills; a bar diggings claim shall be a strip 100 feet long, and in width, from high water mark to the lowest water level; a dry diggings claim shall be 100 feet square, and the same for bench diggings and hill diggings. Discoverers of new mines shall be allowed: If one, a claim 300 feet long; if a party of two, 600 feet; if three, 800 feet; if four, 1000 feet; if more than four, ordinary claims.

Placer claims shall be as nearly rectangular as possible. Posts shall be placed at the corners, and the initial post shall bear names and description. Locations on Sundays and holidays shall not be invalid. Placer claims must be recorded with the Mining Recorder. The removal of posts entails forfeiture. Records of placer claims may be renewed on payment of the fees, \$2.50 a year.

A placer claim gives no right to a vein or lode unless the ground is located and recorded as a mineral claim.

A placer claim must be worked continuously by the holder or his employee, and shall be held abandoned and forfeited if unworked for 72 hours, except for reasonable cause, satisfying the Gold Commissioner. A years' leave of absence may be given if the sum of \$1000 has been expended without reasonable return, or if all holders of the set of claims sign the application.

Provisions as to the tunnels and drains, water rights (see 1879, cap. 45) partnerships, mining recorders, gold commissioners, county courts, penalties, paying free miner's fees for employees, are much the same as those regarding mineral claims.

Provisions are made for "bed rock flumes."

Free miners may obtain a lease of placer mining ground for 20 years, as follows:—Before application for lease, legal posts to be placed, with names and descriptions, and plans, etc., to be deposited with Mining Recorder; creek diggings, or abandoned or unworked creeks, half a mile in length; any other placer mining grounds, 80 acres; precious stone diggings, 10 acres. The lease may be renewed. The ground must be already occupied (without consent of occupiers) nor immediately available for agricultural purposes; and only placer-mining must be carried

on. Consolidation of holdings into one not to exceed 640 acres is provided for by Act of 1898, amending the Placer-mining Act, 1891.

Water may be granted by the Gold Commissioner for hydraulic workings on bench lands.

Leases may be granted for twenty years of the bed of the river for dredging for a distance not over five miles.

(Act, 1891, Chap. 26, and amending Acts, 1894, chap. 33, and 1895, chap. 40; 1896, chap. 35; 1897, chap. 29; 1897, chap. 45.)

A Bill intituled "An Act to repeal an Act to aid the Development of Quartz Mines," and amending Act has been passed (1896, chap. 36.) An Act to amend the Placer-Mines Act (1891) was passed in the session of 1898.

Counting the consolidated Acts of 1888 and subsequent amending Acts to 1898, there have been twenty-four British Columbia Acts relating to mining, without reckoning several special Acts concerning hydraulic mining companies.

The Mineral Act, 1896, chap. 34, as amended by 1897, chap. 29, has been consolidated for convenience only.

The Placer-mining Acts have been also consolidated.

A Bureau of Mines was established in 1895, under the Minister of Mines, with a Provincial Mineralogist, whose duty it is to collect information relating to the mining industry and publish it. Besides a museum, there are to be lecture rooms, an assay office and laboratory, where assays and tests may be made according to a schedule of fees. Arrangements may be made for giving instructions to prospectors and others, and societies of arts and other societies may affiliate with the Mining Bureau for the instruction and examination of students.

An Act intituled the "Inspection of Metaliferous Mines Act, 1897," amended in 1899, provides for the appointment of an Inspector, and contains rules and regulations for the safe working of mines other than coal.

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## DOMINION.

### COAL.

The Dominion Government have provided regulations for the disposal of coal lands the property of the Dominion in Manitoba and the North-west Territories. These regulations provide that locations of an area not exceeding 320 acres, may be reserved for an applicant for a period of sixty days to prospect for coal, on payment of a fee of \$10 and an expenditure in prospecting of \$2 a day. A location may be sold at the rate of \$10 per acre (cash) unless the coal is anthracite, in which case the price is \$20 per acre.

Settlers at a distance from coal mines worked by purchasers may secure permits authorizing them to mine for domestic purposes, on payment of a royalty of 20 cents for anthracite, and 15 cents for bituminous, and 10 cents for lignite coal. The regulations provide that the location shall be marked on the ground, that the frontage shall not exceed three chains, and the length ten chains; that the applicant shall within thirty days after marking his location, file application with the agent, who is to issue a permit at the rate of \$5 an acre or fraction of an acre per annum.

In the Yukon Territory all applications for coal lands are to be made to the Crown Timber and Land Agent, who is empowered to sell such lands at \$40 an acre (cash) if the coal is anthracite, and \$20 for any other coal.

#### GOLD QUARTZ CLAIMS.

Persons of 18 years and over, and joint stock companies holding a free miner's certificate may obtain entry for a mining location.

A free miner's certificate (non transferable) is granted for one year. The fee for an individual is \$10, and to a joint stock company \$50 to \$100, according to capital.

The holder of a free miner's certificate who has discovered mineral in place, may locate a claim 1,500 feet by 1,500 feet, by marking it with two legal posts, one at each end, on the line of the lode or vein, and marking out the line between. Upon each post shall be marked the name of the claim, the person locating and date, and the number of feet lying to the right and left of line.

The claim shall be recorded with the Mining Recorder of the district within 15 days, if located within 10 miles of the office; one additional day allowed for every additional 10 miles or fraction. If a claim is more than 100 miles from a recorder's office, and situated where other claims are being located, five free miner's may appoint a Free Miner's Recorder; but if the latter fails within three months to notify the nearest Government Mining Recorder of his appointment, the claims will not hold good. Fee for recording a claim is \$5.

At least \$100 per year must be expended on the claim, or paid to the Mining Recorder in lieu. When \$500 has been expended or paid, the locator may upon having a survey made and upon complying with certain other requirements, purchase the land at \$5 per acre, cash, but if the surface rights have already been disposed of, at \$2 an acre.

A location for mining iron and mica not exceeding 160 acres may be granted, but if therein other valuable mineral is discovered the miner's right is limited to the area prescribed for other minerals, the remainder reverting to the Crown. The Minister of the Interior may also grant 160 acres for copper mining in the Yukon Territory.

The patent for a mining location reserves forever whatever royalty may hereafter be imposed on the sales, such royalty to be collected on sales made prior to issue of patent.

## PLACER MINING—YUKON TERRITORY.

Claims are creek, gulch, river and hill claims. Two hundred and fifty feet in length in the general direction of the creek or river, and from 100 to 2,000 feet wide, according to ground.

Claims are marked by two legal posts, one at each end. Entry must be obtained within ten days if within ten miles of Mining Recorder's office. One extra day allowed for every additional ten or fraction. If the claims exceeds 100 miles from a Recorder's office, the same rule applies as in the quartz mining.

The person or company must hold a Free Miner's certificate.

Every alternate ten claims is reserved to the Crown.

The discoverer of a claim is entitled to 500 feet in length. If the party consists of two, 1,000 feet; the rest ordinary claims only.

Entry fee, \$15. A royalty of 10 per cent. on the gross output of the gold mined. The sum of \$5,000 will be deducted from the gross annual output of the claim. The holder of a creek, gulch or river claim may within 60 days after staking, obtain entry for a hill claim, adjoining it for the sum of \$100. This permission is also given to the holder of a creek, gulch or river claim who prior to January, 1898, obtained an entry therefor, provided the hill claim is available when an application is made. No miner shall receive a grant of more than one mining claim in a mining district, the boundaries of which shall be defined by the Mining Recorder; but the same miner may also hold a hill claim and any number of claims by purchase, and miners may unite to work their claims in common.

A claim shall be deemed to be abandoned when the same shall have remained unworked for three consecutive working days of 24 hours each, unless sickness or other reasonable cause be shown to the satisfaction of the Mining Recorder.

It shall not only be necessary for a person or company working a quartz or placer claim to hold a Free Miner's certificate, but every person in his or its employment shall have a Free Miner's certificate unexpired.

The regulations in force for dredging in Manitoba and the North-west Territories provide that a free miner can obtain two leases of five miles each for a term of 20 years, renewable. The lessee's right is confined to the submerged beds or bars of the river below water mark. The rental is \$10 per annum for each mile leased. The royalty to be paid is 2½ per cent. on the output after it exceeds \$10,000.

In the Yukon Territory a free miner can obtain a lease of five miles of a river, but not more than six such leases can be given to one person or company. The rental is \$100 per annum for each mile of river leased. The royalty to be paid is 10 per cent. on the output in excess of \$15,000 for each five miles of river leased. Other regulations are similar to those of the other Territories and Manitoba.

## Provincial Government Lands.

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Crown lands in British Columbia are classified as either surveyed or unsurveyed lands, and may be acquired by entry at the Government Lands Office, pre-emption or purchase.

The following persons may pre-empt Crown lands: Any person being the head of a family, a widow, or a single man over eighteen years of age, being a British subject, may record surveyed or unsurveyed Crown lands, which are unoccupied, or unreserved, and unrecorded (that is unreserved for Indians or others, or unrecorded in the name of any other applicant).

Aliens may also record such surveyed or unsurveyed land on making a declaration of intention to become a British subject.

The quantity of land that may be recorded or pre-empted is not to exceed 320 acres northward and eastward of the Cascade or Coast Mountains, or 160 acres in the rest of the province.

No person can hold more than one pre-emption claim at a time. Prior record or pre-emption of one claim, and all rights under it, are forfeited by subsequent record or pre-emption of another claim.

Land recorded or pre-empted cannot be transferred or conveyed till after a Crown grant has been issued.

Such land, until the Crown grant is issued, is held by occupation. Such occupation must be a bona-fide personal residence of the settler or his family.

The settler must enter into occupation of the land within thirty days after recording, and must continue to occupy it.

Continuous absence for a longer period than two months consecutively of the settler or family is deemed cessation of occupation; but leave of absence may be granted not exceeding six months in any one year, inclusive of two months' absence.

Land is considered abandoned if unoccupied for more than two months consecutively.

If so abandoned the land becomes waste lands of the Crown.

The fee on recording is two dollars (8s.)

The settler shall have the land surveyed at his own instance (subject to the rectification of the boundaries) within five years from date of record.

After survey has been made, upon proof, in declaration in writing of himself and two other persons, of occupation for two years from date of pre-emption, and

of having made permanent improvement on the land to the value of two dollars and fifty cents per acre, the settler on producing the pre-emption certificate, obtains a certificate of improvement.

After obtaining the certificate of improvement and paying for the land the settler is entitled to a Crown grant in fee simple. He pays five dollars therefor.

The price of Crown lands, pre-empted is one dollar (four shillings) per acre, which must be paid in four equal instalments, as follows:

First instalment two years from date of record or pre-emption, and yearly thereafter, but the last instalment is not payable till after the survey, if the land is unsurveyed.

Two, three or four settlers may enter into partnership with pre-emptions of 160 acres each, and reside on one homestead. Improvements amounting to \$2.50 per acre made on some portion thereof will secure Crown grant for the whole.

The Crown grant reserves to the Crown a royalty of five cents per ton on every ton of merchantable coal raised or gotten from the land, not including dross or fine slack, and fifty cents per M. on timber. All coal and petroleum Crown lands are now reserved under Land Act Amendment, 1899.

No Crown grant can be issued to an alien who may have recorded or pre-empted by virtue of his declaring his intention to become a British subject, unless he has become naturalized.

The heirs of devisees of the settler are entitled to the Crown grant on his decease.

Crown lands may be purchased to the extent of 640 acres. Minimum price of first class land, \$5 per acre; second class, \$2.50 per acre; third class, \$1 per acre. No settlement duties are required on such land unless a second purchase is contemplated. In such a case the first purchase must be improved to the extent of \$5 per acre for first class; \$2.50, second class; and \$1.00, third class.

Leases of Crown lands in lots not exceeding 20 acres may be obtained; and if requisite improvements are made at the expiration of lease, Crown grants are issued.

Leases are also granted for hay lands for terms not exceeding ten years, and for any purpose whatsoever, except cutting hay, for a term not exceeding 21 years.

Twenty-one years' timber leases are now subject to public competition, and the highest cash bonus is accepted, subject to the 50 cents per M. royalty above mentioned and an annual rental, in advance, of 15 cents per acre. The holder must put up a sawmill capable of cutting not less than 1,000 feet of lumber per day of 12 hours for every 400 acres of land in such lease; and such mill shall be kept running for at least six months in every year.

Pre-emptors of Crown lands who, at the time of the coming into force of this Act, are in arrear in the payments of instalments of purchase money required to be paid by section 24 of the "Land Act" shall, on conforming with the provisions of the "Land Act," except as hereby altered, be entitled to obtain Crown grants of their pre-emptions upon payment of twenty-five per cent. of such instalments in arrear on or before the 31st day of December, 1900, twenty-five per cent. on or before the 30th day of June, 1901, and twenty-five per cent. on or before the 31st day of December, 1901, and without any further payment of interest or arrears of interest, upon such instalments in arrear, and upon payment in full, according to the terms of the "Land Act," of the instalments not in arrear at the coming into force of this Act; or on payment in full of all instalments of unpaid purchase money, whether in arrear or not in arrear at the coming into force of this Act, but without any further payment of interest, or arrears of interest, if such payments be made after said 31st day of December, 1901, but on or before the 30th day of June, 1902.



BRITISH COLUMBIA SALMON TROUT.

