

SIXTH
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

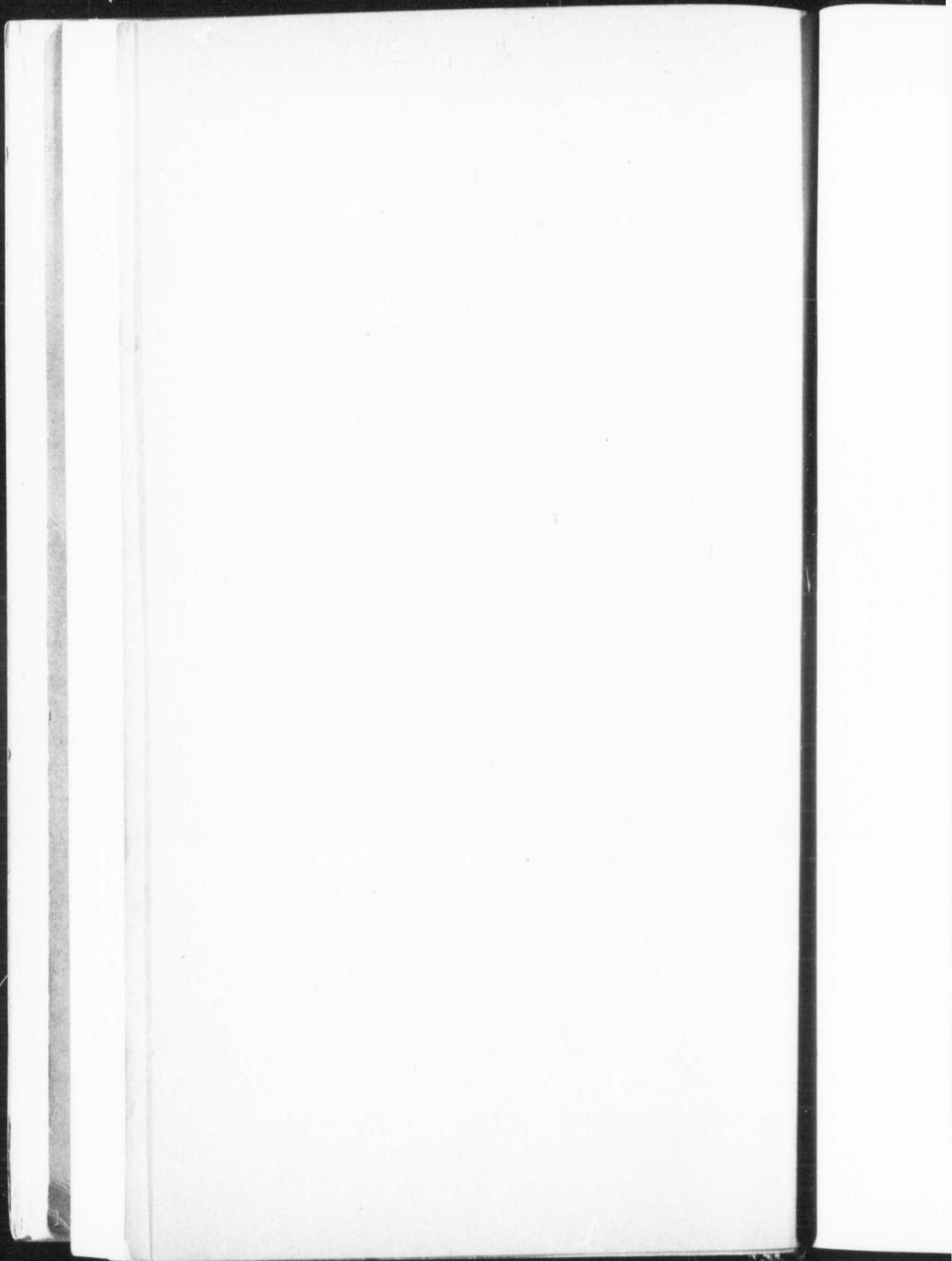
BRITISH COLUMBIA
BOARD OF TRADE,

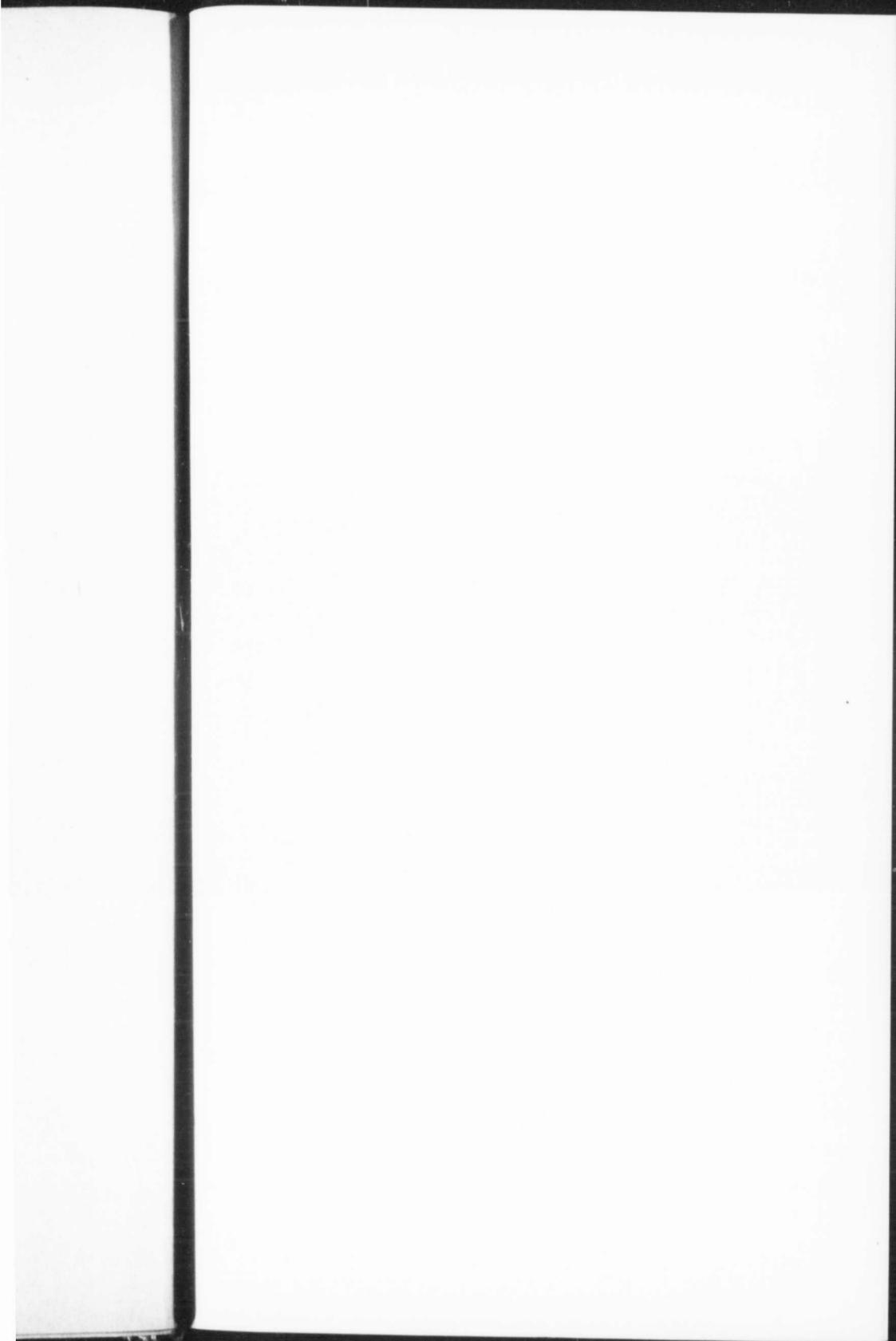
FOURTH JULY, 1884, TO THIRD JULY, 1885.

OFFICE: CORNER LANGLEY AND YATES STREETS,
VICTORIA, B. C.

INCORPORATED OCTOBER 28TH, 1878.

VICTORIA, B. C.:
"DAILY EVENING POST" JOB PRINT.
1885.





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List of Members.
Sixth Annual Report
Membership
Meetings
Deaths
Withdrawals
Vacancies
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JACOB HU
EDGAR C
WILLIAM

OFFICERS.

JACOB HUNTER TODD, Esq., J. P., - - - PRESIDENT
EDGAR CROW BAKER, Esq., M. P., - VICE-PRESIDENT
WILLIAM MONTEITH, Esq., - - - - - SECRETARY

COUNCIL (8.)

M. T. JOHNSTON, Esq.
THOMAS EARLE, Esq.
J. H. TURNER, Esq.
A. A. GREEN, Esq.
H. F. HEISTERMAN, Esq.
E. G. PRIOR, Esq.
JOSHUA DAVIES, Esq.
D. W. HIGGINS, Esq.

ARBITRATION BOARD (12)

M. T. JOHNSTON, Esq.
THOMAS EARLE, Esq.
J. H. TURNER, Esq.
A. A. GREEN, Esq.
H. F. HEISTERMAN, Esq.
E. G. PRIOR, Esq.
JOSHUA DAVIES, Esq.
D. W. HIGGINS, Esq.
WILLIAM CHARLES, Esq.
RODERICK FINLAYSON, Esq.
JAMES FELL, Esq.
T. H. TYE, Esq.

NAME.

Alexander, R.
 Baker, E. C.,
 Bales, Jas. Cl
 Barnard, F. S
 Bullen, W. F.
~~Burns, Robert~~
 Burns, Gavin
 Caton, J. A. T
 Charles, Willi
~~Charles, Wm. J~~
 Coughlan, Jol
 Crossdaile, H.
~~Clark, Geo. S.~~
 Cowan, Alexan
 Drake, M. W. T
 Dunsmuir, R.,
 Davies, Joshua
 Drake, Wm. T
 Earle, Thomas
 Eberts, D. M.
 English, M. M
 Erb, Louis.
 Fell, James.
 Ferguson, J. I
 Finlayson, Ro
 Foster, F. W.
 Grant, John, M
 Green, Alex. A
 Gray, Alex. Bl
 Goodacre, Lav
 Gordon, Willia
 Heisterman, H
 Higgins, Davie
 Hibben, T. N.
 Harris, D. R.
 Hayward, Chau
 Irving, John.
 Johnston, Matt
 Jackson, Rober

MEMBERS.

NAME.	OCCUPATION.	RESIDENCE.
Alexander, R. H.	Manager Sawmill.	Hastings.
Baker, E. C., M. P.	Conveyancer & Notary.	Victoria.
Bales, Jas. Chestney.	Public Accountant.	Victoria.
Barnard, F. S.	Transfer Co. & B.C. Ex. Co.	Victoria.
Bullen, W. F.	Accountant.	Victoria.
Burns, Robert.	Manager Bank B.N.A.	Victoria.
Burns, Gavin H.	Manager Bank B.N.A.	Victoria.
Caton, J. A. T.	Merchant	Victoria.
Charles, William.	Chief Factor H.B.Co.	Victoria.
Clark, Wm. R.	Harbor Mast, Pt Warden	Victoria. <i>Resigned 23 Feb.</i>
Coughlan, John.	Brickmaker & Contract'r	Victoria.
Croasdaile, H. E.	Land Agent.	Victoria.
Clark, Geo. S.	Manager R. C. Janion	Victoria. <i>Resigned Dec. 95</i>
Cowan, Alexander.	Commission Merchant	Victoria.
Drake, M.W.T., MPP.	Barrister-at-law	Victoria.
Dunsmuir, R., MPP.	Prop. Wellington Coll'ry	Departure Bay.
Davies, Joshua.	Auctioneer & Com. Mer.	Victoria.
Drake, Wm. T.	Merchant.	Victoria.
Earle, Thomas.	Merchant.	Victoria.
Eberts, D. M.	Barrister-at-law.	Victoria.
English, M. M.	Salmon Canner.	New Westmst'r
Erb, Louis.	Brewer & Maltster.	Victoria.
Fell, James.	Grocer.	Victoria.
Ferguson, J. B.	Bookseller & Stationer.	Victoria.
Finlayson, Roderick.	Lloyd's Agent.	Victoria.
Foster, F. W.	Merchant.	Clinton.
Grant, John, MPP.	Merchant.	Cassiar.
Green, Alex. Alfred.	Banker.	Victoria.
Gray, Alex. Blair.	Merchant.	Victoria.
Goodacre, Lawrence.	Butcher.	Victoria.
Gordon, William.	Commission Merchant.	Victoria.
Heisterman, Henry F.	Fire Ins. & Land Agent.	Victoria.
Higgins, David W.	Editor "Daily Colonist."	Victoria.
Hibben, T. N.	Stationer.	Victoria.
Harris, D. R.	Civil Engineer.	Victoria.
Hayward, Charles.	Contractor & Builder.	Victoria.
Irving, John.	Manager C.P.N.Co.	Victoria.
Johnston, Matthew T.	Merchant.	Victoria.
Jackson, Robert E.	Barrister-at-law.	Victoria.

MEMBERS—Continued.

NAME.	OCCUPATION.	RESIDENCE.	NAME.
John H. H. Boyd	Chemist & Druggist.	Victoria.	Sears, Joseph.
Jones, A. W.	Agt Canada Life Ins. Co.	do	Springer, Benj.
Langley, Alfred J.	Chemist & Druggist.	do	Tye, Thomas H.
Laidlaw, Jas. A.	Salmon Canner.	New Westmst'r	Todd, Jacob H.
Lowenberg, Sigism'd	Real Estate Agent.	Victoria.	Turner, John H.
Livock, Wm. Thos.	Factor H.B.Co.	do	Van Volkenburg,
Loewen, Joseph.	Brewer & Maltster.	do	Vowell, A. W.
Marvin, Edgar.	Merchant.	do	Williams, Rober
Marvin, Edward B.	Ship Chandler.	do	Ward, William C
Mason, Henry S.	Barrister-at-law.	do	Ward, Robert.
Miller, Munroe.	Printer.	do	Wilson, William.
Monteith, William.	Merchant.	do	Weiler, John.
Morison, George.	Druggist.	do	Warren, James I
Mara, J. A., MPP.	Merchant.	Kamloops.	Wright, G. B.
Morton, Charles	Bookseller & Stationer.	Victoria.	Wood, W. F.
McQuade, E. A.	Shp Chandler.	do	
McAlister, John.	Master Shipwright.	Burrard Inlet.	
Nelson, Hugh.	Senator.	Victoria.	
Neufelder, E. C.	Grocer.	do	
Nicholles, John.	Insurance Agent.	do	
Ofner, A.	Grocer.	do	
Onderdonk, Andrew.	Railway Contractor.	Yale.	
Pitts, Sidney J.	Merchant.	Victoria.	
Pooley, C. E., MPP.	Barrister-at-law.	do	
Pollard, William.	Barrister-at-law.	do	
Prior, Edward G.	Merchant.	do	
Rithet, Robert P.	Merchant.	do	
Redfern, Charles E.	Watchmaker, &c.	do	
Reid, James, MP.	Merchant.	Quesnelle.	
Spratt, Joseph.	Iron Founder.	Victoria.	
Strouss, Carl.	Merchant.	do	
Saunders, Henry.	Grocer.	do	
Sayward, William P.	Lumber Merchant.	do	
Shotbolt, Thomas.	Chemist & Druggist.	do	
Smith, Andrew J.	Contractor & Builder.	do	
Short, Henry.	Gunsmith.	do	
Shears, Walter.	Draper.	do	
Stelly, George.	Contractor.	do	
Shakespeare, N., MP.	Agt Con. Life Ins. Co.	do	

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Sears, Joseph.
 Springer, Benj.
 Tye, Thomas H.
 Todd, Jacob H.
 Turner, John H.
 Van Volkenburg,
 Vowell, A. W.
 Williams, Rober
 Ward, William C
 Ward, Robert.
 Wilson, William.
 Weiler, John.
 Warren, James I
 Wright, G. B.
 Wood, W. F.

Smith I. N.
Water Sat 5
Edmondson
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SIXTH

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To the Members

GENTLEMEN
President, Vice President,
(hitherto) appointed
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It is our pleasure
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attention of this Board

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BRITISH COLUMBIA BOARD OF TRADE,

4TH JULY, 1884, TO 3RD JULY, 1885.

VICTORIA, B. C., 3rd July, 1885.

To the Members of the B. C. Board of Trade:

GENTLEMEN,—Your Committee, consisting of the President, Vice President and Secretary (as has been the custom hitherto) appointed by the Council to draft a report upon all matters that directly or indirectly affect the Trade and Commerce of our Province, that have been considered by or dealt with during the past twelve months, and as coming within the scope of the functions of this Mercantile Chamber, beg to submit for the general information and approval of the Members, in Annual Meeting assembled, the following digest of matters actually effectuated, as well as a brief synopsis of other subjects that have engaged the attention of Council since we last reported upon the usefulness of our Association as affecting Commercial interests and Trade relations.

MEMBERSHIP.

It is our pleasing duty to inform you that, notwithstanding the many and peculiar fluctuations to which the composition of this Board is ever susceptible, the membership has

not only maintained but has increased its numerical strength. At the commencement of the present year (viz: 1st of July, 1884,) our membership consisted of 83, though shortly afterwards Mr. Henry Young tendered his resignation, owing to his inability to attend meetings, and which reduced the number to 82; on the 11th July, however, at the adjourned annual general meeting, six additional members were elected and raised the number to 88, viz:

Wentford F. Wood.....	Commission Merchant.....	Victoria
John B. Ferguson.....	Bookseller and Stationer....	do
Noah Shakespeare.....	Agent Confederation Life....	do
Arthur W. Jones.....	Agent Canada Life.....	do
Charles Hayward.....	Contractor and Builder.....	do
Charles Morton.....	Bookseller and Stationer....	do

Again, on the 9th January, 1885, the following gentlemen (seven in number) were elected members, and brought the numerical strength of the Board up to 95, viz:

George S. Clark.....	Manager R. C. Janion.....	Victoria
Alexander Cowan.....	Commission Merchant.....	do
William Gordon.....	Commission Merchant.....	do
Segismund Lowenberg.....	Real Estate Agent.....	do
William Thos. Livock.....	Factor H. B. Company.....	do
Joseph Loewen.....	Brewer and Maltster.....	do
Louis Erb.....	Brewer and Maltster.....	do

From this number has to be deducted FOUR deaths and ONE resignation, so that the actual strength of the Board at the date hereof is 90, which will doubtless be increased in proportion to the steadily increasing population.

MEETINGS.

It is a peculiar fact that during the past year, commencing 4th July, 1884, and ending 3rd July, 1885, there have been precisely the same number of meetings, in the aggregate, as during the preceding year, viz: five general meetings of members and eight meetings of the Council. The former were held on the 11th July, 1884, 23rd August, 1884, 10th

October, 1884, these two were held on the 11th November, 1884, 6th February, 1885. The average have not only been held at least once a month previous to last year, but with some degree of zeal on the part with some degree of no way diminished

Mournful as it is, painful this year state that no less than have dropped in the Annual Meeting

William
Leopold

All of whom were members of the Board of the Chamber of Commerce in 1878 to the date of their death. Leneven were a member of the Chamber of Commerce (sprang); they were elected, and were Messrs. Jeffree matters appertaining ready and willing

On the 23rd July, 1885, owing to

October, 1884, 9th January, 1885, and 19th May, 1885; of these two were special and three stated meetings. The latter were held on the 12th August, 1884, 18th August, 1884, 21st November, 1884, 5th December, 1884, 16th January, 1885, 6th February, 1885, 24th February, 1885, and 17th April, 1885. The average conventions of the Board, strange to say, have not only been the same as last year (an average of at least once a month), but also identically the same as the year previous to last year, and unmistakably indicates that that zeal on the part of members, to which we alluded last year with some degree of well merited pride and pleasure, has in no way diminished in regularity or intensity.

DEATHS.

Mournful as this portion of our task always is, particularly painful this year is the duty of your Committee in having to state that no less than four of our most valued members have dropped from our "roll call" since last we met in Annual Meeting, viz:—

William J. Jeffree,	David Leneveu,
Leopold Loewenberg,	Peter McQuade,

All of whom were useful members of the Council or Arbitration Board of this Board of Trade ever since its incorporation in 1878 to the date of their demise. Messrs. McQuade and Leneveu were also active members of the old "Victoria Chamber of Commerce," (out of which Chamber this Board sprang); they were, therefore, charter members of our Association, and were always among the foremost (as also were Messrs. Jeffree and Loewenberg), in the promotion of all matters appertaining to our commercial interests, and ever ready and willing to do a kind or noble action.

WITHDRAWALS.

On the 23rd July, 1884, Mr. Henry Young resigned membership, owing to inability to attend meetings. On the 19th

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January, 1885, Mr. Mark Bate also resigned, giving as his reason that he was not now connected with the "Vancouver Coal Company," or any business, and expressed an opinion that membership was therefore of no advantage to him.

VACANCIES.

With the exceptions mentioned under a previous heading, (and those can hardly be said to have direct reference to the present Council and Board of Arbitration), we again take pleasure in recording the fact that no vacancies have occurred among the Officers, Council or Arbitration Board during the past year. A reference to the records of the Board will shew that the attendance by members of the Council at its stated meetings has somewhat fallen off during the past year, as compared with that previous; though notwithstanding the fact that an average attendance of 75 per cent. has dropped to about 60 per cent., it is felicitous to note the fact that there are certainly some very good reasons for the apparent reduced ratio of attendance, (absence for over six months of Mr. Turner in England, and Mr. Baker at Ottawa), and therefore we feel justified in reiterating our expressions of last year, viz: that there is a reality of earnestness evinced by members of Council which is as pleasurable for us to state as it must be gratifying to ALL who take an interest in affairs either directly or indirectly affecting the trade of our Province, and should be the best guarantee that "matters mercantile" not only HAVE received but are STILL receiving the unflagging energy and zealous care of those to whom you have entrusted the executive control, but that the usefulness and true activity of our functions may be more widely felt by larger attendances by "members generally," and by others who may be led to join our Association.

PRINTED COMMUNICATIONS.

Since we last reported under this heading we have again been favored with various books, pamphlets and printed matter

from mercantile
we return them
follows:—

1. Annual S
- the United King
2. Report of
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5. Views of
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19. Return of
20. Draft of /
21. Notice to
22. Notice to
23. Thirty-fif
- San Francisco, 1
24. Dominior
25. Victoria :
26. Report of
- 1885.
27. An Act re

from mercantile institutions and sundry persons, and for which we return them our thanks. They are briefly summed up as follows:—

1. Annual Statement of the Navigation and Shipping of the United Kingdom of Great Britain for the year 1884.
2. Report of the Royal Commission on Chinese Immigration by Chapleau and Gray, 1884.
3. Budget speech of Sir Leonard Tilley, 1885.
4. "Dominion of Canada," a guide book, 1884.
5. Views of Members of the British Association, 1884.
6. Exploration of Queen Charlotte Islands, 1884.
7. Report B. C. Agricultural Association, 1884.
8. The Lighthouse System of Canada, 1884.
9. Ontario Bureau of Industries, Aug., 1884.
10. Ontario Agricultural Returns, Nov., 1884.
11. Speeches on "Dominion License Act," 1885.
12. Trans-Continental Association Tariffs of Freight.
13. Documents relating to Antwerp Exhibition, 1885.
14. Canada Temperance Act and Senate Amendments.
15. Sundry Acts of Dominion relating to Patents.
16. Sundry Acts of Dominion relating to Insolvency.
17. Act Amending the General Inspection Act, 1874.
18. Tariff Resolutions passed in Session, 1885.
19. Return of Canadian Exports and Imports to 1885.
20. Draft of Act redistribution of Assets, Insolvent Debtors.
21. Notice to Mariners, entrance to Fraser River, B. C.
22. Notice to Mariners, Fraser River Lighthouse.
23. Thirty-fifth Annual report, Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, 1885.
24. Dominion Dry Goods Report, 1885.
25. Victoria Journal of Commerce, 1885.
26. Report of Walter Moberly on the Big Bend Country, 1885.
27. An Act respecting Canned Goods, 1885.

28. Notice to Mariners, Active Pass Lighthouse.
29. Notice to Mariners, Discovery Island Lighthouse.
30. Map shewing the proposed "Short Line Railway" between Montreal, P.Q., and Halifax, N.S., 1885.
31. Mineral products of the United States, '83, '84, '85.
32. Report, Weights and Measures, 1884, Ottawa.
33. Report, Life Insurance in Canada, 1884, Ottawa.
34. Report on Fisheries of Canada, 1884, Ottawa.
35. Report, Canal Statistics during Navigation, 1884, Ottawa.
36. Report, Postmaster-General, Canada, 1884, Ottawa.
37. Report, Public Accounts, Canada, 1884, Ottawa.
38. Report, Auditor-General, Canada, 1884, Ottawa.
39. Report, Minister of Interior, Canada, 1884, Ottawa.
40. Report, Minister of Inland Rev., Canada, 1884, Ottawa.
41. Report, Militia and Defence, Canada, 1884, Ottawa.
42. Report, Marine and Fisheries, Canada, 1884, Ottawa.
43. Report, Trade and Navigation, Canada, 1884, Ottawa.
44. Report, Public Works Dep't, Canada, 1884, Ottawa.
45. Report of Commissioners appointed to revise and consolidate the Statutes, Canada, 1884, Ottawa.
46. Report, General on Census of Canada, 1884, Ottawa.
47. Report, Drawbacks on Goods for Export, Canada, 1884, Ottawa.
48. Report, Adulteration of Food, Canada, 1884, Ottawa.
49. Report, Gas Inspection, Canada, 1884, Ottawa.
50. Report, Railway Statistics, Canada, 1884, Ottawa.
51. Reports, Estimates to 30th June, '85, Canada, '84-'85, Ottawa.
52. Report, Fish Breeding in Dominion of Canada, 1884, Ottawa.
53. Report, Short Line, Maritime Provinces, Canada, 1884, Ottawa.
54. Report, Department of Indian Affairs, Canada, 1884, Ottawa.

55. Report, 1884, Ottawa.
56. Report,
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 85, Canada, '84-'85.
55. Report, Fire and Inland Marine Insurance, Canada, 1884, Ottawa.
 56. Report, Board of Civil Service Examiners for 1884.
 57. Report, Agricultural Interests, for 1884.
 58. Report, Orders in Council, Timber Licenses, for 1884.
 59. Report, Manufacturing Interests, for 1884.
 60. Report, Catalogue, Library of Parliament, for 1884.
 61. Report, Abstracts of Mortuary Statistics, for 1884.
 62. Report, Accident and Guarantee Insurance, for 1884.
 63. Report, Railways and Canals, for 1884.
 64. Report, Minister of Agriculture, for 1884.
 65. Report, Shareholders in Chartered Banks, for 1884.
 66. Report, Secretary of State, for 1884.
 67. Report, Prely on Fisheries of Canada, for 1884.
 68. Report, Minister of Justice, for 1884.
 69. Report, Canadian Archives, for 1884.
 70. Report, Committee on Geological Surveys, for 1883.
 71. Report, Progress on Geol. Surveys, '82, '83 and 1884.
 72. Report, Maps to accompany do for 1884.
 73. Report, Maps do. Public Works Reports, 1867-1882.
 74. Report, Maps on Geology, Quebec, (6), for 1884.
 75. Report, do., Nova Scotia, (24), for 1884.
 76. Report, do., N.B. and P.E.I., (3), for 1884.
 77. British Columbia Resources for '84 and '85.
 78. West Shore, British Columbia No., Sept., 1884.
 79. British Columbia Directory for 1885.

OTHER BOARDS OF TRADE.

The only report received from other Commercial institutions is that of the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, 35th annual communication, and but for which we should be entirely without any communication whatever from kindred associations. Even the Board of Trade of Portland, Oregon, and the Harbor Commissioners of Queece and Montreal, hitherto so regular, have either ignored our existence or their

parcels have miscarried in transportation, though our annual issue is mailed to one and all. The Boards of Trade of Montreal, Hamilton and Toronto sometimes remember us in the way of a circular letter soliciting co-operation in the matters of insolvency and liquor traffic.

DOMINION BOARD OF TRADE.

No further correspondence has taken place upon the subject of amalgamating with the Dominion Board of Trade, although the matter (the same as last year) still remains in abeyance. It would appear necessary to us that some definite action should be taken in regard to it, more especially as our numerical strength has now reached a very substantial number, we may be considered as in a better position than formerly to debate its expediency.

BRITISH AND COLONIAL UNION.

Since last reporting we are without any fresh advices upon this subject; not even from our representative, H. C. Beeton, Esq., upon said subject has anything been received, and we can only conclude that the desired keener interest has not been awakened in the objects of the union or we should have received further reports from them, and most probably it has fallen through for want of adequate support.

VISIT OF HONORABLE J. A. CHAPLEAU.

Shortly after the annual meeting of last year it became known that the Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Secretary of State for Canada, would visit the Province about the middle of August, accompanied by Mr. Nicholas Flood Davin, to form a Royal Commission of Enquiry into the subject of "Chinese Immigration." It was deemed advisable by Council that a deputation from the Board should wait upon said Secretary of State, and interview that Minister of the Crown upon matters affecting trade and commerce and the general welfare of our Province, (not in his capacity as a commissioner in con-

in connection with Mr. Justice Gray upon the Chinese question, (as a Minister of Canada), in order that full advantage might be taken of his presence amongst us, and thus convince the Dominion Government that their acquiescence in the previously expressed desire of the Board "for the annual presence of one of the Ministers in this Province" was adequately appreciated. Several meetings were held to select from among numerous subjects suggested as fitting ones to interrogate him upon, and finally, on the 18th of August, a meeting was specially convened with that object. A lengthy discussion ensued upon the "Chinese Question," and as to the desirability of its forming one of the matters to be pressed upon the Hon. Secretary of State, but inasmuch as it was a question upon which divers opinions were held by members of the Board, and the express mission upon which Mr. Chapman had really come here, it was deemed prudent for the Council not to express the views of the Board as a body (even to the number of Mongolians actually in the Province at the present time, some alleging 18,000, others again say the number does not exceed 12,700), but to leave the matter to individual expression. Amendments to the shipping and navigation laws so as to prohibit American tugs from towing in Canadian waters to the detriment of B. C. tugs, more particularly, was also suggested, and, with many others, stood upon as subject matter for discussion at the interview of the 23rd August, which was eventually formulated as follows:

1st.—Removal of obstructions from, and continuous dredging of, Victoria harbor; also removal of Dredger Rock.

2nd.—Delay in laying second cable across the Straits from Vancouver Point to Point Angelos, although the sum of \$18,500 has been previously voted by Parliament, and the cable itself laid since March last.

3rd.—Postal arrangements generally, but especially:

- (a). Extension of time for closing daily mail to 10 p. m.
- (b). Appointment of letter carriers for City of Victoria.
- (c). Cassiar and Northwest Coast mail service.
- (d). Monthly mail to west coast of Vancouver Island.
- (e). Necessity for higher grades of clerks in the Victoria Postoffice in place of juniors.

4th.—Matters generally in regard to Quarantine.

5th.—Matters generally affecting Immigration.

6th.—Completion of Graving Dock quickly as possible.

7th.—Shipping and navigation laws, as bearing upon tugs.

8th.—Legislation in regard to insolvency, and the equitable distribution of assets of insolvent debtors.

9th.—Fore-shore rights in the vicinity of James Bay bridge to be ceded to the city (ABOVE THE BRIDGE), and to be made into some kind of small park by the Corporation.

At 11:50 a. m. on the same day (23rd Aug., '84) a deputation consisting of the President, Vice-President, Secretary and twenty other members of the Board, waited upon the Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Q. C., M. P., Secretary of State for Canada, and interviewed him upon the above enumerated subjects (seriatim) in the Ministers' Room of the Provincial Parliament building. Mr. Justice Gray, Hon. Mr. Smith, Hon. Mr. Robson, Mr. Joseph Boscowitz and Mr. Croft (who officiated as shorthand reporter) of the Bank of B. C., were present also at said interview. A transcript of the notes taken by this gentleman (Mr. Croft) will be obtained, if possible, and printed among the schedules of this report; otherwise the members will please refer to the "Daily Colonist" of 24th Aug. for a general digest of the discussion which took place on the occasion between the various members of the Board present and that honorable gentleman.

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EXPLOSIVES ACT.

This matter has again engaged the attention of Council at various times during the past year, and as far back as August 12th, 1884, a resolution was passed, instructing the Secretary to address the Provincial Secretary upon the subject, asking that the Board may be informed at the earliest possible moment as to the intention of the Government in regard to Regulations under clause II., and requesting to be furnished with a copy of the same previous to promulgation. Again on the 10th October, 1884, the matter was further dealt with upon receipt of a letter from the Provincial Secretary expressing willingness on the part of the Provincial Government to receive suggestions from this Board upon the subject of framing suitable regulations thereunder; a Committee was appointed for the purpose of collating suggestions in reference thereto with instructions to report to members at the next general meeting, said Committee (consisting of Messrs. Rithet, Ward and Turner,) considered the draft submitted and verbally reported on the 5th December, '84, that the Regulations recently issued in the "B. C. Gazette" of 27th November very nearly embody all their original suggestions made to the Honorable Attorney-General upon the subject previous to issue, and that if the 13th clause were amended so as to admit of galvanized nails being used in lieu of copper (such being far too expensive), and a suggestion as to the establishment of a "Government powder magazine," the requirements would doubtless be fully met. A report embodying these views was made to members in quarterly general meeting, considered clause by clause, and finally adopted. The Secretary was instructed to forward the same to the Provincial Secretary for favorable consideration.

"CANADIAN CANNED GOODS."

Towards the latter part of August, '84, under the above heading, we became informed that the following law, in reference to "canned goods," would go into effect in the Dominion of Canada on 1st January, 1885, vide Circular G., 74 (5-W & M) Inland Revenue Department, 5th June, '84, viz.: "Every hermetically-sealed package of canned goods, such as "fruit, vegetables, fish and the like, shall have the weight of "the contents of the tin, can or package containing the same "legibly marked upon it; and any packer or other person "found guilty of selling or exposing for sale such goods in "any such tin, can or package on which such weight is mis- "represented, shall, for the first offence, incur a penalty of "\$2.00 for each such tin, can or package, and for each sub- "sequent offence a penalty of not less than \$3.00 nor more "than \$20.00 for each such tin, can or package." The Secretary was instructed to make enquiries at the Customs or Excise Department in reference to the enforcement of the same, and reported at the quarterly meeting held 10th October, 1884, when the matter was again fully discussed, and it was resolved: "That this Board recommends that the time "for the application of the amended Act referred to be ex- "tended until goods packed in the season of 1885 are in the "market; and that all goods in stock previous to 30th June "1885, be exempt; also that the Secretary be instructed to "write to the Commissioner, asking, whether the Act is in- "tended to apply to FOREIGN canned goods as well as CAN- "ADIAN." To the latter interrogatory a letter dated the 21st October, 1884, was received from the Commissioner, stating that "Foreign canned goods come under the provisions of the "Departmental Circular of the 5th June, 1884, as well as "those of Canadian manufacture." Under same date a letter was received from the Minister of Inland Revenue, stating "that the subject shall receive full consideration early in the

“session, and that no action could be taken by the Government to amend or suspend an Act of Parliament.” Again, on the 9th January, '85, the subject came up in consequence of the advent of Circular G. 117, or 7-W & M, Inland Revenue Department, dated 10th December, 1884, to the effect “that no overt action should be taken by any officer of the Department in the direction of compelling obedience to said section until those engaged in the trades interested therein have had an opportunity of laying their views before Parliament at the approaching session.” For final action and result on this matter see Appendices under same heading.

TOWN OF “VANCOUVER,” ON THE MAINLAND.

In November, 1884, the President deemed it his duty to bring to the notice of the Board the fact that certain persons had surveyed and laid out a town on the Mainland in the vicinity of Coal Harbor, Burrard Inlet, and that they purposed giving it the name of “Vancouver.” The matter was discussed by the Board, and it was resolved “that the Secretary be instructed to write a letter to the Honorable Provincial Secretary pointing out that such a name being given to any town in British Columbia would seriously complicate business correspondence, more particularly in the matter of Cable messages, and respectfully request the interference of the Provincial Government with a view to the name of Vancouver being disallowed.” In reply thereto, dated 26th November, a letter was received to the effect that the matter referred to was one which the Government do not see their way clear to interfering with, and stating absence of knowledge of any means by which the interference sought could be CONSTITUTIONALLY exerted to prevent the naming of said town.” The Honorable the Postmaster General, through our Senators and Members was also petitioned to the same or similar effect, and upon the ground that such a name as the one given or contemplated would have a

tendency to increase postal irregularities; so far nothing definite has been reached as to changing the name, either by concession or coercion, and apparently there is no immediate necessity.

"COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS AT PORT TOWNSEND, W. T., re
STEAM TUGS AND PILOT VESSELS OF B. C."

In December last year the difficulties which arose between Mr. A. W. Bash, the Collector of Customs for Washington Territory, U. S. A., at Port Townsend, and the masters of B. C. tugs and pilot vessels, were brought to the notice of the Board by the Secretary who placed all telegrams and correspondence between himself and said collector, before the Council. It appeared that, from one source and another it got mooted round that it was the intention of said collector to seize any B. C. tug or B. C. pilot boat for an infringement of the United States Revenue Laws if they continued, as heretofore, in anchoring in Neah Bay, W. T., without previously entering and clearing from Port Townsend; it was decided previous to formulating an official complaint to the Department of Customs and Marine at Ottawa, and to the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington, to write to the collector at Port Townsend and solicit a point blank reply as to whether he intended seizing said tugs and pilot vessels, under the circumstances stated, or not; his letter of the 22nd November 1884, (printed in the appendices) will more fully explain the point at issue and the spirit in which said letter was written; in a more recent letter (8th December 1884,) he says "that it is impossible for him to state in advance what his course of action will be in cases supposed for the future; the particular circumstances of any specific case will govern his action thereon and such of course cannot be foretold." He then gives an opinion to the effect "that the U. S. laws do not encroach upon the unlimited freedom of B. C. tug or pilot boats between Neah Bay, or any other bay upon this side, and their or-

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“shore without entrance or clearance;” and then he suggests that the better plan would be for them to report at Port Townsend when any such trip to the American side is made, there being no customs officer at Neah Bay. Since this correspondence took place, Mr. A. W. Bash has been relieved by Captain Herbert F. Beecher, who, in addition to the knowledge necessary for a Collector of Customs, possesses that of a Master Mariner; so that, now, the matter will doubtless be amicably settled as to the status of our respective tugs and pilot boats for the future, not upon the basis of “trying to get even,” (induced by American tug Goliah being fined on one occasion \$400 for infringement of our laws), but upon the broader principle of international necessity and courteous customs existing.

SUBMARINE DIVERS AND THE WRECKER WHITELAW.

Owing to the receipt of a letter dated 3rd December, 1884, from Thomas Harman, submarine diver and wrecker, complaining of the injustice of the wrecker Whitelaw being allowed to do a general wrecking business in B. C. waters, to the detriment of himself and others who follow that exceptional kind of business, the Secretary was instructed to write to Collector Hamley and ascertain the facts. The President, Vice-President and Secretary were appointed a committee with power to take such action as may in their opinion be further required to remove or lessen the alleged injustice. Hon. W. Hamley replied in the words following: “8th December, '84. Mr. Whitelaw, owner of the wrecker Whitelaw, applied for permission to use his vessel and diving apparatus for the recovery of anchors and chains said to be sunk in Royal Roads, which permission I did not feel at liberty to give him. He then sent a telegram, repeating his request, to the Commissioner of Customs at Ottawa, and the reply by telegram was sent to me, saying that ‘if there was no CANADIAN WRECKING VESSEL to recover anchors and

“chains I might allow foreign vessel to operate.’ No Canadian vessel, as far as I know, has ever tried to recover these anchors and chains, and from enquiries I made I could not learn that any vessel was prepared now to do so. Mr. Whitelaw, I understand, has made the attempt without any good results.” The Committee therefore verbally reported that it was unnecessary to take further action.

ALTERATION OF BYE-LAWS.

In keeping with Bye-Law No. VII., and the necessary previous notice given thereunder, on the 9th January, 1885, Mr. Ward, seconded by Mr. Spratt, moved the Board into a Committee of the Whole (President Rithet in the chair) to consider the suggested alterations to Bye-Law No. IX, Section 5, (having reference to fees of arbitrations). Mr. Johnston, seconded by Mr. F. S. Barnard, moved in amendment that said fees remain as at present (vide Acts of Incorporation, page 23), which was negatived on a division of 12 to 3, and the original motion carried on the same division. Section 5, Subsection A, was amended by substituting \$5 and \$10 for \$2 and \$4. Section 5, Subsection B, was amended by striking out the word “six” and substituting the word “five,” and after the word “hours” strike out all other words and figures from said subsection, so that \$10 alone remain. Section 5, Subsection C, for “six” hours substitute “five,” erase the words “not less than,” as also the words “not more than,” and the figures “\$1.00” and “\$1.50,” and add in lieu thereof the figures “\$2.00,” (vide B. C. Statutes, 1879, Chap. X, page 31).

NEW SUBSECTION.—Add as Subsection D, “preparing forms of the Submission Bond and forms of oath (to litigants not being members of the Board), \$5 per set, said fee to be applied to the funds of the Board.” On motion, duly seconded, the whole of the foregoing were adopted, and the Secretary requested to issue a circular of corrections.

LANDING

In January 1885, at a high time that the proper authorities were vessels arriving in combustible material a place for unloading a Committee, composed of Mr. Baker, was appointed in a suitable situation, on the 16th of said month among the Appeal went. An additional making the anchor performance of obligations under bills of lading adopted, with cover of Marine at Ottawa. No reply has as yet been received from the la receive the Government have no reason to conclude, some conclusions “consideration” of achieve the desired result will arise to make instructions.

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LANDING OF GUNPOWDER, &c., FROM VESSELS.

In January last the Vice-President suggested that it was high time that the Board took some action to induce the proper authorities to take precautionary measures in regard to vessels arriving in our harbors with powder and other combustible material on board, and the designating of some suitable place for unloading the same. Upon motion, duly seconded, a Committee, consisting of Messrs. Rithet, Johnston and Baker, was appointed to look into the authorities, select a suitable situation, and report to the next meeting of Council, on the 16th of same month. This was done (see Report among the Appendices), and the report adopted as far as it went. An additional clause was also adopted (see clause 4a), making the anchorage or place of discharge a complete performance of obligation of Masters of vessels and ship owners under bills of lading. Copies of the report as extended and adopted, with covering letters, were forwarded to the Minister of Marine at Ottawa, and the Provincial Attorney-General. No reply has as yet been received from the former, but in reply from the latter we are assured "that the matter will receive the Government's most serious attention," and we have no reason to draw any other conclusion than that, ere long, some conclusion will be reached, after the "serious consideration" of something over seven months, which will achieve the desired object before an occasion should unhappily arise to make us bitterly repent the absence of specific instructions.

VICTORIA HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

This is an ever-recurring matter, and will be until the various obstructions to navigation have been entirely removed; Beaver Rock has been, in the main, removed, and the dredger for the past three years has been kept pretty steadily at work, still much remains to be done as regards removal of rocks, and dredging of harbor before vessels of average draft, now-

a-days, can safely enter. Early in the month of February 1885, the subject was again the occasion of a special meeting of the Council and the cause of the passage of the following resolutions: "That this Board earnestly requests the Representatives of this city in the Dominion Parliament to urge upon the Federal Government the necessity of making such appropriation as will be sufficient to secure the removal of the rocks now obstructing navigation in Victoria harbor; and secondly that this necessity has repeatedly been brought to the notice of the authorities at Ottawa by the Board, and in doing so again hopes that some definite action will be taken during the present year in order that the increasing commerce of the Port may be accommodated without unnecessary risk to shipping. Thirdly that a copy of these resolutions be sent to each of the Members." These resolutions were placed in the hands of the Hon. Minister of Public Works by the members for the District and the necessity for placing, at least, the sum of \$12,500 upon the estimates, for the purpose indicated, was strongly impressed upon said minister, more particularly in regard to the immediate removal of Dredger Rock, for which purpose the sum of \$3,000 was voted last year for the preliminary survey of said Dredger Rock, and this year a further sum of \$7,500 has been placed upon the estimates for its removal, which, with the unexpended balance of last year, and a possible \$2,000 in the supplementary estimates of '85-'86, it is earnestly hoped (and reasonably to be expected) will suffice for a contract being let for its entire removal; the extent and value of harbor improvement actually accomplished last year will be found in the extracts from the "Report on Public Works" in Appendices.

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SALMON HATCHERY, FRASER RIVER.

Towards the latter end of February 1885, a letter addressed by a gentleman in the canning business to one of the members of the Council was deemed of sufficient moment and interest to warrant the convening of a special meeting of Council to discuss its value and importance; a lengthy debate ensued thereon and which resulted in the passage of the following resolution: "Whereas the communication which has been under consideration this day referring to the condition and management of the Fish Hatchery on the Fraser River appears to indicate a degree of negligence and want of judgment in the selection of spawn and otherwise, which is likely to defeat the object for which the Hatchery was established, and as the Board has used its influence to induce the Dominion Government to establish this Hatchery, it is considered to be the duty of the Board to call the attention of the proper Department to the matter, and with this object in view; that a copy of the letter, omitting all names, (as the writer does not wish his name mixed with the information), be furnished to this Board, and that the same be forwarded to the Department of Marine and Fisheries at Ottawa, with a request from this Board that immediate steps be taken to ascertain the correctness or otherwise of the statements made." This was done, and Senators and Members notified of the action taken in reference thereto, as will be seen by reference to letters dated March 6th, 11th, 17th, 19th, 20th, 21st, and 31st, (with various copies of correspondence), from Messrs. Baker and Homer, M.Ps., and the Deputy Minister of Fisheries, which will also be printed in Appendices, if so desired.

DEFENCES OF THE PROVINCE.

In February the attention of the Board was drawn to a report made by General Middleton to the Dominion Government, based upon a recommendation made to him by Lient.

Col. Holmes, the Commandant of "C. Battery," and Acting Deputy Adjutant-General for this Province), to the effect that the barracks for "C. Battery" should be erected in the vicinity of Coal Harbor, Burrard Inlet, instead of on Vancouver Island, as was originally proposed. The advisability or otherwise of such change of site was discussed by Council, and the following resolution passed: "That a communication be addressed to the Members of Parliament for Victoria City calling their attention to said recommendation, and requesting them to urge the Dominion Government to cause a proper enquiry to be made by experienced Military officers before acting upon the recommendation contained in the report referred to." Under dates 11th and 17th March letters were received from Messrs. Baker and Shakespeare, M. P.s., stating that previous to the advent of said resolution they had, in company with Senator Macdonald, waited upon the Minister of Militia and Defence and interviewed him upon the very same subject, and had received the assurance of the Minister to the effect that nothing whatever would be done regarding the recommendation made by Lieut.-Col. Holmes until after full and complete personal investigation by himself and General Middleton after the prorogation of Parliament. Said letters are expressive of pleasure in using their utmost endeavor in the direction sought, and that the Board resolution had been placed in the hands of the Minister of Militia. Again, in April, 1885, a letter dated 17th of said month was received from the Manager of the Bank of British Columbia, in view of the serious complications at that time existing between Great Britain and Russia, and the consequent risk of an outbreak of hostility between those Powers, and the effect that it was of great importance that the defenceless condition of this Province and the danger to which our commercial and general interests are exposed, should be brought at once to the notice of the proper authorities, in order that

prompt and efficient provide as far as an attack would in instances. It was of the President, be taken thereon official quarters t eously with this ac various committees for city defences, a all of which were v ess we hope, ere le Meantime, happily, is granted us to tak and better prepare \$50,000 have been and \$10,000 for the present in our water "Torpedo-Boats."

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prompt and efficient steps may be taken without delay, to provide as far as possible against the disastrous effects that an attack would inevitably entail under the existing circumstances. It was resolved to "leave the matter in the hands of the President, with the understanding that further action should be taken thereon should he find, after making enquiries in official quarters that such would be advisable." Simultaneously with this action of the Board, the citizens appointed various committees at public meetings to take active measures for city defences, and to press matters in the proper quarter; all of which were vigorously prosecuted, but with what success we hope, ere long, to see upon arrival of the Minister. Meantime, happily, the war-cloud has passed over, and time is granted us to take advantage of the experience of the past and better prepare for the future. Up to the present moment \$50,000 have been voted for C. Battery of Canadian Artillery, and \$10,000 for the Barrack huts. Three "Men-of-War" are at present in our waters, in addition to the two recently arrived "Torpedo-Boats." Further details will be found in the Appendices.

DOMINION TIMBER REGULATIONS, &c.

On the 19th May last a special meeting of the Board was convened to consider the Dominion Timber Regulations and the proposed Timber Leases, as affecting the industries of the Province, and a committee, consisting of Messrs. Alexander and Springer, was appointed to draw up a report upon said regulations for submission to a subsequent meeting of the Board. Their report, and the full text of the Timber Regulations, will be submitted for your consideration and subsequent action at the adjourned Annual General Meeting, as the result of the conference with the Provincial Government.

TRANSPORTATION CHARGES.

Under date 14th March last a telegram was sent to the Members at Ottawa to the following effect: "Board of Trade wishes you to object strongly to Tariff Resolution number two, clause one, referring to duties on transportation charges. European shipment for this Province can only reach us by American railway or via Panama through American ports on this coast. Government should exempt this Province from operation of the part of the resolution referred to. Kindly interest all B. C. Members in this important matter." Letters were received in reply dated 20th and 27th March, stating that the Board's request would be carefully attended to; that the Minister and Commissioner of Customs, as also the Minister of Finance, had been interviewed in regard to the subject matter contained therein, and the assurances were given that the Government were likely to make it, if passed, apply only to Iron, and that, in any case, the transportation charges really meant are those only from say, London or Manchester to Liverpool, and the like. Upon this subject British Columbia does not stand alone, as deputations from the Toronto and Hamilton Boards of Trade waited upon the Minister of Finance upon the same issue, they objecting to the passage of said Resolution more upon the ground of the infinity of complications and disputes that would surely arise in its effectuation than upon the actual imposition of the duty itself. The final conclusion reached upon this subject will be found among the Appendices in the Annual Pamphlet, and will explain more clearly the position.

INSOLVENCY.

This matter, although not yet legislated upon, has not been lost sight of. In March of this year a letter was received from the Montreal Board of Trade as follows: "In the matter of a law to provide for the equitable distribution of the assets of Insolvent Estates, &c., now in course of preparation

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"I am very earnestly to solicit the aid of your Council and
"the individual members of the Board, in an endeavour to
"procure its enactment without delay. It is hoped that the
"Honorable J. J. C. Abbott, chairman of the committee re-
"ferred to, will soon report a Bill to the House, and it is
"suggested that the Council communicate with their Mem-
"bers of Parliament to secure their prompt support of the
"measure in the House, and influence in its favour with the
"members of the Dominion Cabinet. Your Council need
"not again be told how much the commerce and trade of
"Canada have suffered from want of such legislation as it is
"hoped will now be provided; and I am to ask that, when
"the proper time comes, your Board may send a deputation
"to the Capital to co-operate with this Board, and others
"throughout Canada, in urging upon the Federal Parliament
"and the Ministry to give effect to the Select Committee's
"Bill during the present session. The co-operation of the
"Press is also a desideratum, and your personal influence
"within and without your Council and Board is especially
"solicited. Please inform me as to what your Board may
"decide upon, and have the subject noticed in the local
"papers. Signed: Wm. J. Patterson." The Members
"were communicated with as desired, and the Board furnished
"with a draft copy of the "ABBOTT BILL" as presented to the
"House, and which next year, we are assured, (possibly with
"amendments in both Houses), will become law, and probably
"could have this year had not the session been unusually pro-
"longed by other business. Copies of all Insolvency Bills are
"in file, and extracts of some will be found in the Appendices.

ARBITRATIONS.

Only one has been entered upon during the past year,
that of Croasdaile v. Birrell, (for an equitable valuation
of material taken over in connection with the Naas River
fishery), the arbitrators being Messrs. T. Earle and R. Ward.

WOOLLEN MILL.

On the 24th February a communication was received from a Mr. John Hill, of St. Boniface, Manitoba, making enquiries as to the bonuses offered by the Corporation and Provincial Government for the erection of a first-class woollen mill. He was referred by the Board to the Hon. John Robson, Provincial Secretary, for the information desired. His proposition was somewhat novel, viz.: the Government to be at the expense of building and machinery, they to remain as owners for five years, or such time as may be agreed upon, the whole to cost under \$8,000, for which sum he proposes to make one of the most complete mills in Canada, capable of making tweeds, blankets, flannels or knitted goods or yarns. Nothing since has been heard from him.

QUARANTINE HOSPITAL.

In July last year a letter was received from the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, stating that the Minister, upon consideration of the several representations made, has caused an official application to be made to the Public Works Department to have such building erected upon ALBERT HEAD, on a site to be selected by Dr. Jackson, the Quarantine Officer of the Department at Victoria. This has been done, the Hospital erected at a cost of \$8,600, and a Visiting Medical Quarantine Officer (salary \$1,000) and Caretaker (salary \$400) have been appointed by the Dominion Government.

"THE GROCER AND THE GROCER'S GAZETTE."

Under date 5th March, 1885, we received a communication from H. C. Beeton, Esq., containing a report of a meeting at 33 Finsbury Circus, London, E. C., of a few leading firms in the "Preserved Provision Trade," to take into consideration a suggestion for increasing the sale of "canned salmon" among the middle classes of Great Britain; also

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ating that the idea was taken up warmly by the meeting, and that arrangements are now being made for the distribution of these printed receipts to the public. Mr. Beeton remarks "that in discussing the future of 'canned salmon' the meeting laid great stress upon the importance of CAREFUL PACKING; it being felt by the Trade generally that the diminished rate of late is greatly owing to careless packing; if packers will only give the public a good article and well packed, the trade of the future will be an increasing one; if, on the contrary, should past mistakes be repeated, viz: inferior fish and bad packing, the consequence will be a further falling off of consumption, and a probable extinction of the industry altogether? Kindly do all that lies in the power of your honorable Board to avert the mischief." Signed H.C. Beeton.

SECOND TELEGRAPH CABLE.

As will doubtless be remembered by members of the Board in 1883 the sum of \$18,500 was voted by the Dominion Parliament for purchasing and laying a cable between Vancouver Island and Washington Territory in addition to the one already in operation between Valdes Island and Point Grey, via Saanich Arm; in March 1884 a telegram reached us from Sir Hector Langevin in response to Board enquiry that "so soon as reply comes from Washington cable will be laid;" the reasons for delay having apparently been overcome by the Government, the cable has been laid between Clover Point, B. C., and Dungeness, W. T., though we regretfully are to admit that so far as trade and commerce anticipated benefits and facilities are concerned said cable has (with the exception of a brief period) been utterly unreliable and insufficient and practically useless; more complete details under this heading will be printed among the appendices if deemed desirable by the members, meantime we can only express the

'S GAZETTE'

ceived a communication a report of a meeting of a few leading "to take into consideration the sale of 'canned salmon' in Great Britain; also

hope that with the further expenditure of \$3,500 which appears in the supplementary estimates of 1884-85, the cable may be placed in working order and be a real and lasting benefit to the Province.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

During the past year suggestions have been made by various members of the Board that steps should be taken to cause drummers for American and Canadian houses to pay wholesale trade licenses the same as other city merchants; and that steps should be taken by the Board also to furnish its members with MONTHLY returns of entrances and clearances of vessels, and also of Imports and Exports; all matters appertaining to, and in connection with "Maintenance of Naval Station at Esquimalt," "Mail communication to Cassiar and North West Coast Ports," (contract recently let,) "Dominion Liquor License Bill," "Esquimalt-Nanaimo Railway," "Esquimalt Graving Dock," "Railway progress on Mainland," "Improvements to Harbors and Rivers," "Fisheries both River and Deep Sea," "Railway and Dominion Lands and Regulations thereunder," "Improvements to Navigation," "Customs and Shipping Statistics," "Postal arrangements and increased facilities," "Steam Communication," "Additional Manufactories," "Pilotage Statistics," "Dominion and Provincial Estimates of Expenditures," "Public Works," "Immigration and Quarantine matters" will be found under their respective headings in the Appendices if deemed expedient to print them.

FINANCE.

"Last year the Board authorized the President, Vice President and Secretary to invest such sum of the Board's funds then in the Savings Bank, not exceeding in the aggregate \$1,200 in such manner and upon such security as they may deem advisable in order to secure larger interest." This

has been slightly (\$700 and \$650) of committee, thereof \$150 in excess of will be found a status of the Board found in the audit committee

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has been slightly exceeded by placing \$1,350 (in two sums of \$700 and \$650) out upon first mortgage at 8 per cent. Your committee, therefore, have to ask your endorsement of the \$150 in excess of resolution as to investment. Hereunder will be found a succinct and general view of the financial status of the Board on 30th June, 1885, details of which will be found in the account current of the Secretary, and report of audit committee.

Cash in Savings Bank, at 4 per cent	\$ 15 32
Cash in hand on 30th June	377 15
Invested upon Mortgage, at 8 per cent	1350 00
Amounts due by Members	<u>177 00</u>
Total assets	\$1919 47

All of which, with the matter herein embodied and action taken thereon, is respectfully submitted for approval of members in General Meeting assembled.

R. P. RITHET, President.

MATTHEW T. JOHNSTON, V.-Pres't.

E. CROW BAKER, Secretary.



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1884.	July 1—To balance from last year.....	\$ 224 50	1884.	July 1-9—By Savings Bank Deposits.....	\$ 239 35
"	" To Savings Bank interest to 30 June '84	39 35	to	June 30—Office rent, 12 months at \$5	60 00
1884.	July 1—To Investm't acc't, int. on \$1350 at 8 p.c.	67 00	1885.	"	"
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DE. EDGAR CROW BAKER IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH THE BRITISH COLUMBIA BOARD OF TRADE.
1st JULY, 1884, to 30th JUNE, 1885. Cr.

<p>1884. July 1—To balance from last year. \$ 224 50 " To Savings Bank interest to 30 June '84 39 35 1884. July 1—To Investm't acc't, int. on \$1350 at 8 p.c. 67 00 to June 30—To Entrance fees, 12 members at \$10. 120 00 1885. " To quarterly dues col. from members. 1059 00 " To Sale of By-laws (5 at 50c each) 2 50 " To Sale of Reports (one copy only). . . . 50 1884. Sept. 20—To Savings Bank withdrawal. 650 15 Nov. 13—To Savings Bank withdrawal. 640 00</p>	<p>1884. July 1-9—By Savings Bank Deposits. \$ 239 35 to June 30—Office rent, 12 months at \$5. 60 00 1885. " Sec'y-Treasurer, 12 mos at \$35. 420 00 " Investment acc't, mortgages at 8 per c 1350 00 " Printing acc't, annual reports, &c. 145 00 " Postage acc't, Stamps & P. O. Drawer 35 75 " Stationery acc't, Hibben, Ferguson & Morton 50 15 " Miscellaneous, as under: 125 60 D. W. Higgins, Daily Colonist. \$9 75 Esqt. Stage Driver, expressage. 10 McDowell Bros, Post. 3 00 R T Williams, binding in '83. 25 50 R T Williams, binding in '84. 16 00 S F Jm'l Commerce, 100 cops. 10 00 Hall & G & Drake, coal, '84-'85 12 00 Dom'n Gov't, telegrams 11 00 Vic. Gas Co., gas acc't (in part) 75 R T Williams, B C Directories 37 50 June 30—Balance carried to next year. 377 15 <u>\$2803 00</u></p>
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VICTORIA, B. C., 30th June, 1885.
Examined and found correct.
E. C. NEUFELDER, H. F. HEISTERMAN.

EDGAR CROW BAKER, Sec'y-Treasurer.

AUDIT REPORT.

To the President and Members B. C. Board of Trade:

GENTLEMEN:—We, the undersigned Audit Committee, appointed by the Council of the Board of Trade to examine the books of the Secretary, beg leave to report, that we have examined the books and vouchers, together with amount in Savings Bank, and cash on hand, in possession of the Secretary, and find the same true and correct in every particular, and briefly itemized as follows:

Cash in Savings Bank, at 4 per cent at 30th June,)	
Including Accrued Interest.....	\$ 15 32
Cash on hand on 30th June.....	377 15
Amounts invested on Mortgages at 8 per cent.....	1350 00
Cash due by Members.....	177 00
Total to 30th June, 1885.....	\$1919 47
Total to 30th June, 1884.....	1500 65
Increase for the year.....	\$ 418 82

Of the cash in hand 30th June, 1885, \$300 has since been paid into Savings Bank, and of the \$177 due by Members, your Committee would recommend that \$36 be written off as bad, the remainder of \$141 has at date either been collected or in all probability will be, but should any part remain unpaid after the 31st December, 1885, we suggest that it be written off as uncollectible, and the names of members stricken from the Roll as delinquents in keeping with the various provisions of By-law No. VIII.

In conclusion your Committee have to acknowledge the extreme care and neatness of our worthy retiring secretary, which has made our labors rather a pleasure than otherwise.

Yours faithfully,

H. F. HEISTERMAN, }
E. C. NEUFELDER, } Committee.
E. A. McQUADE. }

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 24th, 1885.

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APPENDICES.

APPENDIX NO. 1.

AN ACT TO RESTRICT AND REGULATE CHINESE IMMIGRATION INTO CANADA.

ASSENTED TO 20TH JULY, 1885.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make provision for restricting the number of Chinese immigrants coming into the Dominion and to regulate such immigration; and whereas it is further expedient to provide a system of registration and control over Chinese immigrants residing in Canada: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires:—

The expression "Master" means any person in command of any vessel;

The expression "Vessel" means any sea-going craft of any kind or description capable of carrying passengers;

The expression "Tonnage" means tonnage according to the measurement fixed by the Merchants' Shipping Acts of the Imperial Parliament;

The expression "Chinese Immigrant" means any person of Chinese origin entering Canada and not entitled to the privilege of exemption provided for by section four of this Act;

The expression "Controller" means any officer charged with the duty of carrying the provisions of this Act into effect.

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2. The Governor in Council may:—

Appoint one or more persons to carry the provision of this Act into effect;

Assign any duty in connection therewith to any officer or person in the employ of the Government of the Dominion of Canada;

Define and prescribe the duty or duties of such officer or person;

Fix the salary or remuneration to be allowed to such officer or person.

3. All appointments made under this Act shall be published in the "Canada Gazette."

4. Subject to the provisions of section thirteen of this Act every person of Chinese origin shall pay into the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada, on entering Canada, at the port or other place of entry, the sum of fifty dollars, except the following persons who shall be exempt from such payment, that is to say, first: the members of the Diplomatic Corps, or other Government representatives and their suite and their servants, consuls and consular agents; and second: tourists, merchants, men of science and students, who are bearers of certificates of identity, specifying their occupation and their object in coming into Canada, or other similar documents issued by the Chinese Government or other Government whose subjects they are; and every such certificate or other document shall be in the English or French language, and shall be examined and endorsed (vise) by a British Consul or Charge d' Affaires or other accredited representative of Her Majesty, at the place where the same is granted, or at the port or place of departure: but nothing in this Act shall be construed as embracing within the meaning of the word "merchant," any huckster, pedler, or person engaged in tak-

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5. No vessel carrying Chinese immigrants to any port in Canada shall carry more than one such immigrant for every fifty tons of its tonnage; and the owner of any such vessel, who carries any number in excess of the number allowed by this section, shall be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars for each person so carried in excess.

6. Every master of any vessel bringing Chinese immigrants to any port in Canada, shall be personally liable to Her Majesty for the payment of the fee imposed by section four of this Act in respect of any immigrant carried by such vessel, and shall deliver, together with the total amount of such fee, to the controller, immediately on his arrival in port and before any of his passengers or crew shall have disembarked, a complete and accurate list of his crew and passengers, showing their names in full, the country and place of their birth, and the occupation and last place of domicile of each passenger.

7. Every master of any vessel who lands or allows to be landed off or from any vessel any Chinese immigrant before the duty payable under the provisions of this Act has been duly paid, or who wilfully makes any false statement respecting the number of persons on board his vessel, shall in addition to the amount of the fee mentioned in the next preceding section, be liable to a penalty of not less than five hundred dollars, nor more than one thousand dollars for every such offence, and in default of payment to imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months, and such vessel shall be forfeited to Her Majesty, and shall be seized by any officer charged with the duty of carrying this Act into effect and dealt with accordingly.

8. No master of any vessel carrying Chinese immigrants

shall land any passenger or permit any passenger to land from such vessel, until a permit to do so, stating that the provisions of this Act have been complied with, has been granted to the master of such vessel by the controller, under a penalty of one hundred dollars.

9. No controller at any port shall grant a permit allowing Chinese immigrants to land, until the quarantine officer has granted a bill of health and has certified, after due examination, that no leprosy or infectious or contagious disease exists among them, on board such vessel; and no permit to land shall be granted to any Chinese immigrant who is suffering from leprosy or from any infectious or contagious disease, or to any Chinese woman who is known to be a prostitute.

10. The controller shall deliver to each Chinese immigrant who has been permitted to land, and in respect of whom the duty has been paid as hereinbefore provided, a certificate containing a description of such individual, the date of his arrival, the name of the port of his landing and an acknowledgment that the duty has been duly paid; and such certificate shall be prima facie evidence of the right of the person presenting the same to enter the Dominion of Canada; but the same may be contested by the Government of Canada, or by any officer charged with the duty of carrying this Act into effect, if there is reason to doubt the validity or authenticity of such certificate, or of any statement therein contained; and such contestation shall be heard and determined in a summary manner by and before any judge of a Superior Court of any Province of Canada where such certificate is produced.

11. The controller shall keep a registrar of all persons to whom certificates of entry have been granted.

12. Every Chinese immigrant subject to pay the duty imposed by section four of this Act, who enters Canada otherwise than by disembarking from any vessel, shall forth-

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with make declaration of his entry to the controller, or in the absence of such officer, to the Customs officer of the nearest or most convenient place, and shall forthwith pay to such controller or officer the duty of fifty dollars imposed by this Act, and the controller or officer shall grant a certificate of such entry and payment, in conformity with the provisions of section ten of this Act; and if the declaration is made to a Customs officer he shall report the fact to the controller at the principal sea port of the Province into which such Chinese immigrant has come, and the controller shall record the same in the register of certificates of entry kept by him.

13. The entrance fee or duty payable under this Act shall not apply to any Chinese person residing or being within Canada at the time of the coming into force of this Act, but every such Chinese person who desires to remain in Canada, may obtain, within twelve months after the passing of this Act, and upon the payment of a fee of fifty cents, a certificate of such residence, from the Controller, or from a Judge of a Superior Court, a Justice of the Peace, a Police Magistrate, a Stipendiary Magistrate, a Recorder, or from the Mayor or Secretary-Treasurer of the Municipality in which he resides, or from any officer charged with the duty of carrying this Act into effect; and the person granting such certificate shall report the fact to the Controller at the principal seaport of the Province in which such Chinese person resides.

14. Every Chinese person who wishes to leave Canada, with the intention of returning thereto, shall give notice of such intention to the Controller of the port or place whence he proposes to sail or depart, and shall surrender to the said officer his certificate of entry or of residence, and shall receive in lieu thereof, on payment of a fee of one dollar, a certificate of leave to depart and return; and the person to whom such certificate is granted shall be entitled, on presentation of the

same on his return, to receive from the Controller the amount of the entrance fee paid by him on such return and to have his original certificate of entry or residence returned to him:

2. In case of the loss of such return certificate, and on proof of such loss to the satisfaction of the Controller, the person to whom such certificate was granted, and who has paid the entrance fee imposed by section four of this Act a second time, shall be entitled to have his second entrance fee returned to him, together with his first certificate of entry or residence.

15. The Controller shall, on the first day of January in each year, send to the Provincial Secretary of the Province wherein certificates of entry have been granted, a certified list of all Chinese immigrants to whom such certificates have been granted during the year next preceding.

16. Every Chinese person who wilfully evades or attempts to evade any of the provisions of this Act as respects the payment of duty, by personating any other individual, or who wilfully makes use of any forged or fraudulent certificate to evade the provisions of this Act, and every person who wilfully aids or abets any such Chinese person in any evasion or attempt at evasion of any of the provisions of this Act, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months, or to a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars, or to both.

17. Every person who takes part in the organization of any sort of court or tribunal, composed of Chinese persons, for the hearing and determination of any offence committed by a Chinese person, or in carrying on any such organization, or who takes part in any of its proceedings, or who gives evidence before any such court or tribunal, or assists in carrying into effect any decision or decree, or order of any such court or tribunal, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and liable to

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imprisonment for any term not exceeding twelve months, or to a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars, or to both; but nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent Chinese immigrants from submitting any differences or disputes to arbitration, provided such submission be not contrary to the laws in force in the Province in which such submission is made.

18. Every person who molests, persecutes or hinders any officer or person appointed to carry the provisions of this Act into effect is guilty of a misdemeanor, and liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months, or to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or to both.

19. Every person who contravenes any provision of this Act, for which no special punishment is herein provided, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months, or to both, in the discretion of the Court before which the conviction is had.

20. All dues, pecuniary penalties and other sources of revenue under this Act shall be paid into and form part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada; but one-fourth part of all entry dues paid by Chinese immigrants shall, at the end of every fiscal year, be paid out of such fund to the Province wherein the same were collected.

21. The Governor in Council may engage and pay an interpreter, skilled in the English and Chinese languages, at a salary of not more than three thousand dollars per annum, to reside in the Province of British Columbia, and may assign to him such duties as he deems meet.

22. All suits or actions for the recovery of dues under this Act, and all prosecutions for offences under this Act which are not herein declared to be misdemeanors, shall be tried before one or more justices of the peace, or before the

recorder, police magistrate, or stipendiary magistrate having jurisdiction where such dues are exigible or where the offence was committed.

23. This Act, as respects any vessel sailing from a port in the continent of North America, shall come into force one month after the passing thereof, and as respects other vessels and other matters, the same shall come into force on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, except that certificates under section thirteen may be granted in accordance with the terms of the said section, and that Controllers may be appointed at any time after the passing hereof.

24. This Act may be cited as "The Chinese Immigration Act, 1885."

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APPENDIX NO. 2.

TIMBER REGULATIONS ACT.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Ottawa, Thursday, the 16th day of July, 1885.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Acting Minister of the Interior and under the provisions of the 4th sub-section of the 11th section of the Act passed in the Session of the Parliament of Canada, held in the forty-seventh year of Her Majesty's Reign, chaptered six, and intituled "An Act respecting the Vancouver Island Railway, the Esquimalt Graving Dock and certain Railway lands of the Province of British Columbia, granted to the Dominion,"—

His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's

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Privy Council for Canada, has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the Regulations for the survey, administration and disposal of Dominion Lands within the Railway Belt, in the Province of British Columbia, approved and adopted by the Governor in Council dated 20th of April, 1885, be and the same are hereby amended as follows:—

That clause 39 of said Regulations be rescinded and the following substituted in lieu thereof:—

“39. That the provisions of the Act of the Legislature of British Columbia, 47 Vic., chap. 32, intituled “An Act relating to the cutting of timber upon Provincial lands and for the purpose of deriving a revenue therefrom,” shall govern the mode of disposal and the rents, royalties, dues and charges upon the timber lands in the Railway Belt in British Columbia lying south of 49° 34' North Latitude and west of the 121° of Longitude West of Greenwich, but the said Act of the Legislature of British Columbia in so far as it applies to the lands in the Railway Belt lying south of 49° 34' North Latitude and west of the 121° of Longitude West of Greenwich shall be administered by the Minister of the Interior of Canada, and the rents, royalties, dues and other charges to be made and collected upon or in respect of the said timber lands shall be paid to the credit of the Receiver General of Canada, and the enactments and provisions in the twenty-six next following clauses shall be limited in their effect to the Dominion Lands in the Railway Belt in British Columbia, lying north and east of the tract hereinbefore described, as far as the 120° of Longitude West of Greenwich, and in regard to the timbered lands within the Railway Belt in British Columbia lying east of the said 120° of Longitude West of Greenwich, the provisions of the Dominion Lands Act, 1883, and the Regulations thereunder made from time to time by the Governor in Council, shall apply;

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“(a) The word “timber” shall mean all wood and the products thereof.”

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk, Privy Council.

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APPENDIX NO. 3.

AN ACT RESPECTING THE ELECTORAL FRANCHISE.

[ASSENTED TO 20TH JULY, 1885.]

(Extracts.)

“Owner” when it relates to the ownership of real property situate elsewhere in Canada than in the Province of Quebec, means the proprietor either in his own right or for his own benefit, or if such proprietor be a married man it means the proprietor in his own right, or in the right of his wife, of freehold estate, legal or equitable, in lands and tenements held in free and common socage of which such person is in actual possession, or is in receipt of the rents and profits;

“Tenant” means as well as a person who is bound to render to his landlord some portion of the produce or of the revenues or profits of the property leased, in lieu of rent, as a person who pays rent in money therefor;

“Occupant” means a person in actual occupation of real property otherwise than as “owner,” “tenant,” or “usufructuary,” in his own right, or in the case of a married man, in his own right or in the right of his wife, and who receives to his own use and benefit the revenues and profits thereof;

“Person” means including a person

“Farm” means thereof and not farmer” means s

“City” means organized as such, by Canada or of the L situate; except the Province of Quebec held to be towns

“Town” means organized as such, by Canada or of the L situate;

“Incorporated village or recognized Parliament of Canada in which it is situate

“Parish” means reputed to form a pa een wholly or in pa vil or ecclesiastical territorial division;

“Father” includes w, and “mother”

"Person" means a male person, including an Indian, and excluding a person of Mongolian or Chinese race;

"Farm" means land actually occupied by the owner thereof and not less in quantity than twenty acres; and "farmer" means such owner thereof;

"City" means a place incorporated as a city or recognized as such, by or under any Act of the Parliament of Canada or of the Legislature of the Province in which it is situate; except the cities of Hull and St. Hyacinthe, in the Province of Quebec, which, for the purposes of this Act, shall be held to be towns;

"Town" means a place incorporated as a town or recognized as such, by or under any Act of the Parliament of Canada or of the Legislature of the Province in which it is situate;

"Incorporated village" means a place incorporated as a village or recognized as such, by or under any Act of the Parliament of Canada or of the Legislature of the Province in which it is situate;

"Parish" means any tract of land which is generally reputed to form a parish, whether such tract has or has not been wholly or in part originally erected into a parish by the civil or ecclesiastical authorities, and which now exists as a territorial division;

"Father" includes grandfather, stepfather and father-in-law, and "mother" includes stepmother and mother-in-law;

“Farmer's son” means any male person not otherwise qualified to vote and being the son of an owner and actual occupant of a farm, and includes a grandson, stepson or son-in-law;

“Son of an owner of real property” in cities and towns means any male person not otherwise qualified to vote and being the son of an owner and occupant of real property and includes a grandson, stepson or son-in-law; and in counties means any male person not otherwise qualified to vote and being the son of an owner and occupant of real property other than a farm, and includes a grandson, stepson or son-in-law;

“Electoral district” means any place (consisting of or comprising any city, town, county, township, parish, district or municipality, or portion thereof,) in Canada entitled to return a member to the House of Commons of Canada;

“Election” means an election of a member to serve in the House of Commons of Canada;

“Voting” and “to vote” mean voting and to vote at an election of a member to serve in the House of Commons of Canada;

“List of voters” means the list of registered voters, to be prepared and revised under the provisions of this Act each year, for each sub-division or polling district of an electoral district, when finally revised, except when the term general list or an unrevised list is especially mentioned or referred to;

“Actual value” or “value” means the then present market value of any real property, if sold upon the ordinary

terms of sale of such property, whether or not the property is otherwise qualified, whether or not the property is the best informed value of such property.

“Real property” means any land, or any portion or sub-division thereof, or any office or building thereon, or any right or interest therein, or any portion thereof, situated in the Province of Ontario;

“Section” means a section of the Act;

“The Province” means the Province of Ontario in which the revision is appointed;

“The revision” means the revision appointed for the purpose of doing the thing referred to in the Act;

If the time for the doing of any thing is appointed on a Sunday or day which is not a Sunday, the Interpretation Act shall apply thereto, and such act shall be deemed to have been done on the day which is not a Sunday.

QUALIFICATION

Every person who is qualified to vote in the year 1900 shall be qualified to vote in the year 1901.

terms of sale, in respect of which any person claims to be qualified, whether as owner, tenant, occupant or farmer's or other owner's son, as determined by the revising officer, upon the best information in his possession at the time of such revision: Provided, that the assessment rolls as finally revised for municipal purposes, shall be prima facie evidence of the value of such property;

“Real property” means a lot or portion of a lot or other portion or sub-division of real property, or a house, store, office or building of any description whatsoever, or any portion thereof, situate upon real property, and forming part thereof;

“Section” means a section of this Act;

“The Province” means that Province of the Dominion in which the revising officer in the case or matter referred to, is appointed;

“The revising officer” means any revising officer appointed for the place referred to in the context, and competent to do the thing required;

If the time limited by this Act for any proceeding or for the doing of any act under its provisions expires or falls upon a Sunday or day which is a public holiday or holiday under “The Interpretation Act,” the time so limited shall be extended to, and such act may be done upon, the day next following which is not a Sunday or such a holiday as aforesaid;

QUALIFICATION OF VOTERS IN CITIES AND TOWNS.

Every person shall, upon and after the first day of January in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hun-

where the rental is an annual one and for a larger sum than twenty dollars, in which case at least twenty dollars of the last year's rent which shall have accrued next before the date of the said certificate must have been paid; and provided also, that a change of tenancy during the year shall not deprive the tenant of the right to vote if such change is without any intermission of time, and the several tenancies are such as would entitle the tenant to vote had such tenant been in possession under either of them, as such tenant, for the year next before the date of the said certificate; and provided further that where on any revised or final assessment the amount of the tenant's rent is not stated, the fact that the real property in respect of which he is entered on such roll as the tenant thereof is assessed in cities at three hundred dollars or more, or in towns at two hundred dollars or more, shall be prima facie evidence of his right to be registered as a voter; or—

Is the bona fide occupant of real property within any such city or part of a city, of the actual value of three hundred dollars, or within any such town or part of a town of the actual value of two hundred dollars, whether such occupation is under a license of occupation or agreement to purchase from the Crown or from any other person or corporation, or exists in any other manner except as owner or tenant: Provided in any case, that such person has been in possession of such real property as such occupant for one year next before the first day of January, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six or in any subsequent year, and is and has been for such time in the enjoyment of the revenues and profits thereof, for the use of such occupant, or in the case of a married man, for his own use or for the use of his wife; or—

Is a resident within such city or town, or part of a city or town, and derives an income from his earnings, or from some trade, calling, office or profession, or from some investment in Canada, of not less than three hundred dollars annually, and has so derived such income and has been such resident for one year next before the said first day of January, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, or in any subsequent year; or—

Is the son of an owner of real property and not otherwise qualified to vote; and—

If his father is living, is and has been resident upon such property continuously with his father, being such owner, in such city or town or part of a city or town for one year next before the first day of January, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, or in any subsequent year, if the real property on which his father resides and in respect of which his father is qualified to vote under this Act as owner, is of sufficient value if equally divided amongst them as co-owners, to qualify them as voters under this Act, in which case both the father and such one or more sons as may desire may be so registered as voters; and if the said real property is not of sufficient value to give the father and each of several sons the right to vote in respect of such value when equally divided, then the right to be registered as a voter and to vote in respect of such real property shall belong only to the father or to the father and the eldest or such of the elder sons, being so resident as aforesaid, as the value of the real property when equally divided will qualify; or—

If his father is dead, is and has been resident upon such property continuously with his father, or his mother after the

death of his father or part of a city or town, on the first day of January in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, or in any subsequent year, if the real property on which his father resides and in respect of which his father would be qualified to vote, if living, is of sufficient value to give his sons as co-owners the right to vote under this Act, in which case both the father and such one or more sons as may desire may be so registered as voters; and if the said real property is not of sufficient value to give the father and each of several sons the right to vote in respect of such value when equally divided, then the right to be registered as a voter and to vote in respect of such real property shall belong only to the father or to the father and the eldest or such of the elder sons, being so resident as aforesaid, as the value of the real property when equally divided will qualify; or—

Provided, that if the father is living, and is and has been resident upon such property continuously with his father, being such owner, in such city or town or part of a city or town for one year next before the first day of January, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, or in any subsequent year, if the real property on which his father resides and in respect of which his father is qualified to vote under this Act as owner, is of sufficient value if equally divided amongst them as co-owners, to qualify them as voters under this Act, in which case both the father and such one or more sons as may desire may be so registered as voters; and if the said real property is not of sufficient value to give the father and each of several sons the right to vote in respect of such value when equally divided, then the right to be registered as a voter and to vote in respect of such real property shall belong only to the father or to the father and the eldest or such of the elder sons, being so resident as aforesaid, as the value of the real property when equally divided will qualify; or—

Every person who is and has been resident upon such property continuously with his father, or his mother after the death of his father, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, or in any subsequent year, if the real property on which his father resides and in respect of which his father would be qualified to vote, if living, is of sufficient value to give his sons as co-owners the right to vote under this Act, in which case both the father and such one or more sons as may desire may be so registered as voters; and if the said real property is not of sufficient value to give the father and each of several sons the right to vote in respect of such value when equally divided, then the right to be registered as a voter and to vote in respect of such real property shall belong only to the father or to the father and the eldest or such of the elder sons, being so resident as aforesaid, as the value of the real property when equally divided will qualify; or—

death of his father (being such owner) in such city or town or part of a city or town, for one year next before the first day of January in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, or in any subsequent year, if the real property on which his father (or his mother after the death of his father) resided or resides, and in respect of which such father would be qualified to vote under this Act as owner if living, is of sufficient value if equally divided among all of his sons as co-owners, to qualify them as voters under this Act, in which case such one or more sons as may desire may be so registered as voters; and if the said real property is not of sufficient value to give each of several sons the right to vote in respect of such value when equally divided, then the right to be registered as a voter and to vote in respect of such real property shall belong only to the eldest or such of the elder sons, being so resident as aforesaid, as the value of the real property when equally divided will qualify:—

Provided, that in either case, in order to entitle him to vote, each such son must at the time of the election for the electoral district in which he tenders his vote, be so resident with his father (or mother after the death of his father); but occasional absence of a son from the residence of the father or mother, for not more in all than six months in the year, shall not disqualify such son as a voter under this Act.

IN COUNTIES.

Every person shall, upon and after the first day of January, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, be entitled to be registered on the list of voters for any electoral district or portion thereof in Canada, other than a city or town or portion of a city or town, and when so registered to vote at any election for such electoral district, if such person—

Is of the age of twenty-one years and is not by this Act or by any law of the Dominion of Canada disqualified or prevented from voting; and

Is a British subject by birth or naturalization; and

Is the owner of real property within any such electoral district of the actual value of one hundred and fifty dollars; or—

Is the tenant of any real property within any such electoral district, under a lease, at a monthly rental of at least two dollars, or at a quarterly rental of at least six dollars, or at a half-yearly rental of at least twelve dollars, or at an annual rental of at least twenty dollars, in money, in kind or in money's worth of like value (except when the real property is situated in an incorporated village, in which case the rental must be payable in money only), and has been in possession thereof as such tenant for at least one year next before the first day of January, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, or in any subsequent year, and has really and bona fide paid one year's rent for such real property at not less than the rate aforesaid: Provided, that the year's rent so required to be paid to entitle such tenant to vote shall be the year's rent up to the last yearly, half-yearly, quarterly or monthly day of payment, as the case may be, which shall have occurred next before the date of the certificate of the final revision of the list of voters made by the revising officer as hereinafter mentioned; except where the rental is an annual one and for a larger sum than twenty dollars, in which case at least twenty dollars of the last year's rent which shall have accrued next before the date of the said certificate must have been paid; and provided also, that a change of tenancy during the year shall not deprive the tenant

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of the right to vote, if such change is without any intermission of time, and the several tenancies are such as would entitle the tenant to vote had such tenant been in possession under either of them, as such tenant, for the year next before the date of the said certificate: Provided further, that where on any revised or final assessment roll the amount of a tenant's rent is not stated, the fact that the real property in respect of which he is entered on such roll as tenant thereof is assessed at one hundred and fifty dollars, or over that sum, shall be held to be prima facie evidence of his right to be registered as a voter; or—

Is the bona fide occupant of real property within such electoral district of the actual value of one hundred and fifty dollars, whether such occupation be under a license of occupation or agreement to purchase from the Crown or from any other person or corporation, or exists in any other manner except as owner or tenant: Provided in any case, that such person has been in possession of such real property as such occupant, for one year next before the first day of January, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six or in any subsequent year, and is and has been for the said time in the enjoyment of the revenues and profits thereof, for the use of such occupant, or in the case of a married man, for his own use or for the use of his wife; or—

Is a resident within such electoral district, and derives an income from his earnings in money or money's worth or from some trade, office, calling, or profession, or from some investment in Canada, of not less than three hundred dollars annually, and has so derived such income and has been such resident for one year next before the said first day of January,

in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, or in any subsequent year; or —

Is a farmer's son not otherwise qualified to vote; and —

If his father is living, is and has been resident continuously on the farm of his father, in such electoral district, for one year next before the first day of January, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, or in any subsequent year, if the said farm is of sufficient value if equally divided amongst them as co-owners, to qualify them as voters under this Act, in which case the father, and such one or more sons as may desire may be registered on the list of voters; and if there be more than one son resident as aforesaid on the farm, and claiming to be registered as voters in respect thereof, and the farm is not of sufficient value to give the father and each of such sons the right to vote in respect of such value when equally divided, then the right to be registered as a voter and to vote in respect of the farm shall belong only to the father or to the father and the eldest or such of the elder of the sons, being so resident as aforesaid, as the value of the farm when equally divided will qualify; or—

If his father is dead, is and has been resident continuously on the farm of his father (or mother after the death of his father) in such electoral district, for one year next before the first day of January, in the year of Our Lord eighteen hundred and eighty-six, or in any subsequent year, if the said farm is of sufficient value, if equally divided among all of the sons of such father as co-owners, to qualify them as voters under this Act, in which case such one or more sons as may desire may be registered on the list of voters;—and if there be more than one son resident as aforesaid on the farm and

claiming to be registered as voters in respect of such value when the farm is not of sufficient value to give the father and each of such sons the right to vote in respect of such value when equally divided, then the right to be registered as a voter and to vote in respect of the farm, shall belong only to the father or to the eldest or such of the elder of the sons, being so resident as aforesaid, as the value of the farm when equally divided will qualify; or—

Provided that if the son of a farmer in such electoral district is not registered with his father (or mother) in respect of such value when equally divided, and has been absent from the farm for more than six months under this Act as

Is the son of a farmer in such electoral district, other than the father (or mother) (to vote) and —

If his father is not the owner of such property in such electoral district, for one year next before the first day of January, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six or in any subsequent year, and his father is not resident on the farm, and is not qualified to vote in respect of such value when equally divided amongst them as voters in respect of such value when equally divided, and such one or more sons as may desire may be registered as voters; and if the farm is of sufficient value to give the father and each of such sons the right to vote in respect of such value when equally divided, then the right to be registered as a voter and to vote in respect of the farm shall belong only to the father or to the father and the eldest or such of the elder of the sons, being so resident as aforesaid, as the value of the farm when equally divided will qualify; or—

claiming to be registered as voters in respect thereof, and the farm is not of sufficient value to give each of such sons the right to vote in respect of such value when equally divided, then the right to be registered as a voter and to vote in respect of the farm, shall belong only to the eldest or such of the elder of the sons, being so resident as aforesaid, as the value of the farm when so equally divided will qualify:

Provided that, in either case, in order to entitle him to vote, the son must at the time of the election for the electoral district in which he tenders his vote, be so resident with his father (or mother after the death of his father); but occasional absence of a son from the farm for not more in all than six months in the year shall not disqualify such son under this Act as a voter; or—

Is the son of any owner of real property in such electoral district, other than a farm (and not otherwise qualified to vote) and—

If his father is living,—is and has been resident upon such property continuously with his father, being such owner, for one year next before the first day of January in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six or in any subsequent year, if the real property on which his father resides and in respect of which such father is qualified to vote under this Act as owner, is of sufficient value if equally divided amongst them as co-owners, to qualify them as voters under this Act, in which case both the father and such one or more sons as may desire may be registered as voters; and if the said property be not of sufficient value to give the father and each of such sons the right to vote in respect of such value when equally divided, then the right to be registered as a voter and to vote in respect of such real property shall belong only to the father, or to the father and

the eldest or such of the elder of the sons, being so resident as aforesaid, as the value of the real property when equally divided will qualify; or—

If his father is dead,—is and has been resident upon such property continuously with his father (or his mother after the death of his father) being such owner, for one year next before the first day of January in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, or in any subsequent year, if the real property on which his father (or his mother after the death of his father) resided or resides, and in respect of which such father would be qualified to vote under this Act as owner if living, is of sufficient value, if equally divided amongst all of his sons as co-owners, to qualify them as voters under this Act, in which case such one or more sons as may desire may be registered as voters;—and if the said property be not of sufficient value to give each of such sons the right to vote in respect of such value when equally divided, then the right to be registered as a voter and to vote in respect of such real property shall belong only to the eldest or such of the elder of the sons, being so resident as aforesaid, as the value of the real property when equally divided will qualify:

Provided that, in either case, in order to enable him to vote, such son must, at the time of the election for the electoral district in which he tenders his vote, be so resident with his father (or mother after the death of his father); but occasional absence of the son from the residence of the father or mother for not more in all than six months in the year, shall not disqualify such son as a voter under this Act; or—

Is a fisherman, and is the owner of real property and boats, nets, fishing gear and tackle within any such electoral district, which together are of the actual value of one hundred and fifty dollars.

The qualifications shall apply to voters in such towns or portions included for election of cities or towns

Whenever partners, joint tenants, or joint owners of any lot or portion of an electoral district, is sufficient in value, according to the person as a voter to be registered of such share as in name, and not joint

Persons qualified by income shall only in the electoral district where persons qualified are registered as voters real property in respect of which but when the property is partly within an electoral district, the person is entitled to be registered in the electoral district for which

APPLICABLE TO ALL ELECTORAL DISTRICTS.

The qualifications required of voters under section three, shall apply to voters in a city or town or the part of a city or town attached to a county or riding of a county in any electoral district, for electoral purposes under this Act, and the qualifications required of voters under section four, shall apply to voters in such municipalities or places not being cities or towns or portions of cities or towns, as are attached to or included for electoral purposes in cities or towns or portions of cities or towns.

Whenever two or more persons are, either as business partners, joint tenants, tenants in common, or by any other kind of joint interest, the owners, tenants or occupants of any lot or portion of a lot or parcel of real property in any electoral district, each of such persons whose share therein is sufficient in value, or in the case of tenants, in amount of rent, according to the provisions of this Act, to qualify such person as a voter in respect of real property, shall be entitled to be registered on the list of voters, and to vote in respect of such share as if it were held in such person's individual name, and not jointly with one or more.

Persons qualified under this Act as voters in respect of income shall only be registered as voters and vote in the polling district where they reside at the time of registration; and persons qualified otherwise than on income shall only be registered as voters and vote in the polling district where the real property in respect of which they are qualified is situate; but when the property is partly within one polling district and partly within another, although all within one electoral district, the person qualified in respect thereof shall be entitled to be registered and to vote in either of such polling districts for which he may desire to be registered as a voter.

In the case of the sons of farmers, or of owners other than farmers, the time spent by such sons as mariners or fishermen in the prosecution of their several occupations, or as students in any institution of learning within the Dominion of Canada, shall be considered as spent at home.

In the Provinces of British Columbia and Prince Edward Island, besides the persons entitled to be registered as voters and to vote under the foregoing provisions of this Act, every person who at the time of the passing of the same;—

Is of the age of twenty-one years and is not by this Act or by any law of the Dominion of Canada disqualified or prevented from voting, and

Is a British subject by birth or naturalization and resident in the Province, and is entitled to vote in the said Provinces respectively by the laws now generally existing in the same,

Shall have a right to be registered as a voter and to vote so long as he shall continue to be qualified to vote under the provisions of the last mentioned laws and no longer.

Except the persons duly qualified and registered as voters under this Act, no person shall be entitled to vote at any election for the House of Commons of Canada after the time when the duplicates of the first list of voters, finally revised and certified as hereinafter provided, for the electoral district for which the election is to be held, shall have been forwarded to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery at Ottawa, as also hereinafter provided:—but at any election held before the time aforesaid, the voters shall be those entitled to vote thereat under the laws now in force, which shall continue to apply to such election and all proceedings thereat or relating thereto.

Indians in the North-West elsewhere in Canada of a separate and whose improve value of at least otherwise possessed registered on the

The Governor months after the time to time the proper person to any of the electors during good behaviour by the House of Commons to prepare, revise and compare the lists of persons registered under this Act in such Province before entering upon any Judge of a Province in which the Schedule to this Act is contained cause to be filed in Ottawa; and in the event of inability or refusal to do so, may, in the same manner, hold office under the powers.

WHO SHALL NOT VOTE AT ELECTIONS.

Indians in Manitoba, British Columbia, Keewatin and the North-West Territories, and any Indian on any reserve elsewhere in Canada who is not in possession and occupation of a separate and distinct tract of land in such reserve, and whose improvements on such separate tract are not of the value of at least one hundred and fifty dollars, and who is not otherwise possessed of the qualifications entitling him to be registered on the list of voters under this Act.

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS.

The Governor-General in Council may, within three months after the coming into force of this Act, and from time to time thereafter, when the office is vacant, appoint a proper person to be called "the revising officer," for each or any of the electoral districts of Canada, who shall hold office during good behaviour, but who shall be removable on address by the House of Commons, and whose duties shall be to prepare, revise and complete, in the manner hereinafter provided, the lists of persons entitled to vote under the provisions of this Act in such electoral district, and every such officer shall, before entering upon his duties, take an oath of office before any Judge of a Superior Court or Court of Record of the Province in which he is to act, in the form A contained in the Schedule to this Act, which he shall forthwith thereafter cause to be filed with the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery at Ottawa; and in the event of the death, resignation, removal, inability or refusal to act of any such revising officer, another may, in the same way, be appointed in his stead, who shall hold office under the same tenure, and with the same duties and powers.

SHIPPING.

APPENDIX NO. 4.

Port of Victoria, B. C.—Statement exhibiting the number of Vessels, with their Tonnage and Crews, which arrived at and departed from this Port (Seaward) during the Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1885, distinguishing the Countries to which they belong, not including vessels trading between Ports within the Dominion:

ARRIVED.

Under What Flag.	Number.	Tons.	Crew.
British.....	25	17,016	430
United States.....	782	367,452	21,768
French.....	1	588	15
German.....	1	50	13
Total.....	809	385,106	22,226

DEPARTED.

Under What Flag.	Number.	Tons.	Crew.
British.....	15	8,671	255
United States.....	770	361,758	21,674
French.....	1	588	15
German.....	1	50	4
Total.....	787	171,067	21,948

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RECAPITULATION.

	Number.	Tons.	Crew.
ARRIVED:—British Steamers...	7	4,265	121
British Sailing Vessels.....	18	12,751	309
Foreign Steamers.....	745	348,413	21,293
“ Sailing Vessels.....	39	19,677	503
Total British Vessels.....	25	17,016	430
“ Foreign Vessels.....	784	368,090	21,796
“ British and Foreign...809		385,106	22,226
DEPARTED:—British Steamers.	5	2,910	96
British Sailing Vessels.....	10	5,761	159
Foreign Steamers.....	741	347,542	21,348
Foreign Sailing Vessels.....	31	14,854	345
Total British Vessels.....	15	8,671	255
“ Foreign Vessels.....	772	362,396	21,693
“ British and Foreign...787		371,067	21,948

:00:

Port of Victoria, B. C.—Annual Return, shewing the description, number and tonnage of vessels built and registered, also the number, tonnage and value of vessels sold to other countries at this port, during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1885:

Tons.	Crew.			Tonnage
17,016	430			
367,452	21,768			
588	15	Steamers	Screw, built.	200.12
50	13		Paddle, built,	44.25
			Sternwheel, built,	34.98
385,106	22,226	Sailing	Schooners, built,	30.15
			Barges, built,	30.80
			Screw steamers registered,	48.00
			Paddle steamers registered	544.01
			Sailing schooners registered,	28.24
			Sailing sloops registered,	15.74
8,671	255		Total steamers built,	279.35
361,758	21,674		Total sailing vessels built,	60.95
588	15		Total steamers registered,	592.01
50	4		Total sailing vessels registered,	43.98
			Grand total vessels built,	340.30
171,067	21,948		Grand total vessels registered,	635.99

Port of Victoria, B. C.—Statement of vessels, British, Canadian and Foreign, entered inwards from sea, at this port during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1885:

BRITISH WITH CARGOES.

From.	No.	Register.	Freight.	Crew.
United Kingdom	8	5,564 tons	1,700 tons	137
United States	3	3,624 tons	90 tons	72
China	3	1,907 tons	1,916 tons	60

CANADIAN WITH CARGOES.

From.	No.	Register.	Freight.	Crew.
United Kingdom	1	598 tons	771 tons	20
China	1	397 tons	344 tons	11
Sea Fisheries	1	69 tons	70 tons	15

FOREIGN WITH CARGOES.

From.	No.	Register.	Freight.	Crew.
United States	605	259,150 tons	35,906	16,178
China	5	5,369 tons	3,045	94

BRITISH IN BALLAST.

From.	No.	Register.	Crew.
United States	2	1,401 tons	35
Peru	2	2,404 tons	30

CANADIAN IN BALLAST.

From.	No.	Register.	Crew.
United States	3	300 tons	30
Peru	1	752 tons	15

FOREIGN IN BALLAST.

From.	No.	Register.	Crew.
United States	165	93,510 tons	5,300
China	2	2,013 tons	30
Peru	3	3,313 tons	40
Mexico	1	1,396 tons	20
Japan	1	1,329 tons	20
Chili	2	2,010 tons	30

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United Kingdom
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RECAPITULATION.

	No.	Register.	Freight.	Crew.
With Cargo—British...	14	11,095 tons	8,115 tons	269
Canadian.	3	1,064 tons	609 tons	46
Foreign.	610	264,519 tons	38,951 tons	16,272
Total..	627	276,678 tons	47,675 tons	16,587
In Ballast—British.....	4	3,805 tons		73
Canadian .	4	1,052 tons		42
Foreign.....	174	103,571 tons		5,524
Total.....	182	108,428 tons		5,639
Grand total	809	385,106 tons	47,675 tons	22,226

:00:---

Port of Victoria, B. C.—Statement of vessels, British, Canadian and Foreign, entered outwards for sea, at this port during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1885:

BRITISH WITH CARGOES.

Register.	Crew.	For	No.	Register.	Freight.	Crew.
1,401 tons	33	United Kingdom	4	2,195 tons	3,350 tons	66
2,404 tons	38	United States	4	3,785 tons	4,895 tons	81

CANADIAN WITH CARGOES.

Register.	Crew.	China	No.	Register.	Freight.	Crew.
300 tons	30	China	1	202 tons	5 tons	17

FOREIGN WITH CARGOES.

United Kingdom	1	1,081 tons	1,371 tons	18
United States	240	153,723 tons	20,897 tons	8,782

BRITISH IN BALLAST.

United States	3	2,271 tons		56
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CANADIAN IN BALLAST.

United States	3	218 tons		35
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of vessels, British,
om sea, at this port
1885:

Freight.	Crew.
1,700 tons	137
90 tons	72
1,916 tons	60

Freight.	Crew.
771 tons	20
344 tons	11
70 tons	15

Freight.	Crew.
35,906	16,178
3,045	94

Register.	Crew.
93,510 tons	5,366
2,013 tons	30
3,313 tons	41
1,396 tons	20
1,329 tons	20
2,010 tons	30

FOREIGN IN BALLAST.

For.	No.	Register.	Crew.
United States	529	206,954 tons	12,874
Central America	1	588 tons	15
To Sea Fisheries	1	50 tons	4

RECAPITULATION.

	No.	Register.	Freight.	Crew.
With Cargo—British...	8	5,980 tons	8,245 tons	147
Canad'n.	1	202 tons	5 tons	17
Foreign.	241	154,804 tons	22,268 tons	8,800
Total..	250	160,986 tons	30,518 tons	8,964
In Ballast—British.....	3	2,271 tons		56
Canadian .	3	218 tons		35
Foreign.....	531	207,592 tons		12,893
Total.....	537	210,081 tons		12,984
Grand total	787	371,067 tons	30,518 tons	21,948

—:00:—

Port of Victoria, B. C.—Statement of Vessels, British and Foreign, employed in the Coasting Trade of the Dominion of Canada, which arrived at or departed from this Port during the Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1885.

VESSELS ARRIVED.

	In Number.	Tons.	Number of Crew.
Screw Steamers.....	337	30,519	2,641
Paddle Steamers.....	380	186,602	6,256
Sternwheel Steamers...	93	63,142	1,453
Schooners	100	6,425	456
Sloops.....	56	448	61
Barges	3	720	15
Total.....	969	287,856	10,882

Screw Steamers
Paddle Steamer
Sternwheel Stea
Schooners

Sloops

Barges.....

Total.....

Arrived, coasting
Departed, "

Total.....

VESSELS DEPARTED.

Register.	Crew.	In Number.	Tons.	Number of Crew.	
1,954 tons	12,874	Screw Steamers.....	337	29,612	2,651
588 tons	15	Paddle Steamers.....	381	187,561	6,260
50 tons	4	Sternwheel Steamers...	91	63,120	1,428
		Schooners	103	6,498	466
		Sloops	61	458	70
		Barges.....	4	960	20
		Total.....	977	288,209	10,895

RECAPITULATION.

	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crew.
Arrived, coasting license, British.....	969	287,856	10,882
Departed, " " "	977	288,209	10,895
Total.....	1,946	576,065	21,777

of Vessels, British
trade of the Domin-
ions from this Port
1885.



Number of Crew.

2,641
6,256
1,453
456
61
15

10,882

NAVIGATION.

APPENDIX NO. 5.

SITKA HARBOR.

SAILING DIRECTIONS FOR INLAND PASSAGE BETWEEN SITKA HARBOR AND HOONIAH SOUND, THROUGH OLGA STRAIT, NEVA STRAIT, AND PERIL STRAITS, ALASKA.

The following sailing directions have been compiled from notes and records of a reconnaissance in Alaska, 1884, made by Commander J. B. Coghlan, U. S. N., commanding the U. S. steamer Adams, and is published in connection with Chart No. 727, issued in June, 1885:

When going North from Sitka: From Harbor Rock steer for the spar buoy, painted black and white in perpendicular stripes, at the northwest end of Sitka Harbor, passing it close to on either hand, and continue on this course until the Channel Rock beacon is in line with the middle of the north end of Japonski Island, then change the course so as to pass midway between the main shore and the Kasiana Islets.

When these islets are abeam, steer for the middle of the space between Little Gavanski and Middle Islands, until the northernmost of the Old Sitka Rocks is on the starboard beam; then change course to the eastward, passing about one-third of a mile from the southern face of Big Gavanski Island. When the eastern end of that island is abeam, make a gradual turn to the northward, keeping in mid-channel up to Olga Strait.

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A passage exists to the eastward of the Old Sitka Rocks, but nothing is gained by using it unless the port of destination is Old Sitka Harbor.

Continue in mid-channel through Olga Strait. About midway in this strait a kelp patch is exposed at slack-water, making across the surface, but a set of soundings over the patch failed to develop less than $4\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms at extreme low tide.

At Creek Point the tide races quite strong, requiring careful steering.

When passing from Olga to Neva Strait across the northern entrance to Nakwasina Passage, keep the vessel on a line between the projecting point at the west end of Halleck Island and the little island off the southeast end of Partoffs-chikoff Island; this leads clear of the rocks off Neva Point, Baranoff Island. When Neva Strait is well open, head for Whitestone Islet until well up with it; then pass to the eastward of that islet and up the Narrows, steering about midway between the line of Whitestone Islet and the black buoy on one hand and Whitestone Point on the other. Keep on this course until well up to the black (can) buoy, then pass between it and the spar buoy on the end of the spit which makes off the eastern shore.

The turn between the buoys being sharp, it is recommended that vessels slow-down as they pass the Whitestone Islet going north, or the spar buoy when coming south. After passing the Narrows, keep near to the western shore, on account of foul ground along the opposite side.

Pass close to High-water Islet, near the northern end of the strait, to avoid a sunken patch with $2\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms over it at low water, lying about 250 yards S.W. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. (mag.) from the centre of the islet. Continue in mid-channel until well past Entrance Island, off Point Zeal. To enter St. John

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EEN SITKA HARBOR AND
NEVA STRAIT, AND PERIL

been compiled from
Alaska, 1884, made
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Baptist Bay, open it well and steer for the middle of the narrow arm at its head, where fair anchorage may be had in 15 to 16 fathoms. The winds here are very irregular, coming in heavy gusts from the different gulches, and vessels are constantly swinging. Westerly winds blow home. With northerly winds, the gusts are so strong that the Adams was forced to moor to get sufficient chain out to prevent dragging.

If bound to the northward, take a mid-channel course, passing between the Kane Islets and the main shore. Keep this course until Seraggy Island is on the quarter, then turn gradually to the northward into Peril Straits, keeping well over to the western shore to avoid reefs and rocks off the eastern shore.

In that part of Peril Straits connecting Fish Bay and Salisbury Sound strong tide-swirls are encountered, and often, at change of tide, a four-foot tide-bore may be met. Great caution must therefore be used to prevent the vessel from sheering. It is stated in "The Alaska Coast Pilot," page 161, that the channel leads on either side of the Channel Islets; the officers of the Adams, however, find but one, and state that the ONLY channel is to the northwest of them.

When past the Channel Islets, change course to pass close to Suloia Point, skirting the headland at a distance of about 100 yards until abreast of that point. If bound for Schulze Cove, steer direct for Schulze Head from Suloia Point; if bound through Peril Straits, skirt the headland and stand on for Sergius Point.

The principal danger on the route is the heavy race and tide-swirls through Peril Straits into Fish Bay, which demand from the navigator the greatest caution and watchfulness.

To enter Schulze Cove, continue as above directed and round Schulze Head, passing midway between that Head and

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Piper Island, and anchor about the middle of the cove in
 from 14 to 16 fathoms, muddy bottom. Small craft anchor
 close in under Piper Island in shoaler water. The passage
 to the eastward of Piper Island may be used, but the western
 one is better. Coming out of the cove, and bound either
 north or south, run direct for the middle of Suloia Point
 Headland until well up to it before attempting to steer for
 either Salisbury Sound or Sergius Channel, as several kelp
 patches show along the southern side of Fish Bay. (Want
 of time prevented a thorough examination of these patches,
 and only enough was learned to make it proper to advise an
 avoidance of them.)

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 the Channel Islets
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If bound north through Peril Straits, skirt Suloia Point
 Headland until the northern part is abeam; then bring the
 beacon on Sergius Point ahead and the extremity of Suloia
 Point astern; this also brings the beacon on Range Point
 almost astern. Keep on this line, which leads between the
 Francis Rocks, until well over towards Sergius Point. When
 the Prolewy Rock off Rapids Island is nearly abeam, which
 will bring a vessel about 200 yards off Sergius Point, steer
 to pass within 60 yards from the Chicagoff Island shore from
 Sergius Point to Shoal Point. When the Prolewy Rock
 comes against the middle of the north face of Rapids Island,
 the danger of Wayanda or Eureka Ledge will be passed, and
 the course can be changed for the eastern shore of the straits,
 being for a land-slide or bare spot on the cliff of Mountain
 Head. A line from this bare spot to the small cove on the
 north side of Shoal Point clears Liesnoi Shoal.

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As the flood tide runs strong to the northward, it is
 necessary to steer thus well to the southward of the shoal.
 When close up to the Mountain head shore, stand to the
 northward, steering to pass about midway between Little
 Head and Bear Bay Island, with Middle Point a little open

as above directed an
 between that Head an

on the port bow, until a little past the eastern entrance to Deep Bay. This will bring the islet off the eastern end of Big Island almost abeam, and the vessel will be on the line joining the southwest head of Bear Bay Island and Arthur Point. Steer on this line towards Arthur Point until Middle Point is a little abaft the beam; then make a gradual turn to the northward to pass Yellow Point, keeping in mid-channel between that and Rapids Point.

The line of Bear Bay Island (Southwest Head) on with Arthur Point leads clear of a very dangerous rock, which shows at low water, lying about 200 yards west of Middle Point. A spar buoy, painted RED, now marks this rock, but the current is so strong that the buoy is liable at any time to break adrift. At slack-water the whole ledge, of which the above rock is a pinnacle, is marked by kelp which disappears as soon as the tide makes.

When passing through the reach between Yellow Point and Rapids Point, keep nearly in mid-channel, giving the preference, if any, to the Rapids Point shore, and steer for the northern bluff or bank of Range Creek, opposite Big Rose Island.

The Opasni Islets may be passed on either side, but on account of the easier turns, wider channel and deeper water, the eastern or Adams channel is recommended.

To use Rose channel, make a sharp turn around Rapids Point and keep close to the shore of that point, passing inside of all islands, islets, and rocks until past the Rose Channel Rock; then gradually haul out to mid-channel and up the next reach.

To use Adams channel, stand on for Range Creek bank or bluff until the southeast end of Big Rose Island is abeam; then haul gradually to the northward around that Island, keeping off about one-third the distance from the island to

the eastern shore and a rock at low water, and Big Rose Island. The kelp disappears from this rock on with Rapids

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Very careful and the Opasni the vessel, and t all kelp and eve

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Having passed the Nismeni Point big land-slides Broad Island is a for False Linderl

IN GOING So for Broad Island appear to lie just

the eastern shore. This clears the shoal ground on the eastern and a rock on the western shore. This rock shows at low water, and is about 125 yards off the eastern side of Big Rose Island. It is marked by kelp at high-water slack, but the kelp disappears as soon as the tide begins to ebb or flood. From this rock the south edge of Big Rose Island is just on with Rapids Point.

When up to the northern end of Big Rose Island, haul sharp over to the middle of the channel, to avoid shoal ground making off from a creek on the eastern shore, a half mile north of the islands. The water is bold to and the shoal may be seen in time to avoid it. After passing the shoal, keep a mid-channel course up the reach.

Very careful steering is required between Suloia Point and the Opasni Islets, as tide-swirls sometimes take charge of the vessel, and the force of the tides is such as to carry under all kelp and even ordinary thirty-foot spar buoys.

Passing out of the Upper (northern) Rapids by either Adams or Rose channels, take a mid-channel course and keep it until Poverotni Island is abeam; then steer for Otstoia Island, passing to the eastward of it, running close-to and leaving the red buoy on the starboard hand.

The channel is only about 200 yards wide, and is on the Otstoia Island side.

Having passed this island, steer a course parallel with the Nisemi Point shore line, heading for the easterly of two big land-slides on mountains on the northern shore until Broad Island is almost abeam; then bear up to the eastward for False Linderberg Head.

IN GOING SOUTH:—From False Linderberg Head, stand for Broad Island until Otstoia, Krugloi, and Elovoi Islets appear to lie just equidistant from each other; Broad Island

will then be broad on the starboard bow; then steer for the N. E. point of Otstoia Island, with a land-slide on a mountain on the north shore just astern until well up to the point.

In running through the passage between Otstoia and Baranoff Islands, keep close to the Otstoia shore to avoid a large shoal, which dries at low water and makes off from the creeks opposite the island, filling three-fourths of the apparent channel.

When clear of Otstoia Island, steer for Poverotni Island, and thence in mid-channel down to Upper (northern) Rapids. Favorite Anchorage in Deadman's Reach, about one mile south of Otstoia Island, is a good anchorage, but a vessel should not anchor inside of the 15-fathom curve. Cozian Rock and Shoal, just to the northward of Otstoia Island are very dangerous to vessels attempting to use the old Russian steamer track, several vessels having struck on the shoal. By keeping to the eastward of a line joining the eastern faces of Broad and Otstoia Island the shoal may be avoided.

Range Point, in Peril Straits, is very distinct, although much lower than the land just back of it. It is the centre point of a headland of a small bay at the entrance to Fish Bay, and is now marked by a large bare spot on the cliff, where all vegetation was cleared away in the summer of 1884.

The beacon on Sergius Point is nearly on the line joining Range Point and Suloia Point.

The Francis Rocks, at the southern end of Sergius Channel, were developed by the Adams, and named by Commander Coghlan, in honor of Pilot E. H. Francis, who was the first person to get soundings on them.

The following are the bearings from West Francis Rock:

MIDWAY ROCK, N. N. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E.

RAPIDS ISLAND, (N. edge,) E. N. E.

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RAPIDS ISLAND, (S. edge,) E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N.

The following are the bearings from East Francis Rock:

LIESNOI ISLAND, (W. edge,) N. by. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E.

LITTLE RAPIDS ISLAND, E. $\frac{3}{4}$ N.

WEST FRANCIS ROCK has about SEVEN feet over the shoalest part at mean low water, and is about 30 by 60 yards in extent, with deep water on all sides.

EAST FRANCIS ROCK, which appears to be directly in the channel from Point Suloia to Sergius Point, has about six feet over it at mean low water, and is of quite small extent.

Wayanda or Eureka Ledge is not a pinnacle rock, but consists of a very evenly-curved patch or shoal about 100 by 200 yards in extent, the shoalest part of which has about six feet of water upon it at mean low water. This shoal part is about 15 yards square.

Prolewy Rock is always uncovered, and is the only pinnacle near. The ledge is very abrupt and falls off from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 and 8 fathoms in a boat's length; consequently, on the southern side where the northerly set of the current first strikes it, the water boils up and is violently agitated.

The tides at the Southern Rapids, in Peril Straits, are peculiar. The current at flood tide runs north for four hours, and south for an hour and a half, with an intervening half hour of slack-water. There is no slack in the current at the turn of the tide, but it steadily runs south for about six hours; during the first two of which the tide rises, and during the last four of which it falls. A half hour's slack-water then follows, after which the current turns and runs to the north for about six hours; during the first two of which the water falls, and the last four rises. The time of SLACK (but not high or low) water at the Lower (southern) Rapids is

West Francis Rock:

about two hours before high or low water at Sitka. At spring-tides, however, slack-water occurs $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours earlier than high or low water at Sitka.

Vessels should not attempt to pass the Lower Rapids except at high water slack, or between that time and high water. Never attempt the Rapids against the tide.

If caught between the Upper and Lower Rapids, a temporary anchorage may be had in Bear Bay in from 16 to 24 fathoms water. The tidal current in this bay is very slight, even when 200 yards out the current may be running five to eight knots.

It is not a harbor in which a vessel can ride out a gale, or even the strong winter winds, as it is contracted and the holding-ground bad.

To anchor in Bear Bay, stand in, in mid channel, stopping when abreast of the quartz island, with which Point Siroi terminates, and anchor just before the northeasterly face of Big Island comes on with the southwest point of Bear Bay Island. This gives swinging room in from 13 to 16 fathoms. On the southern side and about half way up this bay is a ledge of rocks which uncovers at low water. It is to avoid swinging onto this ledge that anchorage is recommended on the line above given.

DEEP BAY, on the opposite side of the straits, is an excellent harbor. To enter it, take the channel to the southward of Big Island, and keep to the Big Island side, passing when abreast of Grass Top Rock, one-third the distance from Big Island to that rock. At two-thirds that distance lies a sunken rock, which uncovers at low water, right abreast of Grass Top, and it is to avoid this rock that vessels should keep close to the Big Island shore. The passage between Grass Top Rock and Little Island is nearly closed by a ledge bare at low water, and should be avoided.

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Deep Bay may be reached by a channel to the northward of Big Island, but as this channel is obstructed by foul ground it is not recommended except for very small craft. When inside the bay, and well past the western end of Big Island, anchorage may be had anywhere in mid-channel, in from 11 to 15 fathoms, according to the distance in. At low water an extensive flat uncovers to a distance of a mile from the head of the bay; the anchorage is about $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles long by one-half mile wide.

LAUNCH COVE.—Behind Cove Head (the northeast point of Pinta Head) is a very good anchorage for very small craft.

SULOIA BAY.—Suloia Bay is not fit for an anchorage, as the water is very deep, 23 to 35 fathoms, and the bottom rocky. Fishing-smacks and launches may find temporary anchorage at its head, but large vessels should use either Schulze Cove or Haley Anchorage.

The whole country about Peril Straits is heavily wooded. Piper, Rapids, Liesnoi, Little, Big, Bear Bay, Little Rose, and Big Rose Islands are all covered with dense woods reaching to high-water mark. Prolewy and Midway Rocks are bare; so, also, is the rock off the east end of Big Island, except for one or two small trees.

The passage of Peril Straits is difficult and very dangerous, and should not be attempted the first time without the aid of a pilot. Small vessels by following the above directions may run the rapids.

In 1884 there were four buoys to mark the dangers in the lower part of Peril Straits.

Beginning at the South:

1st. A 2d-class can buoy (red) in $5\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms water, marking the East Francis Rock.

2nd. A spar buoy (black) in $4\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms water, marking the West Francis Rock.

3rd. A spar buoy (red) in 3 fathoms water, marking Eureka Ledge.

4th. A spar buoy (red) in 5 fathoms water, marking the dangerous rock off Middle Point.

The last-named buoy and the one on Eureka Ledge are visible at all stages of the tide. Those on the Francis Rocks are visible during the northerly run of the tides, and sometimes during the southerly run, except during the last hour.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY OFFICE,

Washington, D. C., June 12th, 1885.

—:00:—

FRASER RIVER LIGHTHOUSE.

Notice is hereby given that a Lighthouse, erected by the Government of Canada on the South West end of Sturgeon Bank, North Sand Heads of the Fraser River, Strait of Georgia, British Columbia, will be put in operation on the 1st May next, when the lightship heretofore maintained off the South Sand Heads, at the mouth of the River, will be withdrawn.

Lat. N. $49^{\circ} 5'$. Long. W. $123^{\circ} 16'$.

The light will be a fixed white, elevated 52 feet above high water mark, and should be visible 12 miles all around the horizon. The illuminating apparatus is dioptric of the 3rd order.

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The building consists of a hexagonal wooden tower, 49 feet high from its base to the vane on the lantern, supported above the water on an iron pile foundation.

The light, besides serving as a general coast light, will indicate the entrance to the channel of the Fraser River through the Sand Heads. From the light No. 1 buoy bears S. 62° W. distant 8 cables.

A fog bell attached to the light-building will be sounded during thick and foggy weather.

WM. SMITH,

Deputy of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries, {
Ottawa, 19th March, 1884. }

—:00:—

NEW ENTRANCE TO FRASER RIVER, B. C.

Notice is hereby given that a new channel has formed through the Sand Heads of the Fraser River, in the Strait of Georgia, British Columbia, with 8 feet at low water summer spring tides, and that it has been marked with black spar buoys numbered consecutively from 1 to 9. A red buoy is moored on the South Sand Head.

In making for this channel vessels must keep on the leading marks at Howe Sound to clear the Sand Heads until the Cherry Bush bears N. E. by E. magnetic, when they should steer for it; pass $\frac{1}{4}$ cable on the south side of the black buoys,

and after passing No. 9 steer for No. 15 fairway buoy, which may be left on either hand, and thence to Garry Point entrance to Fraser River.

The Sand Heads Lighthouse bears S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. 1 mile 9 cables distant from No. 1 buoy.

There are 5 feet at low water summer spring tides in the old or south channel.

WM. SMITH,

Deputy Minister of Marine.

Department of Marine,
Ottawa, 12th August, 1884. }

— 300 —

ACTIVE PASS LIGHTHOUSE.

Notice is hereby given that a light house erected by the Government of Canada on Georgina Point, the northernmost extremity of Mayne Island, in the district of Vancouver Island, British Columbia, was put in operation on the 10th instant.

Lat. N. $48^{\circ} 52' 25''$. Long. W. $123^{\circ} 17' 50''$.

The light will be fixed white, elevated 55 feet above high water mark, and should be visible 12 miles when bearing from W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. round by the northward to N. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N.

The illuminating apparatus is dioptric of the 6th order. The building is of wood painted white, and consists of a

square tower 42 feet
the lantern, with kee
besides serving as a co
indicates the eastern er
the American charts Pl

Department of Marine,
Ottawa, 22nd June

SEA BIRD

Do:

Tenders have been inv
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Island, British Columbia
500 feet back from the
above highwater mark.
similar to that lately erec
the four-sided and taperin
the vane on the lantern,
be painted white. The
have been ordered from
Birmingham, England, and
Pass, viz: dioptric of th
light to all points seawar
above highwater mark.

square tower 42 feet high from the ground to the vane on the lantern, with keeper's dwelling attached. The light, besides serving as a coast light for the Strait of Georgian, indicates the eastern entrance to Active Pass, called also on the American charts Plumper Pass.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine.

Department of Marine,
Ottawa, 22nd June, 1885. }

—:—:—

SEA BIRD POINT LIGHTHOUSE.

DOMINION OF CANADA, MARINE DEPT., {
Ottawa, 20th June, 1885. }

Tenders have been invited by the Dom'n Gov't for the construction of a lighthouse with keeper's dwelling and necessary outbuildings attached, on Sea Bird Point, Discovery Island, British Columbia. The site for the building is about 200 feet back from the Point, on solid rock, about 50 feet above highwater mark. The lighthouse will be of wood, similar to that lately erected at Active Pass; the tower will be four-sided and tapering, — feet high from the ground to the vane on the lantern, and, together with the dwelling, will be painted white. The lantern and illuminating apparatus have been ordered from Messrs. Chance Bros. & Co., of Birmingham, England, and will be similar to those at Active Pass, viz: dioptric of the 6th order, to show a fixed white light to all points seaward from an elevation to about 85 feet above highwater mark.

WM. P. ANDERSON,
Engineer of Department.

APPENDIX NO. 7.

AN ACT TO AMEND THE LAW RESPECTING BRIDGES, BOOMS
AND OTHER WORKS CONSTRUCTED OVER OR IN NAVI-
GABLE WATERS.

[ASSENTED TO 1ST MAY, 1885.]

Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The fifth section of an Act passed in the forty-fifth year of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act respecting Bridges over Navigable Waters constructed under the authority of Provincial Acts," and the fourth section of an Act passed in the forty-sixth year of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act respecting Booms and other works constructed in Navigable Waters, whether under the authority of Provincial Acts or otherwise," are hereby repealed.

2. The Governor in Council may, from time to time, make, revoke or alter such orders or regulations as he deems expedient for the purpose of maintaining existing facilities for navigation, or for securing better facilities therefor, respecting any work to which either of the said Acts applies, or of which the plan and site were or are hereafter approved under any Act of the Parliament of Canada; and the local authority, company or person constructing, owning or in possession of any such work, shall be subject to such orders or regulations.

3. The ninth section of the Act first herein mentioned is amended by striking out the words "or the river St. John."

APPENDIX NO. 8.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON EXPLOSIVES.

VICTORIA, B. C., 14th January, 1885.

President and Council B. C. Board of Trade.

GENTLEMEN:—Your committee appointed at the quarterly general meeting to examine into the subject of discharging explosives in the harbor of Victoria, beg to report as follows: 1st. We find it is the practice, for vessels having explosives on board to enter the harbor of Victoria, moor alongside the wharves, and discharge such highly dangerous cargo uncontrolled by any "special regulation." 2nd. We have made enquiries of the Agent of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, of the Harbor Master and Port Warden, of the Collector of Customs, and of the Municipal authorities, as to whether any regulations exist which govern the proceedings of vessels having on board cargo of a dangerous character, and we are, by one and all of them, informed that no regulations exist, and that there is no authority by which vessels having on board explosives or other cargo of a dangerous nature can be prevented from entering the harbor, and discharging such cargo without adopting special precautions. 3rd. Your Committee are of opinion therefore that such a state of things should not be permitted to continue, as the safety of the city is endangered thereby—and we therefore recommend that the Honorable the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, (or the ministerial head of such other Department as may have control over such matters,) should be respectfully urged to frame, without delay, regulations governing the proceedings of vessels having explosives or cargo of a dangerous nature on board; and also define certain limits outside the har-

bor of Victoria when
shall proceed to, and
completely discharged
would suggest as a su
"the anchorage opposi
malt," within such li
ment having the contr
of discharge shall be re
under the Bill of Lad
place for the delivery
Victoria or Esquimalt,
cient authority for the
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Ports.

We are Gentlemen
Your obedient

AN ACT RESPECT

Her Majesty, by an
Senate and House of Cor

1. This Act may be
Act."

Port of Victoria where vessels having such cargo on board shall proceed to, and there remain until such cargo has been completely discharged. 4th. In conclusion your Committee would suggest as a suitable place for discharging such cargo "the anchorage opposite Rose Bank in the harbor of Esquimalt," within such limits as may be defined by the Department having the control, which limits of anchorage or place of discharge shall be regarded, so far as the vessel's obligation under the Bill of Lading is concerned or may exist, as the place for the delivery of the explosives either in the Port of Victoria or Esquimalt, and shall be deemed a good and sufficient authority for the vessel to deliver such cargo at the place indicated and a proper and full execution of any undertaking in Bill of Lading to deliver at either of the aforementioned Ports.

We are Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servants,

R. P. RITHET, President.

M. T. JOHNSTON, Vice-President.

EDGAR C. BAKER, Secretary.

COMMITTEE.

AN ACT RESPECTING EXPLOSIVE SUBSTANCES.

[ASSENTED TO 1ST MAY, 1885.]

[Extracts.]

Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as "The Explosive Substances Act."

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(a) The expression "Attorney General" means the Attorney General of the Province of Canada in which any proceedings are taken under this Act, and with respect to the North-West Territories and the District of Keewatin the Attorney General of Canada.

(b) The expression "Explosive Substance" includes any materials for making any explosive substance; also any apparatus, machine, implement, or materials used, or intended to be used, or adapted for causing, or aiding in causing, any explosion in or with any explosive substance; also any part of any such apparatus, machine, or implement.

3. Every person who unlawfully and maliciously causes by any explosive substance an explosion of a nature likely to endanger life or to cause serious injury to property is, whether any injury to person or property is actually caused or not, guilty of felony, and liable to imprisonment for life.

4. Every person who unlawfully and maliciously—

(a) Does any act with intent to cause by an explosive substance, or conspires to cause by an explosive substance, an explosion of a nature likely to endanger life, or to cause serious injury to property; or—

(b) Makes or has in his possession or under his control any explosive substance with intent by means thereof to endanger life, or to cause serious injury to property or to enable any other person by means thereof to endanger life or to cause serious injury to property—

Is, whether any explosion takes place or not, and whether any injury to person or property is actually caused or not, guilty of felony, and liable to fourteen years' imprisonment.

5. Every person who makes or knowingly has in his possession or under his control any explosive substance under

such circumstances as that he is not making it or under his control for that he made it or had control for a lawful object, years' imprisonment:

(a) In any proceeding under this section such as the case may be, may be sworn, examined, and cited in the case:

(b) If any person is charged with any offence under this section, a warrant shall be taken against such person by the Attorney-General, except by remand or otherwise, by the person.

6. The same criminal proceedings may be taken against a person for an offence under this Act, and upon the indictment returned against such person the prosecutor shall not be bound to prove the facts which he must proceed.

7. Every person accused of an offence under this Act may be dealt with, indicted, tried, and sentenced in any court, district, county or place in which he is apprehended.

8. If the Attorney-General believes that any offence under this Act has been committed, he may order an inquiry,

such circumstances as to give rise to a reasonable suspicion that he is not making it or does not have it in his possession or under his control for a lawful object, is, unless he can show that he made it or had it in his possession or under his control for a lawful object, guilty of felony, and liable to seven years' imprisonment:

(a) In any proceeding against any person for any offence under this section such person and his wife, or her husband, as the case may be, may, if such person thinks fit, be called, sworn, examined, and cross-examined as an ordinary witness in the case:

(b) If any person is charged before a justice of the peace with any offence under this section, no further proceeding shall be taken against such person without the consent of the Attorney-General, except such as the justice thinks necessary by remand or otherwise, to secure the safe custody of such person.

6. The same criminal act may be charged in different counts of an indictment as constituting different offences under this Act, and upon the trial of any such indictment the prosecutor shall not be put to his election as to the count on which he must proceed.

7. Every person accused of any offence under this Act may be dealt with, indicted, tried and punished in the district, county or place in which the offence is committed or in which he is apprehended, or is in custody.

8. If the Attorney General has reasonable ground to believe that any offence under this Act has been committed, he may order an inquiry, and thereupon any justice of the

peace for the district, county or place in which the offence was committed or is suspected to have been committed, who is authorized in that behalf by the Attorney General, may, although no person is charged before him with the commission of such crime, examine on oath concerning such crime any witness appearing before him, and may take the deposition of such witness, and, if he sees cause, may bind such witness by recognizance to appear and give evidence at the next court of competent jurisdiction, or when called upon within three months from the date of such recognizance; and the law relating to the compelling of the attendance of a witness before a justice of the peace, and to a witness attending before a justice of the peace and required to give evidence concerning the matter of an information or complaint, shall apply to compelling the attendance of a witness for examination, and to a witness attending under this section:

(a) A witness examined under this section shall not be excused from answering any question on the ground that the answer thereto may criminate, or tend to criminate, himself; but any statement made by any person in answer to any question put to him on any examination under this section, shall not, except in the case of an indictment or other criminal proceeding for perjury, be admissible in evidence against him in any proceeding, civil or criminal:

(b) A justice of the peace who conducts the examination under this section, of a person concerning any offence, shall not take part in the committing for trial of such person for such offence.

—:oo:—

AN ACT TO AMEND
DUTIES O

In amendment of to duties of Customs of transportation or exportation of articles hereinafter mentioned with the advice and consent of the Governor in Council, Canada, enacts as follows:

The duties (if any) specified in the following articles, as contained in the Order in Council, under the number of section two hundred and thirty-eight of the Act of 1883, are hereby repealed, and the following are added to the list of duties imposed by the Act passed in the forty-second session of the Parliament of Canada, intitled "An Act to amend the Customs Duties":—

Gas coke, when used

Steel, imported for

Musk in pods or in

White shell lac, for

Jute cloth, as taken

gled, calendered, nor in

24 inches wide, when im

only.

APPENDIX NO. 9.

AN ACT TO AMEND THE SEVERAL ACTS RELATING TO
DUTIES OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.

[ASSENTED TO 20TH JULY, 1885.]

[Extracts.]

In amendment of the several Acts imposing or relating to duties of Customs or Excise, the prohibition of the importation or exportation of certain goods, and the other matters hereinafter mentioned: Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

The duties (if any) imposed by any Act now in force on the following articles, respectively, now admitted free by Order in Council, under the authority of sub-section twelve of section two hundred and thirty of "The Customs Act, 1883," are hereby repealed, and the said articles are hereby added to the list of Free Goods, Schedule B, of the Act passed in the forty-second year of Her Majesty's reign, and intitled "An Act to Alter the Duties of Customs and Excise":—

Gas coke, when used in Canadian manufactures only.

Steel, imported for use in the manufacture of skates.

Musk in pods or in grains.

White shell lac, for manufacturing purposes.

Jute cloth, as taken from the loom, neither pressed, mangled, calendered, nor in any way finished, and not less than 12 inches wide, when imported to be manufactured into bags only.

Salt cake, being a sulphate of soda, when imported by manufacturers of glass and soap for their own use in their works.

"Foot grease," the refuse of the cotton seed after the oil is pressed out.

Tagging metal, plain, japanned or coated, in coils not over $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width, when imported by manufacturers of shoe and corset laces, for use in their factories.

Locust beans, for the manufacture of horse and cattle food.

Hoop iron, not exceeding three-eighths ($\frac{3}{8}$) of an inch in width and being No. 25 gauge or thinner, used for the manufacture of tubular rivets.

Buckram, for the manufacture of hat and bonnet shapes.

Recovered rubber, and rubber substitute.

Silver and German silver, in sheets, for manufacturing purposes.

Steel of No. 20 gauge and thinner, but not thinner than No. 30 gauge, to be used in the manufacture of corset steels, clock springs and shoe shanks, when imported by the manufacturers of such articles for use in their factories.

Cotton yarns finer than No. 40, unbleached, bleached or dyed, and not finer than No. 60, for the manufacture of Italian cloths and worsted fabrics.

Steel in sheets of not less than 11 nor over 18 wire gauge, and costing not less than \$75 per ton of 2,240 lbs., when imported by manufacturers of shovels and spades for use exclusively in such manufacture in their own factories.

Red liquor, a crude acetate of alumina, prepared from pyroligneous acid, for dyeing and calico printing.

Iron liquor, solution for calico printing.

And also the following:

Precious stones, viz. bloodstone, carbuncle, crystal, crysolite, crocoisite or incrustated stones, opal, sapphire, topaz and turquoise, when manufactured.

Bichromate of soda.

Sulphate of iron (green vitriol).

Indigo auxiliary.

Fancy grasses, dried and manufactured.

Oil cake meal.

Paintings in oil or water, by Indian artists, under regulation of the Customs.

And to the description of the said free list, as in the said regulations and additions, the following are added as part thereof:

Duck for belting and for the manufacture of rubber goods.

Mineral waters, natural.

Pitch (pine), in packages.

Pumice and pumice powder.

Quercitron or extra.

Resin, in packages.

Iron liquor, solution of acetate of iron, for dyeing and calico printing.

And also the following unenumerated articles:—

Precious stones, viz: Agate, amethyst, aqua-marine, bloodstone, carbuncle, cat's-eyes, cameo, coral, cornelian, crystal, crysolite, crosordolite, emerald, garnet, intaglio, inlaid or incrustated stones, onyx, opal, pearl, ruby, sardonyx, sapphire, topaz and turquoise, not polished nor otherwise manufactured.

Bichromate of soda.

Sulphate of iron (copperas).

Indigo auxiliary.

Fancy grasses, dried but not colored or otherwise manufactured.

Oil cake meal.

Paintings in oil or water colors, the production of Canadian artists, under regulations to be made by the Minister of Customs.

And to the description of the following articles now in the said free list, as amended by subsequent Acts, the explanations and additions hereby appended to each respectively are added as part thereof, viz:—

Duck for belting and hose, when imported by manufacturers of rubber goods for use in their factories.

Mineral waters, natural, not in bottle.

Pitch (pine), in packages of not less than 15 gallons.

Pumice and pumice stone, ground or unground.

Quercitron or extract of oak bark, for tanning.

Resin, in packages of not less than 15 gallons each.

Steel railway bars or rails, not including tram or street rails.

Tar (pine), in packages of not less than 15 gallons each.

The duties of Customs (if any) imposed by any Act now in force, on the following articles respectively, are hereby repealed, except in so far as they are the same as those hereinafter mentioned, and the rates of duty hereinafter mentioned are substituted for them respectively:

Checked, striped or fancy cotton wineys, over twenty-five inches wide, a specific duty of two cents per square yard and fifteen per cent. ad valorem.

All fabrics composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the Alpaca goat or other like animals, not otherwise provided for, twenty-two and a-half per cent. ad valorem.

Wineys of all kinds, not otherwise provided for, twenty-two and a-half per cent. ad valorem.

And the item No. 34, in the list of dutiable goods, in section 2, of the Act 46 Victoria, chapter 13, and all items relating to wineys in section 2, of the Act 44 Victoria, chapter 10, are hereby repealed.

Pickles and sauces, twenty-five per cent. ad valorem.

Cutlery, not otherwise provided for, twenty-five per cent. ad valorem.

Picture frames, as furniture, thirty-five per cent. ad valorem.

Umbrellas, parasols and sun shades of all kinds and materials, thirty per cent. ad valorem.

Earthenware and stoneware, brown or colored, and Rockingham ware, thirty per cent. ad valorem.

House furnishing hardware, not otherwise provided for, thirty per cent. ad valorem.

Carpets, viz:—Br
damask, carpet mats a
and druggets, and all
wise provided for, twe

Cotton bed quilts,
panes, twenty-seven an

Towels of every
valorem.

On cigars and cig
specific duty of Custom
pound and twenty per

Fish shall be charg
thereon the following r:

Mackerel, one cent

Herrings, pickled

Salmon, pickled, o

All other fish, pick

Foreign-caught fis
or half-barrels, whethe
specially enumerated or
per hundred pounds.

Fish, smoked and
cent per pound.

Anchovies and sard
tin boxes, measuring n
inches wide, and three a
whole box; in half b
inches long, four inches
and a-half cents per box;
more than four inches ar
half inches wide and one
per box.

Carpets, viz:—Brussels, tapestry, Dutch, Venetian and damask, carpet mats and rugs of all kinds, and printed felts and druggets, and all other carpets and squares, not otherwise provided for, twenty-five per cent. ad valorem.

Cotton bed quilts, not including woven quilts or counterpanes, twenty-seven and a-half per cent. ad valorem.

Towels of every description, twenty-five per cent. ad valorem.

On cigars and cigarettes, there shall be levied and paid a specific duty of Customs of one dollar and twenty cents per pound and twenty per cent. ad valorem.

Fish shall be chargeable with and there shall be collected thereon the following rates of duty, viz:—

Mackerel, one cent per pound.

Herrings, pickled or salted, one-half cent per pound.

Salmon, pickled, one cent per pound.

All other fish, pickled, in barrels, one cent per pound.

Foreign-caught fish, imported otherwise than in barrels or half-barrels, whether fresh, dried, salted or pickled, not specially enumerated or provided for by this Act, fifty cents per hundred pounds.

Fish, smoked and boneless fish, a specific duty of one cent per pound.

Anchovies and sardines, packed in oil or otherwise, in tin boxes, measuring not more than five inches long, four inches wide, and three and one-half inches deep, five cents per whole box; in half boxes, measuring not more than five inches long, four inches wide and one and five-eighths deep, two and a-half cents per box; and in quarter boxes, measuring not more than four inches and three-quarters long, three and one-half inches wide and one and a-quarter deep, two cents each per box.

When imported in any other form, thirty per cent. ad valorem.

Fish, preserved in oil, except anchovies and sardines, thirty per cent. ad valorem.

Salmon and all other fish prepared or preserved, including oysters, not specially enumerated or provided for in this Act, twenty-five per cent. ad valorem.

Oysters, shelled, in bulk, a specific duty of ten cents per gallon.

Oysters canned, in cans not over one pint, a specific duty of three cents per can, including the cans.

In cans over one pint and not over one quart, a specific duty of five cents per can, including the cans.

In cans exceeding one quart in capacity, an additional specific duty of five cents for each quart or fraction of a quart of capacity over a quart, including the cans.

Oysters in the shell, twenty-five per cent. ad valorem.

Packages containing oysters or other fish, not otherwise provided for, twenty-five per cent. ad valorem.

The rates of duty now payable under Schedule A of the Act, forty-second Victoria, chapter fifteen, on Geneva gin, rum, whiskey, and unenumerated articles of like kinds, and on brandy, are hereby repealed; and there shall be levied and collected on—

Geneva gin, rum, whiskey, and unenumerated articles of like kinds, a specific duty of one dollar and seventy-five cents per Imperial gallon.

On brandy, a specific duty of two dollars per Imperial gallon.

The specific duty of twenty cents per pound imposed on manufactured tobacco and snuff by item sixty-one of section

two of the Act forty-second by repealed, and the same thirty cents per pound

Section nine of chapter fifteen, intituled "An Act to Amend the Excise," is hereby repealed and substituted therefor:—

In determining the value of any article when imported from a foreign country to be added to the cost, for the purpose of ascertaining the market value, at the time of importation, of any article imported into Canada, the value shall be ascertained at the place of growth, production, or extraction, and the cost of land or water, to the extent of the value of the article, whether in transitu or direct, and the cost of the duties and charges as may be made by the Government, in case of any dispute, shall in case of any dispute, be determined in the same manner as may determine the same in that respect:

When any manufactured article is imported in separate parts, each part shall be valued at the same rate of duty as the whole, and when the duty is specific and ad valorem, the duty shall be equal to the specific or ad valorem duty, whichever is chargeable, shall be ascertained on the value of the manufactured article.

Partridge, prairie fowl, and other articles the exportation of which is prohibited by section nine, of the Act forty-

two of the Act forty-sixth Victoria, chapter thirteen, is hereby repealed, and the specific duty on the said articles shall be thirty cents per pound.

Section nine of the Act forty-second Victoria, chapter fifteen, intituled "An Act to alter the Duties of Customs and Excise," is hereby repealed, and the following provisions are substituted therefor:—

In determining the dutiable value of goods, except when imported from Great Britain and Ireland, there shall be added to the cost, or the actual wholesale price, or fair market value, at the time of exportation, in the principal markets of the country from whence the same have been imported into Canada, the cost of inland transportation, shipment and transshipment, with all the expenses included, from the place of growth, production or manufacture, whether by land or water, to the vessel in which shipment is made, whether in transitu or direct to Canada, subject to such regulations as may be made by the Governor in Council: Provided, that in case of any dispute respecting the proper amount of such inland transportation charges, the Minister of Customs may determine the same, and his decision shall be final in that respect:

When any manufactured article is imported into Canada in separate parts, each such part shall be charged with the same rate of duty as the finished article, on a proportionate valuation, and when the duty chargeable thereon is specific, or specific and ad valorem, an average rate of ad valorem duty, equal to the specific or specific and ad valorem duty so chargeable, shall be ascertained and charged upon such parts of the manufactured article.

Partridge, prairie fowl, and woodcock are hereby added to the articles the exportation of which is prohibited by section nine, of the Act forty sixth Victoria, chapter thirteen,

under the penalty and forfeiture imposed by the said section for the offence of exporting articles the exportation of which is thereby prohibited.

The importation into Canada of all goods manufactured or produced, wholly or in part, by prison labor, or which have been made within or in connection with any prison, gaol or penitentiary, is hereby prohibited, under a penalty of two hundred dollars, together with the forfeiture of such goods and the parcels or packages in which they are contained.

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APPENDIX NO. 10

AN ACT TO AMEND "THE CONSOLIDATED INLAND REVENUE ACT, 1883."

[ASSENTED TO 20TH JULY, 1885.]

[Extracts.]

Each package, when originally warehoused by the manufacturer, shall be marked with the date when warehoused, and with the quantity which the package contains, and, except in the case of cigars, shall be consecutively numbered and marked with the entry number.

Goods warehoused shall be so stowed or arranged that the casks, boxes or packages contained or described in one entry are placed together in separate lots; and in no case, except in the case of cigars, shall the casks, boxes or packages contained or described in one entry, be intermixed with those contained or described in another.

Every vendor of a cask, labelled, branded or sealed, who, so soon as he is required to do so, fails to obliterate or remove the seal, and every person who, in any cask, barrel or cask, thenceforward, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars. Any person who has been committed shall be dealt with accordingly.

The following is a summary of the provisions of the said Act:

After the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, no entry shall be entered for goods manufactured for at least two years, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, shall be entered for goods manufactured for at least two years, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, may be entered and after manufacture for goods, when such entry is in accordance with regulations made in Council; and in the case of distilleries established before the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, the holder of a license in respect thereof, may enter goods for any purpose, one-third of the quantity of any distillery at any time after the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five; and that during

Every vendor of the contents of any package, barrel or cask, labelled, branded, marked or sealed, as required by this Act, who, so soon as the contents thereof have been removed, fails to obliterate or effectually deface such label, mark, brand or seal, and every person in whose possession any such package, barrel or cask, the contents whereof have been removed and the label, mark, brand or seal on which has not been obliterated or defaced, is found, shall, for each such offence, incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars, and the package, barrel or cask in respect of which the offence has been committed shall be forfeited to the Crown and shall be dealt with accordingly.

The following is added to section one hundred and forty-three of the said Act as sub-section three:—

After the first day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, no spirits subject to excise shall be entered for consumption which have not been manufactured for at least twelve months; and after the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety, no such spirits shall be entered for consumption which have not been manufactured for at least two years: Provided always, that spirits may be entered and removed for consumption at any date after manufacture for chemical or manufacturing purposes only, when such entry and removal are made and effected in accordance with regulations in that behalf made by the Governor in Council; and provided also, that in the case of new distilleries established hereafter by any person who is not now the holder of a license as a distiller, the distiller licensed in respect thereof, may enter and remove for consumption, for any purpose, one-third part of the yearly product of such distillery at any time after manufacture during the two years next following the issuing of the license relating to such distillery; and that during the three years next following the

expiry of the said two years, such licensee may enter and remove for consumption, for any purpose, one-third part of the yearly product of such distillery, which third part has been manufactured for at least twelve months.

Every person who, without having a license under this Act then in force, brews any beer or other fermented liquor, except for the use of himself or his family, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, for a first offence, incur a penalty of fifty dollars, and for each subsequent offence, a penalty of two hundred dollars.

Every person who, without having a license under this Act then in force, makes any malt or steeps any grain or leguminous seeds for the purpose of malting, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, for a first offence, incur a penalty of one hundred dollars, and for each subsequent offence, a penalty of two hundred dollars.

—:00:—

APPENDIX NO. 11.

AN ACT RESPECTING CANNED GOODS.

[ASSENTED TO 20TH JULY, 1885.]

Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. In this Act the expression "package" means every tin can or package, in which articles or goods are put up for sale and which are closed by being hermetically sealed.

2. Except in the case of goods manufactured under the provisions of this Act, every person who offers for sale in Canada any goods on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, shall have attached to each such package a stamp, setting forth the name and address of the person, firm or company, who packed, or of the dealer, who offers for sale:

(a) Every such package containing goods which have been treated with any liquid, shall, in addition, be stamped "soaked":

(b) Every person who offers for sale in violation of any provision of this Act, after a summary conviction before a Justice of the Peace, shall incur a penalty of not less than five dollars and not more than ten dollars for a subsequent offence, and not less than ten dollars and not more than twenty dollars in respect of which any such conviction has taken place.

3. Every person who offers for sale any goods and or mark which is not the same as the mark or mark which is the right of the contents of such goods, after a summary conviction before a Justice of the Peace, shall incur a penalty of not more than ten dollars for each package, and not less than five dollars, if so falsely represented: and in default of proof to the contrary, the rate of three per centum of the value of the goods, under the rate of three per centum of the provisions of this Act.

4. Every person who offers for sale any goods and or mark which is not the same as the mark or mark which is the right of the contents of such goods, after a summary conviction before a Justice of the Peace, shall incur a penalty of not more than ten dollars for each package, and not less than five dollars, if so falsely represented: and in default of proof to the contrary, the rate of three per centum of the value of the goods, under the rate of three per centum of the provisions of this Act.

2. Except in the case of goods packed previously to the coming into force of this Act, every package of canned goods sold or offered for sale in Canada for consumption therein after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, shall have attached thereto or imprinted thereon a label or stamp, setting forth in legible characters the name and address of the person, firm or company by whom the same goods were packed, or of the dealer who sells the same or offers it for sale:

(a) Every such package containing goods prepared from perishable products which have been dried previously to being so prepared, shall, in addition, be labelled or stamped with the words "dried" or "soaked":

(b) Every person who sells or offers for sale any such goods in violation of any provision of this section shall, on summary conviction before a Justice of the Peace, for a first offence, incur a penalty of two dollars for each such package, and for a subsequent offence a penalty not exceeding twenty dollars and not less than four dollars, for each such package in respect of which any such provision has been violated.

3. Every person who places on any package any label, mark or sign which falsely represents the quantity or weight of the contents of such package, shall, on summary conviction before a Justice of the Peace, incur a penalty of five dollars for each package on which the quantity or weight is so falsely represented: Provided always that a variation of not more than three per cent. shall not be deemed a violation of the provisions of this section.

4. Every person who places on any package any label, mark or sign which falsely represents the date when the goods or article or goods contained therein were packed, shall, on summary conviction before a Justice of the Peace, incur a

GOODS.

AS AMENDED BY ACT NO. 20 TO 20TH JULY, 1885.

and consent of the
acts as follows:—

“age” means every
ods are put up for
eally sealed.

penalty of two dollars for each package on which such date is falsely represented.

5. Section four of the Act passed in the forty-seventh year of Her Majesty's reign and chaptered thirty-six is hereby repealed.

—:00:—

APPENDIX NO. 12.

AN ACT FURTHER TO AMEND THE ACTS RELATING TO WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

[ASSENTED TO 20TH JULY, 1881]

Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:

1. The last paragraph of sub-section one of section sixteen of the "Weights and Measures Act of 1879," is hereby repealed, and the following substituted in lieu thereof:—

"Two gallons shall be a peck, and eight gallons shall be a bushel."

2. Upon the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, section seventeen of the said Act shall be repealed, and the following substituted in lieu thereof:—

"17. In contracts for the sale and delivery of any of the undermentioned articles, the bushel shall be determined by weight, unless a bushel by measure is specially agreed upon—the weight equivalent to a bushel being as follows:

Wheat, sixty pounds;
 Indian corn, fifty pounds;
 Rye, fifty-six pounds;
 Peas, sixty pounds;
 Barley, forty-eight pounds;
 Malt, thirty-six pounds;
 Oats, thirty-four pounds;
 Beans, sixty pounds;
 Clover seed, six pounds;
 Timothy seed, four pounds;
 Buckwheat, four pounds;
 Flax seed, fifty pounds;
 Hemp seed, four pounds;
 Blue grass seed, four pounds;
 Castor beans, four pounds;
 Potatoes, turnips,
 sixty pounds;
 Bituminous coal

"(a) Every person who is liable for a section shall be liable for a penalty not exceeding twenty-five dollars for each offence.

3. All apples packed in gun barrels shall be packed in gun barrels made as nearly cylindrical as possible, the barrels shall be twenty-six inches long with heads from six to eight inches diameter; and such barrels shall be lined with a lining hoop within ten inches of the ends of the barrels.

(a) Every person who is liable for a section shall be liable for a penalty not exceeding twenty-five dollars for each offence.

Wheat, sixty pounds;
 Indian corn, fifty-six pounds;
 Rye, fifty-six pounds;
 Peas, sixty pounds;
 Barley, forty-eight pounds;
 Malt, thirty-six pounds;
 Oats, thirty-four pounds;
 Beans, sixty pounds;
 Clover seed, sixty pounds;
 Timothy seed, forty-eight pounds;
 Buckwheat, forty-eight pounds;
 Flax seed, fifty pounds;
 Hemp seed, forty-four pounds;
 Blue grass seed, fourteen pounds;
 Castor beans, forty pounds;
 Potatoes, turnips, carrots, parsnips, beets and onions,
 sixty pounds;
 Bituminous coal, seventy pounds:

“(a) Every person who violates any provision of this section shall be liable, for a first offence, to a penalty not exceeding twenty-five dollars, and for each subsequent offence, to a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars.”

3. All apples packed in Canada for sale by the barrel shall be packed in good and strong barrels of seasoned wood made as nearly cylindrical as may be; the staves of such barrels shall be twenty-seven inches in length from croe to croe, with heads from sixteen and one-half to seventeen inches in diameter; and such barrels shall be sufficiently hooped, with a lining hoop within the chimes, the whole well secured by nails:

(a) Every person who offers or exposes apples for sale by the barrel, otherwise than in accordance with the foregoing provisions of this section, shall be liable to a penalty of

twenty-five cents for each barrel of apples so offered or exposed for sale.

4. If any weight, beam, balance, measure or weighing machine is voluntarily given up or abandoned by the owner thereof to any inspector or assistant inspector of weights and measures, as forfeited under the "Weights and Measures Act of 1879," or if any sum of money is voluntarily paid to any such inspector or assistant inspector, with the consent and approval of the Minister of Inland Revenue, as the amount of any penalty under the said Act, such abandonment or payment shall be deemed to be a lawful abandonment or payment; and the weight, beam, balance, measure or weighing machine so abandoned or given up may be dealt with as if forfeited under the said Act, and the sum of money so paid may be dealt with as if it was a penalty recovered under the said Act.

—:00:—

APPENDIX NO. 13.

AN ACT FURTHER TO AMEND "THE GENERAL INSPECTION ACT, 1874," AND THE ACTS AMENDING THE SAME.

[ASSENTED TO 20TH JULY, 1885.]

[Extracts.]

The Governor in Council may appoint a chief inspector of any of the articles hereinbefore enumerated, who shall hold office during pleasure, and shall perform the duties hereinafter assigned to him.

Section two of the
of the Act passed in the
reign, and chaptered two
by inserting the words
"St. John, N. B.," and
"CITY OF VICTORIA," after

The Governor in
necessary so to do, appoint
an inspector of leather.

APP

ACTS PASSED BY THE
INTEREST

An Act to amend the
relating to the constitution

An Act to amend the
for the employment with
prisoners sentenced to in

An Act further to
and Measures.

An Act respecting
affecting Animals.

An Act to amend the
of 1882, 1883 and 1884.

Section two of the said Act as amended by section one of the Act passed in the forty-sixth year of Her Majesty's reign, and chaptered twenty nine, is hereby further amended by inserting the words "and at Port Arthur" after the words "St. John, N. B.," and also by inserting the words "AND THE CITY OF VICTORIA," after the word "Halifax."

The Governor in Council may, when he considers it necessary so to do, appoint in any city, town or other place an inspector of leather and an inspector of raw hides.

—:00:—

APPENDIX NO. 14.

ACTS PASSED BY THE PARLIAMENT OF CANADA, 1885, OF INTEREST TO BRITISH COLUMBIA.

An Act to amend the sections of Acts therein mentioned, relating to the constitution of the Treasury Board.

An Act to amend the Act intituled: "An Act to provide for the employment without the walls of common gaols, of prisoners sentenced to imprisonment therein."

An Act further to amend the Acts relating to Weights and Measures.

An Act respecting Infectious or Contagious Diseases affecting Animals.

An Act to amend and consolidate the Civil Service Acts of 1882, 1883 and 1884.

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An Act respecting proof of entries in Books of Account kept by Officers of the Crown.

An Act to authorize the raising, by way of loan, of certain sums of money for the Public Service.

An Act to provide for the fitting representation of Canada at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, to be held in London in the year 1886.

An Act respecting "The Bank of British Columbia."

An Act further to amend "The Steamboat Inspection Act, 1882."

An Act further to amend the Act respecting the Inspection of Gas and Gas Meters.

An Act respecting Agricultural Fertilizers.

An Act further to amend "An Act for the better Preservation of the Peace in the vicinity of Public Works," and the Acts in amendment thereof.

An Act further to amend an Act intituled, "An Act respecting offences against the person."

An Act respecting the North-West Mounted Police Force.

An Act respecting Canned Goods.

An Act further to amend "The General Inspection Act, 1874," and the Acts amending the same.

An Act to authorize the augmentation of the North-West Mounted Police.

An Act respecting the Adulteration of Food, Drugs and Agricultural Fertilizers.

An Act to amend the Act in relation to the Library of Parliament.

An Act to authorise
for the construction of

An Act respecting

An Act to amend
1883."

An Act respecting

An Act to modify
Insurance Act, 1877.

An Act to amend
Act, 1883."

An Act to restrict
into Canada.

An Act further to
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An Act to authorize
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efficient operation of the

An Act to amend
Customs and Excise.

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An Act for grant
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An Act for grant
money required for def

An Act to authorize the grant of certain subsidies in land for the construction of the Railways therein mentioned.

An Act respecting "The Liquor License Act, 1883."

An Act to amend "The Consolidated Militia Act of 1883."

An Act respecting the Electoral Franchise.

An Act to modify the application of "The Consolidated Insurance Act, 1877."

An Act to amend "The Consolidated Inland Revenue Act, 1883."

An Act to restrict and regulate Chinese immigration into Canada.

An Act further to amend the Acts respecting the Canadian Pacific Railway, and to provide for the completion and successful operation thereof.

An Act to authorize the granting of further subsidies to and making further provisions for the construction and efficient operation of the Railways therein described.

An Act to amend the several Acts relating to Duties of Customs and Excise.

An Act to authorize the granting of the Subsidies therein mentioned, in aid of the construction of certain Railways.

An Act to authorize grants of land to members of the Militia Force lately on active service in the North-West.

An Act for granting to Her Majesty the sum of \$1,500,000, required for defraying certain expenses now being incurred in connection with the troubles in the North-West Territories.

An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money required for defraying certain expenses of the Public

Service, for the financial years ending respectively the 30th June, 1885, and the 30th June, 1886, and for other purposes relating to the Public Service.

His Excellency having assented to the above-mentioned Bills, was pleased to close the Third Session of the Fifth Parliament of the Dominion with the following speech:—

SPEECH OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Honourable Gentlemen of the Senate:

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I desire to convey to you my best thanks for the diligence with which you have performed your duties during this long protracted Session.

It has been in many respects an eventful Session—in none more so than because since its commencement the peaceful progress of the Dominion, unbroken for so many years, has been interrupted by a serious insurrectionary outbreak in the North-West Territories.

I congratulate you upon the prompt and complete suppression of these disorders and on the restoration of public confidence throughout the regions in which they occurred.

The insurrection has been encountered by the Military Force of the Dominion under Major General Middleton in a manner deserving of the highest commendation.

The courage which our citizen soldiers have shown in the face of a formidable and determined enemy, their cheerful endurance of privation and fatigue, and the readiness with which they have submitted to sacrifices, inevitable whenever a force composed of citizens of all classes is called upon to

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I am gratified to find that both Houses of Parliament have considered the conduct of Major General Middleton and the officers and men under his command deserving of their formal thanks. It has been my agreeable duty to bring under the notice of Her Majesty's Government the value of the services which have been thus rendered to the Empire.

I cannot leave this subject without expressing my sorrow that the success of our arms should have been purchased at the cost of many lives which Canada could ill afford to spare. The memory of these who have fallen either on the field or from sickness contracted during their service will be gratefully cherished throughout the Dominion.

It affords me much pleasure to acknowledge the prompt action of the Government of the United States in taking the precautions necessary in order to prevent any co-operation with the insurgents from their frontiers.

The measure for the adjustment of the representation of the people in Parliament will extend the franchise to numbers who have not hitherto enjoyed the right of voting for the election of members of the House of Commons, and render such representation free from frequent changes by the unconcerted action of the Provincial Legislatures.

The settlement of all matters in discussion between the Federal Government and that of Manitoba will I trust satisfy the expectations of the people of that Province.

The Bill regulating the influx of the Chinese people into Canada will I doubt not allay the feeling of discontent in relation to that subject which has for some time prevailed in British Columbia.

The aid to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company will secure the advantages which are justly expected from the completion of that great enterprise, whilst the grants in land and money to other railways in various portions of Canada may be expected to accelerate the progress of settlement and augment the commerce of the Dominion.

The ready conversion of our five per cent. bonds, which have recently matured, into four per cent. securities, and the success of the loan for four millions of pounds sterling lately offered in the London market, show the satisfactory state of the credit of Canada.

I congratulate you on the other useful measures, both of a public and private nature, which you have passed.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

In Her Majesty's name I thank you for the supplies you have granted for the public service.

Honourable Gentlemen of the Senate:

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

The readjustment of the tariff will tend to increase the revenue and enable the Government to meet the various engagements of the country.

I now with reiterated thanks relieve you for the present from your important duties.

To the President and Me

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REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON DOMINION TIMBER
REGULATIONS.

BURRARD INLET, B. C., 1st June, 1885.

To the President and Members B. C. Board of Trade:

GENTLEMEN:—Your committee appointed for the purpose of reporting upon the character and effect of the regulations recently promulgated by the Dominion Government respecting the acquisition of timber lands within the Railway Belt in British Columbia and the suitability of such regulations to this province, have the honor to submit the following for your information:

1st. Your committee consider it will be highly prejudicial to the interests of the lumbering industry if the proposed licenses are to be issued to any person whether engaged in the lumbering business or not. Licenses in the opinion of your committee should be confined to parties engaged in the manufacture of lumber, or to those actually prosecuting a logging business, and should contain a stipulation either for the erection of a saw-mill, (if not in connection with one already existing), or for the continuous prosecution of the logging business on the limits held under such license and should be for a set term with the privilege of removal. These restrictions are in our opinion necessary to prevent timber lands being held purely as a matter of speculation which would soon result most unfavorably to the timber business.

2nd. These regulations are altogether too limited in character as they only provide one mode or manner of acquis-

ition of timber lands, while under the Provincial laws three distinct methods are open, viz: by license under chap. 32, 47 Vic., by purchase and also by lease under chap. 16, 47 Vic. Provincial Statutes, and thus a person is able to acquire timber lands in the manner best suited to his requirements.

3rd. That from the fact that timber suitable for milling purposes is rarely to be found in sufficient quantity in any one locality it is expedient that several licenses may be issued to one person so as to enable him to acquire a sufficiency for his requirements. A restriction as to the total area to be acquired by any one person rather than the number of separate licenses would in our opinion be more suitable if any is needed.

4th. That the license fee should be in proportion to the area of the limits held under it, as it appears manifestly unjust that the licensee of, say, 500 acres should pay as much as one holding 5000 acres.

5th. That the dues 75 cents per M feet and 30 cents per tree are too high and will prevent successful competition with the Saw Mill Companies on Puget Sound where the rates are lower. The rates should certainly not be higher than those under the Provincial license system which are quite high enough.

6th. That the proposed system of measurement and collection of dues is wholly inapplicable to this Province where logging operations are carried on at all seasons and by small camps, as the regulation that the timber must be sealed and the dues paid before removal, would require an inspector at every logging camp, and until the logs arrived at the Mill the logger in most instances would be without funds wherewith to pay the dues. In our opinion the logs should be sealed on their arrival at the mill, the dues both Stumpage and per Mille to be paid before the boom is allowed to be broken up.

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[The following is taken fr
31st December, 1884.]

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ORGANIZATION OF T

The Statute 47 Vic.,

These seem to your committee to be the main objections to the Dominion Timber Regulations as regards New Westminster District the principal seat of the lumbering industry in British Columbia, and although your committee are not sufficiently acquainted with the character of the lumbering business in the interior to be able to report exactly how it might be affected by these regulations, yet in our opinion they cannot be otherwise than prejudicial.

In conclusion your committee would remark that the business of lumbering in British Columbia is carried on in a totally different way from what it is in the older provinces. There being little or no snow in the winter necessitates the construction of expensive skid roads and tramways for the transportation of the logs from the woods to the water, and this and the great difference in the rate of labourers wages places the manufacturer here at so great a disadvantage as to call for protection from Government rather than the imposition of increased burdens.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

RICHD. H. ALEXANDER,
B. SPRINGER.

—:00:—

APPENDIX NO. 16.

[The following is taken from the report of the Inspector of Fisheries, 31st December, 1884.]

THE FISHERIES.

ORGANIZATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES.

The Statute 47 Vic., cap. 18, divided what was hitherto

known as the Department of Marine and Fisheries into two Departments, to be respectively called the Department of Marine and the Department of Fisheries, over both of which the Minister of Marine and Fisheries for the time being shall preside, and of which he shall have the management, charge and direction.

DUTIES.

The duties of the Department of Fisheries consist principally in the administration of all laws relating to the subject of sea, coast or inland fisheries, the management, regulation and protection thereof, and all matters and things relating thereto or assigned by the Governor in Council to the said Department.

Under this latter head is included the payment of fishing bounties, necessitating an enormous amount of labour, which could not conveniently and satisfactorily be performed outside the Department.

PRODUCE OF THE FISHERIES.

The total value of the fisheries of Canada for the year 1884 is reckoned as follows:—

Nova Scotia.....	\$8,763,779 36
New Brunswick.....	3,730,453 99
Quebec.....	1,694,560 85
British Columbia.....	1,358,267 10
Ontario.....	1,133,724 26
Prince Edward Island.....	1,085,618 68

Showing a total value of..... \$17,766,404 24
as against \$16,958,192.98 in 1883; an increase of \$808,211.26

This is exclu-
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The following
kinds of fish, group

- Cod.....
- Herring.....
- Lobsters.....
- Mackerel.....
- Salmon.....
- Haddock.....
- Fish oils.....
- Trout.....
- Sardines.....
- Smelt.....
- Pollock.....
- Whitefish.....
- Hake.....
- Alewives.....
- Seal skins.....
- Oysters.....
- Pickarel.....
- Halibut.....
- Sturgeon.....
- Eels.....
- Bass.....
- Shad.....

This is exclusive of the quantity consumed by the Indian population of British Columbia, and also of the yield of Manitoba and the North-West Territories, from which, although steps have been taken to supply the information in future, no reliable data are available for the present report.

DETAILS.

The following table shows the value of the principal kinds of fish, grouped for convenience:—

Cod.....	\$4,302,454 85
Herring.....	2,645,447 00
Lobsters.....	2,351,559 80
Mackerel.....	1,826,681 03
Salmon.....	1,357,727 64
Haddock.....	758,245 70
Fish oils.....	477,443 40
Trout.....	464,653 00
Sardines.....	384,600 00
Smelt.....	370,644 60
Pollock.....	275,222 50
Whitefish.....	271,971 28
Hake.....	217,981 70
Alewives.....	189,854 50
Seal skins.....	166,788 00
Oysters.....	126,458 00
Pickrel.....	111,452 06
Halibut.....	98,532 90
Sturgeon.....	88,899 60
Eels.....	84,714 80
Bass.....	75,573 30
Shad.....	74,058 41

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The returns from the above named Province show a large decrease in the salmon catch of the Fraser River, where only six canneries out of thirteen were in operation. This result was not due to any scarcity of fish, but to the large quantity of preserved salmon on the market and the low prices obtained.

A fish hatchery, measuring 100x40 feet, was built during last season on the Fraser River. It will easily accommodate 3,000,000 Quinnat salmon eggs, or 5,500,000 Saw-quai salmon ova. By doubling the trays, double this number of eggs can be laid down. The catching of parent salmon began about the beginning of July, and by the close of the season 3,000,000 eggs were on the trays. The operations were highly successful and reflect credit upon the officer in charge, Mr. Thomas Mowat.

The following extract is taken from the review made on the canning trade of the year 1884 by the San Francisco Chronicle, viz:—

“There is estimated to be over in Great Britain now—1st January, 1885—in an unsalable condition, pressing on the market like a load on a dyspeptic’s stomach, over two hundred thousand (200,000) cases of fall salmon, that will not bring much more than freight, insurance and charges.”

A good deal of bad fish has, no doubt, been put up through the hurried and imperfect packing during the last part of the season, when there has been a tremendous run of fish, a thing which occurs periodically in the Fraser River. In future, no doubt, the canners will be more careful, as they now see the bad result of putting up inferior fish, &c. &c. Each firm, I now hope, will endeavor to produce an article as will please their customers, and tend to increase the canned salmon trade of this Province.

The proportion
of the Fraser, an
as follows, viz:—

Fraser River, si
Northern coast,

Total cases,

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Fraser River the salmon
the above purpose. In

The proportion of salmon packed by the several canneries on the Fraser, and the canneries on the northern coast, are as follows, viz:—

	Cases.
Fraser River, six (6) canneries	38,437
Northern coast, eleven (11) canneries . . .	102,805
	<hr/>
Total cases, 4 doz. 1 lb. cans	141,242
	<hr/>
Representing an aggregate of lbs.	6,779,616

Of this pack the following shipments are recorded:—

	Cases.
Per "Harvest Home," for London	16,820
Per "Frederick P. Lichfield," for London	34,532
Per "Estrella-de-Chile," for London	25,516
Australia	13,791
Canada, E.	30,463
Overland and destination unknown	14,176
On hand, including home consumption	5,944
	<hr/>
Total number of cases	141,242

Through some unknown cause, the herring, although plentiful in the Gulf of Georgia, did not enter the Narrows at Burrard Inlet as usual, in sufficient quantities to justify the working of Mr. J. Spratt's oil and scrap manufactory.

This energetic gentleman has, during the past year, expended in further improved machinery, at Cove Harbour, upwards of \$20,000, to more effectually extract the oil from fish, and in the manufacture of scrap from the offal. Next year (1885) he intends to collect from the canneries on the Fraser River the salmon offal and convey it to his factory for the above purpose. In the event of this attempt proving a

success, it would be advisable to prohibit any fish offal from being passed into the Fraser River, which no doubt is objectionable.

The fish scrap manufactured by Mr. Spratt is of superior quality; I tested it, and found that the acre of land manured with it yielded nearly double of the acre planted with like crop without manure.

A whale fishery is about to be established in the Gulf of Georgia, which, I have every reason to believe, will prove a great commercial success.

The demand for sturgeon is largely on the increase. This fish reaches to an almost incredible size in these waters; the largest captured this year weighed over 800 pounds. They have been caught up to 1,400 pounds.

James G. Swan, Esq., the Assistant United States Fish Commissioner, stationed at Port Townsend, in Washington Territory, in a letter to the Port Townsend Weekly Argus, on his visit to New Westminster, on the 16th ultimo, says, in describing the size of the Fraser River sturgeon: "This may sound like a fish story to those who never saw a fish bigger than a salmon, but there is no reason to doubt the truth of the statement, the great sturgeon of the Danube often exceeds 1,000 pounds, and the Fraser River sturgeon equals them in size."

Mr. Gauthier, of Detroit, Ont., and others, on the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway, intend packing this fish, together with other kinds, in ice, and exporting same to the North-West by rail.

OYSTER CULTURE.

The business of importing oysters for culture from eastern Canada is still in abeyance.

I received a letter from the Oyster Company, dated as follows:—

"I have the honor to inform you that the Oyster Company sent me to Seattle for the purpose of making arrangements for the importation of oysters; but, as the result of my enquirey, we found that the American lines would not import oysters for profit. When the Oyster Company can be imported, you will recommend them to the Fisheries to grant them a license to import oysters at a reasonable price."

I therefore beg to receive your most favorable opinion that as soon as transit facilities are available, the company will import oysters for planting at Mud Bay.

Mr. A. J. McLell, of New York, and planted them in the bay. He holds a lease, reports that the oysters are doing well, but he cannot state the amount of spat he has raised, and are now ready for planting. Whether they are the same as those imported from New York is not known. The probability is that they will yield thousands, on account of the abundance of spat for the native spat. It is necessary to emit spat until the oysters are of good results. The sales of oysters are about 100 barrels of young oysters.

I received a letter from the Secretary of the Mud Bay Oyster Company, dated 21st ultimo, in reply to enquiries made, as follows:—

“I have the honor to state for your information that the company sent me to San Francisco, last January, for the purpose of making arrangements to obtain a supply of eastern oysters; but, as the results after full, careful and complete enquiry, we found that the expense of obtaining oysters on the American lines would be too great to leave any margin of profit. When the Canadian Pacific Railway is finished, oysters can be imported at reasonable rates, and we trust that you will recommend the Honorable the Minister of Marine and Fisheries to grant us leave to delay until we can import oysters at a reasonable rate.”

I therefore beg to recommend that their application may receive your most favorable consideration, as I am confident that as soon as transit can be made direct from eastern Canada the company will import a large stock of young oysters for planting at Mud Bay.

Mr. A. J. McLellan who obtained oysters from New York, and planted them in certain tidal waters of which he holds a lease, reports that the oysters are doing well at present, but he cannot state clearly about their spawning. A large amount of spat have attached themselves to all clean objects, and are now about the size of a 10-cent piece. Whether they are the offspring of native oysters or of those imported from New York he cannot determine. He says: The probability is that the native oysters have propagated in thousands, on account of imported oysters acting as clean tools for the native spat. The imported oysters are too young to emit spat until next year, when I hope to meet with good results. The sales have been very limited. I imported, 10 barrels of young oysters and 20 barrels of marketable ones;

of the latter I have only sold 10 barrels, at \$20 per barrel. I am sorry I cannot give you more solid information in regard to the breeding, as this is the important point. The large oysters I imported might have emitted spat, but I shall not be able to tell until next year."

The bank of soundings on the west coast of British Columbia extends from the boundaries of Alaska to Cape Flattery, in Washington Territory, a distance of over 500 miles, and varying from 12 to 45 miles off shore. These banks are more or less the abode of deep-sea fish, and along their outer edges the fur seal feeds in spring and part of summer, and then disappears, and also down the slope of these banks descends the salmon of our rivers to regions unknown, again to reappear in due season; and, to conclude, I have to say that, in all my experience over these banks, and in the inland waters and islets, of which we have a coast line of 7,500 miles, I have never found the temperature of the water, at from 2 to 4 fathoms below the surface, less than 44° Fahr., and sometimes as high as 50°, with the thermometer in the open air at 16° Fahr.

SALMON PACK OF B. C. CANNERIES FOR 1885.

Cunningham, Skeena River.....	6,300 cases
Inverness, Skeena River.....	6,000 cases
Nimkish, Alert Bay.....	6,300 cases
British-American Packing Co., Fraser River...	13,000 cases
Delta and Laidlaw, Fraser River.....	20,000 cases
British Columbia Packing Co., Fraser River...	13,000 cases
Ewen & Co., Fraser River.....	23,000 cases
Wellington, Fraser River.....	12,000 cases
Richmond, Fraser River.....	8,000 cases
Total.....	107,600 cases
Or a total of.....	5,164,800 1-lb cases

NOTE.—The Skidegate Oil Refining Co. produce for the season 40,000 to 50,000 gallons of refined oil from the dog fish.

Exports from the year ending 30th Jun

PRODUCE OF THE MINE—
Gold in dust and bars
Coal, 21,200 tons.....

PRODUCE OF THE FISHERY
Salmon, canned, 4,818
Salmon, pickled, 2,767
Oolachans, pickled, 10
Herrings, pickled, 1 bl
Oysters, fresh in shell,
Dog fish oil, 64,505 ga
Oolachan oil, 120 galls
Marine furs.....

PRODUCE OF THE FOREST—
Plank and boards, 62,4

ANIMALS AND THEIR PRODUCTS
Horses (1).....
Bears (1).....
Furs, undressed.....
Bones, 25 tons.....
Hides.....
Wool, 76,766 lbs.....
Beef, fresh, 75,642 lbs.
Beef, salted, 3,303 lbs.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS—
Cranberries, 71 bbls.....

MANUFACTURES—
Labels, printed.....
Doors and windows.....
Boots and shoes.....
Ale, beer and porter, 10
Bott.....
Soap, 80 lbs.....

MISCELLANEOUS—
Indian curiosities.....

Total, produce of Goods, not the pr
Total export.....
Shipped to East'n
Grand total.....

NOTE.—The coal above mentioned, 1884, while that port's produce has been an independent anything reported included in this return.

APPENDIX NO. 17.

CUSTOMS STATISTICS.

EXPORTS.

Exports from the Port of Victoria, B. C., for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1885:

PRODUCE OF THE MINE—		
Gold in dust and bars	\$690,783	
Coal, 21,200 tons	74,200	\$764,983
PRODUCE OF THE FISHERIES—		
Salmon, canned, 4,818,432 lbs	\$489,458	
Salmon, pickled, 2,767 bbls.	22,399	
Oolachans, pickled, 10 bbls	65	
Herrings, pickled, 1 bbl	1	
Oysters, fresh in shell, 22 bbls	71	
Dog fish oil, 64,505 galls	26,620	
Oolachan oil, 120 galls	55	
Marine furs	164,592	703,261
PRODUCE OF THE FOREST—		
Plank and boards, 62,489 ft.	\$ 1,599	1,599
ANIMALS AND THEIR PRODUCE—		
Horses (1)	\$ 80	
Bears (1)	20	
Furs, undressed	332,829	
Bones, 25 tons	240	
Hides	66,275	
Wool, 76,766 lbs	7,883	
Beef, fresh, 75,642 lbs	7,297	
Beef, salted, 3,303 lbs	240	414,864
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS—		
Cranberries, 71 bbls	\$ 846	846
MANUFACTURES—		
Labels, printed	\$ 980	
Doors and windows	473	
Boots and shoes	33	
Ale, beer and porter, 10 galls	4	
Boat	350	
Soap, 80 lbs	8	1,848
MISCELLANEOUS—		
Indian curiosities	3,365	3,365
Total, produce of Canada	\$1,890,766	\$1,890,766
Goods, not the produce of Canada		65,359
Total export		\$1,956,125
Shipped to East'n Provinces in excess of the above		83,688
Grand total		\$2,039,813

NOTE.—The coal above mentioned was exported from Nanaimo during July, 1884, while that port's returns were included in those of Victoria. Nanaimo has been an independent port since August 1st, 1884, and consequently anything reported from that port since the above date is not included in this return.

Exports from the Province of British Columbia for 13 years, ending 30th June, 1884:

Yr	Mines.	Total Mines.	Fish-eries.	Forest.	Ani-mals.	Agri-cul-tures.	Manu-fac-tures.	Total Amts.
1872	Gold \$1,234,300 Silver Ore 833 Coal 154,392	1,389,585	37,706	214,377	214,700	142	1540	1,858,060
				Not the produce of B. C.				54,667
1873	Gold \$1,035,254 Silver Ore 3,320 Coal 180,960 Stone 4,825	1,224,362	43,361	211,026	259,292	2885	1197	1,742,323
				Not the produce of B. C.				30,224
1874	Gold \$1,072,422 Silver Ore 510 Coal 278,213	1,351,145	114,118	260,116	320,625	5296	443	2,051,743
				Not the produce of B. C.				38,881
1875	Gold \$1,605,790 Silver Ore 1,200 Coal 322,304	1,929,294	138,986	292,468	411,810	9727		2,777,285
				Not the produce of B. C.				47,327
1876	Gold \$1,472,471 Coal 559,068	2,032,139	71,338	273,430	329,027	3080	68	2,709,082
				Not the produce of B. C.				41,566
1877	Gold \$1,188,739 Coal 520,109	1,708,848	105,693	287,042	240,893	3083	1500	2,346,960
				Not the produce of B. C.				25,115
1878	Gold \$1,031,461 Coal 727,710	1,759,171	423,846	327,390	257,314	462		2,768,147
				Not the produce of B. C.				30,713
1879	Gold \$ 943,703 Coal 586,909 Iron Ore 200	1,530,812	633,493	273,366	268,671	2505	57	2,708,847
				Not the produce of B. C.				64,255
1880	Gold \$ 964,484 Coal 700,142	1,664,626	317,410	258,804	339,218	3843	100	2,581,941
				Not the produce of B. C.				59,569
1881	Gold \$ 576,918 Coal 739,351 Iron Ore 800 Silver Ore 10	1,317,079	400,984	162,747	350,474	248	22	2,230,534
				Not the produce of B. C.				21,199
1882	Gold \$ 723,225 Coal 713,147 Iron Ore 700	1,437,072	976,903	362,875	300,429	946	2016	3,080,841
				Not the produce of B. C.				36,660
1883		1,306,646	1,333,385	407,634	287,394	6791	443	3,345,263
				Not the produce of B. C.				38,079
1884	Gold \$ 671,379 Coal 796,018 Iron Ore 3,690	1,441,062	899,371	458,565	271,796	1745	1413	3,100,448

Imports into the Province of British Columbia for 13 years, ending June 30th 1884:

Yr	Total	Val
30th June, 1872	81,790	25
From Canada	25	25
30th June, 1873	2,191	75
From Canada	75	75
30th June, 1874	2,085	86
From Canada	86	86
30th June, 1875	2,543	117
From Canada	117	117
30th June, 1876	2,997	129
From Canada	129	129
30th June, 1877	2,220	163
From Canada	163	163
30th June, 1878	2,244	144
From Canada	144	144
30th June, 1879	2,440	184
From Canada	184	184
30th June, 1880	1,689	208
From Canada	208	208
30th June, 1881	2,489	387
From Canada	387	387
30th June, 1882	2,899	449
From Canada	449	449
30th June, 1883	3,367	624
From Canada	624	624
30th June, 1884	4,112	789
From Canada	789	789

Imports into the Province of British Columbia for the year ending 30th June 1884:

DUITABLE GOODS—Value of Entered	2,708,847
Duty paid	64,255
FREE GOODS—Value of Entered	3,345,263
Leaf tobacco	21,199
Leaf tobacco	38,079
Total value of imports	6,057,344
Total value of goods entered for consumption	3,080,841
Total value of goods imported from the United Kingdom	3,345,263

The total imports from the year 1872, to the year ending 30th June 1884, amount to \$81,790,000 for the Province of British Columbia.

IMPORTS.

Imports into the Province of British Columbia for 13 years, ending June 30th, 1884:

Product	Agricultural		Total
	Manufactures	Manufactures	
	\$	\$	\$
Wool	142	1540	1,682.00
Wool of B. C.			51.67
Wool of B. C.	2885	1197	4,082.00
Wool of B. C.			30.21
Wool of B. C.	5296	413	5,709.00
Wool of B. C.			38.81
Wool of B. C.	9227		9,227.00
Wool of B. C.			47.37
Wool of B. C.	3080	68	3,148.00
Wool of B. C.			41.56
Wool of B. C.	3083	1500	4,583.00
Wool of B. C.			25.15
Wool of B. C.	462		462.00
Wool of B. C.			30.71
Wool of B. C.	2505	57	2,562.00
Wool of B. C.			47.15
Wool of B. C.	3843	100	3,943.00
Wool of B. C.			39.59
Wool of B. C.	248	22	270.00
Wool of B. C.			21.19
Wool of B. C.	946	2016	2,962.00
Wool of B. C.			36.69
Wool of B. C.	6791	443	7,234.00
Wool of B. C.			38.09
Wool of B. C.	1745	1113	2,858.00
Wool of B. C.			30.04

Year	Value of Total Impts	GOODS ENTERED for HOME CONSUMPT'N.			
		Dutiable Goods.	Free Goods.	Total.	Duty Collected.
To 30th June, 1872	\$1,790,352 00	\$1,600,361 00	\$196,707 00	\$1,767,068 00	\$342,400 48
From Canada	22,215 00	22,215 00	22,215 00	22,215 00	
To 30th June, 1873	2,191,011 00	1,569,112 00	507,364 00	2,076,476 00	302,147 65
From Canada	75,604 00	75,604 00	75,604 00	75,604 00	
To 30th June, 1874	2,085,560 00	1,676,792 00	371,544 00	2,048,336 00	329,494 47
From Canada	66,104 00	66,104 00	66,104 00	66,104 00	
To 30th June, 1875	2,543,552 00	1,924,482 00	596,111 00	2,490,593 00	413,991 50
From Canada	117,054 00	117,054 00	117,054 00	117,054 00	
To 30th June, 1876	2,967,597 00	2,237,072 00	707,906 00	2,944,978 00	488,384 52
From Canada	129,735 00	129,735 00	129,735 00	129,735 00	
To 30th June, 1877	2,220,968 00	1,820,391 00	346,318 00	2,166,709 00	403,520 21
From Canada	163,142 00	163,142 00	163,142 00	163,142 00	
To 30th June, 1878	2,244,563 00	1,905,201 00	367,926 00	2,273,127 00	426,125 14
From Canada	144,754 00	144,754 00	144,754 00	144,754 00	
To 30th June, 1879	2,440,781 00	1,997,125 00	320,329 00	2,317,454 00	484,704 04
From Canada	184,951 00	184,951 00	184,951 00	184,951 00	
To 30th June, 1880	1,689,394 00	1,614,165 00	122,451 00	1,736,616 00	450,175 43
From Canada	208,072 00	208,072 00	208,072 00	208,072 00	
To 30th June, 1881	2,489,643 00	2,214,153 00	242,963 00	2,457,116 00	589,423 62
From Canada	387,111 00	387,111 00	387,111 00	387,111 00	
To 30th June, 1882	2,899,223 00	2,472,174 00	404,287 00	2,875,461 00	678,104 53
From Canada	449,768 00	449,768 00	449,768 00	449,768 00	
To 30th June, 1883	3,937,536 00	3,331,023 00	550,833 00	3,886,856 00	907,765 54
From Canada	624,207 00	624,207 00	624,207 00	624,207 00	
To 30th June, 1884	4,142,286 00	3,387,642 00	702,693 00	4,040,335 00	884,076 21
From Canada	789,287 00	789,287 00	789,287 00	789,287 00	

Imports into the Port of Victoria, B. C., for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1885:

DUTIABLE GOODS—Value of total imports		\$3,091,964 00
Entered for consumption		3,013,297 00
Duty paid thereon		852,900 26
FREE GOODS—Value of total imports		364,081 00
Entered for consumption		365,088 00
Leaf tobacco subject to excise		34,464 00
Leaf tobacco entered for consumption		37,769 00
Total value of imports		\$3,489,609 00
Total value of goods entered for consumption		3,416,154 00
Total value of goods imported from Eastern Provinces exclusive of above		927,054 00

The total imports into the Province of British Columbia from the year 1872, the date of Confederation, have risen from \$1,790,000 for that year to \$5,000,000 for 1885; and

the exports for the same period from \$1,900,000 for 1872 to \$3,100,404 for 1884; and the amount of duty paid by the Province has risen from \$342,400 for 1872 to \$966,119 for 1885. The Province, therefore, has paid in duties during these 14 years the enormous sum of \$7,653,832.78.

Duties collected for year ending 30th June, 1872	\$ 342,400 48
Duties collected for year ending 30th June, 1873	302,147 65
Duties collected for year ending 30th June, 1874	330,491 47
Duties collected for year ending 30th June, 1875	413,961 50
Duties collected for year ending 30th June, 1876	488,384 52
Duties collected for year ending 30th June, 1877	493,923 21
Duties collected for year ending 30th June, 1878	426,125 11
Duties collected for year ending 30th June, 1879	484,704 04
Duties collected for year ending 30th June, 1880	450,175 43
Duties collected for year ending 30th June, 1881	589,423 62
Duties collected for year ending 30th June, 1882	678,104 33
Duties collected for year ending 30th June, 1883	907,765 54
Duties collected for year ending 30th June, 1884	884,076 21
Duties collected for year ending 30th June, 1885	966,119 52

Total collected in duties in 14 years, since confederation \$7,653,832 78

APPENDIX NO. 18.

REGULATIONS FOR THE DISPOSAL OF DOMINION LANDS
WITHIN THE RAILWAY BELT IN THE PROVINCE
OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

[Extracts.]

These regulations shall apply exclusively to the public lands of the Dominion, within what is known as the railway belt, in the Province of British Columbia, which lands shall be styled and known as Dominion Lands.

The Dominion lands in British Columbia shall be laid

off, so far as practical
training thirty-six sect
convergence of merid

Each section sha
hundred and sixty ac
ions hereinafter made

Dominion lands,
and confirmed, shall,
be open for homestea
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by the Governor in C
be permitted at a less
per acre: Provided a
otherwise ordered by
person shall exceed a

The Minister of t
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laid out to be sold, eit
as he may see fit or
fixed for the same.

Any person, male
family, or any male w
years, shall, on maki
homestead entry for a
quarter section, and be
provisions of these Reg

The entry for hon
take, occupy and cultiv
possession of the same
persons whomsoever
trespass committed

0,000 for 1872 to
 duty paid by the
 to \$966,119 for
 in duties during
 832.78.

§	342,400 48
	302,147 05
	339,494 47
	413,961 59
	488,384 32
	493,321 21
	426,125 14
	484,704 04
	450,175 43
	589,423 62
	678,104 33
	907,765 54
	884,076 21
	966,119 32
	<hr/>
	\$7,653,832 78

off, so far as practicable, in quadrilateral townships, each containing thirty-six sections of as nearly one mile square as the convergence of meridians permits.

Each section shall be divided into quarter sections of one hundred and sixty acres, more or less, subject to the provisions hereinafter made.

Dominion lands, as the surveys thereof are duly made and confirmed, shall, except as otherwise hereinafter provided, be open for homesteading and purchase at such prices and on such terms and conditions as may be fixed from time to time by the Governor in Council; Provided, that no purchase shall be permitted at a less price than two dollars and fifty cents per acre: Provided also, that except in special cases where otherwise ordered by the Governor in Council, no sale to one person shall exceed a section, or six hundred and forty acres.

The Minister of the Interior shall have power to withdraw from sale or homestead entry any tract or tracts of lands, and to lay the same out into town or village lots, the lots so laid out to be sold, either by private sale and for such price as he may see fit or at public auction, an upset price being fixed for the same.

Any person, male or female, who is the sole head of a family, or any male who has attained the age of eighteen years, shall, on making application, be entitled to obtain homestead entry for any quantity of land not exceeding one quarter section, and being of the class of land open under the provisions of these Regulations, to homestead entry:

The entry for homestead shall entitle the recipient to take, occupy and cultivate the land entered for, and hold possession of the same to the exclusion of any other person or persons whomsoever, and to bring and maintain actions for trespass committed on the said land: the title to the land

DOMINION LANDS IN THE PROVINCE

ively to the public
 own as the railway
 , which lands shall

ambria shall be laid

shall remain in the Crown until the issue of the patent therefor, and the said land shall not be liable to be taken in execution before the issue of patent:

The privilege of homestead entry shall only apply to surveyed agricultural lands; no person shall be entitled to such entry for land valuable for its timber, or for hay land, or for land on which there is a stone or marble quarry, or coal or other mineral having commercial value, or whereon there is any water power which may serve to drive machinery, or for land which by reason of its position, such as being the shore of an important harbor, bridge site or canal site, or being either an actual or prospective railway terminus or station, it will be in the public interest to withhold from such entry.

To obtain homestead entry it shall be necessary for the person applying therefor to appear and make affidavit before the local agent, as the circumstances of the case require. Upon filing such affidavit with the local agent, and on payment to him of an office fee of ten dollars, such person shall receive a receipt from the local agent; and such receipt shall be a certificate of entry, and shall be authority to the person obtaining it to go into possession of the land described in it.

Persons occupying land owned by them may obtain homestead entry for any contiguous land open to the same; but the whole extent of land, including that previously owned and occupied, must not exceed one quarter section.

In case a dispute arises between persons claiming the right to homestead entry for the same land, the local agent, or any person thereto authorized by the Minister of the Interior, shall make investigation and obtain evidence respecting the facts; and his report thereon, together with the evidence taken, shall be referred to the Minister of the Interior for decision or to the Dominion Lands Board, Commis-

tioner of Dominion
appointed by the Go
in cases of such disp

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Any person who
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cultivation thereof; and
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entry by another perso
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Provided further,
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Council may extend
twelve months from

owner of Dominion Lands, or such person as may be appointed by the Governor in Council to consider and decide in cases of such disputes.

Provided, that when two or more persons have settled upon and seek to obtain homestead entry for the same land, the one who settled first thereon and has continued to reside upon and cultivate the land for which homestead entry is sought shall be entitled to such entry if the land be of the class open to homestead entry, and if it be not in the opinion of the Minister of Interior otherwise inexpedient, in the public interest, to entertain any application therefor.

Provided further, that where contending parties have valuable improvements on the lands in dispute, the Minister of the Interior, if the application to acquire the land by homestead entry is entertained by him, may order a division thereof in such a manner as shall preserve to each of them as far as practicable, his improvements; and the Minister may, at his discretion, direct that what the land so allotted to each of them may be deficient of a quarter-section shall be made up from unoccupied land adjoining, if there be any such of the class open to homestead entry.

Any person who has obtained a homestead entry shall be allowed a period of six months from its date within which to perfect the entry, by taking, in his own person, possession of the land and beginning continuous residence thereon and cultivation thereof; and if the entry be not perfected within that period, it shall be void, and the land shall be open to entry by another person, or to other disposition under these regulations, by the Minister of the Interior.

Provided further, that in the case of immigrants from elsewhere than the North American Continent, the Governor in Council may extend the time for the perfecting of entry, to twelve months from the date thereof.

At the expiration of three years from the date of his perfecting his homestead entry, the settler, or in case of his death, his legal representatives, upon proving to the satisfaction of the local agent that he, or they, or some of them, have resided upon and cultivated the land during the said term of three years, shall be entitled to a patent for the land, provided such proof is accepted by the Commissioner of Dominion lands, or the Land Board, and on payment of one dollar per acre for the land: Provided also, that the patent therefor shall not issue to any person not then a subject of Her Majesty by birth or naturalization.

Any person proving that he has resided on the land for which he has homestead entry for twelve months from the date of his perfecting his entry therefor, and that he has brought under cultivation at least thirty acres thereof, may, before the expiration of the three years, obtain a patent by paying two dollars and fifty cents per acre for the land;

In case it is proved to the satisfaction of the Minister of the Interior that a settler has not resided upon and cultivated his homestead, except as herein provided, for at least six months in any one year, the right to the land shall be forfeited and the entry therefor shall be cancelled; and the settler so forfeiting his entry shall not be eligible to obtain another entry, except in special cases, in the discretion of the Minister of the Interior.

Provided that in the case of illness, vouched for by sufficient evidence, or in the cases of immigrants requiring to return to their native land to bring out their families to their homesteads, or in other special cases, the Minister of the Interior may in his discretion, grant an extension of time, during which a settler may be absent from his homestead without prejudice to the right therein; but the time so granted shall not count as residence.

The Governor leases of unoccupied any person or person in each case, such lease shall continue during the term of such notice of cancellation thereof.

Lands containing surveyed or unsurveyed provisions of these regulations, but shall be subject to the terms and conditions of the Governor in Council on behalf.

Every person lawfully Regulations, and laws lands, may record and recorded and unapproved natural channel of an passing through such purposes, as may be upon obtaining the water the district to that effect made with him, after giving the name of the averted, the place of discharge particulars as such such record to the Local and no such person shall of such water, whether through or over his land made and such fee paid

The Governor in Council may, from time to time, grant leases of unoccupied Dominion Lands for grazing purposes to any person or persons, for such term of years and at such rent in each case, as may be deemed expedient; and every such lease shall contain a condition by which the Governor in Council may authorize the Minister of the Interior, at any time during the term of the lease, to give the Lessee notice of cancellation thereof; and, at the end of two years from the service of such notice such lease shall cease and determine.

Lands containing coal or other minerals, whether in surveyed or unsurveyed territory, shall not be subject to the provisions of these Regulations respecting sale or homestead entry, but shall be disposed of in such manner and on such terms and conditions as may from time to time be fixed by the Governor in Council by regulations to be made in that behalf.

Every person lawfully entitled to hold land under these Regulations, and lawfully occupying and bona fide cultivating lands, may record and divert so much and no more of any unrecorded and unappropriated water of the Dominion from the natural channel of any stream, lake or river of the Dominion passing through such land, for agricultural, mining or other purposes, as may be reasonably necessary for such purposes, upon obtaining the written authority of the Local Agent of the district to that effect, and a record of the same shall be made with him, after due notice is herein mentioned, specifying the name of the applicant, the quantity sought to be diverted, the place of diversion, the object thereof and all other particulars as such Local Agent may require. For every such record the Local Agent shall charge a fee of two dollars; and no such person shall have any exclusive right to the use of such water, whether the same flow naturally or otherwise through or over his land until such record shall have been made and such fee paid.

One month previous to such authority as aforesaid being given, the applicant shall post up in a conspicuous place, on each person's lands to be affected by the proposed diversion of any stream, lake, or river, and on the district court house, notices in writing, stating his intention to apply for authority to take and convey and divert such water (as the case may be) specifying all particulars relating thereto, including direction, quantity, purpose and term.

In measuring water in any ditch or sluice, the following rules shall be observed: The water taken into a ditch or sluice shall be measured at the ditch or sluice head; no water shall be taken into a ditch or sluice except in a trough placed horizontally at the place at which the water enters it; one inch of water shall mean half the quantity that will pass through an orifice two inches high by one wide, with a constant head of seven inches above the upper side of the orifice.

The enactments and provisions in the twenty-six next following clauses shall be limited in their effect to the Dominion Lands in the Railway Belt in British Columbia lying west of the one hundred and twentieth degree of longitude west of Greenwich; and in regard to the timbered lands within the Railway Belt in British Columbia lying east of the said 120th degree of longitude west of Greenwich, the Provisions of the Dominion Lands Act, 1883, and the regulations thereunder made from time to time by the Governor in Council, shall apply.

The word "timber" shall mean all wood and the products thereof.

It shall be unlawful for any person, without a license in that behalf to be granted as hereinafter mentioned, to cut, fell, or carry away any trees or timber upon or from any of the Dominion lands, unless such lands are rightfully held by homestead entry under the provisions of these regulations.

Every person who is engaged in the logging section shall not be less than twenty dollars, to be received in complaint of any person or two Justices of the peace, imprisonment not exceeding

Any person desiring to carry away trees or timber shall apply for a license to that effect and the provisions:—

He shall apply in writing for a license, and shall be bound by such license to stake out the land to be taken, and standing not less than one acre in each corner of the land at the angle represented by the line (meaning north-east or south-west)

He shall, after the license is published for a period of one month in the Gazette and in any newspaper which the lands lie in, apply for a license, and shall in such application state the land applied for, and the further particulars, if any, of the license.

Timber license shall be granted for a length of time as may be determined by the Governor in Council, and no more than one license at the same time shall be granted by the Minister of the Interior.

Every person who shall violate the provisions of the preceding section shall, for each offense be liable to a penalty of not less than twenty-five dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars, to be recovered in a summary manner, upon the complaint of any person, before any Stipendiary Magistrate, or two Justices of the Peace, and in default of payment by imprisonment not exceeding sixty days.

Any person desirous of cutting or felling and carrying away trees or timber from Dominion lands may obtain a license to that effect upon complying with the following provisions:—

He shall apply in writing to the Minister of the Interior for a license, and shall also, if the land intended to be covered by such license be not included in any surveyed township, stake out the land sought for by placing at each angle or corner of the land a stake or post at least four inches square and standing not less than four feet above the surface of the ground; and upon each post he shall inscribe his name and the angle represented thereby thus:—"A. B.'s N. E. corner" (meaning north-east corner), or as the case may be.

He shall, after making the application for the license, publish for a period of thirty days in the British Columbia Gazette and in any newspaper circulating in the district in which the lands lie, notice of his application for a timber license, and shall in such notice give the best description of the land applied for, specifying metes and bounds and such further particulars, if any, as may be required by the Minister of the Interior.

Timber license shall be granted for such area and such length of time as may from time to time be determined by the Governor in Council; no person shall be entitled to more than one license at the same time; the licensee shall pay to the Minister of the Interior, for the use of Her Majesty,

annually during the currency of the license, the sum of fifty dollars therefor, the first payment to be made upon the granting of the license, and subsequent payments thereafter annually on a day to be named in the license, and in default of payment of any such sum within thirty days after the same should have been paid, the license shall be void.

The licensee shall, if required, produce to the Crown Timber Agent the original account of trees and timber cut, felled or removed upon or from the land included within his license.

If the licensee shall not keep an account in writing of the number of trees felled under the license, or shall not render to the Crown Timber Agent the statement in writing aforesaid, or shall wilfully make a false statement, he shall be liable to a penalty of two hundred and fifty dollars, to be recovered as aforesaid, and in default of payment, imprisonment not exceeding sixty days, and in case of conviction the license held by him may be cancelled by the Minister of the Interior.

If any person, without authority or otherwise than expressly permitted by these Regulations cuts or employs, or induces any other person to cut or assist in cutting any timber on any of the Dominion lands, or removes or carries away any merchantable timber so cut from any Dominion lands, he shall not acquire any right to the timber so cut, or any claim to any remuneration for cutting, preparing the same for market, or conveying the same to or towards market; and any timber so cut may be seized by the Crown Timber Agent, or other officer or agent of the Minister of the Interior, and shall be sold for the benefit of the Crown; and all horses, oxen, mules and live stock, or any or either of them, and the machinery, plant and material found upon any of the Dominion lands whereon timber shall have been cut without lawful

authority, shall be the officer aforesaid Crown.

In sealing or or crooked, or other make them equal to logs.

A

HASTINGS

Destination	Ves
Australia	Br Bk Taitelmu
"	Am Ship Antelo
"	Br Bk Lady Bo
"	Am Ship Ellen C
"	Br Bk Minnie C
"	Br Bk Sir Willu
"	Br Bk Martha
"	Am Bk W Mudg
"	Br Ship Eastern
"	Br Bk Tranmere
"	Br Bk Arabella
China	French Bk Augu
"	Am Bk Nonantu
"	Br Bk Helena
SAmerica	Br Ship Gloamir
"	Am Bk Nellie M
"	Br Ship Connaus
"	Highland Glen
SFrancisco	Am Sehr Volante
"	Am Sehr Americ
England	German Bk Apol
TotalsN
Total Foreign Shipments	
	Rough lumber
	Dressed lumb
	Pickets, super
	Total
	Laths, bundles
	*Spars, octagor

authority, shall be liable to forfeiture, and may be seized by the officer aforesaid, and may be sold for the benefit of the Crown.

In sealing or measuring logs such allowance for hollow or crooked, or otherwise defective logs shall be made as would make them equal to good, sound, straight, and merchantable logs.

:00:

APPENDIX NO. 19.

LUMBER EXPORTS.

HASTINGS SAWMILL CO. SHIPMENTS FOR 1884.

Destination	Vessel.	Tons.	Rough.	Dress'd	Pickets	Laths
						Mille
Australia	Br Bk Tulitelma	963	774,279		31,875	25
"	Am Ship Antelope	1259	903,345		14,600	30
"	Br Bk Lady Bowen	8.2	657,457		10,000	50
"	Am Ship Ellen Goodspeed	1226	961,960		14,000	60
"	Br Bk Minnie Carmichael	962	764,217	10,215	21,250	25
"	Br Bk Sir William Wallace	967	708,481		20,000	141
"	Br Bk Martha	852	584,803	22,460	20,000	95
"	Am Bk W Mudgitt	831	599,581		19,700	70
"	Br Ship Eastern Light	1245	332,911	36,115	16,400	72
"	Br Bk Tranmere	832	667,537		20,210	800
"	Br Bk Arabella	727	517,411		15,300	780
China	French Bk Auguste	859	548,276	37,055	6,750	60
"	Am Bk Nonantum	1100	699,440	42,699	12,240	103
"	Br Bk Helena	556	393,413	20,384	12,825	125
S.America.	Br Ship Gloaming	14.9	947,235	150,071		
"	Am Bk Nellie May	699	419,834	84,642		
"	Br Ship Connaught	958	607,890	120,285		
"	Highland Glen	1.82	803,334			
S.Francisco	Am Schr Volante	164	217, 81			
"	Am Schr American Girl	214	239,596			
England.	German Bk Apollo *	6.7	133,318			
Totals	No. Vessels, 21	18,524	13,022,699	523,526	235,150	2,436
Total Foreign Shipments: 21 Vessels, 18,524 tons.						
	Rough lumber, superficial feet		13,022,699			
	Dressed lumber, superficial feet		523,526			
	Pickets, superficial feet		235,150			
	Total		13,781,375			
	Laths, bundles		24,360			
	*Spars, octagon		212			

MOODYVILLE SAWMILL CO. SHIPMENTS FOR 1884.

Destination	Vessel.	Tons.	Rough	Dressed	Pickets.	Laths
Australia	Br Bk Mandalay	904	533,032		56,241	818
"	Br Bk Pacific Slope*	739	615,675	117,202	18,174	127
"	Br Bk Alice Mary.	320	200,043	58,237	13,207	41
"	Br Bk Nanaimo.	377	103,360		132,114	757
"	Br Bk Moravian	366	433,033	214,467	5,314	38
"	Br Ship W H McNeil	1,399	833, 46		50,709	929
"	Haw Bk Thos R Foster	1,205	857,466		60,041	22
"	Br Bk Sir Jamssetjee Family.	1,049	682,616		33,750	10
"	Am Bk Chas B Kenny	1,073	661,225	105,666	33,368	109
"	Br Bk Fleetwing	785	75,550		2,803	61
"	Am Ship John DeCosta	1,750	884,008		55,328	211
"	Br Bk Pacific Slope	739	602,284	117,040	21,003	118
S. America	Br Ship Prince Rudolph	1,372	509,308	150, 33		
"	Br Bk Stormy Petrel	47	245,690	75,559		
"	Br Bk Casma	649	333,847	83,601		
"	Br Bk Golden Gate	89	49,230	154,08		
"	Chilian Bk Ausonia	625	363,518	10,377		80
"	Am Bk Nippon	1,040	615,681	162,005		
India	Br Bk Compta	967	724,213	31,158		
England	Br Bk Aaraminta*	743	103,812			
Japan	Am Bk Ph. Poudleton†	1,289	517,896	216,022		
Fiji	Am Brig T W Lucas	236	136,003	100,848		
Totals	No. Vessels, 22	19,345	11,059,912	1,757,601	778,400	17,000

* 324 spars; † 105 spars, 40 knees.

Total Foreign Shipments: 22 Vessels, 19,945 tons.

Rough lumber	11,059,912
Dressed lumber	1,757,601
Pickets	778,400
Local shipments—Rough, 217,474; Dressed, 103,139	310,613
On board vessel in port	34,330
Sold local and used	200,000
Total	14,100,946
Shipped to Yokohama per steamer	75,079
Total for 200½ days' sawing	14,176,025

Laths, 47,300 bundles; 423 spars; 40 knees.

EXPORT OF LUMBER FROM BURRARD INLET, B. C.

JANUARY, 1885.

ENTERED—Dec. 24th, British bark *Minstrel King*, Edmund Edmunds, master, 496 tons, from Callao, in ballast to load at H. S. M. Co. for Motevideo.

CLEARED—Dec. 26th, 1884, American ship *John DeCosta*, A. E. Oakes, master, 1706 tons, bound for Melbourne. Cargo—884,128 ft. r. lumber, value \$10152; 55,328 ft. pickets, value

\$619; 9,876 bdles lath
236 bdls salmon (s
canned salmon, from

Dec. 31, British
799 tons, for Sydney.
623,311 ft. rough, val
1,180 bdles laths, val

ENTERED—Jan. 1
master; 1041 tons, fro

Jan. 26, British
tons, from Valparaiso

CLEARED—Jan. 2
master; 892 tons, for
value \$6832; 28,526 ft
\$3; 41,500 laths, \$94,

Jan. 27, American
270 tons, for Sydney
\$32; 5007 bdles laths

Feb. 2, British bar
96 tons, for Montevid
\$89.97, from H. S. M

Feb. 5, British bar
Callao. Cargo—28
H. S. M. Co.

Feb. 13, British b
for United Kingd
104; 109,631 ft. r. lum
val. \$130, from H. S.

Feb. 18, British bar
s. for Melbourne.
\$10; 17,115 ft. pickets,
mon, \$6864, from H. S.

FOR 1884.

Dressed	Pickets.	Laths	Mill
			56,244 84
117,292	18,174	17	
58,297	16,297	41	
	132,114	75	
214,467	5,349	36	
	50,709	29	
	60,941	21	
	33,750	16	
105,66	34,358	109	
	298,033	61	
	56,328	211	
117,040	21,033	118	
150,33			
75,539			
83,601			
154,98			
10,377			
102,05			
31,158			
246,922			
100,848			
1,737,001	778,400	470	

11,059,512
1,737,001
778,400
310,613
34,330
200,000

11,100,546
75,079

14,176,025

INLET, B. C.

Minstrel King, Ed-
allao, in ballast to

ship John DeCosta,
Melbourne. Cargo
28 ft. pickets, value

\$619; 9,876 bdles laths, value \$,2027; 61 terces salmon (salt),
236 bbls salmon (salt), 239 half bbls salmon (salt), 2100 cases
canned salmon, from M. S. M. Co.

Dec. 31, British bark Pacific Slope, C. W. Barnes, master,
799 tons, for Sydney. Cargo—117,040 ft. t. & g., value \$2,106;
23,311 ft. rough, value \$6,466; 21,093 ft. pickets, value \$211;
1,180 bdles laths, value \$265, from M. S. M. Co.

FEBRUARY, 1885.

ENTERED—Jan. 24th, British bark Argonaut, John Rose
master; 1041 tons, from Valparaiso to load at H. S. M. Co.

Jan. 26, British bark Mizpah, Thos. Evans master; 441
tons, from Valparaiso to load at H. S. M. Co.

CLEARED—Jan. 23, British bark Lady Bowen, L. Rodd
master; 892 tons, for Sydney. Cargo—691,097 ft. r. lumber,
value \$6832; 28,526 ft. t. & g. lumber, \$679; 6700 ft. pickets,
\$3; 41,500 laths, \$94, from H. S. M. Co.

Jan. 27, American ship Corsica, W. H. Peurington, master;
270 tons, for Sydney. Cargo—\$21,910 ft. r. lumber, value
\$332; 5007 bdles laths, \$1,013, from H. S. M. Co.

Feb. 2, British bark Minstrel King, E. Edmunds, master;
36 tons, for Montevideo. Cargo—326,361 ft. r. lumber, value
\$5997, from H. S. M. Co.

Feb. 5, British bark Elsie, C. Christians, master; 396 tons,
for Callao. Cargo—284,276 ft. r. lumber, value \$2274, from
H. S. M. Co.

Feb. 13, British bark Persia, R. Williams, master; 973
tons, for United Kingdom. Cargo—350 hewn spars, value
\$104; 109,631 ft. r. lumber, \$2004; 1886 ft. cedar, \$38; 65 cords
wood, \$130, from H. S. M. Co.

Feb. 18, British bark Lorenzo, Philip Ahier, master; 1199
tons, for Melbourne. Cargo—854,271 ft. r. lumber, value
\$10; 17,115 ft. pickets, \$188; 800 bdls laths, \$169; 1760 cases
salmon, \$6864, from H. S. M. Co.

MARCH, 1885.

ENTERED—March 2, British bark Condor, Thomas Mockler, master; 975 tons, from Panama, to load at Moodyville Mill.

March 9, British bark Innerwick, John Waters, master; 1237 tons, from Kanagawa, to load at Moodyville Mill.

March 10, British steamer Euphrates, ——— Mitchel, master; 1300 tons, from Cardiff. Cargo—Railway iron, etc.

CLEARED—March 3, British bark Mizpah, Thos. Evans, master; 441 tons, for Montevideo. Cargo—304,670 ft. r. lumber, value \$3,364.47; from H. S. M. Co.

March 14, British bark Argonaut, J. Rose, master; 1041 tons, for Cape Town. Cargo—835,610 ft. r. lumber, value \$10,255.69; 5,750 pickets, \$63.25; 30 cords wood, \$60, from H. S. M. Co.

APRIL, 1885.

ENTERED—March 24, British bark J. P. Smith, John Thomas, master; 772 tons, from Valparaiso, loading at H. S. M. Co.

March 24, British bark Nanaimo, John Dodd, master; 300 tons, from Victoria, loading at Moodyville Mill.

CLEARED—March 25, British steamer Euphrates, John Mitchel, master; 1300 tons, for Nanaimo.

March 26, British bark Condor, Thomas Mockler, master; 975 tons, for Buenos Ayres. Cargo—670,093 ft. r. lumber, value \$8,041.11; from Moodyville Mill.

April 11, British bark Nanaimo, John Dodd, master; 300 tons, for Shanghai. Cargo—20,345 ft. t. & g., value \$376.38; 462,450 ft. r. lumber, value \$5,244.56; from Moodyville Mill.

April 13, British bark Innerwreck, John Waters, master; 1237 tons, for Melbourne. Cargo—934,447 ft. r. lumber, value \$8,410.02; 31,555 ft. pickets, \$284; 920 bbls. laths, \$186.30.

ENTERED—May 1, master; 457 tons, from

CLEARED—April 2, master; 772 tons, for Vber, value \$5615.42; 27

ENTERED—June 1, Family, 1040 tons, Jol M. S. M. Co.

June 25, British sl Bunkel, master; from S

July 18, American Waterhouse, master; fro road iron for C. P. R.

July 18, British sh master; from Cardiff, 2

CLEARED—July, Br Peregrine, master; for P

July 11, British ba tons, John Thompson, m ft. r. lumber, value \$6,0 bbls laths, \$561.93.

APPE

PROVI

Estimate of Revenue and Columbia for the 1886.

HEADS C Dominion of Canada, annual p

MAY, 1885.

ENTERED—May 14, British bark *Lady Head*, C. Conrad, master; 457 tons, from Victoria.

CLEARED—April 21, British bark *J. P. Smith*, K. Jones master; 772 tons, for Valparaiso. Cargo—76,877 ft. r. lumber, value \$5615.42; 27,196 ft. t. & g., \$462.33.

JUNE, 1885.

ENTERED—June 17, British bark *The Sir Jamsetjee Family*, 1040 tons, John Thompson, master; from Japan, for M. S. M. Co.

June 25, British ship *Royal Sovereign*, 1388 tons, T. J. Bankel, master; from San Francisco, for M. S. M. Co.

July 18, American ship *Bery F. Packard*, 2025 tons, J. B. Waterhouse, master; from Liverpool. Cargo—2900 tons railroad iron for C. P. R.

July 18, British ship *Portia*, 1424 tons, Thomas Jones, master; from Cardiff, 2,000 tons railroad iron for C. P. R.

CLEARED—July, British bark *Oreola*, 947 tons, Thomas Peregrine, master; for Port Townsend, in ballast.

July 11, British bark *The Sir Jamsetjee Family*, 1040 tons, John Thompson, master; for Melbourne. Cargo—671,048 ft. r. lumber, value \$6,053.69; 50,524 pickets, \$454.71; 2,775 bbls laths, \$561.93.

:00:—

APPENDIX NO. 20.

PROVINCIAL FINANCES.

Estimate of Revenue and Receipts of the Province of British Columbia for the Financial year ending 30th June, 1886.

HEADS OF RECEIPT.	AMOUNT.
Dominion of Canada, annual payment of Interest @ 5 per cent.	\$ 29,151 05

Dominion of Canada, annual payment of Subsidy to Government and Legislature.....	\$ 35,000 00
Dominion of Canada, annual payment of Grant per capita....	28,000 00
Dominion of Canada, annual payment for Lands conveyed in trust.....	100,000 00
Land Sales.....	200,000 00
Land Revenue.....	5,000 00
Rents, exclusive of Land.....	1,300 00
Rents, Ferries.....	1,200 00
Rents, Timber Leases.....	10,000 00
Free Miners' Certificates.....	10,000 00
Mining Receipts, general.....	10,000 00
Licences.....	25,000 00
Fines, Forfeitures and Fees.....	5,000 00
Sale of Government Property.....	500 00
Reimbursements in aid.....	1,500 00
Miscellaneous receipts.....	1,000 00
Marriage Licences.....	1,200 00
Road Tolls.....	10,000 00
Arrears of Real Estate Tax, 1 per cent., 1865, 1866.....	50 00
Provincial Revenue Tax.....	70,000 00
Real Property Tax.....	20,000 00
Personal Property Tax.....	17,000 00
Income Tax.....	1,500 00
Wild Land Tax.....	10,000 00
Printing Office Receipts.....	1,500 00
Law Stamps.....	3,500 00
Registry Fees.....	12,000 00
Immigration Refunds.....	100 00
Interest.....	1,000 00
Survey Fees.....	700 00
Asylum for the Insane.....	300 00
Interest on Investments of Sinking Fund.....	5,500 00
Forest Revenue.....	1,000 00
Tax Sale Deeds.....	100 00
Supreme Court Fees.....	1,200 00
Real Estate Tax Redemption.....	100 00
Revenue Service Refunds.....	100 00
Sale of Consolidated Statutes.....	50 00
	<hr/>
	639,551 00
Estimated Surplus.....	70,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$709,551 00

Summary of the E
Ending 30th

Public Debt.....
Civil Government (Sal
Administration of Jus
Legislation.....
Public Institutions (M
Hospitals and Charitie
Administration of Just
Education.....
Transport.....
Rent.....
Revenue Services.....
Public Works.....
Miscellaneous.....

Summary of the Estimated Expenditure of the Financial Year
Ending 30th June, 1886.

to Govern-
.....\$ 35,000 00
er capita 28,000 00
conveyed in
..... 100,000 00
..... 200,000 00
..... 5,000 00
..... 1,300 00
..... 1,200 00
..... 10,000 00
..... 10,000 00
..... 10,000 00
..... 25,000 00
..... 5,000 00
..... 500 00
..... 1,500 00
..... 1,000 00
..... 1,200 00
..... 10,000 00
\$ 50 00
..... 70,000 00
..... 20,000 00
..... 17,000 00
..... 1,500 00
..... 10,000 00
..... 1,500 00
..... 3,500 00
..... 12,000 00
..... 100 00
..... 1,000 00
..... 700 00
..... 300 00
..... 5,500 00
..... 1,000 00
..... 100 00
..... 1,200 00
..... 100 00
..... 100 00
..... 50 00

639,551 00
70,000 00
\$709,551 00

SERVICE.	AMOUNT.
Public Debt.....	\$ 66,343 00
Civil Government (Salaries).....	59,990 00
Administration of Justice (Salaries).....	65,748 00
Legislation.....	15,100 00
Public Institutions (Maintenance).....	12,350 00
Hospitals and Charities	21,250 00
Administration of Justice (other than Salaries)	43,900 00
Education.....	82,235 00
Transport	3,000 00
Rent.....	48 50
Revenue Services.....	5,500 00
Public Works	302,360 00
Miscellaneous	37,325 00
	\$715,149 50



TELEGRAPH RATES, OCT., 1885

	Per Ten Words.	Add'l Word.	
Victoria to Seattle and Tacoma	\$0.90	and 6	Day Rates on W U & GNW Lines.
Portland (Oregon)	1.00	" 6	
San Francisco (Cal.)	1.50	" 10	
Canada and Eastern Points	1.50	" 10	
Seattle and Tacoma	.60	" 4	Night rates.
Portland (Oregon)	.60	" 4	
San Francisco (Cal.)	1.10	" 7	
Canada and Eastern points	1.30	" 9	
New Westminster	.25	" 2	Day or Night
Nanaimo	.25	" 2	
and the telephone for Departure Bay from Nanaimo	.25	" 2	
Granville	.25	" 2	
Port Moody	.25	" 2	
Cowichan	.25	" 2	
Chemainus (and telephone 25c)	.25	" 2	
Somenos	.25	" 2	
Ladner's Landing	.50	" 3	
Yale	.50	" 3	
Lytton	.50	" 3	
Hope	.50	" 3	
Chilliwack	.50	" 3	
Night rates to the 5 last named places	.30	" 2	
Eagle Pass	1.00	" 6	
Ashcroft	.75	" 5	
North Bend	.75	" 5	
Clinton	.75	" 4	
CACHE CREEK	.75	" 4	
Savonas	.75	" 4	
Kamloops	.75	" 4	
Spence's Bridge	.75	" 4	
Bridge Creek	.75	" 4	
Night rates to the 6 last named places	.50	" 3	Day rates.
Soda Creek	1.00	" 5	
Quesnelle	1.00	" 5	
Barkerville	1.00	" 5	
Night rates to the 3 last named places	.75	" 5	
Port Townsend via New Westminster and Seattle	1.65	" 11	
Port Townsend via new cable	.80	" 6	

N. B.—The above rates are for messages of ten words or under, exclusive of address and signature, and twenty-five cents is the minimum tariff upon any message.

CABLE RATES—To Australia, \$3.22 per word; to Hongkong, \$2.02 per word. Cable rates to Great Britain, France, and several parts of Germany, 57 cents per word; other parts of Germany and Europe, 75 cents per word—every word counts—not only in the embodiment of message, but address and signature also,—all words exceeding ten letters count double.

OFFICE HOURS.—The office is open on week days night and day; but on Sunday the hours are 9 to 10:30 a. m., and 5 to 6 p. m.

