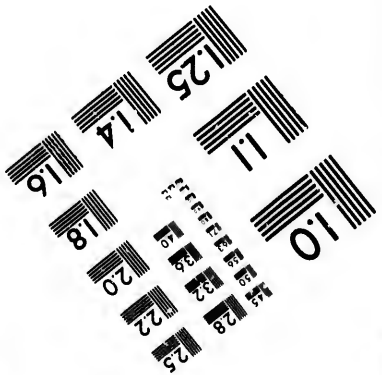
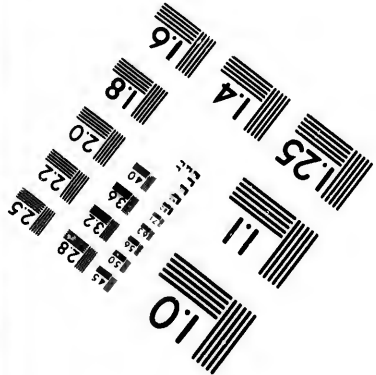
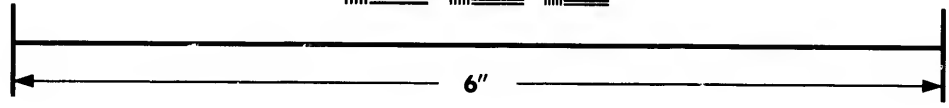
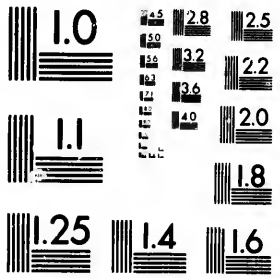


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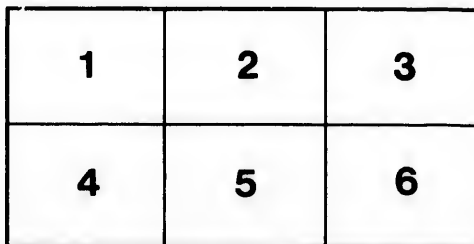
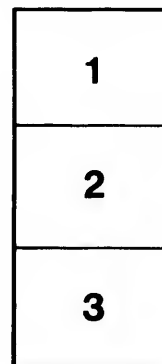
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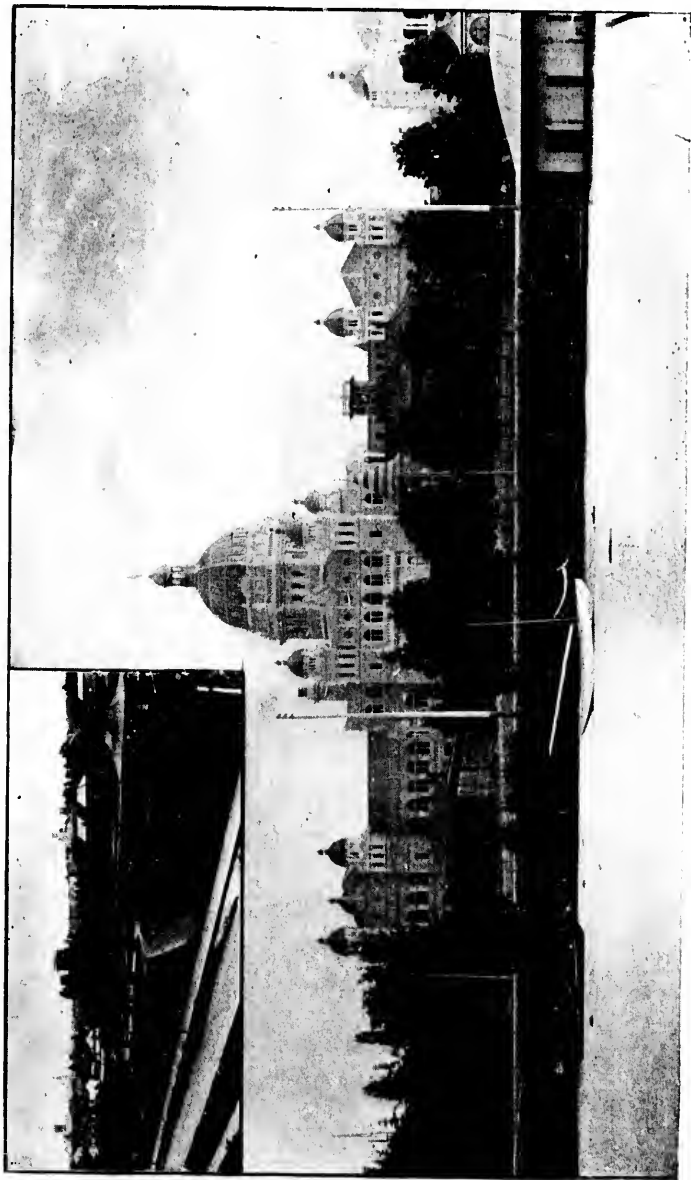
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NEW PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, VICTORIA, B.C., SHOWING OLD BUILDINGS IN
UPPER LEFT-HAND CORNER.

SEVENTEENTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

British Columbia

BOARD OF TRADE

TOGETHER

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

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

AUGUST, 1896.

Incorporated October 28th, 1878.

VICTORIA, B.C.
THE PROVINCE PUB'G. CO.
1896.

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OFFICERS 1896-97.

D. R. KER	- - - - -	PRESIDENT
GUS. LEISER,	- - - - -	VICE-PRESIDENT
F. ELWORTHY,	- - - - -	SECRETARY

COUNCIL:

T. S. Futchcr,	J. H. Todd,	Lindley Crease,
R. P. Rithet,	A. H. Scaife,	Chas. Hayward,
Robert Ward,	B. W. Pearse,	Ed. Pearson,
A. C. Flumerfelt,	H. C. Macaulay,	G. A. Kirk,
Thos. B. Hall,	Wm. Templeman,	F. B. Pemberton.

BOARD OF ARBITRATION:

A. H. Scaife,	A. C. Flumerfelt,	Lindley Crease,
T. S. Futchcr,	G. A. Kirk,	B. W. Pearse,
Ed. Pearson,	Wm. Templeman,	Fred. J. Claxton,
J. H. Todd,	R. P. Rithet,	H. F. Heisterman

STANDING COMMITTEES.

FISHERIES:

J. H. Todd,	M. T. Johnston,	E. B. Marvin.
H. Croft,	A. H. Scaife.	

MANUFACTURES.

Thos. B. Hall,	Gus. Leiser,	J. L. Forrester.
W. J. Pendray,	E. Pearson,	

HARBOURS AND NAVIGATION.

R. P. Rithet,	John Irving,	Geo. I. Courtney
J. G. Cox,	J. E. Macrae.	

PUBLIC WORKS AND RAILWAYS:

B. W. Pearse,	A. C. Flumerfelt,	T. S. Futchcr
W. H. Ellis,	Jos. Hunter.	

FINANCE:

Geo. Gillespie,	Gavin H. Burns,	H. F. Heisterman.
-----------------	-----------------	-------------------

MINING AND PROPERTY.

Fred. J. Claxton,	F. B. Pemberton,	G. A. Kirk.
-------------------	------------------	-------------

AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY.

C. E. Renouf,	G. L. Milne,	Wm. Templeman.
---------------	--------------	----------------

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

From 1863 to date of Incorporation, Oct. 28th, 1878.

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

Officers and Membership of the British Columbia Board of Trade.

From date of Incorporation, Oct. 28th, 1878, to July 10th, 1896.

YEAR.	PRESIDENT.	VICE-PRESIDENT.	SECRETARY.	Members- hip
Oct. 28th, 1878, to July 3, '80	R. P. Rithet, J.P.	William Charles...	E. Crow Baker	83
1880-1....	R. P. Rithet, J.P.	William Charles...	E. Crow Baker	69
1881-2....	R. P. Rithet, J.P.	William Charles...	E. Crow Baker	67
1882-3....	R. P. Rithet, J.P.	Rod'rick Finlayson	E. Crow Baker	83
1883-4....	R. P. Rithet, J.P.	Rod'rick Finlayson	E. Crow Baker	83
1884-5....	R. P. Rithet, J.P.	Mat. T. Johnston.	E. Crow Baker	90
1885-6....	Jacob H. Todd, J.P.	Edgar Crow Baker	Wm. Monteith.	99
1886-7....	Jacob H. Todd, J.P.	Thomas Earle.....	Wm. Monteith.	97
1887-8....	Robert Ward, J.P.	T. R. Smith.....	Wm. Monteith.	93
1888-9....	Robert Ward, J.P.	Thomas Earle.....	Wm. Monteith.	67
1889-90...	Robert Ward, J.P.	Thomas B. Hall...	Wm. Monteith.	99
1890-1....	Robert Ward, J.P.	Thomas B. Hall...	F. Elworthy...	132
1891-2....	Thomas B. Hall...	A. C. Flumerfelt..	F. Elworthy...	154
1892-3....	Thomas B. Hall...	A. C. Flumerfelt..	F. Elworthy...	170
1893-4....	A. C. Flumerfelt..	C. E. Renouf.....	F. Elworthy...	161
1894-5....	A. C. Flumerfelt..	C. E. Renouf.....	F. Elworthy...	167
1895-6....	D. R. Ker.....	Gus. Leiser.....	F. Elworthy...	173

MEMBERSHIP ROLL.

JULY 10th, 1896.

A

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

B

Barnard, F. S.	Consolidated Ry. Co.	President.
Bullen, F. W., J.P.	Esquimalt Marine Ry.	Manager.
Burns, Gavin H.	Bank B.N.A.	Manager.
Byrnes, George		Auction'r and Com. Mer.
Baker, Col. Hon. Jas. M.P.P.		Provincial Secretary.
Boggs, B.		Insurance and Gen. Agt.
Bone, W. H.	T. N. Hibben & Co.	Bookseller and Stationer.
Beeton, H. C.	33 Finsbury Circus	London.
Bodwell, Ernest V.	Bodwell & Irving	Barrister-at-Law.
Belyea, A. I.		Barrister-at-Law.
Brownlee, J. H.	Vancouver.	Insurance Agent.
Behnsen, H. F. W.	Kurtz & Co.	Manager.
Bostock, Hewitt, M.P.		
Bridgman, A. J. W.	A. W. Jones & Bridgman	Insurance and Fin. Agt.
Bryden, Jno., J.P.,	M.P.P.	

C

Croft, Henry.	B.C. Cold Strge & Ice Co	Manager.
Crane, J. E.	Vancouver.	Insurance and Gen. Agt.
Claxton, Fred. J.	Dalby & Claxton	Land Agent.
Carmichael, H.	Brit. Col. Paper Mfg. Co.	Secretary.
Cox, Capt. J. G.	E. B. Marvin & Co.	Ship Chandler.
Coigdarippe, J.		
Crease, Lindley.		Barrister-at-Law.
Cuthbert, Herbert.		Auctioneer.
Cassidy, Robert.		Barrister-at-Law.
Courtenay, Geo. L.	Canadian Pacific Ry.	Agent.
Chapman, Hedley.		
Coltart, Ian	Province Publishing Co.	Manager.
Cameron, W. G.		Clothier.

NAME.	FIRM.	BUSINESS.
Church, Jerome E.	B.C. Mercantile Agency	Manager.
Clarke, Chas. E.		Harbour Master.
Clearihue, J.	Clearihue Bros.	Merchant.

D

Dunsmuir, James	Union Collieries	President.
Dunsmuir, Alex.	Esquimalt & Nan'o Ry.	President.
Davies, Joshua		Auction'r and Com. Mer.
Dupont, Major C. T.		
Davidge, F. C.	Davidge & Co.	Shipping Agent.
Day, Robert S.		Architect.

E

Ellis, W. H.	Colonist P. & P. Co., Ltd	Manager.
Earle, Thos., M.P.		Merchant.
Eberts, Hon. D.M., M.P.P.	Eberts & Taylor	Barrister-at-Law.
Erb, Louis E.	Vic. Brew. & Ice Co., Ltd	Director.
Ewen, Alexander	Ewen & Co. (Westmin'r)	Camer.
Erskine, R.	Erskine, Wall & Co.	Grocer.
Elworthy, F.	B.C. Board of Trade	Secretary.
Earsman, John	Earsman & Co	Commission Agent.

F

Flumerfelt, A. C.	Ames Holden Co., Ltd.	Managing Director.
Foster, F. W.	(Ashcroft, B.C.)	Merchant.
Flint, A. St. G.		Insurance and Gen. Agt.
Fairall, H. S.		Brewer.
Futcher, Thos. S.		Merchant.
Forrester, J. L.	Canada Paint Co.	Manager.

G

Grant, Capt. Wm.		Ship Owner.
Gray, Alex. B., J.P.	Nelson	
Goodacre, Lawrence	Queen's Market (Meat)	Proprietor.
Galletly, A. J. C.	Bank of Montreal	Manager.
Gregory, F. B.		Barrister-at-Law.
Gowen, C. N.	Vic. Brew. & Ice Co., Ltd	Director.
Giffin, J. B.	R. G. Dun & Co.	Manager.
Gillies, D. W.	B.C. Market Co.	Manager.
Gillespie, Geo.	Bank of Brit. Col	Manager.

H

NAME.	FIRM.	BUSINESS.
Heisterman, H. F.	Heisterman & Co.	Financial and Ins. Agt.
Higgins, Hon. D. W., M.P.P.		
Harris, D. R.	Lowenberg & Harris	Financial Broker.
Hayward, Chas.		Contractor and Builder.
Hall, Thos. B.	Vic. Flour & Rice Mills.	Proprietor.
Henderson, A.	Vic. Transfer Co., Ltd.	Superintendent.
Hinton, Geo. C.		Electrician.
Holland, Joshua		Insurance Agent.
Hutcheson, James.	Hutcheson & Co.	Dry Goods.
Hunter, Jos., M.P.P. E. & N. R'y		General Superintendent.
Hendryx, A. B.	Kootenay Mng. & Smltg. Co. (Pilot Bay), Presdt.	
Helmcken, Hon. J. S., J.P.		Physician.
Hall, R. H.	Hudson's Bay Co.	In charge.
Helmcken, H. D., M.P.P., Drake, Jackson & H.		Barrister-at-Law.
Hall, Richard.	Hall & Goepel.	General Agent.
Henderson, T. M.	Langley & Co.	Druggist.

I

Irving, Capt. J., M.P.P., C.P.N. Co		Manager.
Irving, P. E.	Bodwell & Irving.	Barrister-at-Law.
Irving, Robert, Sen		

J

Johnson, E. M.		Financial Agent.
Johnston, M. T.	Findlay, Durham & B.	Merchant.
Jones, A. W., Capt.	A.W. Jones & Bridgman	Insurance Agent.
Jamieson, Robert.		Books and Stationery.
Jensen, William.	Hotel Dallas.	Proprietor.

K

Ker, D. R.	Brackman & Ker Milling Co., Ltd., Man. Director.	
Keefer, G. A.	Keefer & Smith.	Civil Engineer.
Kirk, G. A.	Turner, Beeton & Co.	Merchant.

L

Loewen, Joseph.	Vic. Brewing & Ice Co., Ltd., Director.	
Leiser, Simon		Wholesale Grocer.
Lubbe, T.		Furs and Skins.
Leiser, Gustav.	Lenz & Leiser.	Wholesale Dry Goods.

NAME.	FIRM.	BUSINESS.
Luxton, A. P.	Davie, Pooley & Luxton	Barrister-at-Law.
Langley, W. H.		Barrister-at-Law.

M

Marvin, E. B., J.P.	E. B. Marvin & Co.	Ship Chandler.
Mason, Henry S.		
Miller, Munroe.		Printer and Bookbinder.
Mara, J. A.	(Kamloops)	Merchant.
Munn, D. J.	(New Westminster)	Cannery Proprietor.
McQuade, E. A.	P. McQuade & Sons ...	Ship Chandler.
McAlister, John.	(San Jose, Cal.)	
McLellan, A. J.		
Munsie, W.		Sealing Schooners, Ownr.
Macaulay, H. C.	Spratt & Macaulay ...	Coal Merchant.
Macrae, J. E.	Dodwill, Carlill & Co. .	Agent.
Macaulay, Norman ..	Shallcross, M. & Co. ...	Manufacturers' Agent.
Milne, G. L.		Physician and Surgeon.
Mitchell, James.		Manufacturers' Agent.
McCandless, A. G. ...	Gilmore & McCandless	Clothier.
Mason, C. Dubois.		Barrister-at-Law.
McMicking, R. B., J.P.		Electrician.
Muir, A. Maxwell.		Architect.
Morley, C.		Mineral Water Manf'r.
Morris, Walter.	Federation Brand Salmon Can. Co.,	President.
McQuade, L. E.	P. McQuade & Sons ...	Ship Chandler.
More, A. W.	A. W. More & Co.	Ins. and Mining Broker.
McKay, A. J.	Bradstreets.	Manager.

N

Nicholles, Major John	Nicholles & Renouf.	Hrdwre and Agtrl Impts.
Norris, Fredk.		Saddler and Harness Mkr

P

Patterson, T. W.	Victoria & Sidney Ry. .	Manager.
Pooley, Hon. C. E., Q.C., M.P.P.		Barrister-at-Law.
Prior, Lt.-Col. Hon. E. G., M.P., E. G. Prior & Co., Ltd.,		Hardware, etc.
Pendray, Wm. J.	Pendray & Co.	Soap Manufacturer.
Pearson, Ed., J.P.	Clark & Pearson.	Hardware.
Pither, Luke.	Pither & Leiser.	Wine Merchant.
Pearse, B. W.		
Payne, Robert Horne	Sperling & Co., 8 Austin	Friars, London.
Paulson, P. A.		
Piercy, J.	J. Piercy & Co.	Wholesale Dry Goods.
Pemberton, F. B.	Pemberton & Son.	Financial Agent.

R

NAME.	FIRM.	BUSINESS.
Robins, S. M.	Van. Coal Co. (Nanaimo)	Superintendent.
Rithet, R. P., J.P., M.P.P., R. P.	Rithet & Co., Ltd.	Merchnt & Shpng Agt
Redfern, Chas. E.		Manufacturing Jeweller
Renouf, C. E.	Nicholles & Renouf.	Hrdlwre and Agtrl Impt's
Robertson, J. R.		Financial Agent.
Robertson, Arthur.	Martin & Robertson.	Commission Agent.

S

Spring, Charles.		Trader.
Saunders, Henry.	E. J. Saunders & Co.	Grocer.
Sayward, William P.		
Shotbolt, Thos., J.P.		Druggist.
Smith, Thos. R.	Robt. Ward & Co., Ltd.	Merchant and Shipper.
Schl, Jacob	B.C. Furniture Co.,	Manager.
Spencer, C.	David Spencer.	Dry Goods.
Swinerton, R. H.		Land Agent.
Sargison, A. G.	Colonist P.&P. Co., Ltd	Secretary.
Spratt, C. J. V.	Spratt & Macaulay.	Coal Merchant.
Stemler, Louis.	Stemler & Earle.	Coffee and Spiece Mills.
Scott, H. J.	Hamilton Powder Wks.	Manager.
Seward, H. F.		Ship Owner.
Seaffe, A. H.		Journalist.
Shedden, Geo.	Geo. Shedden & Co.	Acc't. and Stock Broker.
Smith, H.	M. R. Smith & Co.	Biscuit Manufacturer.

T

Turner, Hon. J. H., M.P.P., Turn'r, Beet'n & Co.		Merchant.
Tye, Thomas H.	Hickman, Tye Co.	Hardw're, Iron and Steel.
Todd, Jacob H., J.P. J. H. Todd & Son.		Wholesale Grocer.
Templeman, Wm.	Times Printing Co. Ltd	Managing Editor.
Tugwell, Thomas.		

V

VanVolkenburgh, B.		
----------------------------	--	--

W

Williams, Robert T.		
Ward, Wm. C., J.P.	Bank of Brit. Col.	Supt. of B.C. Branches.
Ward, Robt., J.P.	70 Basinghall St.	London, E.C.

NAME.	FIRM.	BUSINESS.
Wilson, William	W. & J. Wilson.	Clothier.
Warren, Jas. D., Capt.		General Agent.
Williams, B.		Land Agent.
Wilson, W. Ridgway.		Architect.
Worlock, Fred'k. H.		
Wootton, E. E.	McPhillips, Woott'n & B. .	Barrister-at-Law.
Walker, Walter.		Coal Merchant.
Webber, Lionel H.		Financial Agent.
Weiler, Otto.	Weiler Bros.	Furniture Manufacturer.
Wilson, John.	John Wilson & Co.	Commission Merchant.
Wilkinson, C. H.		Financier.

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

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

— OF THE —

BRITISH COLUMBIA BOARD OF TRADE,

JULY 12th, 1895, TO JULY 10th, 1896.

To the Members of the British Columbia Board of Trade.

GENTLEMEN,—In presenting the Seventeenth Annual Report, we have to congratulate you upon the improvement which has taken place in the trade and commerce of the province during the past twelve months. The causes which have led to this revival, together with some other matters of interest, are now briefly referred to:—

Mining. The value of the output of minerals, other than coal, increased from \$1,241,031, in 1894, to approximately \$5,000,000 in the year 1895, as follows:—

TRAIL CREEK DISTRICT—22,972 tons: yielding 45,950 ounces gold; 2,572,850 pounds copper.

SLOCAN DISTRICT—9,309 tons shipping ore; 30,000 tons concentrates: yielding 1,837,100 ounces silver; 17,145,000 pounds lead.

AINSWORTH DISTRICT—43,644 tons: yielding 605,550 ounces silver; 28,906,800 pounds lead.

NELSON DISTRICT—3,707 tons: yielding 176,560 ounces silver; 494,370 pounds copper.

WEST KOOTENAY—Placer gold, \$10,520.

CARIBOO, CASSIAR, YALE, LILLOOET, AND EAST KOOTENAY—Placers, \$491,025.

FAIRVIEW AND CAMP MCKINNEY—Quartz, \$135,000.

Kootenay. The output has continued to increase during the past six months, especially in the Trail District, where many claims are already giving results which promise to make that sub-division one of the important gold producers of the world. The average value of the ore is about \$40.00 per ton, principally gold, with a percentage of silver and copper, but far higher grades are found in the lowest levels, and in the case of the Le Roi some of the richest ore yet taken from that mine was found 500 feet below the surface. Another characteristic of the Trail District is that nearly all the ore veins so far developed have been found to widen with depth.

As it is intended to supplement this report with particulars of the shipments of ore from each of the mines, it is unnecessary to refer to more than the principal ones:—

The Le Roi was located in July, 1890, and development commenced in December of the same year. The first shipment of ore, a car load, was made in the fall of the following year, the smelter returns being \$86.40 per ton. Shipments of any magnitude, however, did not commence until January, 1894, in which year 6,000 tons were made to United States smelters. In 1895 the shipments were nearly double that quantity, and the present output is 100 tons per day; average value \$40.00 per ton. The company owning this mine has paid the sum of \$175,500 in dividends.

Regular shipments of ore from the War Eagle mine commenced in January, 1895, the shipments to the 30th ultimo being 12,661 tons. The company has paid the sum of \$157,000 in dividends in the same period.

To the richness of the ore of these two mines is largely due the wonderful development which has taken place in the Trail District during the past eighteen months. All the country for miles around Rossland is staked out in mineral claims, and whilst the great majority of them will undoubtedly prove disappointing to their sanguine holders, yet many of those now under development are returning more encouraging

results than were obtained in opening up the two mines first referred to.

A narrow-gauge railroad, 13 miles long, now connects Rossland and the principal mines with the town of Trail, on the Columbia River, where a smelter has been erected capable of treating 250 tons of ore per day.

The Canadian Pacific Railway proposes to extend its line from a point opposite Robson, on the Columbia River, to Trail; and also the branch to Vernon, in order to serve the mines situated near Rossland. The Red Mountain Railway will probably be open for traffic in October next, and will give all rail connection with two United States trans-continental railways. These important works indicate the permanency of the mines in Trail District.

Ordinary labour is paid \$2.50 per day; skilled labour from \$3.00 to \$3.50 but the supply is already more than the demand.

At the Hall Mines, on Toad Mountain, it is estimated that there are upwards of 120,000 tons of ore in sight. An aerial ropeway delivers it at Nelson, distant four and a half miles, where a smelter, owned by the company operating this group, concentrates it into a "matte," one ton of which contains the product of eleven tons of the ore. The average value of the "matte" is \$240.00, as follows: Silver, 270 oz.; copper, 45 per cent.; gold, \$3.00 per ton.

A large number of free-milling gold claims have recently been located near Nelson.

The smelter at Pilot Bay has stimulated silver mining in the Ainsworth sub-division since it commenced operating in March, 1895. It has, however, been supplied with ore principally from the Blue Bell mine, owned by the Smelter Company.

The Slocan sub-division is another mining centre, the discoveries in which were made in 1891. The mineralized area is about twenty miles in length and twelve miles in

breadth, and notwithstanding the ruling low price of silver it contains over thirty mines that are shipping ore. The gross earnings of sixteen of these mines for the first six months of this year are estimated at one and a half million dollars, about one-third of which is available for dividends.

The shipments from the Slocan Star mine amount to about 600 tons per month, which yield approximately 100 oz. of silver per ton and 70 per cent. lead. The owners of this mine have just completed a concentrator, and the sum of \$100,000 was recently paid in a dividend.

The principal mines of this sub-division are served by two railways, the Canadian Pacific and the Kaslo & Slocan, a short line terminating at Kaslo, on the Kootenay Lake.

The enormous coalfields in the Crow's Nest Pass are attracting great attention in consequence of the large demand for coal for smelting purposes in the Kootenay District. The coal is stated to be an excellent one for coking and to bear transportation without breaking. From assays made by Mr. Hoffman, the Dominion Government Assayer, and other competent assayers, the coal seems to be peculiarly suited for metallurgical purposes. The building of the British Columbia Southern Railway would open up these coalfields and put them in communication with the Kootenay smelters.

Cariboo. It is believed by many of the oldest and best informed miners that mineral wealth equal to that of any other part of the province lies in Cariboo, the rivers of that district having yielded in past years nearly fifty million dollars in gold. The auriferous deposits are very rich and extend over a large area. Works are now in progress for hydraulic mining on a large scale, but it will be at least another year before the mines are fairly opened up.

The impetus that would be given to developing the mineral wealth of Cariboo by the construction of the projected British Pacific Railway can hardly be over-estimated. At

present this rich country is practically closed to mining, other than placer, on account of the great cost of getting in machinery and supplies.

Cassiar. To the north of Cariboo, in the Omenica subdivision of Cassiar, there are creeks which have yielded gold in paying quantities under the primitive systems of working and there are indications that by the aid of modern appliances, with moderate transport charges, gold mining on a large scale would be very profitable. The shortest route into this district would be *via* the Skeena River to Hazelton and thence by trail. A trail is now open between Hazelton and Babiene and should be continued about 120 miles eastward to tap Omenica.

Coast and Islands. The mainland coast and the islands contiguous are highly mineralized, and contain varieties of excellent building stone and marble, soft black slate, graphite, lime, liquid asphaltum, and the best coal found on the Pacific seaboard. The slate found in New Westminster district is receiving more attention. It has been used on the local government and other large buildings in this province and shipments have been made to the United States.

Coal. The Vancouver Island coal output in 1895 was 939,654 tons, a slight falling off compared with the previous year, owing to the low freights which have prevailed and the consequent reduced values of English and Australian coals. Notwithstanding this competition, the Vancouver Island collieries placed 651,295 tons on the California market against about one million tons from all other sources. Very superior coke is being produced from Vancouver Island coal in quantities to meet present demands, but 100 additional ovens are being built.

Alberni. Extensive development work is being done on mineral claims in Alberni District a large area of which is threaded by veins carrying gold, copper and silver. The indications from surface rock are very encouraging,

whilst the accessibility of the claims—many being on deep water—cheap transport charges on ore to Coast smelters, an unlimited supply of coke at hand, abundance of wood and water and mild climate throughout the year are advantages which will not be lost sight of by capitalists seeking mining investments. The auriferous deposits of this district are also receiving the attention they fully deserve. The pioneer hydraulic company has commenced work on the benches, and it is expected that returns will be available for publication in the appendices.

Barclay. In the Barclay District, contiguous to Alberni, immense bodies of ore have been found, the surface showings being very similar to the Trail ore already referred to. Development work is now progressing.

Iron. The deposits of iron ore, both hematite and magnetic, are very extensive in this district, and at other points on Vancouver Island. Many of these deposits are on good harbours, which together with other natural advantages, not the least important of which is the necessary and convenient fluxes for smelting, should enable iron to be produced as cheaply as in any other part of the world. The duty on pig iron entering Canada is \$4.00 per ton, and there is a Dominion bounty of \$2.00 per ton on all pig iron manufactured in Canada from Canadian ore. The protection afforded the home market, and proximity of such markets as China and Japan, with competitive steamship services thereto, together with the inducements here indicated, have only to be better known to attract the capital necessary for the establishment of large blast furnaces in this province.

Texada. Next in importance is Texada Island, which also contains large bodies of magnetic iron ore, limestone, copper, gold and silver. Development work is in progress.

Development and Capital. It is not within the scope of this report to refer to several other islands and portions of the province which deserve mention under this

head ; sufficient has already been stated to indicate the vast mineral resources of British Columbia. Taking into consideration the sparse population—one white to about six square miles of territory—and limited capital, the development of the same is satisfactory, but is insignificant to what may be expected during the next five years.

Mining
Laws.

For the prospector the field is practically unlimited and any person over the age of eighteen years can obtain a free miner's certificate on payment of \$5.00. Claims may be located 1,500 feet in length by 1,500 feet in breadth ; to hold these it is only necessary to work them to the value of \$100.00 in each year for five successive years, and to record particulars at the government office, when a crown grant will be issued. A free miner may enter upon any crown lands and cut such timber as may be required for the purposes of the claim or claims being worked by him. The mining laws have been framed so as to facilitate as far as possible development in every stage, and experienced mining men from the United States speak in terms of highest commendation of their liberal scope and justice.

Fisheries.

The fisheries of British Columbia are probably the richest in the world. Although only two million dollars is invested in them, the exports under this head during the fiscal year ending June 20, 1895, amounted to \$3,264,500.

There were 47 Salmon canneries in operation, and the total pack was 566,395 cases, valued at \$2,831,875.00, which is 72,024 cases more than that of the previous year. The whole has been disposed of at fairly remunerative prices.

The Fraser River continues to be the chief source of supply, and in consequence of favourable natural conditions, the success of the hatcheries, and regulations for the preservation of the young salmon and protection of the spawning grounds, there are no signs of decrease of merchantable fish.

This Board having urged that more hatcheries be established on the Fraser, Skeena, and Naas Rivers, and Rivers Inlet, an assurance has been received that these recommendations will be carried out. A hatchery is to be established on the Skeena this year, and others will be built next year at some of the points named.

This Board also asked that cotton lines 3-8th inch and under, used in the manufacture of fishing nets, be admitted free of duty. An Order-in-Council recently issued directs that all such lines up to 5-16th inch be placed on the free list.

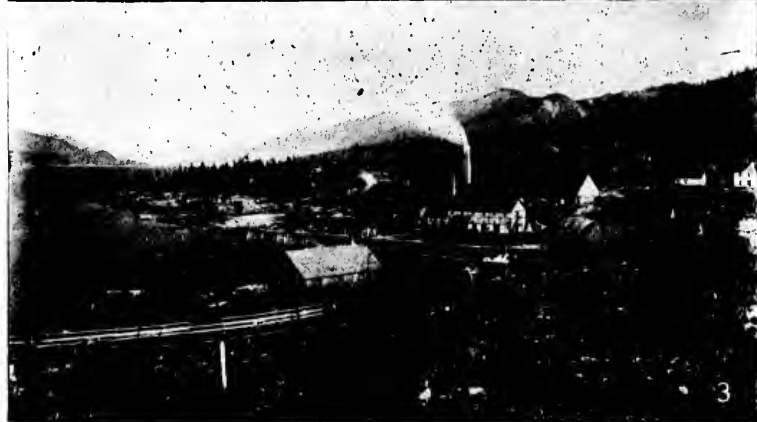
Professor Prince, Dominion Fishery Commissioner, visited this Coast in August last year, for the purpose of enquiring into the fishing resources of British Columbia, and the salmon canners and others interested were enabled to place before him the result of their observations connected with the fish in our provincial waters. Such conferences, together with the personal observations of one so well qualified as Professor Prince, are highly beneficial to the fishing industry, and already much of the friction which existed between the canners and the Department of Fisheries has disappeared.

The export of fresh salmon, frozen and packed in ice, amounted to a million and a quarter pounds. This new branch of the fishing industry, it is complained, is at present retarded by high freight rates.

Particulars of the salmon pack by canneries, and distribution of the same, will be found in the appendices.

A trial shipment of live lobsters, Eastern oysters, and black bass, has just reached this province for experimental purposes.

The sturgeon, which are so plentiful in British Columbia, afford a fishery which is capable of development on a large scale. Professor Prince stated that the sturgeon found here are finer than those in Russian waters, and he saw no reason why this province could not compete with Russia in the several products of such an industry.

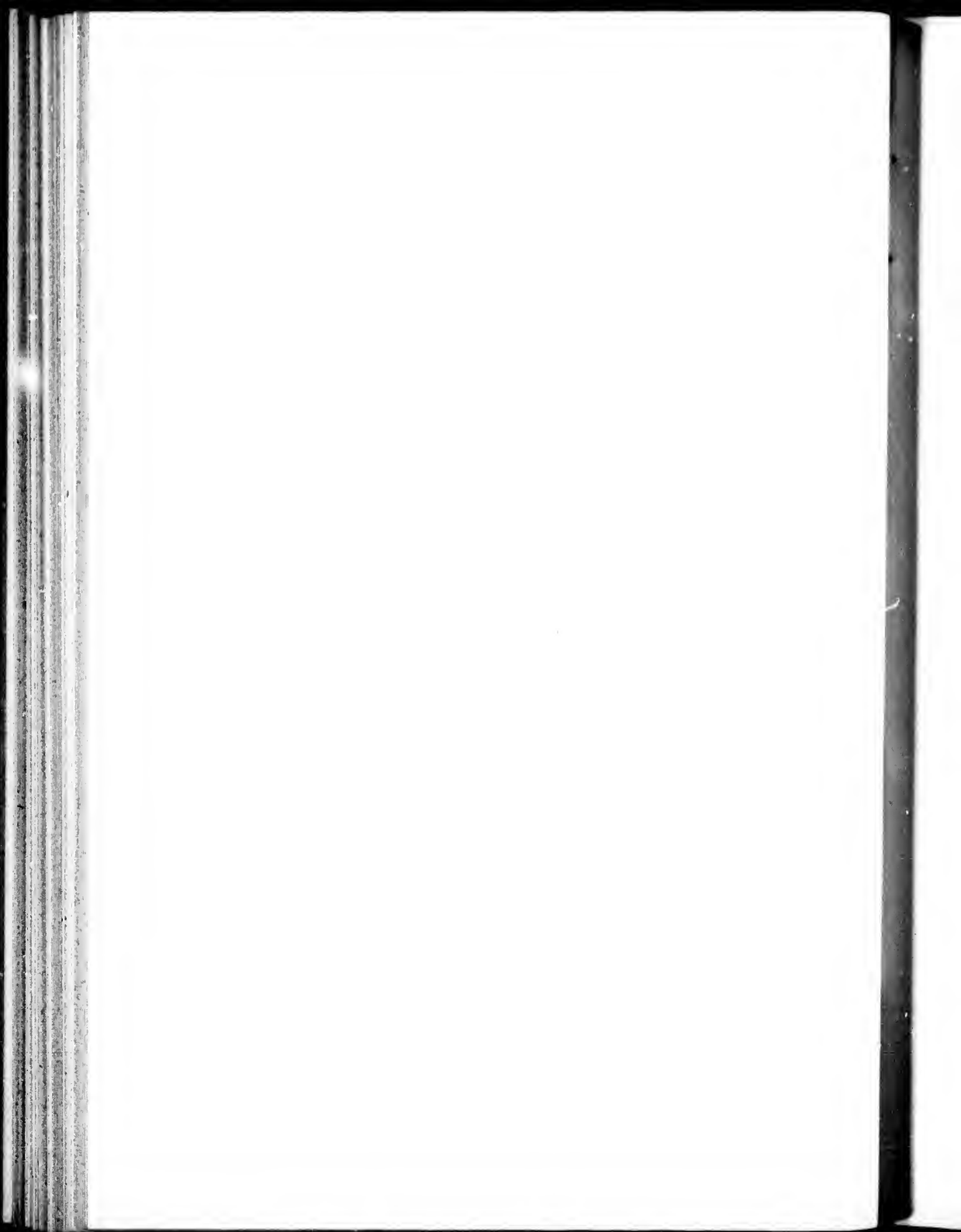


BRITISH COLUMBIA SMELTERS.

1. HALL MINES.

2. TRAIL.

3. PILOT BAY.



The exports of Halibut, which practically commenced less than two years ago, amounted to two million pounds during 1895, and Inspector John McNab estimates that at least as much more was caught in British Columbia waters by United States fishermen. Our fishermen have consequently had to dispose of their catch in United States markets fairly well supplied with fish in every respect equal to their own, and prices have been lowered accordingly. They have been further handicapped by having to pay United States' duty, half a cent per pound—that is, \$10,000 on the year's operations. A new and very important industry is therefore threatened with extinction. The matter was brought to the notice of the Dominion Government in January last, and it is understood that the steamer "Quadra" is to be commissioned to this service as well as to the prevention of smuggling on the west coast of Canada.

Fur Seal
Fisheries.

The catch of sixty-four schooners engaged in sealing in 1895 was 70,739 skins against a catch of 94,474 skins by fifty-three schooners in the previous year.

The very rough weather experienced off the coasts of British Columbia and Japan and vicinity of Copper Island seriously affected operations in those waters, and the schooners appear to have been less successful than in former years in meeting with the large herds of seals prior to May 1st, the commencement of the close season for the waters mentioned.

The Behring Sea catch was 9,493 skins more than in the year 1894, the seals being fairly plentiful and the weather favourable.

The prices realized for the catch of 1895 compare favourably with those of the previous year.

The growth of this industry has been very rapid, and the present keen competition and consequent high remuneration paid to good hunters leaves the margin of profit to owners of schooners much reduced.

Full particulars of the catch will be found in the appendices.

This season's catch off the coast of British Columbia has been more favourable than that of last year, and the catch in Japanese waters is about the average.

The International Commission has gone to the Behring Sea to study the habits of the seal and the nature of the industry with a view to arriving at a mutual understanding and agreement, if possible, whereby the seals may be preserved.

Lumber. There was a steady improvement in the lumber industry during the year 1895, the quantity cut being 112,884,640 feet, or about 40 per cent. more than in the previous year. The foreign demand was more widely distributed than for some years past, but prices were low. The foreign demand has continued to improve during the past six months at advanced prices.

A combine of nearly all the exporting mills on the Pacific Coast has been effected, and a uniform scale of prices arranged.

Attention is again called to the importance of grading all lumber for export. Such specific grading would protect our millmen and simplify the work of purchasers when placing orders.

The sawmill being erected at Takush Harbour, will be one of the best equipped in the province, and will be occupied mainly in cutting cypress. The cypress is one of our most valuable woods and commands a price almost equal to mahogany.

Particulars of the foreign shipments of lumber will be found in the appendices.

Agriculture. Satisfactory crops of all kinds of agricultural produce were raised in British Columbia in 1895, and the area under cultivation was larger than previously. It is estimated that the crops of hay, oats, barley and wheat

were about double those of 1894. For the twelve months ending June 30th, 1895, the imports from foreign countries were as follows :—

	QUANTITY.	DUTY.
Hay	1,758 tons.....	\$ 3,517.06
Oats.....	215,243 bushels.....	21,524.41
Wheat.....	147,285 ".....	22,103.37
Wheat flour.....	29,490 barrels.....	22,118.34
Bran and mill feed	66,623 bushels.....	13,325.60

Roots and vegetables were generally good and large crops are reported from all the districts. During the twelve months ending June 30th, 1895, 47,300 bushels of potatoes were imported upon which duty was paid \$7,095.10.

The importation of fruit was checked, home-grown apples, pears, plums, and prunes supplying the local markets and leaving a surplus which was shipped to the eastern provinces. The quantity of home-grown fruit will increase year by year as the young orchards come into bearing.

Canned home-grown fruits continue in good demand.

In sympathy with the United States markets on the Pacific Coast, which were overstocked with agricultural produce, prices in this province were low.

Attention is directed to the following importations in the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1895 :—

	QUANTITY.	DUTY.
Eggs.....	102,251 doz.....	\$ 5,112.58
Bacon and Hams...	571,761 lbs.....	11,435.25
Lard.....	135,160 ".....	2,714.01
Sheep.....	35,881.....	10,628.20
Horses.....	730.....	4,069.40

Receipts from Eastern provinces are not included in the imports mentioned.

The demand for the products of the local creameries, lately established, is encouraging farmers to give more attention to dairying, which is an industry capable of great expansion. The visits of Professor Robertson with the Dominion Government travelling dairy are valuable aids in this direction, and advantage is also being taken of the Provincial Act for incorporating Cheese and Butter associations, under which five or more persons may associate themselves for the purpose of manufacturing these articles.

The Act passed last Session for the encouragement of the dairy industry, extends aid to districts within certain limits desiring to erect creameries. This should, wherever the proper conditions exist, stimulate the farmers to greater exertions in supplying the local markets with dairy products.

The duty paid on 42,585 lbs. of butter imported during the twelve months ending June 30th, 1895, amounted to \$10,531.04, and probably three times as much more was received from Eastern Canada.

Much valuable information is obtainable at the Dominion Experimental Farm at Agassiz. At present there are over 2,000 varieties of fruit trees under test, besides many cereals, roots, fodder, plants, cattle, etc. The superintendent, T. A. Sharpe, visits all the Provincial Agricultural Exhibitions with samples and particulars of his experiments, and the farmers can consequently receive the full benefits of his observations.

Industrial
Establish-
ments.

The corrected census returns furnish some interesting tables, copies of which are appended hereto, shewing the growth of British Columbia industrial establishments. Such establishments have continued to increase since those particulars were gathered, and it is expected that this Province will hold its position as the largest manufacturer in the Dominion in proportion to population.

The smelting industry is yet in its initial stages, the Pilot Bay smelter being the only one in operation in 1895. The

Company employed on an average 200 men daily, at wages aggregating \$170,000. Only silver lead ores were treated, and the bullion was shipped to the United States to be refined. This, however, will not continue, as the Company is about to erect the refinery which was contemplated when it was organized. The existing plant consists of a concentrator and sampler, and is so arranged that additional smelting stacks can be erected alongside the one now in operation.

The Trail smelter, which was "blown in" for the first time on February 1st last, is treating the copper gold ores of that district. Although the capacity is 250 tons per day, it is not equal to the present requirements of Trail.

The Hall Mines smelter is capable of treating over 100 tons of ore daily. The ore treated is known as "peacock" ore, containing copper, silver, and gold. One hundred men are steadily employed by the Hall Mines Company.

The Dominion Government passed an Act in 1895, to encourage the smelting of gold, silver, and silver-lead ores in Canada, but to participate in the bounty the smelting works must be in operation before January, 1897. The bounty is at the rate of 50 cents per ton for a term of five years, the total payment not to exceed \$30,000 in one year.

That more smelters will soon be built may be judged from the fact that during the first four months of this year 10,000 tons of ore were exported to the United States for treatment.

Two concentrators are reducing the silver-lead ores in the Slocan District.

The lumber mills, sash and door factories also furnish work for a large number of skilled and ordinary labourers.

The shipyards, iron foundries, machine shops, flour, rice and oat mills, spice mills, chemical works, paint works, and several other industries are capable of supplying present local requirements.

The manufacture of pig iron and the smaller sizes of bar iron could be engaged in under very favourable conditions in British Columbia, but this has been referred to under the head of minerals.

Owing to the rapidly increasing demand for wood pulp in the United States and Great Britain, its manufacture is assuming large proportions in Eastern Canada, where the industry is likely to become one of very great importance. This fact is of especial interest to British Columbia, in view of the immense forest areas and the great variety of trees suitable for pulping, and the incoming Council is recommended to investigate the conditions favourable to establishing the manufacture in this province.

It is understood, too, that the attention of capitalists in England has been directed to the growth of flax for milling purposes, and if reports made are favourable, there is a possibility that flax mills will be erected here with a view to supplying twine for the manufacture of fish nets.

The importance of utilizing fish guano and seaweed for fertilizing purposes has had the attention of the Dominion Government, and the Department of Agriculture has decided to make some experiments to test the feasibility by inexpensive methods, and it is hoped the incoming administration will not lose sight of it.

Public Works. The principal public works carried on during the period under review have been the Provincial Government Buildings and the Dominion Post Office and Customs House, at Victoria. The stone and masonry work of the Parliament Buildings is now nearly completed, and the interior fittings are progressing satisfactorily. It is expected that they will be ready for occupation next winter. Whilst this handsome structure is very commodious compared with the premises in which the official business of the province has been transacted heretofore, it is not considered in advance of the public requirements.

The Postal and Customs Buildings have not progressed as rapidly as might have been expected. Lately, however, there has been an improvement in this respect, and it is hoped that there will be no further delay in completing these buildings, which are so much needed.

The Court House and Government Offices were erected at Nanaimo at a cost of \$27,808, and the Local Government aided by a grant of \$15,000 the building of a school in that city.

At Ashcroft, a bridge across the Thompson River was built, costing \$11,228. A substantial bridge was also built at Lytton.

Railways. There are 800 miles of railway track laid in British Columbia—that is, about one mile of railway for each 478 square miles of territory. These figures shew conclusively the necessity for the Local and Dominion Governments adopting a liberal and progressive railway policy in order to open up the vast resources of the Province.

The Canadian Pacific Railway and its branches are of great service to those portions of the Province which are tributary, but the territory to the north of this railway, by far the largest portion of British Columbia, is practically inaccessible. Immense tracts of grazing lands, much agricultural land, and enormous mineral wealth is at present lying dormant for want of railway communication.

These resources would be largely opened up by the building of the proposed British Pacific Railway, to commence from the north terminus of the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway, thence northward on Vancouver Island to Seymour Narrows, where connection would be made with the Mainland. The proposed line would then proceed in an easterly direction, making for the Yellowhead Pass, the object being to connect with a railway which would form another transcontinental line to the north of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The company formed to build this proposed railway made proposals

to the Local Government in March last, involving financial assistance, but the terms were not acceptable and there is consequently further delay in the commencement of extensive construction work. As soon as the break in the negotiations was known your Council addressed communications to the Provincial Government, and to the Construction Company, expressing the hope that the block might be only temporary, and that further negotiations would lead to an understanding agreeable to both parties.

The building of the Canadian Pacific Crow's Nest branch line would have a very beneficial effect upon the mining interests of Kootenay, and it is hoped that the Federal authorities may give the financial assistance which is needed to ensure early construction.

The Kaslo & Slocan Railway, length 33 miles, was opened for traffic in November last.

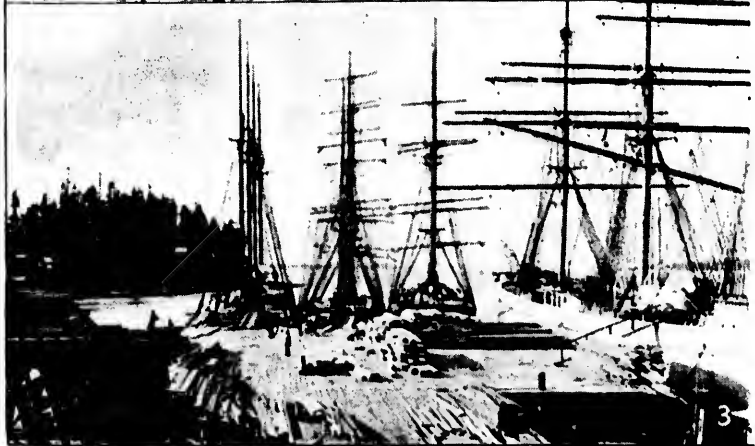
The Nakusp & Slocan line was extended from Three Forks to Sandon, distance 4 miles.

The Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway was continued from Five Mile Point to Nelson.

The Canadian Pacific Revelstoke branch line was built from Wigwam to the head of Arrow Lake, where boats connect with the Nakusp & Slocan Railway, Robson and other points on the Columbia River.

The Columbia & Western, a narrow gauge line, between Rossland and Trail, on the Columbia River, was completed last month.

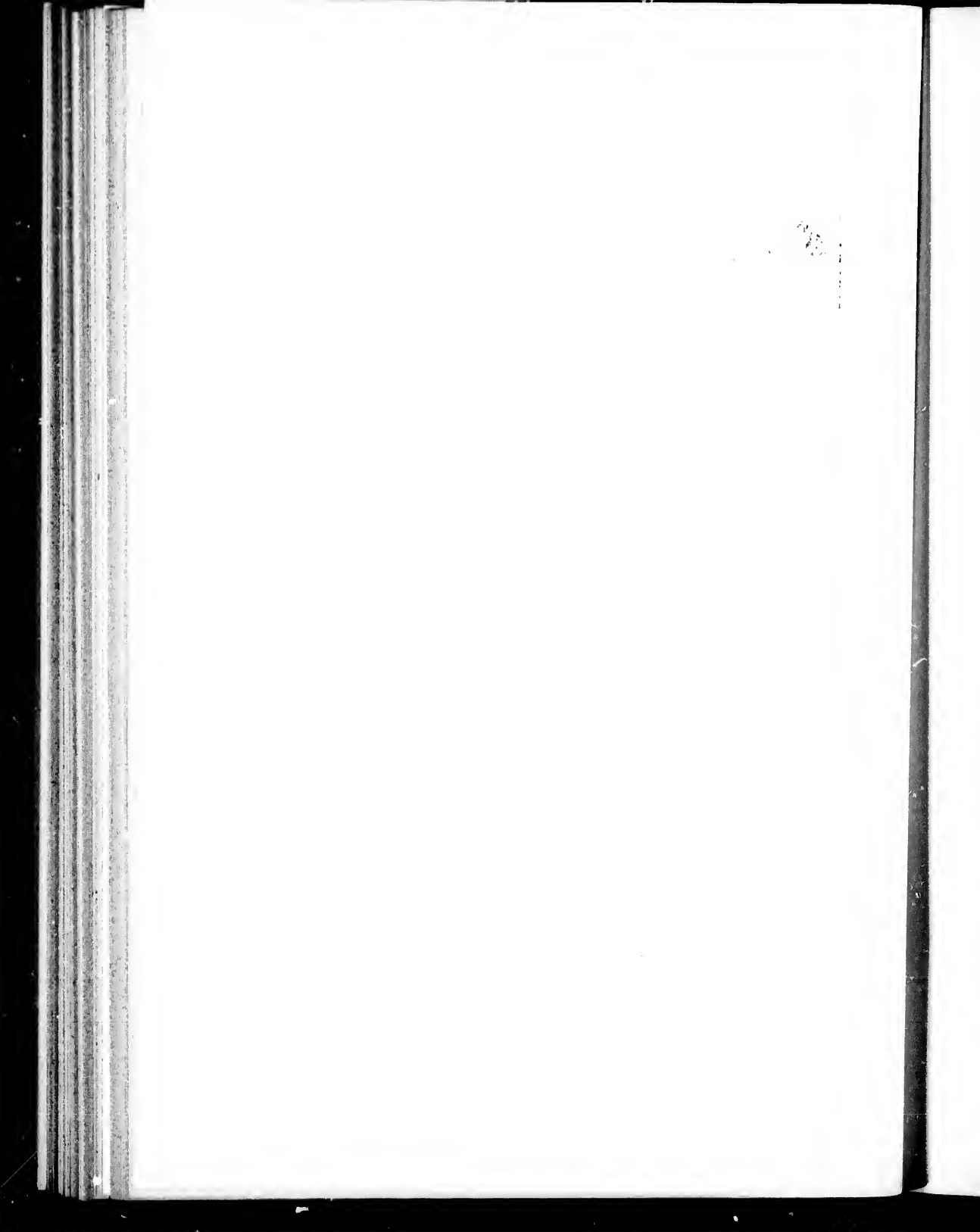
Surveys. Exploratory and subdivisional surveys were continued last summer, but not on so large a scale as in some previous years. Nevertheless, much additional and valuable information is made available to intending settlers and furnishes further proof, if such is necessary, that there is sufficient agricultural and grazing



1. BRITISH COLUMBIA FOREST.

2. LOGS AT MILL.

3. LOADING LUMBER FOR EXPORT.



lands in British Columbia to sustain a population many times greater than that now within our borders.

The sum of \$15,000 was voted for surveys to be made this year, and triangulation surveys will be made in the Slokan, Trail Creek and Boundary Creek Districts for the purpose of ascertaining the general topography of the country and also to establish monuments to which mineral claims can be connected.

Other surveys will be made in Lillooet and Cariboo Districts and on Texada Island.

Full particulars are furnished at the Government Land Office, Victoria, concerning the available lands of the Province, and maps may be obtained free of charge on application.

Immigration At the request of this Board, Colonel the
and Honourable James Baker, Minister of Immi-
Colonization. gration, has kindly furnished a report upon immi-
gration and colonization. The report, together
with a copy of the agreement referred to, will be found in the
appendices.

Education. British Columbia affords excellent educational
opportunities, the schools being free and
undenominational. In 1895 there were 172 common, 26
graded, and four high schools, under the supervision of
trustees elected by the ratepayers, at a cost to the Provincial
Government of \$208,000.

New school districts can be created by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council as soon as there are fifteen children between six and sixteen years of age within the limits prescribed. For outlying agricultural districts and mining camps this arrangement is very advantageous.

Navigation. The lighthouse at Portlock Point has been
completed and operated since November 1st last
and a fog bell is now being established there.

Buoys have been placed at the entrance of Mud Bay and Sandheads, Fraser River, and at Sooke Harbour, south of Vancouver Island.

Much remains to be done to efficiently light the coast and islands of this Province. In February, 1894, a special committee of this board reported upon the lights, beacons and buoys most urgently required, but many of the recommendations made and submitted to the Dominion Government have not yet been carried out and no time should be lost in bringing this matter to the notice of the new administration.

Mail Service. The application of this Board for an improved mail service to the Yukon was met by the Dominion Government granting an allowance for three mails during this season, instead of only one as heretofore.

This Board also reported the advantages British Columbia merchants would derive if mails from Alaska could be landed at Victoria instead of being carried past this port on to Seattle and from there returned; likewise, that the return mails for the North should be despatched direct from this port. Last month arrangements were made to facilitate the transmission of correspondence between Alaska and Victoria on the lines here indicated.

Yukon. A Special Committee of this Board recently reported upon the trading prospects of the Yukon, which are yearly becoming of greater importance. The Committee state that most of the supplies are now taken in *via* the St. Michael's River, Behring Sea, and the lower Yukon River, a long route only open for a short time each year, and they recommended a shorter route *via* Lynn Canal, which is accessible by sea-going vessels. By following the White Pass, a portage of about thirty miles, the navigable waters of the Yukon are reached. It was urged that the local and Dominion governments should assist financially in building a road over the pass, and bonus some person or company who would operate steamers on the upper waters of the

Yukon River, the reason assigned being that the opening of the proposed route would enable miners who desire to winter elsewhere to remain in the Yukon country later in the year than is now possible, besides making British Columbia merchants independent of the United States' transportation companies, which also control the trade of the Yukon.

The assistance asked for was not granted, but the Dominion Government is having a survey made of another route *via* the Stickeen River and Teslin Lake, with the view of building a wagon road or light railway between the points mentioned.

Alaska It is satisfactory to know that the attention of
Boundary the Dominion Government has, by the wide
Line. publicity given to the contention of the people of this Province with respect to the Alaska boundary line, been specifically directed to the claims which it is important to have recognized, and that the matter has had the consideration of the Imperial Government as well; so that whatever rights are possessed by virtue of the Treaty of 1825 are not likely to be overlooked in the final adjustment of the dispute.

In this connection it may be pointed out that during the recent rush to Alaska, many British subjects from this province were included, who, in order to take advantage of the mining laws of the United States, were necessarily required to forswear their allegiance, whereas Americans are under no such obligation in coming to British Columbia. Representations should be made to the Dominion Government which may induce it to take steps to remedy this inequality.

Ocean The Canadian Pacific Steamship Company's
Trade. service with China and Japan has continued and the sailings have been regular, with full freights and passenger lists on each occasion.

The Northern Pacific Steamship Company have found it

necessary to put on additional steamers; sailing ships also have been employed during some months of the past year.

The Oregon Railway and Navigation Company's steamship service has been maintained.

The direct steamships running between Canada and Australia find full freights from this end, and it is probable that another steamship will be put on this line very soon.

All these steamships call at Victoria on both the outward and inward voyages; the Canadian Pacific ships, however, did not come alongside the wharf until June 22nd last, when the "Empress of Japan" was docked for the first time.

Trade
with
Japan.

In the Board's previous report, attention was directed to the Treaty of Commerce entered into between Great Britain and Japan, which secured to Canada, Australia, and certain other British possessions, "most favoured nation" privileges, upon notice of desire to obtain the same given to the Japanese Government within two years from the date of the ratification of the treaty. The Dominion of Canada has not yet given such notice. At a conference of the Premiers of Australia, it was resolved that it was not expedient for these colonies to take advantage of the arrangement made in their behalf by the Mother Country.

While the Japanese will soon be able to furnish themselves with nearly all they use and wear and eat, without assistance from foreign countries, they will be compelled to buy many raw materials, principally cotton and iron.

The Japanese are rapidly developing into a manufacturing nation, and with abundance of cheap labour, even of the skilled class, they will soon be large exporters in lines which come in competition with Canadian manufactures.

Third Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire. The Third Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire was held at London on the 9th to 12th ultimo, and Mr. Robert Ward, who so ably represented this Board at the previous Congress, again acted in a similar capacity. Mr. Ward's report of the proceedings contains much valuable information and his remarks upon the principal subject debated, namely: "Commercial Relations between the Mother Country and her Colonies and Dependencies" are particularly interesting. The report will be found in the appendices.

Trade and Outlook. Notwithstanding the substantial advance made by the Province as a whole during the past twelve months, the business of the Coast cities has not largely increased; nor is this a matter for surprise seeing the principal mining development has been in the interior. The towns recently established in Kootenay have drawn many supplies direct from Eastern Canada and the United States, freight rates being in favour of this arrangement. There is no means of ascertaining the extent of the inter-provincial trade, but the Nelson Customs returns shew that importations from the United States have averaged about \$75,000 per month. The outlook for the Coast cities is, however, encouraging, since upon the islands and portions of the mainland with which our merchants can trade on more favourable terms than is possible with Kootenay, the development of the mines is now assured.

The realization of the vast mineral wealth will of necessity stimulate every other industry, and for the agriculturist the Province affords exceptional advantages, fertile lands, mild climate, and certainty of a large expansion of those markets which even now are compelled to draw from beyond our borders agricultural supplies to the value of about two and a half millions of dollars annually.

Attention is directed to the principle upon which some mining companies are formed. The system of capitalizing

slightly developed mineral claims for large sums of money and selling the stock at a small per centage of the par value is, in case of the liquidation of the Company, fraught with serious consequences to the holders, and in any event prejudicial to the proper development of the mine. The laws of British Columbia are opposed to a company selling its stock at a discount, yet these have been evaded in the case of some mining ventures. Discontinuance of this practice and compliance with the provincial laws will be some guarantee that companies are formed for the purpose of working the mines instead of unduly enriching the promoters of the schemes. The incoming Council should look into this matter, and if necessary, bring it to the notice of the Provincial Government with the view of remedial legislation.

That a sanguine view of the future of British Columbia is warranted may be judged by the high standing of our Provincial Stocks and Municipal Debentures in the financial markets.

It is also pleasing to note that the exports have again increased during the past twelve months, and exceed by about a million and a half dollars those of any previous year, the total being approximately ten and a half million dollars.

The imports, too, shew a very substantial increase compared with the year ending June 30th, 1895. From returns which will be found in the appendices, it appears that British Columbia has contributed to the Federal Treasury during the past year \$1,702,195.42, for duty and inland revenue. It is hoped that the Province will receive in return a fair share of the appropriations for public works; and in this connection attention is directed to the urgent need of additional lights and other aids to navigation on the Northern route and on the West Coast of Vancouver Island.

It is most important that the arrangements referred to, whereby the services of the steamer *Quadra* are to be devoted wholly to excise duty and safeguard of British

Columbia fishing banks, become operative before the fishing season commences, and that the smuggling which continues on the islands and north coasts of the Province with practical impunity be checked forthwith.

The usual statistical information has been brought down to date, and some additional matters of interest will be found in the appendices.

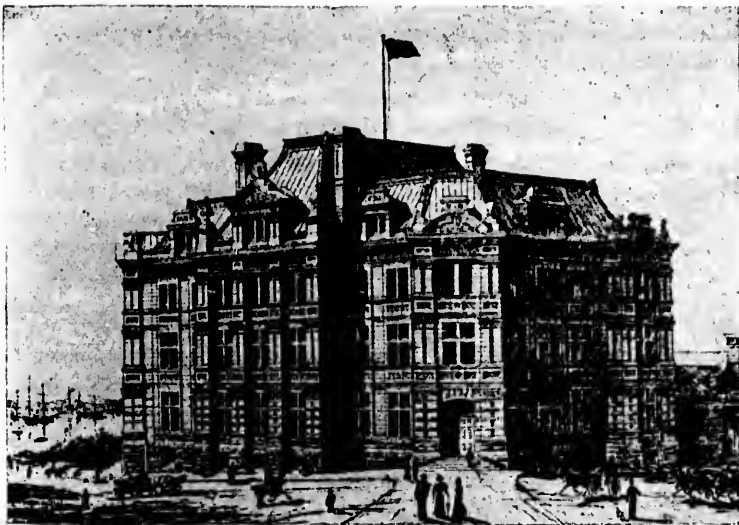
The membership and financial position of the Board has been maintained, and the unusual amount of business which has lately fallen upon the Council unmistakably indicates the increasing usefulness of the institution.

All of which is respectfully submitted this 10th day of July, 1896.

D. R. KER, PRESIDENT.

G. LEISER, VICE-PRESIDENT,

F. ELWORTHY, SECRETARY.



NEW POST OFFICE, VICTORIA, B.C.

APPENDICES.

IMMIGRATION.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE
VICTORIA, 15th JULY, 1896.

On the subject of immigration I have much pleasure in stating that, in addition to the colonies of Bella Coola on the Mainland and Quatsino on the Island, there is a prospect of two other colonies being established in the Province on terms similar to those of last year, a copy of which I enclose.

The colony at Bella Coola is progressing satisfactorily and numbers over two hundred men, women and children, and it is reported that more are expected to arrive this summer. The colonists obtain work at the canneries during the summer and the wages earned assist in developing their holdings. The accompanying photograph of the public school children belonging to the Bella Coola colony is a satisfactory indication of the determination of the settlers to make British Columbia their permanent home.

The reports from the colony are to the effect that roots, cereals and fruit do remarkably well and no irrigation is required.

In the north of Vancouver Island there is some excellent land ready for colonization. Most of it is timbered but not with large trees. On the Mainland there is a large tract of rich land on the Columbia River in easy communication by water with the rich mining district of Kootenay and which is now open for settlement.

All these lands are within easy reach of large markets.

For those who have a small capital of not less than three or four hundred dollars and who can make up the required number of thirty to form a colony the advantages offered in British Columbia are very liberal.

JAMES BAKER,
Minister of Immigration.

THIS INDENTURE made the day of A.D. 1896 ,
Between the Honourable James Baker, Minister of Immigration for the
Province of British Columbia, acting under authority of an Order of the

Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, approved on the _____ day of _____ 189 _____, (hereinafter called the Grantor) of the first part, and _____ (hereinafter called the Grantee) of the second part ;

Whereas the Grantee is a member of a group of intending settlers in British Columbia, which includes thirty or more families, who, with their families, are hereinafter referred to as the "Colony," and the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, for the purpose of encouraging immigration, has agreed to make a free grant from the public lands of the province to each head of a family in the said Colony, upon the conditions, hereinafter mentioned, which conditions have been accepted by the Grantee, as well as by the whole Colony.

Now therefore this Indenture witnesseth that in consideration of the performance by the Grantee of the covenants and stipulations to be observed and performed by and on the part of the said Grantee, the said Grantor, acting herein on behalf of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, as aforesaid, and as far as the Crown hath power to grant the same, but not further or otherwise, doth hereby covenant and agree upon the termination of five years from the date hereof, that the said Grantee shall receive a Crown grant of all and singular that certain piece or parcel of land, lying and being in the District of _____ in the Province of British Columbia, and being composed of lot number _____ in said District, containing by admeasurement _____ acres of land, be the same more or less, and which may be more particularly described as follows:—

Which said grant shall be subject to and in the form provided by the Land Laws of the province for the time being in force.

And the said Grantee doth hereby for himself, his executors, administrators and assigns, covenant with the said Grantor in manner following, that is to say:—

That the said Grantee possesses in cash the sum of three hundred dollars and is worth that sum over and above what will pay and after payment of all just debts of the said Grantee.

That the said Grantee will, within _____ from the date hereof, enter upon the said land and *bona fide* occupy and improve the same to the satisfaction of the Grantor, and will continue to reside thereon with his family and to occupy and improve the same during the term of five years from now next ensuing.

That the said Grantee shall, at the termination of the said period of five years from the date hereof, have made improvements upon the said land to the value of five dollars per acre thereof.

That the Grantor may at any time during the said five years, by himself, his servants or agents, enter upon the premises and view the state of the property and the improvements theretofore made.

That the Grantee will observe and obey all such reasonable rules and regulations as may be made by the representatives or managers of the said Colony for its good government and internal administration, provided the said rules and regulations have been first submitted to and approved by the Grantor.

That the Crown grant herein provided for shall be conditional upon the continued residence and performance of the conditions of similar leases, issued concurrently herewith, by the other members of the Colony to the number of not less than thirty, it being the intention that the said Colony shall remain entire and be of a number of not less than thirty at the conclusion of the period of five years when the issue of Crown grants is provided for.

Provided that in case of non-performance by the Grantee or by the Colony of the terms of this agreement to his satisfaction, the Grantor may, by notice published in the British Columbia Gazette, cancel this agreement and enter upon the aforesaid premises.

And the Grantor hereby covenants that so soon as each member of the Colony, to the number of thirty in all, has erected a dwelling house upon the land comprised in the respective leases, or so soon as the said Grantor has satisfied himself of the *bona fide* settlement of the Colony upon the lands allotted to the members thereof, there will be made and constructed a wagon road through the land occupied by the Colony.



SCHOOL CHILDREN, BELLA COOLA COLONY.

THIRD CONGRESS OF CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

70 BASINGHALL STREET, E.C.

LONDON, 17th JUNE, 1896.

To the President and Council British Columbia Board of Trade :

GENTLEMEN :—Acting under the authority of the Board, as its delegate, I have the honour to report that I duly attended the meetings of the *Third Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire*, on the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th insts., at the hall of the Grocers' Company in this city.

The Congress was opened by the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P., Secretary of State for the Colonies, the subsequent proceedings being most ably presided over by the President of the London Chamber of Commerce, Sir Albert Kaye Rollit, M.P.

The London Chamber, through its excellent committee organization and staff, again succeeded in bringing together a vast representation of commercial interests from every part of the Empire, besides other important parts where British trade is prominent. About 170 Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce were represented, by upwards of 400 delegates, as well as a large number of honorary vice-Presidents and members of the organizing committee, aggregating a considerable increase over the meetings of 1886 and 1892.

The Worshipful Master and Wardens of the Grocers' Company generously placed their magnificent hall at the disposal of the Congress, and furnished every comfort and convenience for its sittings.

DEBATES.

The proceedings were fully reported each day, a printed copy being provided for delegates every morning. A complete report of the proceedings is in preparation, and I propose sending copies of the book when published. Perusal of some of the speeches will, I think, prove most interesting; they indicate a wide, deep and growing interest in all that pertains to Imperial affairs, and particularly to our commerce.

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS BETWEEN THE MOTHER COUNTRY AND HER COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES.

The first resolution moved by the Toronto Board of Trade excited the keenest interest and a prolonged debate :

“WHEREAS, in view of recent events and the attitude of other nations towards Great Britain, and of the fact that there exist within the British Empire resources in men and materials and arable land for its every requirement ;

“WHEREAS, while the trade legislation of other nations is framed to subserve their local interests, all British trade and other legislation

should aim to secure within the Empire a union of interest of a federal character, and the policy of each British community should be designed to retain within the Empire subjects whose labour would otherwise go to foreign lands ;

“ WHEREAS, Canada has already formed a basis for closer relations with the Mother Country and other Colonies by building a highway across British America, by creating steamship connection between Vancouver, Hong Kong, New Zealand and Australia, by offering a large subsidy for a fast Atlantic steamship service, as well as by her established precedent of Confederation, making for British unity ;

“ AND WHEREAS, closer commercial relations between the Mother Country, her Colonies and Dependencies, will be hastened by further subsidising fast steamship services and completing postal, wire and cable communication with the different portions of the Empire, thus making such routes for commerce, food supply and munitions of war the fastest and most secure from attack ;

“ RESOLVED, that in the opinion of this Congress the advantages to be obtained by a closer union between the various portions of the British Empire are so great as to justify an arrangement as nearly as possible of the nature of a Zollverein, based upon principles of the freest exchange of commodities within the Empire, consistent with the tariff requirements incident to the maintenance of the local government of each Kingdom, Dominion, Province or Colony now forming part of the British family of nations.”

Sir Donald Smith, High Commissioner for Canada, moved an amendment to the Toronto resolution proposing preferential duties, the subject of both resolution and amendment being exhaustively debated for over two days. It was apparent, however, that neither would pass, and it was strongly urged that any resolution of the Congress on the subject of a basis for closer relations with the Mother Country should be unanimous. Eventually the resolution and amendment were withdrawn, and the following resolution, submitted by the President, was unanimously adopted :

“ That this Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire is of opinion that the establishment of closer commercial relations between the United Kingdom and the Colonies and Dependencies is an object which deserves and demands prompt and careful consideration. The Congress, therefore, respectfully represents to Her Majesty's Government that if that suggestion should be made on behalf of the Colonies or some of them, it would be right and expedient to promote such consideration, and the formulation of some practicable plan by summoning an Imperial Conference, thoroughly representative of the interests involved, or by some other means as Her Majesty may be advised to adopt. That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the President, to the Prime Minister, the First Lord of the Treasury, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the leaders of the Opposition of both the Houses, the High Commissioner for Canada, and the Agents-General of the other Colonies.”

It is generally believed that the Imperial Government will seriously consider this resolution ; and we have the oft-repeated assurance of the

Rt. Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies, of his earnest desire to attain a satisfactory solution of the question. Confirmatory of this, the following important announcement appears in the *Pall Mall Gazette* of to-day:

THE PROPOSED IMPERIAL CUSTOMS UNION.

ATTITUDE OF MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

We have the highest authority for stating that Mr. Chamberlain would not view with disfavour any request made by one of the greater Colonies to call a Colonial Conference for next year in London. There are two points that would be insisted upon: The request for such a Congress of Colonial delegates with the Mother Country must come from a responsible Colony; and that Colony must formulate the points that it advises should be argued—such points are to be found in Mr. Chamberlain's most recent utterances in regard to a Customs Union or Zollverein between the Colonies and the Mother Country. Should these points be satisfactorily selected, Mr. Chamberlain would do his best to bring the Colonies together in conference in London. Next year would be the most appropriate time. The last Colonial Conference was in the Queen's Jubilee year, 1887, and next year will see the Queen complete her sixty years on the throne.

(After referring to the other matters considered, Mr. Ward continues as follows):

With such a variety of subjects, all of the deepest concern to the commercial welfare of Great Britain and her Colonies; the free interchange of views by representatives from all parts of the world, the distinctly growing interest and sympathy of the Mother Country in her Colonial trade and possessions, all point to the immense advantages to be derived from these periodical gatherings.

The true value of Great Britain's Colonial interests is, unquestionably, more and more appreciated, while there is apparently the strongest desire to reach some practical basis for closer trade relationship, and, though this question is so beset with difficulties, only by the fullest discussion and interchange of opinions in a give-and-take spirit can they be surmounted.

The delegates are again under deep obligations to the London Chamber for the complete success of its organization of the Congress, for the numerous social attractions and courtesies extended to them, and for the many acts of thoughtful kindness, the recollections of which will long be treasured by those who were privileged to partake of them.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

ROBT. WARD.

LIST OF ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY,

WITH THE NAMES OF THE DONORS (30TH JUNE, 1896).

Board of Trade, Chicago,	Annual Report, 1895	
" " Edmonton,	" " 1895	
" " Montreal,	" " 1895	
" " Port Arthur,	" " 1895	
" " St. John,	" " 1895	
" " Toronto,	" " 1895	
" " Virден, Man.,	" " 1895	
" " Winnipeg,	" " 1895	
Chamber of Commerce, Brisbane, Australia,	Annual Report, 1894	
" " Bradford, Eng.	" " 1895	
" " Canterbury, of Christchurch, N.Z.	" " 1895	
" " Falmouth, Eng.,	" " 1895	
" " Italian, of London,	" " 1895	
" " Hobart, Tasmania,	" " 1895	
" " Napier, N.Z.,	" " 1895	
" " Southampton,	" " 1895	
" " Trinidad,	" " 1895	
Chamber of Manufacturers, Adelaide,	" " 1895	
Dominion Government, by request of Thomas Earle, Esq., M.P.,	Dominion Government Blue-books and	
	Sessional Papers,	As published
Provincial Government, all Reports, Sessional Papers and	Statistics,	As published
Tacoma Chamber of Commerce, Annual Report of the Inspector	of Mines of the State of Washington,	1894
Seattle Chamber of Commerce, The Nicaragua Canal,		1895
Hon. F. G. Vernon, Supplement to the Imperial Institute Year-	book,	1895
The Director United States Mint, Washington, Report of the	Director of the Mint,	1895
Thomas Earle, Esq., M.P., The Dominion Elections Act,		1894
Collector of Customs, Adelaide, South Australia, Statistical	Register,	1894
Hon. E. G. Prior, Buffalo Merchants' Exchange Annual Report		1895
R. P. Rithet & Co., San Francisco Directory,		1895
Thomas Earle, Esq., M.P., Royal Military College, Report		1895
	The Behring Sea Question,	1896
St. John Board of Trade, St. John Directory,		1896
Minister of Trade and Commerce, Tariffs of Different Nations,		1896
F. B. Pemberton & Son, Orient Guide,		1896
Lieut.-Gov. of British Columbia, Board of Trade Journals		
	Notices to Mariners	
	Chart of Victoria Harbour	
Hon. E. G. Prior, Large Map of the World		
Hon. G. B. Martin, Map of British Columbia		
D. Turpin & Co., London, Map of South Africa		
Hydrographic Office, Port Townsend, Wash., Monthly Charts of	Pacific Ocean	
E. Baynes Reed, Esq., Weather Maps, monthly		

This Board is indebted to the following named gentlemen for many valuable specimens of ore from different parts of British Columbia :

Anderson, J. W.	Kummert, J.
Arthur, L.	Mackay, A. J.
Anderson, Mrs. F.	Marsden, J. D., Pilot Bay, B.C.
Brownlee, J. H.	McDonald, C.
Braden, John.	McQuillan, Frank.
Claxton, Fred. J.	McRae, Alex.
Davies, Joshua.	Parke, H. R.
Foster, F. W. Ashcroft, B.C.	Rashdale, Chas. A., New Denver.
Hume, John F.	Ramos, Chas.
Harris, J. W., Rossland.	Rutland, H.
Johnson, A. M., Nelson.	Saunders, H.
Ker, D. R.	Walker, S. T., New Denver.

Messrs. T. C. Sorby, Secretary Perry Creek Gold Mining Company, and Frederick H. Worlock, very kindly donated specimens of placer gold from Perry Creek and Franklin Creek.

Mr. E. A. Harris very kindly presented this Board with specimens of British Columbia wood in the natural state and polished.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS ON FILE.

DAILIES.

Colonist Victoria, B.C.	Free Press Nanaimo, B.C.
Times " "	Columbian New Westminster, B.C.
World Vancouver, B.C.	Post-Intelligencer Seattle, Wash.

WEEKLIES.

B.C. Gazette Victoria, B.C.	Leslie's New York
Commercial Journal " "	Illustrated London News London
Province " "	Graphic " "
Vernon News Vernon, B.C.	Punch " "
Inland Sentinel Kamloops, B.C.	Truth " "
Miner Nelson, B.C.	Times " "
Golden Era Golden, B.C.	Rialto " "
Kootenaian Kaslo, B.C.	Canadian Gazette " "
Rosslander Rossland, B.C.	Commerce " "
Miner " "	Canterbury Times " "
Trade Review Montreal	..... Christchurch, N.Z.
Commercial Winnipeg	Press " "
Dun's Review New York	Western Mail Perth, Aus.
Bradstreet's " "	South Australian Register Adelaide
Scientific American " " " "
Harpers' " " " "

MONTHLIES.

Chamber of Commerce Journal London	Australian Trade Review Melbourne
British Trade Journal " "	New Zealand Trade Review Wellington
Imperial Institute Journal . . . . . " "	..... Sydney Trade Review Sydney
Board of Trade Journal " "	Queensland Mercantile Gazette Brisbane
Colliery Engineer Scranton, Pa.	
Miner and Electrician Spokane, Wash.	

WOOD-PULP DEVELOPMENTS.

The Dominion Government has now under consideration a proposal which has often been urged upon Canada from this side of the Atlantic for an export duty of two dollars per cord upon pulp wood, so as to discourage the export of the raw material from Canada and encourage its manufacture into pulp in Canadian mills. On February 21st, representatives of the Canadian Pulp Association waited upon Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Mr. Ives, Mr. Wood and Col. Prior, at Ottawa, and formally asked that such an export duty of two dollars per cord be placed upon pulp wood. At present the United States tax on imported pulp is ten per cent., while pulp wood is free. A Canadian export duty would, it is claimed, induce the United States to remove their duty; this, the Canadian Association think, would give them control of the trade. At present Canada exports about 500,000 cords of pulp wood yearly; so that the export duty would, the deputation represented, yield a revenue of \$1,000,000 annually. The exporters of pulp wood, of course, object to such an impost. As it is, they have their hands full, they say, to compete with the pulp wood sellers of Virginia and Maine.

On the face of it, Canada is wise to encourage her own manufactures. Her exports of the raw material—*i.e.*, pulp wood—practically all of which goes to the United States, have been as follows:

1890	\$108,998	1893	\$392,262
1891	219,458	1894	468,359
1892	386,092		

A constantly increased export of raw material. The pulp wood exported in 1894 would be capable of producing mechanical pulp to the value of £500,000 sterling, or about five times the value of the pulp wood now exported. If converted into chemical pulp, the export value would be no less than £700,000 sterling.

As it is, Canada is doing an increasing export trade in pulp as well as in the wood. The exports of pulp stand thus:

1890	\$168,180	1893	\$455,893
1891	280,619	1894	547,217
1892	355,303	1895	590,874

Again a steady annual increase is shown.

The British demand for wood-pulp is largely on the increase. The imports for 1895, for example, were of the value of £1,574,400 (297,098 tons), an increase of £150,000 over 1894.

There is a further stage to which Canadian mills should carry this wood-pulp business—namely, to the stage of paper manufacture. The United Kingdom imported last year unprinted paper to the value of £2,046,106, and straw boards, mill boards and wood-pulp boards to the value of £548,254. The exports of paper from the United States were last year of the value of about £500,000 sterling. Canada, with her forest resources and unlimited water-power, should certainly take her place in the business. At present Great Britain looks chiefly to Germany, Holland, Sweden and Belgium for her imported unprinted paper.

AREA OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Land.....	382,300 square miles		
Water.....	1,000	"	"
		<hr/>	
Total.....	383,300	"	"
Wooded area, estimated	285,554	"	"

POPULATION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Census of 1891—Males.....	63,003
—Females	35,170
	<hr/>
Total	98,173
Density of population to the square mile, 0.3.	

	Upper Country.	Lower Mainland.	Vancouver I'd and ad- jacent I'ds	TOTAL.
Number of returns from land owners	1,115	2,042	1,231	4,388
LANDS.				
Total land owned—acres	711,897	294,083	232,636	1,238,616
Acres of cultivated land	49,098	43,127	19,200	111,425
Acres of woodland or forest.....	158,243	176,519	169,735	504,497
Acres of swamp or marsh.....	25,710	4,659	9,491	39,860
Acres of rock.....	43,930	2,491	22,975	69,396
Acres of prairie or pasture (including hay meadows).....	434,916	67,287	11,235	513,438
VALUE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.				
Value of agricultural machinery and implements	291,452	193,596	141,375	626,423
Value of buildings and improvem'ts.	\$1,943,090	\$2,175,168	\$1,161,491	\$5,279,769

LAND RETURN.

RETURN SHOWING LAND TRANSACTIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1895.

RECORDS ISSUED FOR THE DISTRICT OF

	Victoria.	Esquimalt.	Cowichan.	Nanaimo.	Comox.	Const.	New West.	Yale.	Kamloops.	Osoyoos.	Lillooet.	Kootenay.	Cariboo.	Distar.	Total.
Pre-emption Records.....	112		14	5		36	31		28	236	32	80	54	2	630
Certificates of Improvement.....	29		10	4		2	14		7	22	5	17	3		113
Do. Purchase.....	63		37	15		11	50		24	26	33	57	17	1	334
Crown Grants.....	22		1	8		1	16	2	12	39	17	80	5		215
Timber Cutting Licences.....	5					4	25					5	1		40
Do. General.....															193
Coal Prospecting Licences.....	2		9	1		9					2				23

SUMMARY.

	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895
Pre-emption Records.....	308	345	311	303	548	496	616	988	869	832	709	630
Certificates of Improvement.....	77	82	69	73	157	132	169	860	272	173	117	113
Do. Purchase.....	604	305	369	351	355	587	829	863	1,000	264	153	334
Crown Grants.....	406	305	274	320	332	481	573	685	820	393	159	215
Total Acreage Deeded.....	146,197	128,811	50,472	73,950	94,278	131,169	99,334.33	143,455	309,878	124,634	47,166.86	95,456
Acreage Leased for Timber Cutting.....	1,947	1,380	23,012	16,805	58,566	53,217	57,716	51,124	112,694	110,646	28,257	95,456
Acreage Covered by Coal Prospecting Licences.....												
Letters received.....	3,357	3,260	3,485	3,079	3,141	3,336	4,168	5,224	5,321	4,339	7,672	14,461
											4,018	5,079

LIST OF TREES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

BOTANICAL NAME.	ENGLISH NAME.	FRENCH NAME.
<i>Abies amabilis</i>	White fir	Sapin blanc
“ <i>grandis</i>	Western white fir	Gros sapin
“ <i>subalpina</i>	Mountain balsam	Sapin des monts
<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Large-leaved maple	Erable
“ <i>circinatum</i>	Vine Maple	“
<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Red alder	Aune rouge
<i>Arbutus Menziesii</i>	Arbutus	Arbute
<i>Betula occidentalis</i>	Western birch	Roulean
“ <i>papyrifera</i>	Canoe birch	“ a canot
<i>Cornus Nuttallii</i>	Western dogwood	Cornouillier
<i>Juniperus Virginiana</i>	Red cedar	Cedre rouge
<i>Larix Americana</i>	American larch	Epinette rouge
“ <i>Lyalli</i>	Mountain larch	“ des monts
“ <i>occidentalis</i>	Western larch	“ rouge
<i>Picea alba</i>	White spruce	Petite epinette
“ <i>Engelmannii</i>	Western black spruce	Epinette noir
“ <i>nigra</i>	Black spruce	Grosse epinette
“ <i>Sitchensis</i>	Western white spruce	Epinette blanche
<i>Pinus albicaulis</i>	White-bark pine	Cin blanc
“ <i>contorta</i>	Scrub pine	Cypres
“ <i>monticola</i>	White mountain pine	Pin blanc
“ <i>Murrayana</i>	Black pine	Cypres
“ <i>ponderosa</i>	Yellow pine	Pin jaune ou rouge
<i>Pirus rivularis</i>	Western crab-apple	Pommier
<i>Populus balsamifera</i>	Balsam poplar	Paumier
“ <i>monilifera</i>	Cottonwood	Biard
“ <i>tremuloides</i>	Aspen	Iremble
“ <i>trichocarpa</i>	Cottonwood	Tiard
<i>Prunus emarginata</i>	Cherry	Lerisier
“ <i>mollis</i>	“	“
<i>Pseudotsuga Douglassii</i>	Douglas fir	Pin d'Oregon
<i>Quercus Garryana</i>	Western white oak	Chene
<i>Salix lanceifolia</i>	Lance-leaved willow	Saule
“ <i>lasiantra</i>	Willow	“
<i>Taxus brevifolia</i>	Western yew	If
<i>Thuja gigantea</i>	Giant cedar	Grand cedre
“ <i>excelsa</i>	Yellow cypress or cedar	Cedre jaune
<i>Tsuga Mertensiana</i>	Western hemlock	Pruche
“ <i>Pattoniana</i>	Alpine hemlock	“

Statement shewing the timber cut during 1895, not including that from the Dominion and the Esquimalt and Nanaimo railway lands :

	FEET.
On Crown lands	53,212,797
On leaseholds	20,501,171
On timber limits	2,637,079
On private property	24,221,264
On leaseholds, 1875	12,332,329
Total	112,884,640

BRITISH COLUMBIA SALMON PACK, 1895.

PACK BY CANNERIES.

FRASER RIVER—	Cases.	Brought forward.....	458,947
Alliance Canning Co.....	6,806	SKEENA RIVER—	
Anglo-British Columbia Pkg Co..	86,337	Anglo-British Columbia Pkg Co..	20,661
Atlas Canning Co.....	5,000	Balmoral Canning Co.....	9,965
Bon Accord Fishery Co.....	19,503	British Columbia Cn'g Co (Burnt)	49
British Columbia Canning Co....	7,024	Carlisle Packing Co.....	6,658
Brunswick Canning Co.....	12,527	Inverness Canning Co.....	8,021
Canadian Pacific Packing Co....	24,351	Royal Canadian Packing Co....	7,880
Costello & McMorrin.....	16,132	Skeena Packing Co.....	7,565
Dinsmore Island Canning Co....	9,589	Victoria Canning Co.....	7,058
Ewen & Co.....	27,172	NAAS RIVER—	
F. Boutilier & Co.....	7,804	Federation Br'd Salmon C'ng Co	19,550
Fisherman's Canning Co.....	11,578	WEST COAST, V.I.—	
Gulf of Georgia Canning Co....	17,010	Clayoquot Fishing & Trading Co	3,320
Lulu Island Canning Co.....	12,838	LOWE INLET—	
Pacific Coast Canning Co.....	11,466	Lowe Inlet Packing Co.....	8,681
Short & Squair.....	15,421	NAMU HARBOUR—	
Steveston Canning Co.....	14,376	R. Drancy.....	3,000
Terra Nova Canning Co.....	8,421	ALERT BAY—	
Todd & Son, J. II.....	26,324	Alert Bay Canning Co.....	5,100
Victoria Canning Co.....	60,689	Total Pack, 1895.....	566,395
RIVERS INLET—			
Anglo-British Columbia Pkg Co..	19,038		
British Columbia Canning Co....	30,219		
Victoria Canning Co.....	9,322		
Carried forward.....	458,947		

PACK BY DISTRICTS.

	1896 Cases.	1895 Cases.	1894 Cases.	1893 Cases.	1892 Cases.	1891 Cases.
Fraser River.....	314,935	400,368	363,967	457,797	80,215	178,954
Skeena River.....	99,182	67,797	61,151	59,683	89,780	78,135
Nnas River.....		19,550	19,587	15,190	25,434	10,323
Rivers Inlet.....		58,579	39,351	38,659	15,126	34,924
Lowe Inlet.....		8,681	8,315	8,724	8,161	8,031
Gardiner's Inlet.....		.....	.....	6,476	6,156	3,876
Alert Bay.....	140,150	5,100	2,000	3,700	3,598	650
West Coast, V.I.....		3,320	.....	.....	.....	.....
Namu Harbour.....		3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Approximate.	554,267	566,395	494,371	590,229	228,470	314,893

THE ANNUAL PACK (since the beginning of the industry).

	CASES.		CASES.
1876.....	9,847	1887.....	204,083
1877.....	67,387	1888.....	181,040
1878.....	113,601	1889.....	414,294
1879.....	61,093	1890.....	409,464
1880.....	61,849	1891.....	314,893
1881.....	177,276	1892.....	228,470
1882.....	225,061	1893.....	590,229
1883.....	196,292	1894.....	494,371
1884.....	141,242	1895.....	566,395
1885.....	168,517	1896, approximate.....	554,267
1886.....	161,264		

RETURN OF THE SEAL CATCH FOR THE SEASON OF 1895.

Vessels.	Tons.	CREWS			CATCH.					Totals.	
		Whites.	Indians.	Boats.	Canoes	B.C. Coast.	Japan Coast.	Vicinity of Copper Island.	Beh'ng Sea		
									Males.		Females.
Agnes McDonald.....	107	25	14	8	7	.....	711	.....	593	669	1,973
Ainoko.....	75	2	26	2	13	325	.....	.....	479	515	1,319
Amateur.....	13	2	14	.....	7	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	65
Annie C. Moore.....	113	3	30	2	15	105	.....	.....	730	812	1,647
Annie E. Paint.....	82	26	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	191	575	2,022
Arietis.....	86	22	.....	7	.....	.....	680	426	.....	.....	1,106
Aurora.....	41	7	22	2	11	108	.....	.....	186	527	821
Beatrice, Shanghai.....	66	5	28	1	14	230	.....	.....	608	838	1,676
Beatrice, Vancouver.....	49	13	.....	6	2	.....	.....	.....	93	100	202
Borealis.....	37	21	.....	6	.....	.....	801	110	96	641	1,648
Brenda.....	100	*	.....	.....	.....	.....	881	.....	.....	.....	881
C. D. Rand.....	51	7	16	3	8	143	.....	.....	182	459	784
Carlotta G. Cox.....	76	26	.....	8	.....	.....	920	22	176	449	1,567
Casco.....	63	19	.....	6	.....	.....	1,308	351	.....	.....	1,659
City San Diego.....	46	17	.....	5	.....	.....	370	243	.....	.....	613
Diana.....	50	19	.....	6	.....	.....	872	292	.....	.....	1,164
Director.....	87	23	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	71	317	300	688
Dora Seward.....	93	7	36	2	18	503	.....	.....	766	813	2,082
E. B. Marvin.....	96	27	.....	8	.....	.....	949	10	125	251	1,332
Enterprise.....	69	7	30	2	15	221	.....	.....	947	782	1,950
Favourite.....	80	5	36	1	18	150	.....	.....	927	730	1,797
Fawn.....	59	6	28	1	14	248	.....	.....	460	316	1,024
Fishermaid.....	21	1	12	.....	6	109	.....	.....	.....	.....	109
Florence M. Smith.....	99	8	41	2	20	285	.....	.....	563	594	1,443
Fortuna.....	97	18	.....	5	.....	.....	219	.....	.....	.....	219
Geneva.....	92	29	.....	9	.....	.....	1,137	470	.....	.....	1,607
Henrietta.....	31	7	8	2	4	.....	.....	.....	45	156	201
Kate.....	58	6	21	2	10	181	.....	.....	279	394	854
Katherine.....	81	7	21	2	11	159	.....	.....	288	403	850
Kilmeny.....	18	3	8	.....	4	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
Labrador.....	25	4	11	.....	6	51	.....	.....	76	183	310
Libbie.....	92	2	21	2	11	234	.....	.....	451	1,016	1,701
Mary Ellen.....	63	10	20	5	10	.....	854	.....	106	356	1,316
Mary Taylor.....	43	13	.....	5	.....	369	.....	434	.....	.....	803
Mascot.....	40	7	16	2	8	.....	787	168	126	223	1,304
Maud S.....	97	9	32	2	16	287	.....	.....	750	642	1,679
May Belle.....	58	7	28	2	13	234	.....	.....	437	676	1,347
Mermaid.....	73	24	.....	7	.....	.....	1,113	753	.....	.....	1,866
Minnie.....	46	3	18	3	9	.....	.....	.....	266	393	659
Mountain Chief.....	23	2	16	.....	6	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
Ocean Belle.....	83	23	.....	7	.....	.....	1,056	562	.....	.....	1,618
Oscar and Hattie.....	82	9	24	3	12	147	.....	.....	652	515	1,314
Otto.....	86	8	32	3	14	285	.....	30	432	304	1,111
Pachwellis.....	19	.....	14	.....	7	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	66
Penelope.....	69	5	24	2	12	.....	.....	.....	238	532	770
Pioneer.....	66	24	.....	7	.....	.....	845	790	.....	.....	1,635
Rosie Olsen.....	39	*	*	.....	.....	.....	627	.....	.....	.....	627
Sadie Turpel.....	56	19	.....	6	.....	.....	798	470	.....	.....	1,268
Sapphire.....	108	8	37	3	19	192	.....	.....	827	956	1,975
San Jose.....	31	5	20	2	10	147	.....	.....	318	251	716
Saucy Lass.....	38	6	21	1	10	257	.....	.....	269	432	958
Shelby.....	16	10	.....	4	.....	124	.....	.....	.....	.....	124
South Bend.....	21	4	10	1	4	.....	.....	.....	37	111	148
Teresa.....	63	3	17	2	9	102	.....	.....	335	532	969
Triumph.....	98	8	43	3	19	353	.....	.....	862	995	2,210
Umbrina.....	69	25	.....	7	.....	.....	1,187	562	.....	.....	1,749
Vera.....	60	19	.....	6	.....	.....	853	15	177	272	1,317
Victoria.....	63	7	25	2	12	187	.....	.....	601	566	1,354
Viva.....	92	23	.....	7	.....	.....	601	367	.....	.....	968
Walter L. Rich.....	76	9	24	2	12	145	.....	.....	678	534	1,357
Wanderer.....	25	2	10	1	5	.....	.....	.....	259	97	356
Indian canoes catch.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,787	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,787
Totals 1895.....	3,892	705	854	210	421	9,853	18,687	6,281	15,949	19,969	70,739
" 1895 approximate.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,630	18,019	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Wrecked.

SEALING CATCH, 1895 (Continued).

Total Canadian catch	70,739
Catch of <i>Director</i> off Falkland Islands	620
Catch of American schooners landed at Victoria	2,255

Total 73,614

TOTAL PACIFIC CATCH.

Seals landed at Victoria	73,614
Seals landed at American ports by U.S. schooners	20,307
Seal catch on Pribyloff Islands (North American Commercial Co.)	15,000
Seal catch on Copper Islands (Russian Seal Skin Co.)	17,920

126,841

The catch for the past seven years has been:—

1889.....	35,310	1893.....	70,592
1890.....	43,325	1894.....	95,048
1891.....	52,365	1895.....	73,614
1892.....	49,743		

LIST OF THE CLAIMS FOR COMPENSATION IN RESPECT OF THE SEIZURES OF BRITISH VESSELS IN BEHRING SEA BY THE AUTHORITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Year.	Vessel.	Amount claimed.	Total.
1886	Carolena	\$24,313 01	\$ 99,400 37
	Thornton	26,817 65	
	Onward	23,269 71	
	Favourite.. ..	7,000 00	
	Personal claims	18,000 00	
1887	W. P. Sayward.....	28,055 00	205,098 11
	Grace	38,142 57	
	Anna Beck	27,863 04	
	Dolphin.....	40,201 50	
	Ada	26,518 00	
	Alfred Adams.....	20,433 00	
	Triumph.....	10,250 00	
Personal claims.....	13,635 00		
1889	Juanita	14,695 00	132,663 00
	Pathfinder.....	26,765 00	
	Triumph	19,674 00	
	Black Diamond	17,185 00	
	Lily	17,176 00	
	Ariel	9,498 00	
	Minnie.....	16,460 00	
	Kate	11,210 00	
	2,000 00		
1890	Pathfinder.....	2,000 00	
	Total claims without interest.....		439,161 48
	Costs of suit before Supreme Court, U.S., in re seizure of W. P. Sayward		62,847 12

TOTAL.

1886.	Vessels	\$ 81,400 00
	Personal claims.....	18,000 00
1887.	Vessels.....	191,463 11
	Personal claims.....	13,635 00
1889.	Vessels.....	132,663 00
1890.	Vessels.....	2,000 00
	W. P. Sayward costs.....	\$439,161 48
		62,847 12
	Total.....	\$502,008 60
	Extra for Juanita	3,002 66
	Extra for Black Diamond (1886).....	7,500 00
	Extra for Ada	3,000 00
	Total	\$515,511 26
	Henrietta.....	26,658 00
	Amended total	\$542,169 26

In addition to the above, claims have been filed in respect of the sealing schooners *Winnifred*, seized in 1891 under the *modus vivendi*, and not handed over to British authority; *Wanderer*, for abandonment of voyages in 1887 and 1889, fearing seizure; and *Oscar and Hattie*, seized as Attou Island in 1892.

TABLE

Showing the actual known and estimated yield of gold and silver per year, from 1858 to 1895.

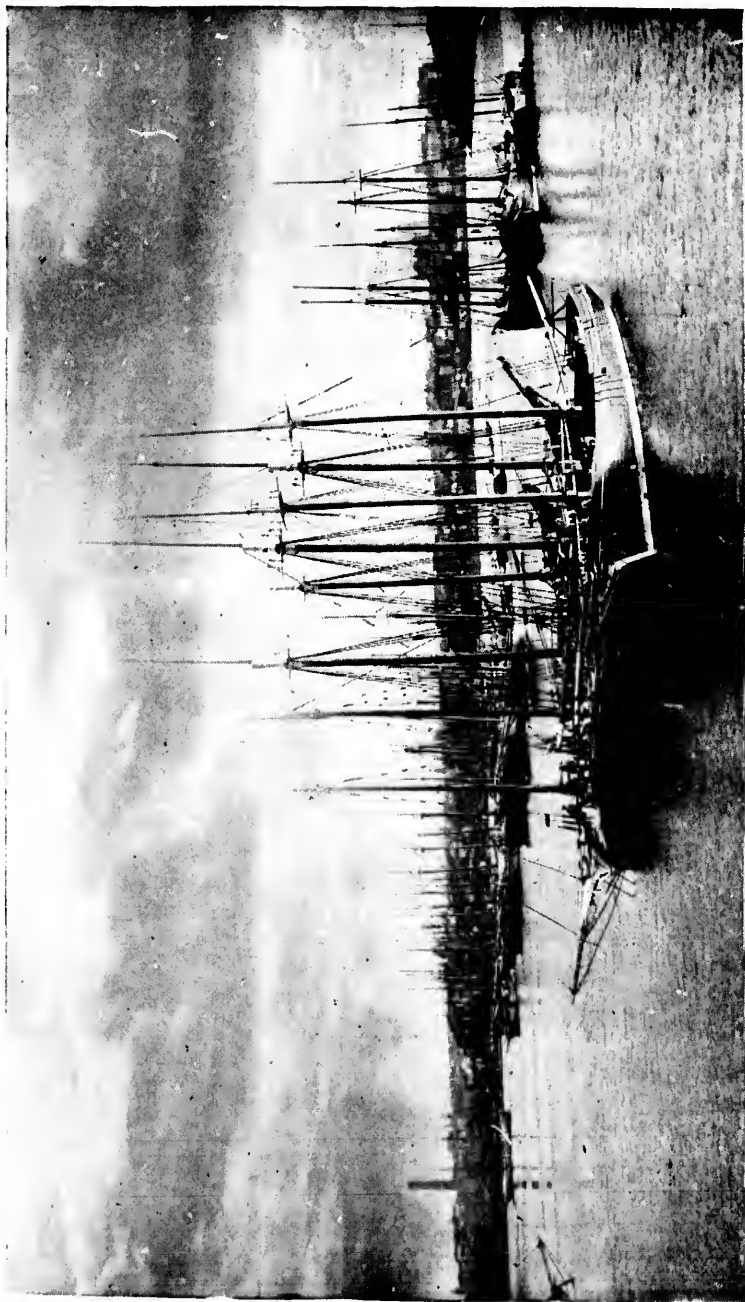
Year.	Amount of gold actually known to have been exported by banks.	Add one-third more estimate of gold carried away in private hands.	Gold.	Estimated yield Silver.	Gold and Silver.
			Total.		Total.
1858					
(6 months)	\$ 390,265	\$ 130,088	\$ 520,353		\$ 520,353
1859	1,211,304	403,768	1,615,072		1,615,072
1860	1,671,410	557,137	2,228,547		2,228,547
1861	1,999,589	666,530	2,666,119		2,666,119
1862					
1863	3,184,700	1,061,566	4,246,266		4,246,266
1864	2,801,888	933,963	3,735,851		3,735,851
1865	2,618,404	872,801	3,491,205		3,491,205
1866	1,996,580	665,527	2,662,107		2,662,107
1867	1,860,651	620,217	2,480,868		2,480,868
1868	1,779,729	593,243	2,372,972		2,372,972
1869	1,331,234	443,745	1,774,979		1,774,979
1870	1,002,717	334,239	1,336,956		1,336,956
1871	1,349,580	449,860	1,799,440		1,799,440
1872	1,208,229	402,743	1,610,972		1,610,972
1873	979,312	326,437	1,305,749		1,305,749
1874	1,383,464	461,155	1,844,619		1,844,619
1875	1,856,178	618,726	2,474,904		2,474,904
1876	1,339,986	446,662	1,786,648		1,786,648
1877	1,206,136	402,045	1,608,181		1,608,181
1878	1,062,670	1-5th 212,534	1,275,204		1,275,204
1879	1,075,049	" 215,010	1,290,059		1,290,059
1880	844,856	" 168,971	1,013,827		1,013,827
1881	872,281	" 174,456	1,046,737		1,046,737
1882	795,071	" 159,014	954,085		954,085
1883	661,877	" 132,375	794,252		794,252
1884	613,304	" 122,661	735,965		735,965
1885	594,782	" 118,956	713,738		713,738
1886	753,043	" 150,609	903,652		903,652
1887	578,924	" 115,785	694,709		694,709
1888	513,943	" 102,788	616,731		616,731
1889	490,799	" 98,154	588,923	\$47,873	636,796
1890	412,029	" 82,406	494,435	73,984	568,419
1891	358,176	" 71,635	429,811		429,811
1892	332,938	" 66,588	399,526		399,526
1893	316,279	" 63,256	379,535		379,535
*1894	380,055	" 76,011	456,066	8,500	464,566
†1895	254,056	.....	(a.) 636,545	.....	(b.) 636,545
					\$55,115,965

*Value of gold, silver, copper and lead ore shipped from Nelson during year, \$784,965, not included.

†(a.) This return of gold, or \$636,545, is of the gold derived from the placers except \$135,000 from the quartz mines at Fairview and Camp McKinney.

(b.) Not including the value of gold, silver and lead in the ore from Kootenay.

The total output of minerals, other than coal, during 1895 is estimated at \$5,000,000; for particulars see page 15.



SEALING FLEET IN WINTER QUARTERS, VICTORIA HARBOUR.

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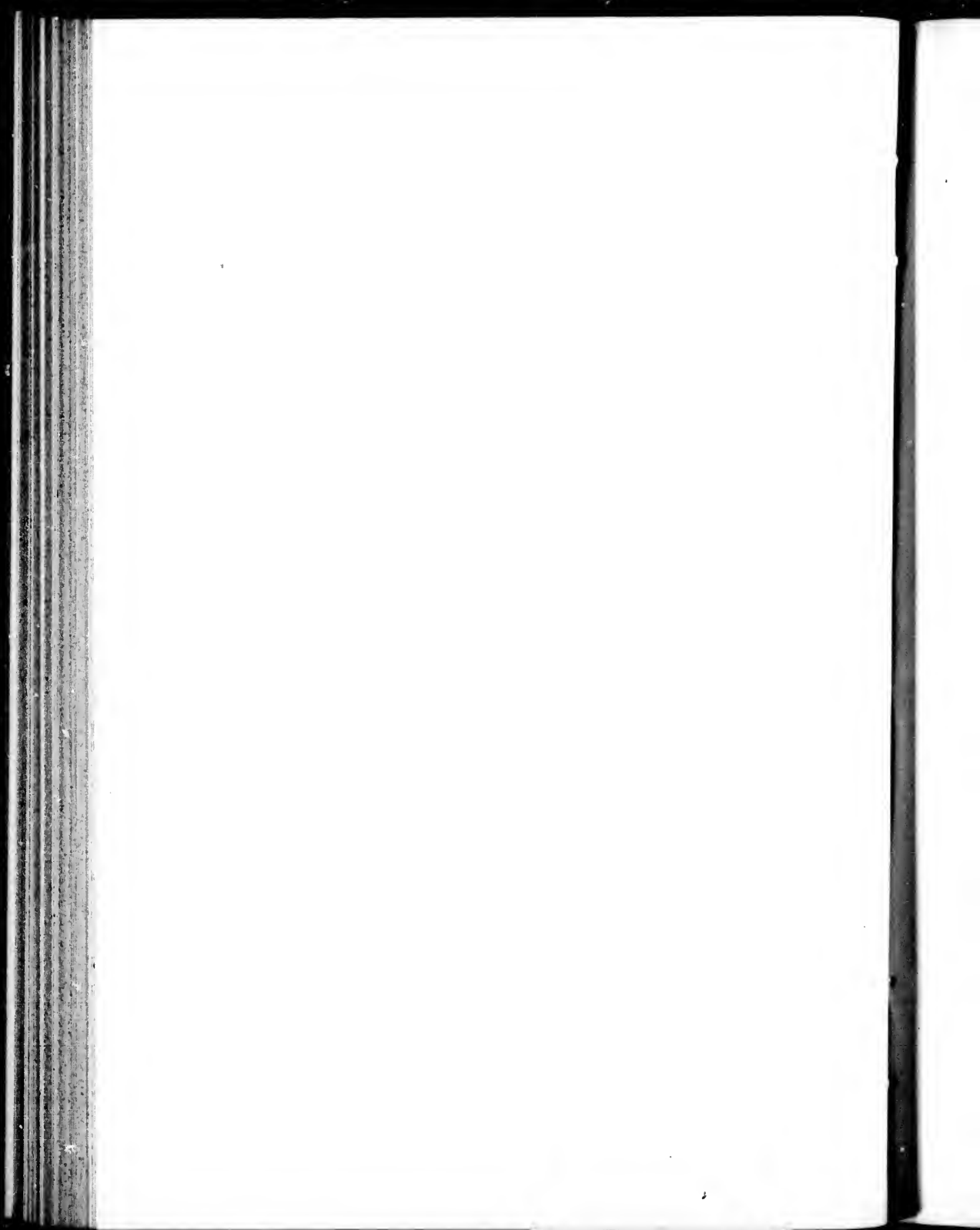
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MINING RECORDS, 1895.

	Alberni	Cariboo	Lillooet	East Kootenay	West Kootenay	Revelstoke	Yale	Osoyoos
Claims recorded	262	250	49	..	3650	184	..	1025
Free miners' certificates	107	1249	166	404	4010	168	290	688
Transfers and bills of sale	81	..	..	..	2198	102	..	282
Certificates of work	35	..	..	..	1211	95	..	170
Hydraulic leases .....	..	58	6	..	..	..	..	..
Creek leases .....	..	42	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dredging leases .....	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..

The information is not available to fill in some of the blanks.

Mr. W. A. Carlyle, Provincial Mineralogist, concludes his report upon the Trail mines as follows:

PRODUCTION.

Total number of tons smelted to July 1st, 1896 ..	27,085
“ “ ounces of gold	45,234
“ “ “ silver	67,793
“ “ pounds of copper	1,265,362
“ gross value paid by smelters	\$1,007,007

Average net values per ton—Gold, 1.67 oz.; silver, 2.5 oz.; copper, 2.3 per cent.; value, \$37.18.

In the above returns the compilation was made directly from the shipping returns and books most kindly produced for inspection by the officers of the following mines, that have shipped ore other than test lots: The Le Roi, War Eagle, Iron Mask, Poorman, Josie, Cliff and Evening Star, and the above results give almost the exact output of the mines at Rossland up to July 1st, 1896. The tonnage is the net, or with moisture deducted amounting to $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per cent. The amount of gold and silver given is the actual amount paid for by the smelters, or 95 to 98 per cent. of the assay value of the gold contents, and 95 per cent. of the silver. The percentage of copper given is the assay value less 1.3, as in the general average value the copper assay would indicate 3.6 per cent. of copper in the ore. The gross value includes smelter and freight charges. The output from the free-milling ores of the O. K. mine could not be obtained in time for this bulletin.

Total amount of dividends paid to July 1st, 1896 ..	\$332,500
Le Roi	\$175,000
War Eagle	157,500

IMPORTS INTO BRITISH COLUMBIA

From other countries of some products of Agriculture and its branches
as can be produced in the Province, for the year ending
June 30th, 1895.

	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
LIVE STOCK.			
Horned Cattle No.	115	\$ 1,825	\$ 365.00
Horses "	730	20,347	4,069.40
Sheep "	35,881	53,141	10,628.20
Hogs lbs.	26,038	1,150	390.72
All other . . . . . "	.....	4,741	948.20
MEATS, ETC.			
Bacon and hams "	571,761	64,700	11,435.25
Lard "	135,160	10,330	2,714.01
Beef, salted "	29,578	2,048	591.56
Mutton and lamb "	56,178	2,931	1,025.85
Pork "	31,375	2,379	627.50
Poultry . . . . . "	.....	3,468	693.60
Meats, dried or smok'd, n.e.s. "	39,618	3,567	792.50
Other meats, fresh "	106,655	6,626	3,199.55
" salted, n.e.s. "	25,166	2,210	503.33
Canned meats, poultry and game "	316,101	28,297	7,077.87
Meat extracts . . . . . "	.....	1,279	319.75
BREADSTUFFS, GRAIN, ETC.			
Biscuits lbs.	129,177	6,054	1,523.25
Barley bush.	10,028	3,029	908.70
Beans "	5,769	8,344	865.65
Buckwheat "	155	105	15.63
Indian Corn "	7,763	5,191	582.28
Oats "	215,243	66,834	21,524.41
Peas "	2,605	1,939	260.55
Rye "	606	314	60.65
Wheat "	147,285	57,945	22,103.37
Bran, mill feed . . . . . "	.....	66,623	13,325.60
Indian or corn meal bbls.	1,161	3,601	464.49
Oatmeal lbs.	33,879	953	190.30
Rye flour bbls.	162	581	81.25
Wheat flour "	29,490	67,377	22,118.34
VEGETABLES AND FRUITS.			
Potatoes bush.	47,300	13,937	7,095.10
Tomatoes "	1,025	1,423	347.17
Forward . . . . .	.....	\$513,289	\$136,849.03

IMPORTS INTO BRITISH COLUMBIA—CONTINUED.

	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
Forward.....		\$513,289	\$136,849.03
VEGETABLES AND FRUITS.			
Tomatoes and other..... bush	.....	20,454	5,339.68
Apples, dried..... lbs.	47,853	3,507	876.75
Apples, green..... bbls.	7,994	26,361	3,197.81
Currants..... lbs.	185,787	4,137	1,857.87
Small fruits..... "	93,045	3,910	1,660.89
Cherries..... "	89,062	5,975	1,781.28
Cranberries..... bush.	372	651	162.75
Peaches..... lbs.	220,268	6,092	2,202.68
Plums..... bush.	5,681	5,361	1,346.05
Fruits, canned..... lbs.	163,589	7,150	3,369.96
Jams and jellies..... "	40,782	3,310	1,234.43
Almonds, shelled..... "	6,686	1,167	334.30
" not shelled..... "	23,781	1,801	713.43
Brazil nuts..... "	3,562	206	106.36
Walnuts..... "	27,304	2,213	819.12
Other nuts, not shelled.... "	54,381	2,324	1,087.63
DAIRY PRODUCTS.			
Butter..... lbs.	263,278	42,585	10,531.04
Cheese..... "	61,496	7,015	1,844.93
Condensed milk..... "	93,756	9,166	2,833.18
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Chicory..... lbs.	10,852	500	434.08
Cider..... gals.	1,145	822	105.90
Hay..... tons.	1,758	12,861	3,517.06
Hops..... lbs.	17,336	2,303	1,040.16
Malt..... bush.	49,355	33,157	7,403.25
Honey..... lbs.	8,800	988	263.99
Mustard..... "	11,750	3,059	764.75
Eggs..... doz.	102,251	13,502	5,112.58
Pickles..... gals.	7,069	5,980	2,093
Total.....		\$739,896	\$197,884.54

The value of similar products received from Eastern Canada during the same period will probably amount to \$1,500,000.

CUSTOMS STATISTICS.

IMPORTS INTO THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1896.

Port of	TOTAL IMPORTS.				Duty Received.	Chinese.	Minor Revenue.	Total 1896.	Total 1895
	Dutiable.	Free Goods.	Leaf Tobacco.	Coin and Bullion.					
Victoria.....	\$1,839,004	\$ 879,946	\$14,724	\$604	\$ 654,991 18	\$53,347 00	\$ 4,731 27	\$ 699,069 45	\$ 644,116 68
Nanaimo.....	149,360	29,973	3,931	.....	54,366 22	.....	2,482 95	56,849 17	71,001 65
Vancouver.....	990,040	335,848	1,114	.....	301,627 78	47,400 00	3,351 13	352,378 91	274,638 04
New Westminster.....	366,875	137,267	15,470	.....	109,882 29	3 50	1,182 27	111,068 06	147,971 12
*Nelson.....	648,371	149,806	762	.....	185,736 78	50 00	1,779 54	187,566 32	.....
Total 1896.....	\$3,993,650	\$1,532,840	\$36,001	\$604	\$1,306,604 25	\$96,800 50	\$13,527 16	\$1,406,931 91	.....
Total 1895.....	\$3,131,490	\$1,236,935	\$35,551	.....	\$1,053,601 13	\$69,575 00	\$14,551 36	.....	\$1,137,727 49

* Eleven months only. One month included with New Westminster returns.
This Board is indebted to the kindness and courtesy of the Collectors of Customs at the ports mentioned for the above information.

CUSTOMS STATISTICS.

EXPORTS FROM THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA F.C.: THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1896.

Port of	The Mine.	The Fisheries.	The Forest.	Animals and their Produce.	Agricultural Produce.	Manufac- tures.	Miscel- laneous.	Coin and Bullion.	Total 1896.	Total 1895.
Victoria	\$ 309,862	\$1,559,942	\$ 21,402	\$353,306	\$ 7,965	\$ 83,158	\$ 58,035	\$ 96,721	\$ 2,490,391	\$3,133,277
Nanaimo.....	2,486,172	.....	40,291	2,476	.....	1,415	180	.....	2,539,534	2,907,195
Vancouver.....	84,806	256,035	\$28,250	60,836	49,835	55,090	13,550	.....	1,048,402	839,769
New Westminster.....	1,007,735	1,472,799	95,288	13,666	3,614	7,527	.....	10,000	2,610,029	2,233,817
*Nelson.....	1,874,678	.....	515	9,180	.....	12,795	.....	.....	1,897,168	.....
Total 1896.....	\$5,763,253	\$3,288,776	\$685,746	\$438,864	\$61,414	\$159,985	\$ 71,765	\$106,721	\$10,576,524	.....
Total 1895	\$4,615,452	\$3,264,591	\$500,080	\$457,373	\$21,774	.....	\$207,085	\$ 54,833	.....	\$9,121,068

* Eleven months only. One month included with New Westminster returns.

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

IMPORTS INTO THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA FOR 25 YEARS ENDING 30TH
JUNE, 1896.

	Value of Total Imports.	GOODS ENTERED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.			
		Dutiable Goods.	Free Goods.	Total.	Duty Collected.
To 30th June, 1872.....	\$1,790,352	\$1,600,361	\$ 166,707	\$1,767,068	\$ 342,400 48
From Canada.....	22,215	.....	22,215	22,215	.....
To 30th June, 1873.....	2,191,011	1,569,112	507,364	2,076,476	302,147 65
From Canada.....	75,604	.....	75,604	75,604	.....
To 30th June, 1874.....	2,085,560	1,676,792	371,544	2,048,336	330,494 47
From Canada.....	66,104	.....	66,104	66,104	.....
To 30th June, 1875.....	2,543,552	1,924,482	566,111	2,490,593	413,921 50
From Canada.....	117,054	.....	117,054	117,054	.....
To 30th June, 1876.....	2,997,597	2,237,072	707,906	2,944,978	488,384 52
From Canada.....	129,735	.....	129,735	129,735	.....
To 30th June, 1877.....	2,220,968	1,820,391	346,318	2,166,709	403,520 21
From Canada.....	163,142	.....	163,142	163,142	.....
To 30th June, 1878.....	2,244,503	1,905,201	367,926	2,273,127	426,125 14
From Canada.....	144,754	.....	144,754	144,754	.....
To 30th June, 1879.....	2,440,781	1,997,125	320,326	2,317,454	484,704 04
From Canada.....	184,951	.....	184,951	184,951	.....
To 30th June, 1880.....	1,689,394	1,614,165	122,451	2,457,116	450,175 43
From Canada.....	208,072	.....	208,072	208,072	.....
To 30th June, 1881.....	2,489,643	2,214,153	242,963	1,736,616	589,403 62
From Canada.....	387,111	.....	387,111	387,111	.....
To 30th June, 1882.....	2,899,223	2,472,174	404,287	2,875,461	678,104 53
From Canada.....	449,768	.....	449,768	449,768	.....
To 30th June, 1883.....	3,937,536	3,331,023	550,833	3,866,856	907,655 54
From Canada.....	624,207	.....	624,207	624,207	.....
To 30th June, 1884.....	4,142,486	3,337,642	702,693	4,040,335	884,076 21
From Canada.....	789,287	.....	789,287	789,287	.....
To 30th June, 1885.....	4,089,492	3,458,529	564,923	4,023,452	966,143 64
From Canada.....	927,054	.....	927,054	927,054	.....
To 30th June, 1886.....	3,953,299	2,851,379	1,060,347	4,011,725	880,226 65
To 30th June, 1887.....	3,547,852	3,065,791	560,348	3,626,139	883,421 53
To 30th June, 1888.....	3,509,951	2,674,941	729,266	3,401,207	861,465 14
To 30th June, 1889.....	3,763,127	2,002,646	807,140	3,809,786	974,675 69
To 30th June, 1890.....	4,379,272	3,357,111	1,030,375	4,287,486	1,075,215 20
To 30th June, 1891.....	5,478,883	4,261,207	1,074,983	5,336,190	1,346,059 42
To 30th June, 1892.....	6,495,589	4,423,414	1,803,005	6,226,419	1,412,878 00
To 30th June, 1893.....	3,934,056	3,662,673	1,255,495	4,918,168	1,367,250 32
To 30th June, 1894.....	5,320,615	3,582,333	1,738,282	5,336,961	1,308,631 23
To 30th June, 1895.....	4,403,976	3,131,490	1,236,935	4,368,425	1,137,727 49
To 30th June, 1896.....	5,563,095	3,993,650	1,532,840	5,526,490	1,406,931 91

EXPORTS THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, FROM THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
FOR 25 YEARS ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1896.

Year.	The Mine.	Fisheries.	Forest.	Animals and their Produce.	Agric'l Products.	Miscel- laneous.	Total.
1872	\$1,389,585	\$ 37,707	\$214,377	\$214,700	\$ 142	\$ 1,540	\$ 1,858,050
1873	1,224,362	43,361	211,026	259,292	2,885	1,197	1,742,123
1874	1,351,145	114,718	266,116	320,625	5,296	443	2,051,743
1875	1,929,294	133,986	292,468	411,810	9,727	.....	2,777,285
1876	2,032,139	71,338	273,430	329,027	3,080	68	2,709,082
1877	1,708,848	105,603	287,042	230,893	3,083	1,500	2,346,969
1878	1,759,171	423,840	327,360	257,314	462	.....	2,768,147
1879	1,530,812	633,493	273,366	268,671	2,505	57	2,708,848
1880	1,664,626	317,410	258,804	339,218	3,843	100	2,584,001
1881	1,317,079	400,984	172,647	350,474	248	22	2,231,554
1882	1,437,072	976,903	362,875	300,429	946	2,616	3,080,841
1883	1,309,646	1,332,385	407,624	287,394	6,791	443	3,345,263
1884	1,441,052	899,371	458,365	271,796	1,745	1,413	3,100,404
1885	1,759,512	727,672	262,071	414,364	2,324	5,948	3,172,391
1885	1,720,335	643,052	194,488	329,248	1,907	2,811	2,891,811
1887	1,832,827	910,559	235,913	380,125	10,265	1,911	3,371,601
1888	1,889,805	1,164,019	441,957	318,839	27,631	85,826	3,928,077
1889	2,377,052	993,623	449,026	397,685	14,831	102,089	4,334,306
1890	2,375,770	2,374,717	325,881	346,159	9,823	113,271	5,545,621
1891	2,930,229	2,274,686	374,996	294,646	5,017	20,434	6,257,168
1892	2,979,470	2,351,083	425,278	390,854	25,018	31,976	6,574,989
1893	2,898,947	1,501,831	454,994	310,621	30,173	446,231	5,642,797
1894	3,521,543	3,541,395	471,623	149,269	23,323	196,895	7,843,958
1895	4,615,452	3,264,591	500,080	457,373	21,774	261,918	9,121,098
1896	5,763,253	3,288,776	685,746	438,864	61,414	338,471	10,576,524

INLAND REVENUE, CANADA, DIVISIONS No. 37 AND 38.

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION, JULY 1ST, 1895, TO JUNE 30TH, 1896.

	No. 37, Victoria, B.C.	No. 38, Vancouver, B.C.
Spirits..... proof gallons	56,664.76	43,312.87
Spirits exported..... "	2,090.21	647.76
Malt..... lbs	1,465,051	624,836
Manufactured Tobaccos..... lbs	149,066	137,324
" exported..... lbs	8,701	1,598
Raw Leaf..... lbs	1,105	35,516
Cigars, ex-warehouse..... No.	272,775	125,000
" ex-factory..... No.	1,226,375	1,101,625
Malt Liquor..... gallons	18,808	271,870
Petroleum..... "	98,125.15	337,933.21
Total receipts.....	\$167,519.57	\$127,743.94

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

SHIPPING.

The Board is indebted to the courtesy and kindness of Mr. A. R. Milne, Collector of Customs, for the following shipping information:

Vessels employed in the coasting trade of the Dominion of Canada arrived at and departed from Victoria, B.C., during the year ending 30th June, 1896:

<i>Vessels Arrived.</i>			<i>Vessels Departed.</i>		
No. Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. Crew.	No. Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. Crew.
1,425	391,765	24,803	1,417	399,060	24,832

Vessels entered outwards for sea at Victoria during year ending 30th June, 1896:

<i>With Cargo.</i>			<i>In Ballast.</i>		
No. Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. Crew.	No. Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. Crew.
661	470,643	25,923	716	434,399	24,805

Vessels entered inward from sea during the year ending 30th June, 1896:

<i>With Cargo.</i>			<i>In Ballast.</i>		
No. Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. Crew.	No. Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. Crew.
1,113	631,366	36,487	273	298,303	14,194

Number and tonnage of vessels built and registered at Victoria during the year ending 30th June, 1896:

<i>Built.</i>		<i>Registered.</i>	
No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
6	357	6	600

STATEMENT showing the accounting offices in operation, the gross postal revenue; the number and amount of money orders issued and paid; the amount of commission thereon, during the year ending 30th June, 1896:

Name of Office.	County.	Gross Postal Revenue.	Number of Money Orders Issued.	Total Amount of Money Orders Issued.	Total Commission Received from Public.	Total Amount of Money Orders Paid.
Nanaimo.	Vancouver.	\$ 6,236 61	\$ 6,006	\$ 88,281 38	\$ 873 15	\$ 40,006 47
New Westminster.	New Westminster.	9,382 55	4,586	59,065 61	566 10	49,108 63
Vancouver.	"	29,375 55	10,868	147,483 60	1,500 06	125,791 93
Victoria.	Victoria.	39,875 35	14,043	181,331 37	1,931 63	177,533 65
Other Offices.	"	55,255 90	28,072	499,601 03	4,060 99	133,815 62
		\$140,125 96	\$63,575	\$975,762 99	\$8,931 93	\$526,256 30

Table showing the number of post offices in operation, extent of mail travel, estimated number of letters and other articles of mail matter posted in British Columbia during the year ending 30th June, 1895:

Number of offices in operation on July 1st, 1895. 246

EXTENT OF MAIL SERVICE.

Number of miles of post route. 6,640

Annual travel thereon. 1,395,318

Estimated number of letters and other articles of mail matter posted in Canada during the year ending 30th June, 1895:

Letters.	3,580,000
Post Cards.	355,000
Registered Letters.	105,000
Free Letters.	115,000
No. of transient Newspapers and Periodicals, Packets, Circulars, Samples, Patterns, etc.	460,000
No. of Pkgs of Printers' Copy, Photographs, Deeds, Insurance Policies, etc.	70,000
No. of Pkts of Fifth Class Matter, Ordinary Mchdse. open to examination.	27,000
No. of Parcels by Parcel Post.	11,800
No. of Closed Parcels for the United Kingdom and other countries.	1,400

INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Number of establishments.....	Census of 1891.....	770
Fixed capital in hand.....	".....	\$ 2,153,106
" " in buildings.....	".....	\$ 1,836,650
" " in machinery and tools.....	".....	\$ 3,256,906
Working capital.....	".....	\$ 7,157,732
Hands employed—Men over 16 years.....	".....	9,615
" " Women over 16 years.....	".....	1,331
" " Boys under 16 years.....	".....	494
" " Girls under 16 years.....	".....	157
Total wages paid during the year.....	".....	\$ 3,586,897
" value of raw material.....	".....	\$ 5,119,258
" " articles produced.....	".....	\$11,999,928

- Group 1.—Establishments having a yearly output of finished products of under \$2,000.
 Group 2.—Establishments having a yearly output of finished products of from \$2,000 to \$12,000.
 Group 3.—Establishments having a yearly output of finished products of from \$12,000 to \$25,000.
 Group 4.—Establishments having a yearly output of finished products of from \$25,000 to \$50,000.
 Group 5.—Establishments having a yearly output of finished products of from \$50,000 and over.

	No. of Establishments.	Capital Invested.	No. of Employees	Wages Paid.	Cost of Raw Material.	Value of Products.
Group 1, 1881..	196	\$ 148,335	228	\$ 54,564	\$ 49,247	\$ 147,842
Group 1, 1891..	234	191,547	322	70,670	62,884	186,513
Group 2, 1881..	161	476,680	637	229,766	324,545	756,478
Group 2, 1891..	307	1,517,669	1,137	506,466	665,095	1,695,097
Group 3, 1881..	35	556,420	300	160,048	300,244	621,964
Group 3, 1891..	111	1,749,090	1,664	598,255	838,809	1,970,933
Group 4, 1881..	10	370,000	586	117,035	198,500	373,500
Group 4, 1891..	59	1,865,347	2,396	624,650	846,523	2,145,460
Group 5, 1881..	13	1,395,000	1,100	367,400	401,300	1,027,000
Group 5, 1891..	59	9,080,741	5,988	1,786,856	2,705,946	6,001,925

INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Continued.

	GROUP 1.		GROUP 2.		GROUP 3.	
	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.
Capital per establishment.....	\$ 756 00	\$ 819 00	\$ 2,960 00	\$ 4,943 00	\$ 15,990 00	\$ 15,757 00
Output per establishment.....	754 00	800 00	4,790 00	5,531 00	17,770 00	17,756 00
Wages paid per employee.....	230 30	219 50	365 41	445 42	533 50	560 00
Output per employee.....	656 00	580 00	1,188 00	1,496 00	2,573 00	1,884 00
Addition to wealth of Canada.....	345,213 00	529,599 00	202,187 00	523,555 00	161,672 00	533,869 60
Addition to wealth per head.....	0 70	0 54	4 08	5 33	3 27	5 43
GROUP 4.						
	1881.	1891.				
Capital per establishment.....	\$ 37,000 00	\$ 31,616 00				
Output per establishment.....	37,350 00	36,364 00				
Wages paid per employee.....	200 00	260 70				
Output per employee.....	637 00	895 00				
Addition to wealth of Canada.....	57,965 00	674,287 00				
Addition to wealth per head.....	1 17	6 87				
GROUP 5.						
	1881.	1891.				
Capital per establishment.....	\$ 107,308 00	\$ 154,000 00				
Output per establishment.....	79,000 00	101,728 00				
Wages paid per employee.....	332 80	298 40				
Output per employee.....	925 00	1,002 00				
Addition to wealth of Canada.....	286,300 00	1,509,123 00				
Addition to wealth per head.....	5 22	1,531 00				
VICTORIA.						
	1881.	1891.				
Capital invested.....	\$ 810,545	\$ 3,975,664				
Hands employed.....	711	2,033				
Wages paid.....	298,800	1,106,238				
Cost of material used.....	644,030	1,945,904				
Value at factory of products.....	1,279,135	4,547,186				
VANCOUVER.						
	1881.	1891.				
Capital invested.....	\$ 1,562,700	\$ 2,469,476				
Hands employed.....	733	1,135				
Wages paid.....	400,520	469,410				
Cost of material used.....	250,471	637,695				
Value at factory of products.....	876,541	1,405,752				
NEW WESTMINSTER.						
	1881.	1891.				
Capital invested.....	\$ 67,510	\$ 261,830				
Hands employed.....	66	167				
Wages paid.....	39,080	98,719				
Cost of material used.....	44,610	153,468				
Value at factory of products.....	99,220	345,493				
NANAIMO.						
	1881.	1891.				

Information collected, compiled and tabulated by the Provincial Government Bureau of Statistics relative to Municipalities of British Columbia.

MUNICIPALITY	Assessed Value of Real Estate.	Assessed Value of Improvements.	Value of Exemptions.	Total Value.	No. of Rate-Payers on Roll to Vote	No. of Rate-Payers entitled to Vote	Total Taxes 1895.	Receipts Ending Dec. 31st, 1894.	Expenditure ending Dec. 31st, 1894.	Assets, Dec. 31st, 1894.	Liabilities Dec. 31st, 1894.
Victoria	\$13,134,445 00	\$1,825,705	\$1,869,130	\$16,829,320 00	3,395	3,395	\$209,165 64	\$856,328 52	\$53,840 53	\$2,528,072 78	\$1,889,624 03
Vancouver	13,829,714 00	2,358,480	1,249,165	16,188,194 00	6,285	6,285	323,763 88	559,247 64	554,178 00	1,528,282 38	2,066,988 76
N Westminister	3,595,500 00	1,297,540	24,500	6,122,205 00	1,370	1,326	107,370 05	265,177 41	265,177 39	851,211 06	1,022,953 67
Nanaimo	1,699,320 00	135,204	30,000	1,723,820 00	743	1,074	20,512 58	58,843 80	57,069 32	62,877 84	80,954 25
Kamloops	138,496 50	113,592	9,130	303,694 00	149	149	2,065 48	6,700 01	6,295 64	21,87 23	6,347 27
Vernon	457,033 00	44,315	2,500	579,755 00	238	237	7,418 13	18,732 96	18,582 21	3,899 73	6,471 67
Kaslo	264,877 00	44,315	2,500	311,692 00	386	338	7,483 57	4,336 96	4,129 41	4,179 11	35,399 00
Burnaby	851,536 00	75,000	75,000	926,536 00	432	436	9,029 00	16,883 88	15,083 17	40,557 56	20,763 54
Chilliwack	878,928 00	192,115	6,000	1,077,043 00	595	595	8,393 89	14,400 74	14,167 47	28,003 91	23,643 80
Coquitlam	1,423,969 00	182,402 00	182,402 00	1,622,684 00	398	191	1,226 00	7,250 64	45,011 54	8,607 19	34,694 88
Delta	182,402 00	182,402 00	182,402 00	1,622,684 00	128	127	1,226 00	3,695 62	3,095 62	3,886 66	1,658 05
Dewdney	5,130 00	5,715	10,845	21,690 00	99	97	2,022 41	11,049 08	10,874 08	6,405 66	2,169 77
Langley	784,470 00	147,395	147,395	1,049,260 00	570	570	4,602 78	2,740 57	2,392 15	3,91 20	3,91 20
Kent	195,799 00	20,850	150,000	216,649 00	223	223	2,201 90	3,237 04	9,091 85	3,328 43	1,383 82
Maple Ridge	360,693 51	111,971	20,000	510,693 51	290	277	5,317 98	9,123 36	2,390 09	9,045 00	2,000 00
Wagait	493,158 00	54,305	4,900	731,396 00	371	371	4,014 00	3,959 52	3,968 69	1,018 54	25,000 00
Spallumcheen	999,208 00	9,260	4,900	983,398 00	169	165	2,621 23	4,031 77	3,512 56	21,649 24	25,000 00
Sumas	169,392 72	81,255	3,500	169,392 72	157	78	10,134 00	17,381 35	1,797 62	1,125 41	1,879 34
S Vancouver	1,324,321 98	1,127,576 00	3,500	1,405,576 99	557	330	14,971 84	15,147 52	13,168 88	11,968 47	35,388 50
N Vancouver	1,124,077 60	581,982	3,500	1,127,576 00	722	165	12,512 40	23,011 98	11,801 38	22,863 92	62,300 00
Cowichan	273,328 00	163,490	4,500	855,310 00	237	234	2,624 45	2,678 14	2,604 43	488 64	317 80
Richmond	1,500,440 00	1,728,430 00	4,500	1,728,430 00	334	234	11,878 49	11,049 08	10,874 08	6,405 66	2,169 77
	\$44,185,615 82	\$7,133,180	\$3,606,595	\$54,925,360 82	18,770	15,599	\$770,621 02	\$1,944,876 62	\$1,626,636 09	\$5,155,087 13	\$5,317,984 35

EDUCATIONAL.

The expenditure for education proper during the past year was as follows:

Teachers' salaries	\$169,447 83
Incidental expenses of rural districts.....	7,701 62
Education office	11,887 80
Total	\$189,037 25

The total expenditure by the Provincial Government for all purposes of education during the past school-year was as follows:

Education proper	\$189,037 25
Lands and Works Department.....	18,963 35
Total	\$208,000 60

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT OF ATTENDANCE FOR 1894-95.

Number of pupils enrolled during the year	13,482
Increase for the year	869
Number of boys enrolled	6,848
Increase for the year	464
Number of girls enrolled	6,634
Increase for the year	405
Average actual daily attendance	8,610.31
Increase for the year	824.81
Number of pupils enrolled in High Schools	515
Increase for the year	81
Average actual daily attendance in High Schools	331.29
Average actual daily attendance in Graded and Ward Schools	5,396.30
Average actual daily attendance in Rural Schools	2,882.72
Number of School Districts at the close of the year	183
Increase for the year	5

The following table shows the cost of each pupil on enrolment and average daily attendance during the past fourteen years:

YEAR.	Cost of Each Pupil on Enrolment.	Cost of Each Pupil on Average Actual Daily Attendance.
1881-82	\$18 57*	\$36 26*
1882-83	18 88	36 76
1883-84	19 48	36 85
1884-85	17 66	34 04
1885-86	17 78	32 04
1886-87	16 56	30 80
1887-88	15 67	32 29
1888-89	15 92	29 39
1889-90	15 29	28 37
1890-91	14 78	26 66
1891-92	14 91	25 79
1892-93	16 57	26 79
1893-94	13 40	21 71
1894-95	14 02	21 95

* Based on cost of education proper.

MEAN SUMMER AND WINTER TEMPERATURE.

PLACE.	Lat.	Long.	Eleva- tion sea. above	MEAN TEMPERATURE.	
				Summer.	Winter.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.	°	'	Feet.	°	°
Abbotsford.....	48°42	123°33	38	60.4	36.2
Agassiz.....	49°15	121°40	52	60.3	35.4
Barkerville.....	53°2	121°33	4,210	52.7	20.9
Clinton.....	51°6	122°48	2,978	58.4	21.4
Esquimalt.....	48°26	123°27	28	56.8	39.2
Fort Simpson.....	54°30	129°20	16	54.8	34.7
Ladner's Landing.....	49°6	123°4	.....	57.7	36.7
Lillooet.....	50°42	122°2	690	63.8	28.1
New Westminster.....	49°12	122°53	33	60.4	39.8
Port Moody.....	49°14	123°16	5	61.2	34.8
Quamichan.....	48°42	123°47	.....	60.3	37.3
Soda Creek.....	52°20	122°19	1,690	62.7	22.0
Spence's Bridge.....	50°25	121°30	770	69.1	28.5
Victoria.....	48°24	123°19	10	57.3	39.2

TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION.

STATIONS.	TEMPERATURE.			PRECIPITATION.		
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Rain.	Snow.	Total.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.	°	°	°	In.	In.	In.
Abbotsford.....	92°0	-11°0	47°59	67.22	42.8	71.50
Agassiz.....	93°0	-10°0	47°11	69.36	86.5	78.01
Barkerville.....	85°0	-16°0	36°09	13.89	133.0	27.19
Carmanah.....	80°0	-22°0	46°80	125.84	22.7	128.11
Donald.....	97°0	-32°0	38°08	.....	96.0	.....
Esquimalt.....	84°0	-20°2	47°17	40.35	24.4	42.79
Fort Steele.....	94°2	-29°3	41°75	12.70	36.0	16.30
French Creek.....	86°8	-16°0	46°76	34.63	30.6	37.69
Glacier.....	81°0	-21°0	36°85	14.37	442.0	58.57
Hazelmere.....	88°0	-8°0	47°71	55.41	36.2	59.03
Lock Erroch.....	90°0	-14°0	48°76	89.00	78.4	96.84
Mission Valley.....	90°0	-15°0	43°96	6.27	29.0	9.17
Pilot Bay.....	91°0	-9°0	46°02	27.21	108.6	38.07
Port Simpson.....	80°0	-10°0	42.82	118.38	86.2	127.00
Quamichan.....	94°0	-8°0	46°51	29.40	20.3	31.43
Rivers' Inlet.....	86°2	-15°5	44°50	108.75	8.4	109.59
Salmon Arm.....	91°8	-19°8	43°28	8.03	49.0	12.93
Spence's Bridge.....	100°0	-2°0	48°47	11.28	22.6	13.54
Stuart's Lake.....	88°0	-39°5	32°60	10.42	89.5	19.37

Meteorological Register for the Year 1895, Esquimalt Chief Station, British Columbia.

Latitude 48 deg. 25 min. 49 sec.; Longitude 123 deg. 26 min. 32 sec. West. Elevation above the sea, twenty-eight feet. Barometer reduced to sea level.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
BAROMETER.													
Mean height, reduced 1895.....	29.86	30.15	29.96	30.03	29.99	30.14	30.05	30.05	30.01	30.13	30.10	29.97	30.03
Highest.....	30.46	30.56	30.48	30.51	30.58	30.48	30.35	30.26	30.39	30.37	30.59	30.66	30.66
Lowest.....	29.16	29.63	29.13	29.55	29.29	29.79	29.63	29.78	29.66	29.86	29.51	29.25	29.13
Range.....	1.30	0.93	1.35	0.96	1.29	0.69	0.73	0.48	0.73	0.51	1.08	1.41	1.53
TEMPERATURE OF THE AIR.													
Highest, 1895.....	53.6	54.1	58.6	63.4	82.0	75.2	79.2	77.7	67.3	70.1	58.1	55.1	82.0
Date.....	12th	26th	27th	21st	16th	27th	10th	28th	28th	18th	15th	11th	
Lowest, 1895.....	25.2	30.2	25.7	30.2	36.1	39.4	42.7	43.2	35.1	33.2	30.1	24.2	24.2
Date.....	3rd	10th	14th	5th	5th	4th	2nd	13th	21st	29th	5th	17th	
Mean Highest, 1895.....	41.0	47.5	50.1	54.4	61.1	65.3	69.3	67.4	60.4	55.9	48.3	44.1	
Mean Lowest, 1895.....	32.9	38.1	35.9	39.0	44.1	48.4	50.0	49.2	45.2	42.1	38.6	36.1	
Monthly Mean, 1895.....	37.5	42.9	42.5	46.4	51.7	55.9	58.7	57.5	51.7	47.7	43.0	40.1	47.9
Mean Daily Range, 1895.....	8.0	9.4	14.1	15.3	17.0	16.8	19.3	18.2	15.2	13.8	9.7	8.0	
Greatest Daily Range, 1895.....	14.2	17.8	26.5	26.5	37.5	26.2	26.7	28.3	24.1	28.7	17.0	12.7	
Average Highest.....	53.1	52.0	58.3	63.8	73.7	75.7	79.5	77.7	69.5	63.5	55.2	53.3	
Average Lowest.....	21.6	21.6	27.1	31.1	36.9	41.5	44.5	45.6	39.6	34.2	30.3	26.8	
Average Mean Highest.....	42.6	42.9	49.0	53.0	60.1	63.7	68.3	68.5	61.7	54.8	47.8	44.6	
Average Mean Lowest.....	33.9	32.9	36.6	39.6	44.6	47.9	50.5	50.5	46.9	42.8	39.3	36.4	
Average Monthly Mean.....	38.4	37.8	42.5	46.0	51.6	55.2	58.3	58.3	53.4	48.2	43.8	40.7	47.85
Average Annual Mean.....													
DEW POINT.													
Mean Temperature, 1895.....	35.0	38.9	38.6	42.3	47.3	52.8	55.4	54.5	48.0	45.7	41.8	38.6	44.9

Meteorological Register for the Year 1895, Esquimalt Chief Station, British Columbia.

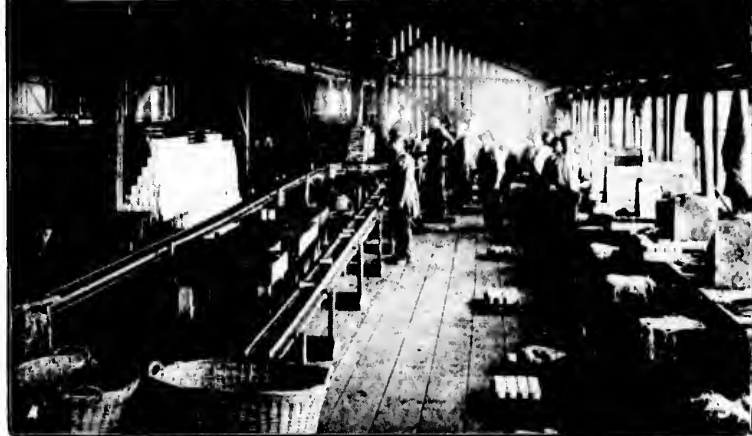
WIND, 1895.

	DIRECTION OF THE WIND FROM						VELOCITY OF WIND.				Date and Direction.		
	N	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S	S.W.	W	W.N.W.	W	W.N.W.		W	W.N.W.
January...	231	36	33	18	18	56	23	162	167	6.46	17.7	12th, S.E.	12th, S.W.
February...	220	47	32	23	53	144	28	107	18	8.1	19.0	27th, S.W.	27th, S.W.
March...	199	25	42	48	93	163	53	102	19	8.9	21.3	19th, S.E.	27th, S.W.
April...	96	25	51	32	147	180	77	77	35	7.3	15.7	17th, S.W.	13th, S.W.
May...	117	17	14	26	163	238	85	42	32	8.5	.....	.....	7, 29, S.W.
June...	16	0	14	30	252	223	68	39	78	9.2	20.0	5th, S.W.	5th, S.W.
July...	23	1	14	23	394	41	66	11	171	6.7	18.0	14th, S.W.	13th, S.W.
August...	24	6	10	30	366	31	61	23	193	5.3	15.7	3rd, S.	6th, S.W.
September...	104	3	9	27	283	18	44	44	188	5.4	20.7	2nd, S.	19th, S.W.
October...	97	32	25	52	136	18	77	126	181	2.5	8.0	9th, S.	8th, S.W.
November...	140	47	56	77	62	122	25	140	51	6.4	14.7	28th, S.W.	28-9th, S.E.
December...	173	19	81	39	43	196	42	73	78	8.9	26.3	23rd, S.W.	22nd, S'ly.
Total....	1439	258	382	425	2010	1430	649	946	1211				

F. BAYNES REED, Observer.

SEASONAL NOTES, ESQUIMALT, 1895.

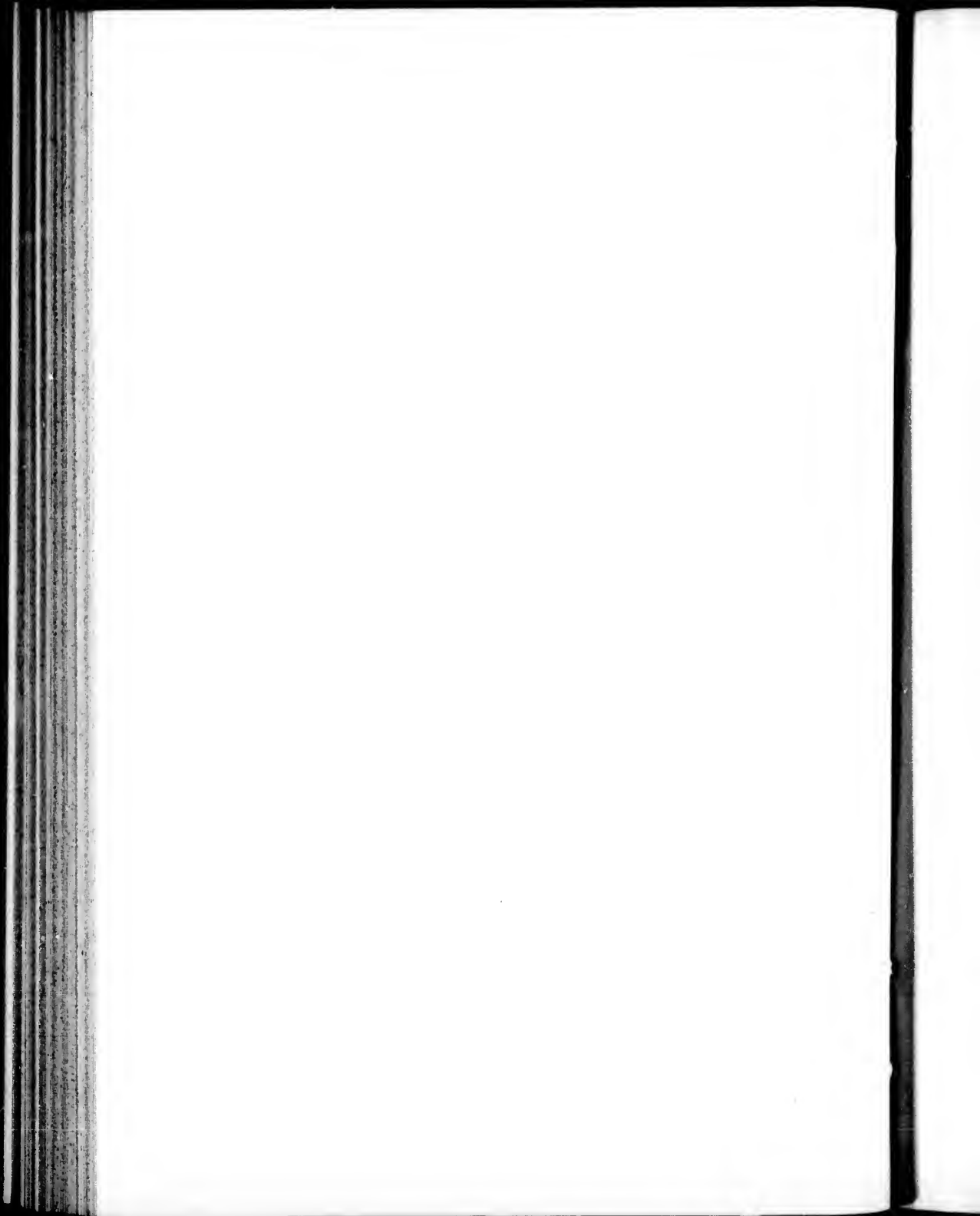
Feb. 22, Butterflies; Feb. 26, Frogs; April 5, Frost; April 9, Lightning; April 16, Two Shocks of Earthquake; May 5 and 6, Frost on Low Ground; June 29, Lightning; Sept. 19, Thunderstorm; Sept. 20, Frost; Oct. 8, Thunderstorm; Nov. 4, First Killing Frost.



1. SALMON FLEET ON FRASER RIVER.

2. UNLOADING SALMON AT CANNERY.

3. INTERIOR VIEW OF CANNERY.



	90	85	85	87	87	89	88	89	87	93	94	92	89
HUMIDITY.													
Mean Relative, 1895.....	81	81	61	66	61	54	49	38	69	56	74	81	
	76	80	69	70	58	56	41	33	56	68	78	78	
CLOUD.													
Percentage of sky clouded, '95	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	
Average.....	273.21	285.40	369.42	412.56	472.20	481.28	485.07	442.38	376.52	334.26	292.28	258.52	
	43.5	51.4	151.5	151.3	207.8	215.6	230.0	209.9	140.1	138.9	59.1	31.2	
SUNSHINE.													
Sun above horizon lat. 48°	16	15	4	6	1	3	0	3	8	9	14	21	
25 min. 49 sec.....	6.5	8.1	9.8	11.5	11.8	12.4	12.8	11.1	10.8	10.8	8.1	7.4	
PRECIPITATION.													
Rainfall in inches, average	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.
" " 1895.....	4.59	2.24	3.07	3.36	1.89	1.29	0.43	0.51	2.65	3.06	6.43	7.83	37.35
No. of days rain fell, 1895	4.10	2.62	1.38	1.93	1.60	0.48	0.12	0.45	1.29	0.46	3.44	10.65	28.52
Average.....	17	18	19	16	17	11	6	3	21	11	19	24	181
Snowfall in inches, average	4.2	11.3	1.0	0.2	17	13	7	5	14	18	22	23	192
" " 1895.....	28.4	0.0	*	0.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.7	2.7	2.8	22.9
No. of days snow fell, 1895	9	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	15
Average.....	5	5	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*	1	3	17
Total precipit' n rain and snow	6.84	2.62	1.52	2.02	1.60	0.48	0.12	0.45	1.32	0.45	3.43	12.21	33.06

E. BAYNES REED, Observer.

PERIODICAL EVENTS AT ESQUIMALT DURING THE YEAR 1895.

Last snow.....	April 4	Dec. 9
Heaviest day's rain.....	.....	.....
Amount in inches.....	.....	1.45
Last thunder.....	.....	Oct. 8
First frost.....	.....	Sept. 20
First snow.....	.....	Dec. 15
Mean temperature.....	65.90	.....

SCALE OF COMMERCIAL CHARGES.

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

1. On the purchase of stocks, bonds, and all kinds of securities, including the drawing of bills for payment of the same	2½ per cent.	
2. On sale of stocks, bonds, and all kinds of securities, including remittances in bills and guarantee	2½	"
3. On purchase and sale of specie, gold-dust and bullion	1	"
4. On sale of bills of exchange with endorsement.....	3½	"
5. On sale of bills of exchange without endorsement	1	"
6. For endorsing bills of exchange when desired	2½	"
7. On sale of produce, etc., from California, Oregon, Washington State, Sandwich Island Ports, and other Pacific coast Ports, with guarantee	7½	"
8. On sale of merchandise from other Ports, with guarantee	10	"
9. On goods received on consignment and afterwards withdrawn	3½	"
10. On purchase and shipment of merchandise, with funds on hand, on cost and charges.....	5	"
11. On purchase and shipment of merchandise, without funds, on cost and charges	7½	"
12. For collecting and remitting delayed or litigated accounts	10	"
13. For collecting freight by vessels from foreign Ports, on amount collected	5	"
14. For collecting general claims	5	"
15. For collecting general average, on the first \$20,000, or any smaller amount	5	"
16. For collecting general average, on any excess over \$20,000	2½	"
17. On purchase and sale of vessels	5	"
18. For "Port Agency" to vessels with cargo or passengers from foreign Ports, as under;		
On vessels under 200 tons register	\$ 50 00	
" of 200 to 300 tons register .	100 00	
" of 300 to 500 "	150 00	
" over 500 tons	200 00	
19. For disbursements of vessels by consignees with funds on hand	2½	"
20. For disbursements of vessels by consignees without funds on hand	5	"
21. For procuring freight or passengers	5	"
22. For chartering vessels, on amount of freight, actual or estimated, to be considered as due when the "charter parties," or memorandum of their conditions, etc., are signed	5	"
23. On giving bonds for vessels under attachment in litigated cases, on amount of the liability.....	2½	"
24. For landing and re-shipping goods from vessels in distress on invoice value, or in its absence, on market value	5	"
25. For receiving and forwarding goods on invoice amount	2½	"
26. For advancing on freight to be earned ..	5	"

27. For effecting marine insurance on the amount insured $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
28. The foregoing commissions to be exclusive of brokerage, and every charge actually incurred.
29. Vessels to pay clerk hire and the labour on wharf, sorting and delivering cargo.
30. The receipt of Bills of Lading to be considered equivalent to receipt of goods.
31. Guarantee or security for contracts or liabilities 5 "
32. Acting as Trustee on assignments 5 "
33. On investments made on mortgage or otherwise 1 "
N.B.—Auctioneers' commission and brokerage to be charged when incurred.
34. Land agents for commission on sale and purchase of real estate 5 "
35. Interest on advances for duty, freight and lighterage, and on accounts current, per annum 1 per cent. over current bank overdraft rates.

RATES ON STORAGE OF MERCHANDISE.

STORAGE PER MONTH.

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

REGULATIONS.

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

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

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

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

The foregoing Scale of Commercial Charges, Rules and Regulations were submitted to the members present at the Annual General Meeting of the British Columbia Board of Trade, held July 3rd, 1891.

Approved, July 10th, 1896.

PORT CHARGES.

PORTS OF ESQUIMALT AND VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Vessels bound to other Ports, and coming to an anchor in Royal Roads, the Pilotage is free, except the services of a Pilot are employed, when Pilotage to the following graduated scale shall be payable:

Inside or North of Race Rocks to Royal Bay	\$0 75	per foot
Beachy Head to Royal Bay.....	1 50	"
Pillar Point to Royal Bay.....	3 00	"
Cape Flattery to Royal Bay.....	6 00	"

For vessels entering into or clearing from undermentioned Ports, the rates are as follows:

Victoria and Esquimalt Harbours (under sail).....	\$3 00	per foot
" " " (under steam or in tow)	2 00	"
" " " (steamers)	1 50	"

NANAIMO PILOT GROUND.

The limits for speaking vessels bound for Nanaimo are at or outside a line drawn from Schooner Point, Gabriola Island, to Lighthouse Island, and from Lighthouse Island to Horsewell Bluff, Vancouver Island.

Vessels entering by way of Dodd's Narrow's (it not being a ship channel) will be charged half pilotage whether spoken or not, if the pilot boat be on the cruising ground.

DUES.

The rates of pilotage both inward and outward are as follows:

- (a) For all vessels, irrespective of draught, \$3 per foot.
- (b) For all vessels in tow of a steamer, \$2 per foot.
- (c) For all steam vessels, other than foreign tugs or tug boats or steamers employed as such, whose master or mate has not a pilot's license, one-third ($\frac{1}{3}$) less than the above rates if a pilot be employed.

PILOTAGE DISTRICT OF YALE AND NEW WESTMINSTER.

The ports of the Pilotage District of Yale and New Westminster are as follows:

- Port of Vancouver;
- Port of New Westminster;
- Port of Yale and the several landings on the Fraser River.

(1.) The limit of the Port of Vancouver is inside a line drawn from Point Atkinson to the red buoy on Spanish Bank.

(2.) The limit of the Port of New Westminster is inside a line drawn between the outer buoys and north and south sand heads, at entrance of Fraser River.

DUES.

For vessels entering or clearing from the Port of Vancouver the rates of pilotage are as follows:

Vessels under sail.....	\$4 00	per foot.
" in tow of a steamer.....	2 00	"
" under steam	1 50	"

ESQUIMALT GRAVING DOCK.

1. Length of dock to gate, 450 feet, level with keel blocks.
2. Width of gates, 65 feet.
3. Depth of water, varying from 27 feet to 29 feet 6 inches at springs, according to season of year.

The use of the dock will be subject to the following tariff, viz.:

Gross tonnage of vessel.	For the first day of docking.	For each following day including the unlocking day.
For all vessels up to 1,000 tons.....	\$300 00	5 cents per ton.
From 1,000 to 2,000 tons.....	350 00	4½ " "
For all vessels above 2,000 tons.....	400 00	4 " "
		Up to 2,000 tons, and 2 cents per ton on all tonnage above 2,000

All fractional parts of 50 tons to be counted and paid for as 50 tons.

ESQUIMALT MARINE RAILWAY.

Cradle, length.....	300 feet.
Beam, ".....	60 "
Capacity.....	3,000 tons, d.w.

For scale of charges, apply to the Manager, W. F. Bullen, Victoria, B.C.



OUTER WHARF, VICTORIA, B.C.

MINING IN ALBERNI AND BARCLAY SOUND.

To the President and Council, the British Columbia Board of Trade :

GENTLEMEN :—Acting under your instructions I took passage on the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company's ss. *Tees* on her initial trip to the West Coast of Vancouver Island. The steamer went as far as Clayoquot Sound, calling at many places *en route* for the purpose of landing freight, passengers and mails, but excepting at Alberni, where there was a stop of over thirty-six hours, and at Sarita River where the steamer lay at anchor for a short time, there were no opportunities to examine the country. I was fortunate, however, in meeting reliable persons each well acquainted with some particular portion of the districts visited, and now, after having compared my notes with information gathered from other sources, I am in a position to submit the following report :

The country is generally mountainous, many peaks having an elevation of 4,000 feet, but in the valleys some good agricultural lands are found.

No person could have returned from this trip without becoming impressed that he had been travelling through a mining country. The majority of the passengers on board the steamer were interested in mining ventures ; some of the points of call are exclusively mining camps, and the trend of conversation at other stopping places was generally upon mining matters. The mineralized area does not appear to be confined to any particular district, but prospectors have so far met with encouraging indications almost wherever they have been. The area examined, however, is small compared with that likely to furnish pay ore, and the country being mostly wooded with thick undergrowth, it will take years to thoroughly examine the whole. At present explorations are contiguous to the creeks and such lands as have been partly cleared by forest fires.

In Barclay Sound, principally at Sarita and Copper Islands, work done on the claims has exposed many rich veins

carrying a good percentage of copper and gold in paying quantities. The ledges are large, some being reported 300 feet in width. This district has a great natural advantage in excellent water communication. The ledge I saw on the Sarita River, about a mile from the steamer, is 270 feet wide and the ore can be loaded on a scow from the mouth of the tunnel, just above high water mark; there are other claims equally well situated. The steamer also called at Sechart, Barclay Sound, where large bodies of fine Bessemer iron ore have been found, also limestone in abundance. The ore can be easily mined and brought down to a well-sheltered deep-water harbour. There is a quicksilver claim within a mile from the Sechart wharf.

I took advantage of the stopover at Alberni to visit the Duke of York hydraulic claim on China Creek, and am much indebted to the Superintendent, Mr. M. W. Leveridge, for his kindness in showing me over the property where work is going on. The Company's leases cover three and a half miles of the creek in length by ten chains on either side in width. Near the upper end of the claim a dam has been built and the creek water directed into a flume a mile and a quarter long to a pressure box, the water then passes through a 22-inch pipe 750 feet long, with a fall of 140 feet, and is delivered through a 7-inch monitor with force equal to 418 h.p. The flume is a most interesting engineering work; for some distance it is carried on trestle work sixty feet high, then along an almost perpendicular bluff suspended by chains. At the time of my visit the monitor had been working 240 hours in opening up the ground preparatory to systematic working of the whole of the gravel in the benches and bed of the creek. Another interesting feature is the derrick used in moving the boulders and stumps of trees. It is the first of the kind in use in this Province, and is the invention of Mr. Leveridge, Sr. The boom is adjustable to a maximum length of ninety feet and anything up to six tons in weight can be moved 180 feet in three minutes with the greatest ease. The derrick is operated by water power with only one man in charge. This property has been handled in a masterly manner. Mr. Leveridge only arrived on the ground in January last; since then he has made the necessary surveys and commenced hydraulicing, having meantime cut on the spot all the timber used and rivetted the steel pipe plates, which were imported rolled and punched. About \$30,000.00 has been spent on the property. The capacity of the flume is 6,000 inches and it is intended to work two monitors with which it is estimated to handle from 2,500

to 3,500 cubic yards of gravel daily. The creek has been worked by Chinamen in their primitive way for years, and the fact that they are anxious to return indicates that the supply of gold is not yet exhausted.

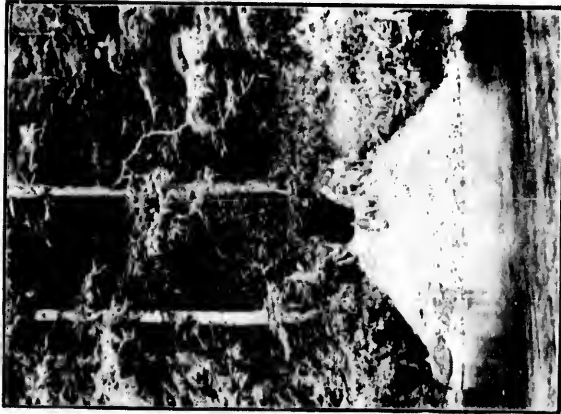
There are other placer claims on China Creek, notably the Cataract, upon which considerable outlay has been made, but through loss by fire the company is not in a position to commence hydraulicizing.

Within a few miles of the Duke of York claim is Mineral Hill, elevation about 3,750 feet above sea level, where many claims have been located. At the Alberni Consolidated a shaft has been sunk seventy-five feet on a free milling quartz vein well defined, and a tunnel has been run in 130 feet to tap it. Work is progressing day and night. The *Tees* had on board a thirty h.p. boiler for this claim, and stamp mill machinery was already on the ground and expected to be in operation within six weeks. Two thousand eight hundred pounds of quartz from this claim tested by milling at Victoria produced \$54.00 free gold, while the concentrates assayed \$20.00 to the ton of ore.

Many other claims are located on McLaughlin Range, on Franklin, Granite, Coleman and Chesnuckat Creeks, and elsewhere, and I have it on the highest authority that some of the veins are true fissure. Extensive development is now progressing on some of the claims, but many others are held by the locators who have not the means to work them. This opening for capital is especially deserving the attention of Victorians who will be the first to benefit by the early establishment of important mining camps within easy reach of this city.

The erection of a smelter at Victoria is another matter worthy of consideration. Immense bodies of Barclay Sound ore will require smelting, and the natural conditions of distance and water carriage should ensure the successful operation of the plant.

You will judge more definitely from the following figures what progress is being made. Previous to 1895 the district of Alberni was not reported with the returns from districts of British Columbia, but since then 539 claims have been recorded, 211 free miners' certificates issued, 202 transfers of claims made and 71 certificates of work granted. But for the uncertainty as to the claim owners' rights to the minerals discovered in the E. & N. Railway belt doubtless more pros-



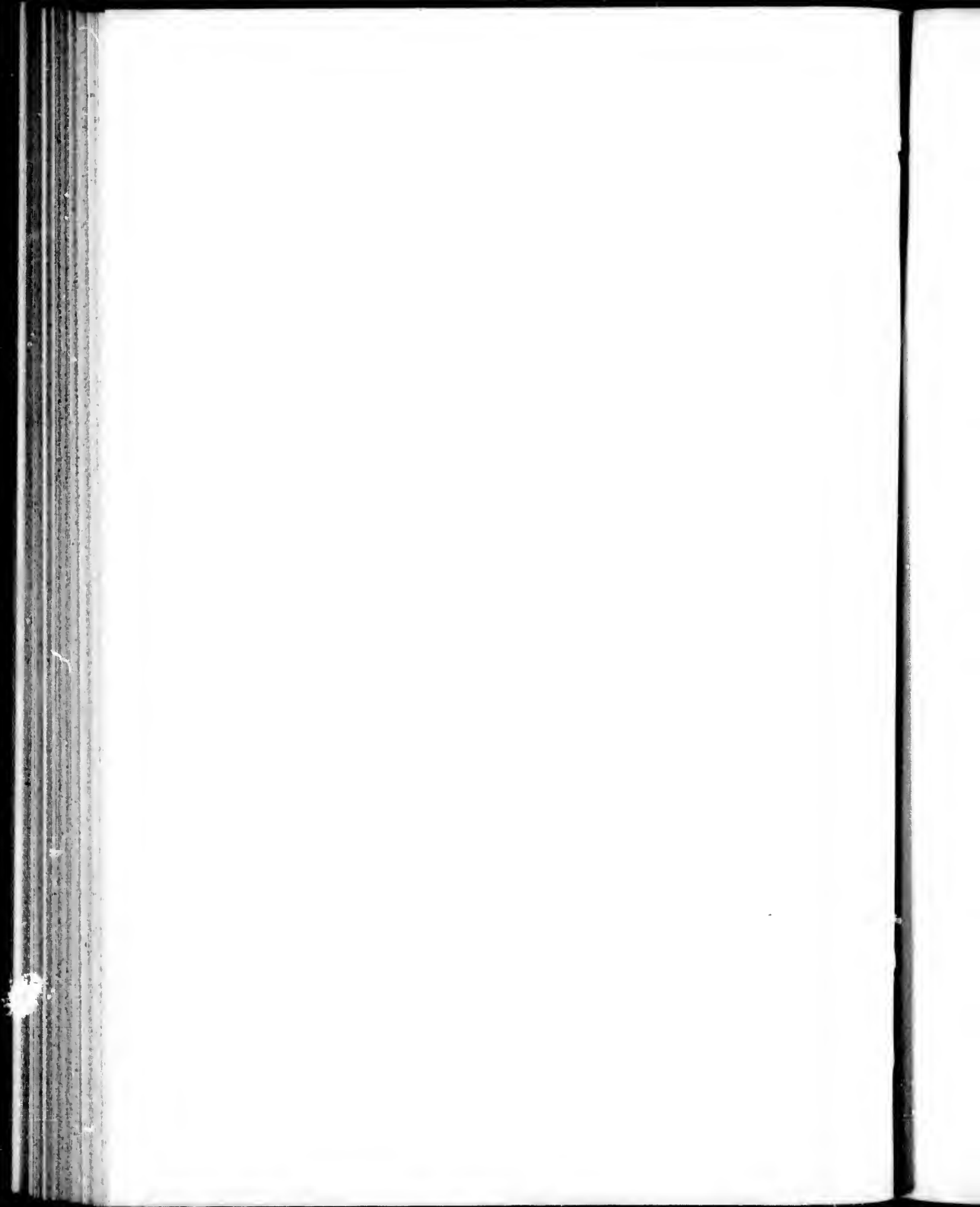
MOUTH OF TUNNEL ON SARITAS RIVER.



FLUME ON "DUKE OF YORK."



FLUME ON "DUKE OF YORK."



pecting and development would have been done; these rights having recently been decided by the Privy Council in favour of the Province, greater activity may be expected hereafter.

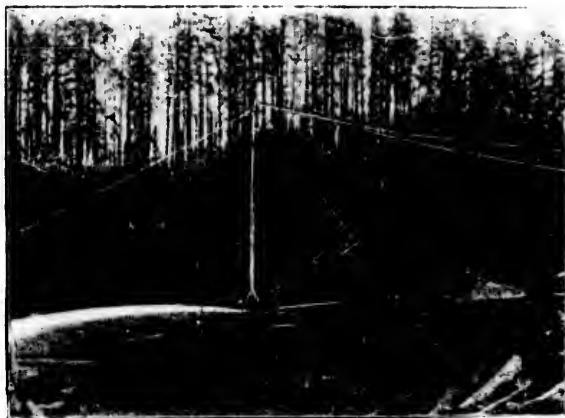
Agricultural lands are now receiving more attention, and at Ucluelet I learned that several new arrivals are engaged in farming and fruit culture. As the climate is said to be good it is hoped that advantage will be taken of other lands open for settlement.

The Canadian Pacific Navigation Company have shown their faith in the probable early mining development of the West Coast by putting on the route a much larger vessel than that heretofore doing service. The *Tees* is an excellent sea boat and capable of handling a large quantity of freight. On this trip the ocean was as calm as a mill pond. The beautiful scenery in Barclay and Clayoquot Sounds and Alberni Canal will make a lasting impression on all who are fortunate enough to view it.

F. ELWORTHY,

Secretary.

Victoria, Sept. 2nd, 1896.



MONITOR AND DERRICK ON "DUKE OF YORK."

