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THE RESOURCES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

"WESTWARD THE STAR OF EMPIRE TAKES ITS WAY."

VOLUME 1
No. 6.

VICTORIA, B. C., AUGUST 1, 1883.

PER ANNUM \$2.00
PER COPY, 25 CTS.

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JOHNSON ST. OPP. SHOTBOLTS
Victoria, B. C.

BRITISH COLUMBIA IMMIGRATION BUREAU.

INFORMATION, EMPLOYMENT AND HOMES FOR EMIGRANTS.

The Government of British Columbia having established an Immigration and Employment Bureau at Victoria, all persons desirous of obtaining authentic information about the country are hereby notified to apply, either personally or by letter, to the Agent. Pamphlets and hand-books descriptive of the country and its resources will be supplied on application, free of charge. Employers of labor (skilled and unskilled) in the province are hereby invited to place themselves in communication with the Bureau. Office at Government Buildings, James Bay, Victoria, British Columbia. All communications to be addressed to

JOHN JESSOP, *Immigration Agent.*

A FEW FACTS ABOUT BRITISH COLUMBIA.

British Columbia is entering upon an era of great prosperity. Fully \$3,000,000 are expended upon public works annually. Thousands of men are employed on the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway. A railway along the eastern coast of Vancouver Island is almost certain to be under construction soon. A large graving dock is being made at Esquimalt. The provincial industries are flourishing. Trade is sound, and exports and imports are annually increasing.

LABOR IS MUCH WANTED.

The railway works and many of the provincial industries are hampered by want of labor. Every man and woman able and willing to work can find employment. Wages are high. Board and clothing are reasonable. Domestic servants are wanted. The supply of professional men, clerks and shopmen is perhaps sufficient.

CLIMATE, CROPS AND FRUIT.

The climate is the best in America—serene and invigorating—its varieties ranging from the climate of the South of England to that of a large portion of France. The Marquis of Lorne, Governor-General of Canada, says respecting it: "*No words can be too strong to express the charm of this delightful land.*"

Soils are fertile. Crops do not fail. No drought. The wheat, barley, oats and hops of British Columbia beat those of California. The root crops of British Columbia cannot be surpassed in any country. Fruit can be raised to any extent and of almost every kind.

MINING.

Gold mining keeps its place and is capable of great extension. Fields of coal and mountains of iron lie side by side, and rich silver ledges abound. Other valuable minerals exist in great variety.

FISHERIES.

The fisheries are boundless, and, although comparatively untouched, already yield about \$2,000,000 a year for export alone. Food fish can be had almost any where for the taking.

TIMBER.

British Columbia has the most extensive and valuable forests in North America, and although this industry is yet in its infancy, the annual product of manufactured lumber is about 30,000,000 feet.

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

A free public school is placed within the reach of every child in the province, and high schools and colleges are to be found in the centers of population. No state church, no tithes, but a fair supply of churches throughout the country, including the Anglican, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian and Methodist.

POLITICAL AND MUNICIPAL SYSTEM.

The political system is as free as man can desire—full self government, and citizenship easy of attainment by aliens. Any settlement of not less than thirty householders may form themselves into a municipality and manage their own local affairs.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

Law and order prevail to a high degree, and justice is firmly and fairly administered. Petit jurors are paid from \$1.50 to \$2.00 a day for every day they attend, and witnesses are well paid.

MAIL COMMUNICATION.

Three or four mails a week reach the province from abroad, and the interior mail service is for the most part liberal.

THE LAND SYSTEM.

British Columbia possesses one of the most liberal land systems in the world. Crown lands can be pre-empted or purchased at one dollar (four English shillings) an acre, on easy terms of payment, and the settler can have his homestead to the value of \$2,500, and personal property to the value of \$500, registered and thereby effectually secured against all creditors.

ALL ARE WELCOME.

Emigrants from every civilized country are cordially welcomed to this "glorious province" (*vide* Lord Dufferin's speech). Aliens can purchase Crown lands and hold and convey real estate with every freedom. Aliens can be naturalized after one year's residence, and thereafter enjoy all the rights of citizenship. Taxation is light and the utmost freedom compatible with law and order is enjoyed.

The Resources of British Columbia.

"Westward the Star of Empire takes its way."

VOLUME I
No. 6.

VICTORIA, B. C., AUGUST 1, 1883.

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The Polar Bear.

In marked contrast with the genial temperature and almost perennial verdure of this fairest Isle of the Pacific, we present on this page a picture, strikingly illustrative of the life and climatic conditions prevailing on this coast only a few hundred miles farther north—the polar bear on Herald Island in the Arctic Ocean. Excepting this solitary specimen of the *ursus maritimus* standing on an ice block, no other sign of life appears, neither animal nor vegetable, in this cold and dreary region. It is a frigid pic-

ture even to look upon, and we would feel like offering an apology to our readers for presenting it, were it not that this is, to our eastern friends especially, the hot sweltering season yecept the dog days.

ture even to look upon, and we would feel like offering an apology to our readers for presenting it, were it not that this is, to our eastern friends especially, the hot sweltering season yecept the dog days.

The polar bear is the largest of the *quadrumana* inhabiting those northern regions, being from five to eight feet in length and of the proportions shown in the engraving. The shore range of these animals in Alaska lies chiefly beyond Behrings Strait but specimens are encountered every year on Norton Sound, and even far down the Yukon delta. Saint Mathew's Island, uninhabited, seems to be a favorite resort of these animals. He is not opposed to working for his living, and, when the season permits, will

plow up whole hillsides with his claws in search of roots or small rodents, but as his principal food supply is procured from the sea, he is said to be an expert and skillful fisherman, displaying in this his favorite pursuit much ingenuity and perseverance. Indeed it would seem to require the possession and active exercise of all these qualities in order to obtain a living in so cold dreary and outlandish a region.

NEW USE FOR THE POTATO. If what the *Agricultural Gazette*, of Vienna, gravely states is true, Ireland may potentially possess a gigantic fortune in her ability to raise innumerable potatoes. That pa-



per says that the humble but indispensable tuber may be transformed into meerschaum pipes of the first quality, and likewise into any article now made of ivory, by subjection to the following treatment: Having been carefully peeled and suffered extraction of its "eyes," the potato is boiled steadily for 36 hours in a mixture of sulphuric acid and water, after which it must be squeezed in a press until every drop of natural or aquired moisture is extracted from it. The residuum of this simple process is declared to be a hard block of a delicate, creamy, white hue, every whit as suitable to the manufacture of ornamental and artistically executed pipe-heads as the finest clay, and unsurpassed as a material for brush and umbrella handles, billiard balls, fans and chessmen.

Resources of British Columbia.

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A. A. McARTHUR, - - - Editor and Proprietor.

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HOME MANUFACTURES.

Their Overshadowing Importance--The Artizan, The Greatest Benefactor of his Kind.

VICTORIA'S FACTORIES BRIEFLY DESCRIBED.

If we study the future in the light of the past, observing what home manufactures have done for other countries it will not be difficult to form a good idea of their overshadowing importance and of what they may ultimately accomplish for this province. For this we need only the example of our English ancestors. Though England is first known in history by the efforts of the Phœnician navigators to obtain the products of her mines, and although her pastoral and agricultural wealth chiefly attracted the Roman conquerors, yet England never emerged as a first-class power in Europe until she had learned to manufacture her own productions. Then the Island became a busy hive of industry and wealth. England exports no raw material; and what is the consequence? The whole land shakes with machinery, and her sea coast is one long counter, where she trades with the world, buying the crude material and selling the refined and putting the difference into her pocket. Home manufacture has largely been the recuperative power of France, Prussia and Holland, after being prostrated by long, devastating wars. These countries have steadily grown rich have money to loan and invest in great public enterprises while Russia, whose exports consist chiefly of the raw material, is one of the poorest nations of Europe, considering her extent and resources. Home manufactures made New England, with her thin soil, granite hills, and rough climate, rich and self-reliant; while the sunny South, with a fertile soil, a delicious climate, but exporting all she raised, languished in poverty.

To the industrious artizan, more than to all other classes combined, society is indebted for the necessities, comforts and luxuries of life which it enjoys. Without the aid of his fashioning hand man would soon lose his civilization and degenerate to the condition of a blanketless savage. For what have we of

wealth or of worth or of ornament, that is not the product of his skill and labor? Scarcely anything. Without going beyond the limits of our own fair City, wherever we look, this fact stares us in the face. Here on Government Street, or on any of our principal thoroughfares, are long lines of stores containing everything useful to man, temptingly displayed, wooing for a purchaser. The artizan made them all. The finest gossamer fabric, the heaviest and richest tapestry, the tinselled toy and the jewelled chronometer, the needle and the anchor, all are his handiwork. Go from the center of the City to its utmost boundary and point out, if you can, one cubic inch of wealth contained therein that did not come from his creating hand. Look at those strong and spacious warehouses and long lines of docks, those beautiful steamboats that glide over the waters with the easy grace of so many aquatic birds, and those magnificent floating palaces that traverse the highways of the trackless ocean, burdened with the commerce of the world. From the heaviest beam or the largest iron bar to the smallest nail or rivet, all these are the work of the artizan. The work of his beneficent hand is as conspicuous as the wonderful writing on the wall, and abounding as the sands on the sea shore. From the barbed hook of the poor and patient fisherman to the golden scepter of the proudest potentate, his gifts are always the insignia of man's rank in life, and the greatest monarch that ever shook the earth with his footsteps, would fain hide away in very shame of his nakedness if suddenly despoiled of that which the workingman alone has given him—his raiment for be it ever so grand and costly, its every thread and fold were as surely made and fashioned by the skill and labor of this, alas, sometimes despised but greatest and best benefactor of his kind.

When it is considered that with the exception of silk and cotton, this province possesses, to an almost limitless extent, the raw material necessary for the manufacture of the various commodities entering into general use, besides several exceptional resources of great value, it would be a bold pen, indeed, that would now attempt to describe the scope of the possibilities for manufacturing enterprises here afforded, and which only await the touch of the capitalist's magic wand to awake a myriad of screaming steam whistles and set in motion countless propelling wheels to manufacture the inexhaustible products of mountain, field and forest. Hides, wool and furs for clothing; the finest forests in the world, for shipping, buildings, furniture and all other purposes for which wood is used; iron, coal and limestone lying side by side; numerous rich deposits of gold, silver, lead and copper; an immense area of agricultural and grazing lands; the waters swarming with finny inhabitants; a climate and scenery which make it the paradise of

tourists, health and pleasure seekers; these are some of the resources and advantages which this country affords for the establishment and maintenance of great and varied manufacturing enterprises. Already a commencement has been made and their thrift and rapid extension indicate the feasibility of establishing others on a profitable basis. After visiting the several manufactories now carried on here, we are glad to be able to say that, nowhere did we hear any complaint of want of success or disappointment on the part of those engaged in that business, and for the information of those interested in this subject, we give the following brief description of them:

THE ALBION IRON WORKS COMPANY, LIMITED.

A pleasant stroll along the water front to the northern portion of the City brings us to a group of large buildings situated on Store, Discovery, Chatham and Herald Streets. The black turbaned columns of smoke shooting up into the calm, clear sky, the sibilant sound of escaping steam, the whirl of a myriad rapidly revolving wheels, and half as many long connecting belts chasing up and down, pursuing and pursued, as if all were engaged in a field race for dear life, against swift winged time, the loud ringing notes of numerous well plied iron hammers producing a veritable "anvil chorus," all these present to the eyes and ears of the visitor very conclusive evidence that he is now in the locality of the series of extensive manufactures carried on by the Albion Iron Works Co., Limited. Our space will not admit of more than a mere outline descriptive of these mammoth works. The Albion Iron Works, proper, were established in 1862 by Mr. Joseph Spratt, now the proprietor of that novel salmon cannery known as the "Ark," and were purchased by the above named Company at the beginning of the present year, who also at the same time bought out the Atlas Iron Works, Victoria Foundry and Messrs. Shaw and Kuna's Boiler Works, and consolidated these several enterprises under one general management, Andrew Gray Esq. being the appointee of the Company to that important and responsible position, to whom and to the Company's Secretary, C. E. Pooley, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, we are indebted for the facts upon which this article is based. The Capital stock of the Company is \$500,000 and the works and property cover a space of about twenty town lots. The principal buildings are a large three story brick structure of which the first floor and basement are used as show and store rooms, while the upper stories together with two other wooden buildings are filled with valuable patterns of every conceivable style and variety, the product and accumulation of years; the Machine Shop, another brick building, 120x50 feet and two stories high, is replete with all the latest improved machinery and of a capacity adequate to execute, in the most

expeditious and thorough manner, the largest class of work required on the Coast; the Machinery Moulding department is 60x100 feet, with two cupolas capable of melting five tons each, has also two powerful cranes, large core oven, moulding pit and all other necessary appliances; the Brass Moulding Shop 30x35 feet, contains five crucible furnaces, core oven etc.; the Stove Plate Foundry with cupola of four and one half tons capacity and large "Starvant" blowers is a large building, 60x125 feet; another, the Stove Fitting Shop, 42x62 feet, is provided with casting cleaning, cinder and coal mills, emery wheels, drills etc.; of the same size and immediately above the latter is the Pattern Shop, supplied with all necessary wood working tools; the Brass Finishing Shop, 50x60 feet, has "fox," "turret" and "monitor" lathes and is complete in every respect; the Bolt Shop, of the same dimensions, is supplied with numerous ingeniously constructed machines for the making of bolts, screws, rivets, nuts, washers and a variety of small articles indispensable to machinists; the next building, 50x90 feet, is the Blacksmith Shop which, besides having a generous outfit of tools, is provided with a "Starvant" blower and a ponderous steam hammer, capable of striking a five ton blow, the use of which, it will be readily guessed, is not that of fashioning pin heads; the Offices and Show Rooms are neat and well appointed, contained in a two story building, 35x35 feet; and now we come to the Boiler Making Shop, the last and largest of this extensive series of buildings being 40x240 feet, fitted with the latest improved steam punches, drilling machines, shears, rollers and other appliances, necessary for executing the largest and most difficult orders in this class of work. Among the goods manufactured and kept in stock at these works may be mentioned, marine and stationary engines and boilers, saw mill, mining and agricultural machinery, hoisting engines, steam pumps, fish canning machinery, bridge work, injectors, lubricators, steam gauges, cocks, globe valves, and brass, iron and steel castings of all kinds—cook, box and parlor stoves, ranges, fenders, parlor grates, fire dogs, umbrella stands, fountains, ventilators, ornamental casting, iron railing and grave fencing.

This Company is entirely composed of local Capitalists of which Robert Dunsmuir, Esq., M. P. P. of Nanaimo, is President and R. P. Rithet, Esq., of this City, Vice President. About one hundred and fifty mechanics are regularly employed, and the advantage of such extensive works, especially to this City, may be measurably estimated, when it is known that the Company's disbursements, for wages alone, range from \$10,000 to \$15,000 per month.

BRICK MANUFACTURES.

About one mile northward from the Post Office, on what may be regarded as an extension of Govern-

ment Street, and known as the Saanich Road, are two adjoining establishments of this kind. The first, conducted by Mr. Maurice Humber, is of fair capacity, employs quite a number of workmen and seems to be doing a good business. The second, which is of much greater extent and capacity, owned and managed by Messrs. Coughlan & Mason, deserves more than a passing notice, being, we are informed, the only steam Brick Manufactory on the Continent. The Brick Yard, which is five acres in area, is composed of a very superior clay soil of unusual depth, and of which the most compact and durable brick may be made. The yard has a gentle slope and southern exposure, admitting of rapid and uniform drying of the newly moulded material before it is consigned to the burning kilns. The mills in which the clay is ground are six in number and are propelled by a steam engine with which they are connected by a line of shafting 380 feet in length. By the application of steam power great rapidity, regularity and thoroughness are obtained in the grinding and mixing of the material, so as to form a paste of uniform consistency, without which, it is impossible to manufacture "a perfect brick." Twenty-four men are employed and the season's out-put will be about 3,000,000 bricks. The industrial enterprise of these gentlemen is meeting with well deserved success.

MR. J. SEHL'S FURNITURE FACTORY.

Mr. Sehl, the proprietor of the above named extensive establishment, is one of Victoria's business pioneers, and like most of them, has risen from small beginnings, having commenced as a dealer in imported furniture, on a very limited scale, in 1861. His first shop was on the corner of Government and Broughton Streets where he continued until 1874, when his business had so increased as to demand more extensive premises. He then erected his present store on Government Street, and four years later, in 1878, when the import duty on furniture was raised to 35 per cent., he concluded to manufacture instead of importing, and accordingly procured the necessary machinery and steam power for that purpose. Thus equipped, and being a practical, hard working mechanic, with long years of experience, knowing well the class of goods suited to the wants of his customers, supplied with abundant material, and with the advantage of a high protective tariff, it is not surprising, that he was enabled to undersell the imported article and thus secure a large and rapidly increasing trade. During the present year he has again enlarged his premises by a three story brick addition, so that the establishment now extends through from Government to Langley Streets having a frontage of 45 feet on the former and 87 feet on the latter. In the show rooms, in front, are samples of the goods manufactured together with tapestry, pictures, and a

variety of small articles tastefully displayed, while the factory, in the rear, is furnished with the latest improved machinery, among which we noticed several of very recent invention, notably one for boring and grooving at the same time, which is used for the insertion of wrought iron bed fastenings, another excellent device, not liable to breakage and in every way superior to the old fashioned cast iron ones. The goods sold, annually, amount to not less than \$60,000. Twenty-three men are employed.

MR. J. WELLER'S HOUSE-FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT.

Is situated on the corner of Fort and Broad Streets, occupying the second store, 30x120 feet, of the first floor and the whole of the second story, 60x120 feet, of that fine brick structure known as Fell's Block. The furniture warerooms are in the second flat and, although very extensive, are literally crowded with all descriptions of furniture, comprising both his own manufacture and imported goods, among which are some elegant sets and pieces, besides a fine line of tapestry and ornamental goods. In the store beneath, he carries a large stock, consisting in part of glass, china, crockery, pottery, plated and german silver ware. Every available space is filled the counters and shelves on either side up to the ceiling, which is also completely hidden from the view by a fresco of lamps, chandeliers and other goods of like character pendant therefrom, while in the center, extending throughout, are rows of terraced shelving upon which are tastefully disposed the more ornate wares, to woo unwary purchasers from the passing throng. Fourteen hands are employed.

KURTZ & CO'S CIGAR MANUFACTORY,

Situated on the corner of Government and Trounce Streets, is the largest manufactory of this kind north of San Francisco. The proprietors, Messrs. J. Kurtz, W. P. Sayward and Joshua Davies, are now completing extensive additions and improvements to this establishment, embracing among others a two story brick addition giving their premises a frontage of 178 feet on Trounce Street, with sale room on first floor and the whole of the second story extending over this and the two adjoining stores, 60 feet, on Government Street. The lower story of the extension, the windows of which are protected by strong iron bars, will be used as excise bond rooms and for storage, and are connected by an elevator with the apartments above, the whole being provided with the most perfect ventilation, a matter of the first necessity in order to preserve the natural aroma of the leaf, which is extremely sensitive to the influence of noxious odors. The second flat, 60x120 feet, contains various extensive apartments in which are cigar and cigarette makers, strippers, packers, labelers, cutters, etc., in all 65 persons, who now turn out 60,000 cigars per week, and this force will soon be doubled in order to

admit of manufacturing two or three millions of cigars in advance of current orders, so as to allow time for sufficient seasoning before sale or shipment. This firm imports direct from Havana, manufactures the choicest brands, and employs white labor, exclusively.

THE B. C. CIGAR MANUFACTORY.

Messrs. Tietjen & Levy have recently commenced business in premises at the corner of Douglas and Fort Streets where they manufacture cigars exclusively for the trade. The out-put is about 50,000 cigars per month and the business furnishes employment for fifteen hands.

ROCK BAY SAW MILL.

Is situated in the northwestern portion of the City, and is fitted with a 75 horse power engine and boilers, circulars saws, lath saws, edgers, planers, trimmers, etc.

MURHEAD & MANN'S SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,

Situated on Constance Street. The main building fronting the harbor, is 50x80 feet. The boiler house is in the rear. On the opposite side of the street is a two story building 40x70 feet, used as a store for sashes, etc. The factory contains a 30 horse power, high pressure engine, 24 inch planer, 8 inch moulder, cutting and rip saws, lathes and emery wheels. On the second flat there are two moulding machines, one panel, one tenoning, and one mortising machine, a jointer with cross cut, band and rip saws. About twenty hands are employed.

C. HAYWARD'S SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,

On the corner of Langley and Broughton Streets, is 75x30 feet, two stories in height. The saw and planing mill is 45x30 feet, and the warehouse 40x30 feet,



THE PERILS OF THE PLAINS IN PIONEER DAYS.—(See page 9.)

and furnishes employment for about thirty workmen. A novel feature in connection with this establishment is a large furnace for the burning up of saw dust and useless material, thus keeping the premises clear of the unsightly rubbish usually allowed to accumulate into vast heaps at such places. The mill has a capacity of 30,000 feet daily and is owned by that pioneer of lumbermen, W. P. Sayward, Esq.

SMITH & CLARK'S PLANING MILLS.

Are on the corner of Langley and Fort Streets, and are not only extensive but very complete in all their appointments. The moulding machine is provided with hundreds of knives capable of cutting every conceivable kind of mouldings; besides the establishment is fitted with planers, emery grinders, sand paper wheels, mortising machines, turning lathes, cutting off, rip, jig and hand saws. They have a large yard for storing and seasoning lumber, and the works furnish steady employment for 36 men.

two stories high. The first floor of the factory contains band and rip saws, one surfacer, two stickers, circular saw 46 inches in diameter, tenoning and mortising machines. On the same floor are two turning lathes, boring, doweling, shaping machines and crescent saws. The steam engine is of 35 horse power. Thirteen hands are employed.

MATCH FACTORY.

The Match Factory of Messrs. Manson & Hendry, is situated on Work st., facing Victory harbor. The building is 40 x 26 feet, two stories high, and contains a 10 horse power engine, which drives a cross cut saw, and the jamming and splitting machines. All the matches manufactured find a ready sale, being considered far superior to any that are imported. six men are employed.

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORIES.

The Belmont Boot and Shoe Factory is a two story

brick building on the corner of Government and Yates Streets, Mr. W. Dalby manager. It has been in operation twelve years, and now employs 52 hands who make 100 pairs per day. The firm has a Tannery at Belmont where all kinds of upper, sole, harness and trunk leather are manufactured.

The Victoria Boot and Shoe Factory, Government Street, of which Mr. W. Heathorn is proprietor, employs about 80 hands, and we understand that the building will soon be enlarged by an addition and the working force correspondingly increased. Mr. H. has also an extensive tannery at Rock Bay.

Besides these there are quite a number of places where custom boot and shoemaking is more or less extensively carried on.

A New Tannery, has just been completed by Messrs. Johnson & Co., and will be in active operation in a few days. The buildings are extensive and the machinery and appliances, which are of the latest and most approved kinds, are now being placed in position under the supervision of the manager, Mr. E. C. Johnson.

PENDRAY AND & CO'S, SOAP WORKS.

This important industry is conducted in a manner, at once so neat and orderly, as to forcibly suggest to the mind of the visitor the truth of the aphorism, "cleanliness is next to godliness." Here are to be found no loose scraps of decayed offal, no noisome odors, or unsightly heaps of refuse matter, but on the contrary, the various chemicals, oils, tallow, and the bars and cakes of soap in which all the shades and colors of the rainbow are blended, are displayed in a way that would not be discredit to a first class grocery store, while the managing partner, Mr. Pendray, is as neat and dapper in his general make up as any counter hopper, and is justly proud of his establishment which, when the character of the business is considered, is a marvel of order and cleanliness. The works which comprise several buildings are situated on the north side of James Bay, and are fitted with a steam engine and boiler, cutting and mixing machines, immense kettles and cauldrons, moulds, coolers, etc., which we regret that our space will not permit us to more fully describe. About 15,000 lbs of soap is manufactured every week besides several barrels of washing soda. Five men are employed.

CANDY MANUFACTORIES.

Ample provision for enjoying the "sweets of life" is afforded by several establishments of this kind among which may be mentioned those of H. Waller, F. Baumann, H. A. Lilley and W. J. Tippins. The last named gentleman, in addition to the usual lines, makes a specialty of manufacturing medicated candy such as his cough drops for colds and bronchial affections.

STEMLER & EARLE'S COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS.

This business was established by Mr. Stemler, in 1875, and in the fall of '81 Mr. Earle purchased an interest in it, since which time large additions and improvements have been made by the new firm, who now manufacture the tin cans of which about 6,000 are used every month. During the same time there are roasted, ground, packed and neatly labeled not less than 6,000 lbs of coffee, and about 2,000 lbs of all kinds of spices are also similarly prepared for the market. The machinery is propelled by a six horse power steam engine. The capital invested in the business is about \$6,000 and the firm intend to extend the scope of their operations by the packing and preparing of soda, saleratus, baking powder, flavoring extracts etc. The mills are in the well known premises of Mr. Thomas Earle, wholesale grocer, Wharf Street.

THE VICTORIA MARBLE WORKS,

Of which Messrs. Wright & Rudge are proprietors, are situated on Douglas Street, between Cormorant and Fisgard, where are manufactured monuments, tablets, tombs, mantles, vases and all kinds of furniture marble and marble ornaments.

GRANITE AND MARBLE YARD.

At the corner of Government and Courtenay Sts., is the Granite and Marble Yard of Mr. John Mortimer. Five hands are at present employed in dressing granite for building purposes. He also manufactures all kinds of marble and stone tablets, tombs, monuments, etc., etc.

GLOVE FACTORY.

This important enterprise of which Messrs. E. M. Swickard & Co. are proprietors, is located on the corner of Fort and Blanchard Streets, where almost every variety of gloves and mitts are manufactured and sold to the trade only. These goods are superior to any that are imported and are afforded at lower prices. A number of girls are employed in this industry, the annual product being about 12,000 pairs.

BRUSH FACTORY.

Messrs. G. & J. Doughty are engaged in this industry at the Northwest Corner of Fort and Blanchard Streets, making several kinds of hair, bristle, and broom brushes.

OTHER MANUFACTURES.

In addition to the forgoing are a flouring mill, four breweries, boat building, carriage and harness making, stair building, cracker factory and a fair representation of the other trades except that of a hatter, for whom there is here an excellent business opportunity. Indeed, we believe that the last gentleman, engaged in this worthy business, became so wealthy and popular that he was eventually called upon to serve the *crown* as one of its first ministers, instead of fashioning on blocks the latest style of *sombrero* for its protection and adornment.

Eagle Pass Wagon Road.

A correspondent of the *Inland Sentinel*, writing from Camp No. 2, Eagle River, under date of the 8th ult., says: "The commissary department here is well supplied and I have yet to hear a single complaint about food. On starting the work we paid our graders \$2 per day and charged them \$4.50 per week for board. Some few thought that pay insufficient and left. We are now paying \$2.50 per day and charging them \$4.00 per week for board. We have instructions to raise our force, and Mr. Fairweather has gone to Yale to hire men and purchase additional outfit for their accommodation. Work on the wagon road is progressing favorably.

The road commences at a point on Shuswap Lake about one mile west of Sic-a-mouse Narrows, and about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile from the mouth of Eagle River. The landing is well sheltered, easy of access and has a depth of 4 or 5 feet of water within fifteen feet of the water's edge. From the landing the road runs in a direction varying from N. E. to N., and bordering base of hills and flat bottom land. The material is good, consisting principally of gravel. No steep grades or very sharp turns have yet been encountered. The country from the second mile in is heavily timbered. Groves of fine pine and cedar trees exist on the flat bottom land; between the wagon road and Eagle River the width of bottom land varies from 1,000 to 3,000 feet. The soil is of a light loamy nature and for agricultural purposes would, undoubtedly, prove very productive. Streams of good water come down from the hills at short intervals in the Spring and Summer, but could not be depended on for a constant supply the year round.

Eagle River has fallen two feet in the past week. The Lake is falling, but very slowly, the difference for the past week is scarcely perceptible; it may have fallen one foot in that time. Forest fires are raging in the hills on all sides of the Lake. The smoke is so dense that the sky is scarcely visible. This is a fine climate; it gives men good appetites; our men seem to be thriving. All of our party are well."

Correspondents should address "Publisher Resources, P. O. Box 66, Victoria, B. C."

Chilliwack District.

Having occasion lately to visit the Chilliwack and Sumas settlements I was agreeably surprised at the rapid growth and improvement in the last few years. At the Chilliwack landing business is quite lively, and the store and hotels will compare favorably with the best in New Westminster or Yale. The municipality never allowed any liquor to be sold in the settlement, as a consequence there is neither a drone nor a drunkard to be seen anywhere; every one is busy, and every one is hopeful. Piles of hay and other farm produce are to be seen awaiting shipment to the various points on the river and the railroad where they are required. Going inland the country presents a pleasing appearance; the hay crop, which is very extensive, is nearly all saved, and the ripening fields of grain will soon be ready for the reaper, and promise an abundant harvest. The farm houses, which

are not only comfortable, but, in many instances elegant, are all surrounded by gardens and orchards, and if anything is lacking to add to the beauty of the place it is the neat trimmed quickset hedge in place of the rail fence. In many places the country is really divided by groves of maple and willow into natural parks, this is particularly noticeable



CAMPING ON THE OPEN MEADOW, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

on the bends of the Chilliwack and Luck-a-Kuek, and near the Sumas landing on the property of the Wilson Bros. The land for two or three miles back from the Fraser is about all occupied, but toward the foot hills there is a large extent of superior land still open to settlement, and to parties seeking a home in British Columbia. I know of no place where they would be more likely to succeed than in the thriving settlement of Chilliwack.—*Sentinel Correspondence.*

Dewey & Co., 252 Market Street, San Francisco, Agents and Solicitors for patents are also the publishers of the *Mining and Scientific Press*, a large, illustrated weekly paper, ably conducted, price \$4 per annum; single copies 10 cents. Subscriptions received at this office.

Mosquito Oil.—The following is a very good mixture for anointing the face and hands while fishing: Oil of tar, 1 oz.; olive oil, 1 oz.; oil of pennyroyal, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; spirits of camphor, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; glycerine, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; carbolic acid, 2 drachms. Mix, and shake well before using.

Our Workers.

A large percentage of the human family live, labor and die, without being noticed or known by the world of letters or popularity. Often we come in contact with superior minds, gifted in all that makes up a model manhood, quietly plodding through life, as if life depended upon fidelity in their own special sphere of action. No matter how well they perform their daily routine of useful labor, only those in their immediate surroundings know of their worth. Only at death or marriage are their names recorded, soon to be forgotten by the busy throng. But are these busy workers really neglected? Do not their achievements remain as monuments of skill and industry? Very true; but whether castle or cottage, few, alas, bear the name of the actual builder.

It is to those plodding everyday workers that we are indebted for all the great creations of civilization which are everywhere apparent. It is seldom the world's workmen are heard of in press or pulpit, and if flashes of genius from some unknown one brings his name into the popular papers of the day, the question is asked: "Who is he? what is he?" etc. Opinions or principles advocated by the world's workers find little favor from those who prander to wealth, influence or position. How different is it with those gifted with an abundance of wealth, positions, titles, etc. The productions of feeble brains become the brightest gems of wisdom, and the world drinks in the weak slush because of the gilded fount whence it flows.

Oh! how we admire the middle pillars of our social fabric—the real workers in humanity's busy hive. Go to their comfortable homes, that industry and genius have produced. Sacred indeed is the altar there established. Bread are the acres, golden in their wavy grains; peace and plenty, industry and frugality are apparent everywhere. Here it is that are firmly planted the true foundations of a nation's greatness and a nation's strength. If honor rests upon any one arm of society, to the workmen belongs the prize.

Solid and Hollow Iron Columns.

A confusion of ideas is sometimes found among practical men respecting the comparative strength of solid and hollow pillars. One hears it often said, says the *Building News*, that a hollow pillar is stronger than a solid one. Now, this is, as our able authority has pointed out, not absolutely the case; it is perfectly true that, comparing the strength of two pillars of the same height and diameter, one solid and the other hollow, the latter has the advantage of being economically stronger. The fact is, the solid column is stronger than the hollow of the same external diameter; but the lesser area is more effective than the

greater, because the central portions of the solid pillar are less useful in resting the bending force than the metal in the circumference of the hollow pillar. But if the quantity of material in both the solid and hollow pillar of equal height is the same, the hollow pillar is by far the stronger. A simple geometrical construction will enable any one to understand the fact, by enabling us to proportion a hollow column of the area as that of a solid one, by one of the diameters being given.

It is shown, in fact, that hollow columns of the same area of metal as the solid one may be made to any larger diameter, their strength increasing in proportion till a limit is reached by the shell of the metal becoming too thin to insure a sound casting. Taking an example from Downing's work a hollow pillar nine inches in external diameter, having an internal diameter of 8.062 inches, and a thickness of metal of 0.47 inch, or about one half inch, is five and one-half times stronger than a solid pillar with the same quantity of metal. A thickness of one-half inch, may be regarded as a practical limit in manufacture.

A Good Showing.

Notwithstanding the herculean efforts made by our neighbors across the line to absorb the entire emigration arriving on the Pacific Slope, we are glad to know that a considerable number find their way to this province, and what is of much greater importance to them and to us is the fact that such emigrants immediately become actual settlers or find ready employment. This satisfactory state of affairs is largely due to the efficient manner in which our immigration agencies at Victoria and New Westminster are conducted. Of the latter, the *Columbian* of that city says: "During the past month 200 immigrants have registered at the immigration office in this city. Of these 150 have become actual settlers. In New Westminster district they have settled at Surrey, Langley, Chilliwack, Maple Ridge, and Matsqui; and at Spallumcheen, Okanagan, Nicola Valley and Princeton in the district of Yale. Fifty have applied for and obtained employment. About 40 more men are wanted, and farmers are in some instances suffering this seriously for want of help. The immigration office in this city is doing excellent work."

MARBLE VENEERS. Another substitute for wood finishing in the line of veneers has made its appearance. A patent marble veneer company has been formed in New York City for the manufacture of pliable veneers, that perfectly imitate marble or any variety of wood, and can be applied to any surface, no matter how irregular. The advantages are apparent. It is predicted that it has a profitable and possibly brilliant future.

The Far West.

Long before the erudite Bishop Berkley wrote that sublime and almost prophetic sentence, "Westward the Star of Empire takes its way," the far West was the cynosure of the more adventurous children of the Old World, where under the baneful operation of estate-tail and primogeniture laws, the younger members of a family could only gain position, wealth and a name at home, by the death, without issue, of their eldest brother. Under such circumstances it is not by any means surprising that of those younger scions

of the family tree, the more daring and adventurous should evince a strong desire to seek fame and fortune in strange and distant lands. But why go westward rather than in any other direction? The answer is found in the relations of cause and effect, the inevitable and its sequence. As well ask, why feet with the rider? Why sleep with the night or wake with the rising morn? The course of man's migrations, like those of the birds, it will be found by the careful student, is only in obedience to great natural laws. It is said

that everything in nature is more or less akin; even man shows his relationship to the snailflower by an irresistible inclination to be constantly turning westward. The observation is replete with philosophic wisdom of the highest order. Being of the earth earthy, man is not only related to the plants but to all the elements comprised in fire, air, earth and water, of which he is made and without which he could not exist. Since the earliest historic date, there has been observable an increasing movement of animal and vegetal life toward the Occident. The north

temperate zone, containing the most land and in every respect best adapted for the human constitution, has been the broad belt in which man has chiefly lived and moved since the gray twilight of creation's dawn. And as the Orient was the cradle of the race, which on becoming numerous, it of necessity sought new territory for its surplus members. Sleeping by night, and by day following the sun to which they often paid divine honors—the south being too hot, the north being too cold—the migrations of mankind, naturally, have ever been westward. The plants and animals which he has adopted for his use were carried along in the

same general movement. Besides this there is another mighty force which impels this westward movement. All the fluids, including the great ocean, the atmosphere, and the lighter particles of matter have a tendency to drift in the same direction. This is due to the earth's diurnal motion, and is so well understood as to require no explanation here. What with the filling up of the East, the consequent necessity for more room, the influence of the central orb, the excessive heat of the south, the extreme cold



COTTAGE OF A BEAVER FARMER ON THE LOWER FRASER.

of the north, the equality of the temperate zone, surely these furnish sufficient cause for the effect noted by the observant philosopher, and eloquently expressed in the sentence above quoted. For the purpose of this article it will be sufficient to describe the line of march as commencing at the Euphrates, thence westward to the southeastern shores of Europe, thence across that continent to the Atlantic, where this great human throng crowded and jostled until it burst across that broad ocean and gained a foothold on the eastern seaboard of the great North American

Continent. Extending along and rapidly peopling those shores both by natural increase and the ceaseless waves of emigration, from the overflow of the old world, it has already traversed the continent, and the dauntless pioneers of the coming throngs, having scaled the cloud-piercing Rockies and marched down even to the shores of the great western sea, are now looking out upon the placid bosom of the broad Pacific, alike delighted with the land, the climate and the brilliant prospects unfolding before them. *ava-za* is the involuntary exclamation that bursts from the lips of all. For long ages have the pioneers of each generation journeyed to the (to them) far West, but only to find that it, like the sunset, moved on before them. Again and again have they settled down, and as often did the advancing throng follow in their footsteps. Soon the grand old forests would melt away with their denizens—the red man, the wolf and the deer—and give place to populous towns, cultivated fields, and all the adjuncts of civilized life. Still there was a far West, and the pioneer shouldering his knapsack, his gun and his axe, journeyed on, marching over the flower-bedecked prairies, or threading his devious way among the mountain heights of the Rockies, ever pursuing that ever receding name—a name to conjure with—a name that has ever fired the adventurous heart of youth and filled the brain with visions, marvelous of wealth and fame and honor, all enwrapped in the glorious possibilities of the region designated by that indefinite but magic name—the far West.

But as we have said the pioneer has at last ceased his wanderings. The golden rays of the setting sun will fail to lure him farther on, for here the east meets the west. Henceforth shall he rest in the tranquil enjoyment of a home of peace and plenty, the reward of his former daring and toil, and recount to the loved, little ones seated around and listening in open-eyed wonder, the thrilling story of some such scene as that illustrated on page seven—"the perils of the plains in pioneer days." And shall there be no more pioneers? Most assuredly there will; and they shall be no less daring, but they will be of a very different kind—pioneers in the vast realms of unexplored science—delving down into the bowels of the earth and anon soaring among the stars, combining the most simple substances and chemically endowing them with the potency of a million giants; the secret, how the tempest gathers its devastating force from the quiet ambient air and how the terrible thunder-bolt is forged from the same material, will yet be unveiled and these twin giants made subservient to the commands even of a child. Then will the millions, no longer impoverished, cease to toil for scanty bread, there shall yet grow up a higher civilization, here shall yet be evolved from the effete dynasties of an

inglorious past, a more perfect form of government, than of which the world has only dreamed and here at last, if ever, shall be realized the Golden Age.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT LANDS.

Information That Intending Settlers Should Preserve for Future Reference.

Crown lands in British Columbia are classified as either surveyed or unsurveyed lands, and may be acquired either by record and pre-emption, or by purchase.

PRE-EMPTIONS.

The following persons may record or pre-empt Crown lands, viz.: Any person being the head of a family, a widow, or a single man over 18 years of age, being a British subject, may record surveyed or unsurveyed Crown lands which are unoccupied, or unreserved, and unrecorded.

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

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

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

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

Such land, until the Crown grant is issued, is held by occupation. Such occupation must be a bona fide personal residence of the settler or homestead settler, or his family or agent. Indians or Chinese cannot be agents.

Continuous absence for a longer period than two months consecutively, of the settler or homestead settler, and his agent or family, is deemed cessation of occupation.

Land is considered abandoned if unoccupied for more than four months in the aggregate in one year, or for more than two months consecutively.

If so abandoned, the land becomes waste land of the Crown, without any cancellation of the record.

The fee on recording is two dollars.

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

The settler may either have the land surveyed (a. his own instance (subject to rectification of boundaries,) or wait till the Chief Commissioner does so.

After survey has been made, upon proof, by declaration in writing of himself and two other persons,

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

After obtaining the certificate of improvement and paying for the land, the settler is entitled to a Crown grant in fee simple.

PAYMENT FOR LAND AND CROWN GRANT.

The price of Crown lands recorded or pre-empted, is *one dollar* per acre, which must be paid in *four equal instalments*, as follows: -First instalment, one year from date of record or pre-emption, and each other instalment yearly thereafter, until the full amount is paid. But the last instalment is not payable till after the survey. The Crown grant excludes gold and silver ore and coal.

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

The heirs or devisees of the homestead settler are, if resident in the province entitled to the Crown grant, on his decease.

If they are absent from the province at the time of his death, the Chief Commissioner may dispose of the pre-emption, and make such provision for the person entitled thereto, as he may deem just.

PRE-EMPTIONS FOR PARTNERSHIP PURPOSES.

Partners, not exceeding four, may pre-empt, as a firm, 160 acres, west of the Cascades, to each partner, and 320 acres, east of the Cascades, to each partner.

Each partner must represent his interest in the firm by actual residence on the land, of himself or agent. But each partner, or his agent, need not reside on his particular pre-emption.

The partners, or their agents, may reside together on one homestead, if the homestead be situated on any part of the partnership pre-emption.

For obtaining a certificate of improvement, it is sufficient to show that improvements have been made on some portion of the claim, amounting, in aggregate, to two dollars and fifty cents per acre on the whole land.

SALE OF SURVEYED LANDS.

Surveyed lands, which are not the sites of towns or suburbs thereof, and not Indian settlements, may be purchased at the rate of one dollar per acre after such lands shall have been offered for sale, at the upset price of one dollar per acre, by public auction, of which sale due and sufficient notice shall be given. Surveyed lands purchased under the provisions of this section must be paid for in full at the time of the purchase thereof.

SALE OF UNSURVEYED LANDS.

The applicant to purchase unsurveyed Crown

lands must give two months' notice of his intended application in the Government Gazette, and in any news paper circulated in the district where the lands is situate.

He must also have the land surveyed at his own expense, by a surveyor approved of and acting under the instructions of the Chief Commissioner.

The price is *one dollar* per acre, to be paid in full at time of purchase.

The quantity of land must be not less than 160 acres.

WATER RIGHTS.

Landholders may divert, for agricultural or other purposes, the required quantity of unrecorded and unappropriated water from the natural channel of any stream, lake, &c., adjacent to or passing through their land, upon obtaining the written authority of the Commissioner.

HOMESTEAD ACT.

Most important Act. The farm and buildings, when registered, cannot be taken for debt incurred after the registration; it is free from seizure up to a value not greater than 2,500 dollars (£500 English); goods and chattels are also free up to 500 dollars (£100 English); cattle "farmed on shares" are also protected by an Exemption Act.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The rails are now laid on the Canada Pacific to a point 14 miles east of Port Arthur, on the Lake Superior division, and in about ten days tracklaying will begin at Nepigon, a distance of 57 miles, coming westward. It is thought this much will be ready for operation by the first of October. Mr. Ross, superintendent of the work, thinks that an additional 23 miles will be completed east of Nepigon ere the season closes. The work is not as difficult as was at first imagined. The main line west is now ironed to a point within 113 miles of Calgary. The work west of that point is also progressing very satisfactorily under the direction of Supt. of Construction Ross, acting on behalf of the Northern American Railway Construction Company. Men are now at work grading the first 20 miles of the Rocky Mountain division, and a contract for 20 miles more is just on the eve of being let. *Mail.*

An important Land Sale by public auction, will take place on the 15th inst. at the Auction House of J. P. Davies & Co. this City, commencing at noon. The land to be sold consists of 12,769 acres of surveyed land, released from the Island Railway Belt and located in North and South Saanich, Highland, Lake, Esquimalt, Metchesin and Sooke, reference being had to the maps at the Office of the Auctioneers, as to exact location of the various parcels, will more fully appear. This sale is by order of the Government.

Brief Mention.

Fraser river falling. The run of salmon continues light.

As many as a dozen ships may be seen almost any day in Burrard Inlet.

The assayer at Barkerville is kept busy and Cariboo miners are correspondingly prosperous.

The farmers of Chilliwack have completed haying and are now engaged in gathering the cereal crops.

The season, in the interior country, has been an unusually dry one and forest fires are prevalent.

Work on the new road between the wharf and the north road at Port Moody is progressing favorably.

It is stated that the C. P. R. Co. intend to employ 2,500 men during next winter in the Rockies on construction.

The Railway Company are going to work the steam shovels at Camp 27 opposite the 42 Mile House.

Two Mainland M P's advise settlement by emigrants on the railway lands. The Resources pointed out the wisdom of doing so, some time ago.

The ship Stormy Petrel sailed from the Tyne, England, on the 18th of June for Victoria, with the Fraser River Steel Bridge, and will be due here in November.

Great quantities of blackberries are now brought in by the Indians, which find a ready sale among our citizens. These berries form a very wholesome and delicious article of food.

Mr. Marvin of this City, Agent for the Kootenay R. & N. Co., wants 200 men to work on the Eagle Pass wagon road now being constructed. Good wages are offered.

The Salmon River bridge is almost finished, and the cars are expected to be at the residence of G. A. Keefer, Esq., Resident Engineer, 40 miles above Yale, on the 15th of August.

A large quantity of hay is being harvested in Clover Valley. New settlers are coming in but there is room for many more, especially along the Nicomakle river, where there is a great deal of choice land.

Work along the line of railway is being prosecuted with vigor, especially in the vicinity of Spence's Bridge, while tracklaying from Port Moody eastward is progressing at the rate of three miles per day.

The Webster Saw Mill at New Westminster has been purchased by a joint stock company who will improve the property, double the mill's capacity and greatly extend its operations. The capital stock is \$50,000.

On the North Arm, New Westminster District, the hay crop of this season has been a splendid one.

several fields yielding as much as three tons to the acre, while the general average will not be less than two and one half tons per acre.

The Nanaimo Collieries are doing an unusually large business in the shipment of coal to San Francisco where there has been a scarcity of that commodity for some time, especially of the better brands of which the Nanaimo product stands at the head.

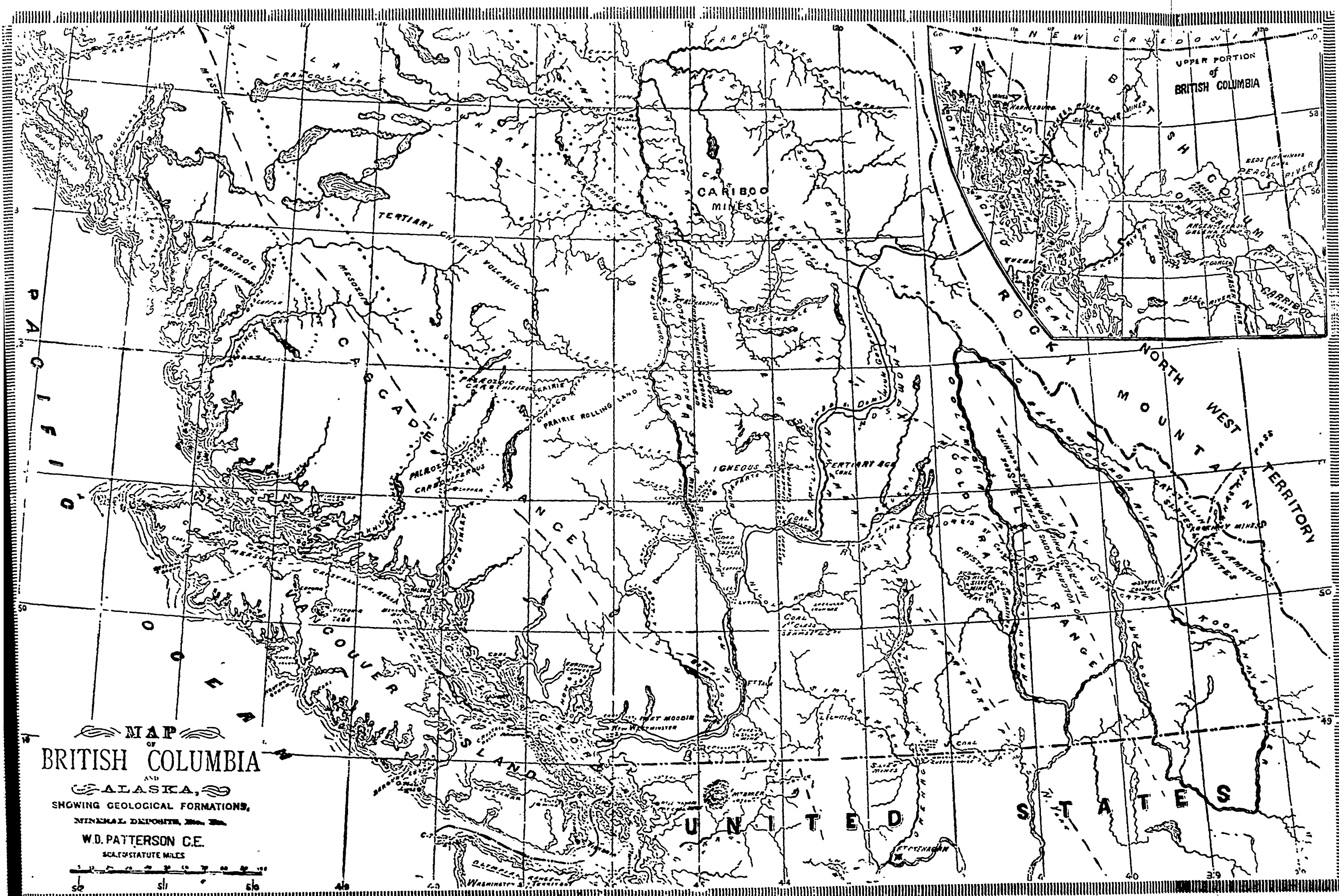
Suppose we wish to know the largest square that can be cut from a circular sheet of given size. To ascertain without measuring, multiply the diameter by 0.7071 and we have the side of a square that will be contained in the circle. This is a useful rule for all trades. Machinists very often have occasion to use it; so do boiler makers and lumbermen. *Mechanical Engineer.*

POISON IN POTATOES. No persons should buy their potatoes of grocermen who let them stand in front of their stores in the sun. Potatoes belong to the "Solanum" family, of which the deadly night shade is one of its full brothers. All branches of the family contain more or less of that poisonous narcotic, called "Solanine." The bulb, or potato, contains the least of this, unless they are exposed to the sun, which rapidly develops this element. Long exposure to the light, without the direct sun, will develop the solanine in the potato, and make an article unfit for food. But exposure to the sun is so injurious to the potato, making it not only unpalatable, but actually injurious to health, that any grocer for the offence of selling potatoes which have been exposed two or three days to the sun ought to be indicted for selling unhealthy and dangerous human food. *Albany Journal.*

To Business Men.

Inasmuch as our terms to advertisers are as reasonable as those of any other regular publication in the province, and as its circulation will be not only local but also world wide, THE RESOURCES cannot fail to be an excellent medium for business men through which to make their announcements. Besides assisting to render self-sustaining a publication so advantageous to the best interests of the country, and in promotion of which all will be mutually benefitted, the advertiser will, at the same time, secure that extended publicity of his business which the very large circulation of the magazine necessarily guarantees. In view of these facts, we hope that business men throughout the province will cheerfully give us a share of their advertising patronage. The reading matter of THE RESOURCES will not be materially decreased to make room for advertisements, as the paper, if necessary, will be enlarged for that purpose.

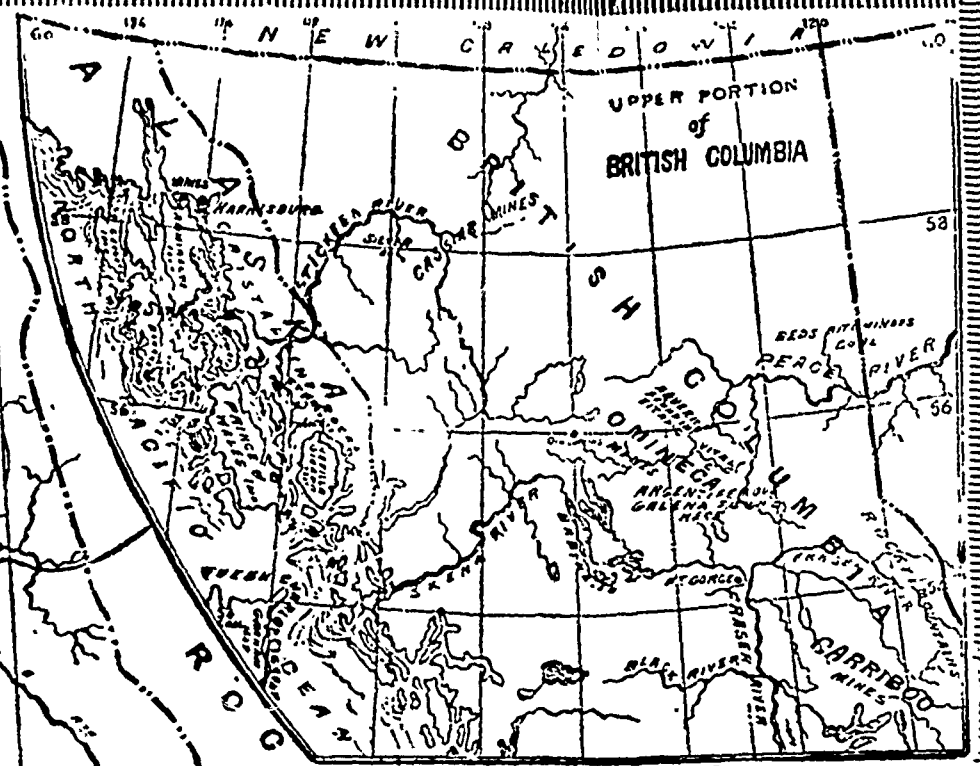
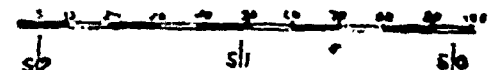
Forest fires are raging in the interior, and rain is much needed.



MAP
OF
BRITISH COLUMBIA

AND
ALASKA,
SHOWING GEOLOGICAL FORMATIONS,
MINERAL DEPOSITS.

W.D. PATTERSON C.E.
SCALE STATUTE MILES



HIGHLY REASSURING.**Important Announcements by the Minister of Justice.****Island Railway to be Built and the Mainland Railway Belt Opened to Settlement.****The Dry Dock, Kootenay Bill and Other Important Subjects Considered.**

As we go to press a deputation of the Board of Trade, composed of President, Rithet, Vice President, Finlayson, Secretary Baker, J. H. Todd, Thomas Earle, Robert Ward, M. T. Johnston, Joshua Davies, J. H. Turner and H. F. Heisterman, have just returned from an interview with Sir Alexander Campbell, the Federal Minister of Justice, now on a visit to this Province and representing the Dominion Government. After courteously receiving these gentlemen and attentively listening to their representation on important subjects in which this province is deeply interested, Sir Alexander replied to the several questions, *seriatim*, substantially as follows:

On the subject of Appropriations he said gentlemen must not be impatient about the expenditure being carried into effect, as appropriations only dated from the first of July and that the sums would be expended in due course.

ISLAND RAILWAY.

That the Dominion Government would secure the construction of the Island Railway and that alterations had been made in the agreement, which had been taken to Nanaimo by Mr. Trutch for Mr. Dunsmuir's information. He saw no reason why the work could not be commenced almost immediately.

DRY DOCK.

There had been misapprehension on this subject. The accounts of expenditure submitted to the Dominion government only extended to June, 1882, whereas the work was carried on for several months after June. The Dominion government had decided to build the dock as a Dominion government work and recommended his colleagues to recoup the province for the expenditure after June, 1882.

RAILWAY LANDS.

The Railway line had been shifted from the northern to the southern route and the delay that had occurred in opening the lands to settlement had arisen out of the fact that the Dominion government were unaware which were surveyed lands; but he saw no obstacle in the opening of surveyed lands to actual settlers at \$1 an acre. Unsurveyed lands would have to be surveyed before sale. Offices would have to be opened for the sale of lands and returns were being prepared by the local government showing which lands were unsurveyed.

QUARANTINE

Selection had been made of Albert Head as a site for the quarantine hospital, and he had telegraphed to Ottawa recommending the appointment of a quarantine officer.

IMMIGRATION.

As the result of an interview with Mr. Baker, M. P., he had telegraphed his colleagues at Ottawa, recommending the immediate appointment of an immigration agent.

KOOTENAY BILL.

Sir Alexander Campbell said that he had been interviewed by Mr. Ainsworth and Mr. Bladell at San Francisco, and by Mr. Wright at Victoria. He (Sir Alexander) had suggested to these gentlemen the insertion of a clause in the bill by which they would not be allowed to go nearer than twenty miles of the boundary line in the shipment of their ores. This suggestion was satisfactory to the promoters, and the matter need not be delayed at all for legislation. The company might proceed with their expenditures with the certainty of the bill being allowed.

An amendment making it obligatory on the company to use the C. P. R. lines might be passed by the local legislature next session.

OTHER MATTERS.

Important changes in postal regulations, the appointment of a City Postmaster for Victoria, harbor improvements, the establishment of fish hatcheries and other important subjects were discussed, after which the deputation took leave of the distinguished statesman, expressing themselves as highly pleased with the interview and sanguine of good results from the assurances of the Minister of Justice.

A PRACTICAL EMPRESS. The printing art that is, the type-setting part of it—has an attraction to most people who gain an insight from observation into its mysteries. Some of the most distinguished men this country has produced, were practical printers, and many ladies of wealth have become type-setters solely because of the fascination surrounding the occupation. Of late years, women compositors, who pursue the occupation for a living, are numerous in all parts of the United States. To an intelligent mind this branch of the trade is a school, rich in knowledge from which it can gather treasures not always to be found in books. Indeed, there have been eminent men, graduates from the composing room who never had the advantage of a single term of schooling. When we consider these facts we are prepared to hear that the dashing Empress of Austria, who is proficient in horsemanship and field sports, is having a printing office erected in her palace, and intends to learn the printing business. The Empress is given to verse writing, and will, so soon as she has made sufficient advancement in her new vocation, set up her own poems in type and personally superintend their issuance from the press. The announcement has its novelty, but to the initiated is not at all surprising, only so far as it relates that the eccentricities of female royalty should lead it to the adoption of a mechanical pursuit.

MASSET,**Queen Charlotte Islands, British
Columbia.**

Prof. G. T. Swan, in a letter to the Port Townsend *Argus*, thus describes the above named village, its industries, inhabitants and the natural fertility of this little known portion of the provincial domain:

Masset village is situated on the eastern shore of Masset Inlet, about 2½ miles from Dixon's entrance. The shore takes a bend toward the east, and the village faces the south. This bend is too slight to be shown in the chart of the Inlet, which is represented as running almost due north and south. The country is level, and there is much open pasture land which is covered with a luxuriant growth of grass and wild pea, affording the richest kind of pasture, as the fine condition of Mr. McKenzie's cattle proves. The shores of the Inlet present the same appearance as the country back of Whidby's Island and Swinomish. There is a dense growth of spruce, hemlock, and cedar, and in the interior, near the mountain, is the yellow cypress or Sitka cedar, as it is called on Puget Sound. The Spruce is very large and makes excellent lumber, and the cedar also grows to a very large size.

Masset is the canoe building place of Queen Charlotte Islands, more canoes being built here than at any other village. There are now quite a number of large ones in the course of building, and I now have a good chance to set the method and make sketches of canoes just hewn out, and the same canoe after being properly finished. After the canoe has been mostly hewn out red-hot stones are placed in it, water thrown in and the canoe covered over with mats and sails to keep in the heat. I examined one to-day, the water fairly boiled, and when the wood was softened by the steam and heat, sticks were inserted and the sides gradually pressed open till about the desired width was obtained. The canoe is then allowed to remain over night. The next day new hot stones and water are put in, and a slow fire is made on the ground, along the bottom of the canoe. This toughens the wood and allows it to be made wider by the stretching until it is as wide as safety will permit, and then when cold it is finished off with chisels and hand adzes, and thwarts are inserted and the knot holes ingeniously stopped, and the canoe is ready for painting. Those canoes are sold to the Indians at Fort Simpson and Skidgate, and other villages, and are famous for their neat appearance.

The houses of the Masset Indians of the old construction are massive buildings, about 50 feet square, some made longer. In front of each is a carved column, made of the trunk of a cedar tree, hollowed out behind to lessen the weight. Some of these are 75 feet high. On the front side are carved devices indicating the

tokens or family crests, which are represented by bear, beaver, frog, eagle, raven, seal, halibut, shark and other animals, grouped together in fantastic manner, to illustrate some ancient legend. Every column has its history, and some of the legends are as interesting as the tales of the orgies.

Agents for the "Resources."

The following firms and persons are duly authorized to receive subscriptions and advertisements for this publication:

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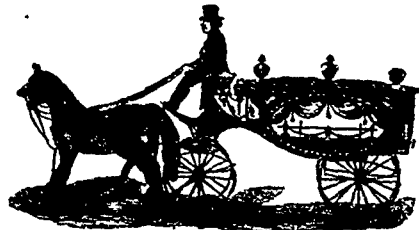
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