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"WESTWARD THE STAR OF EMPIRE TAKES ITS WAY."

Volume I,
No. 3.

May,
1883.



— THE —

RESOURCES

— OF —

BRITISH COLUMBIA

ILLUSTRATED.

A Monthly Journal devoted exclusively to the Moral and Material
Interests of British Columbia and the Dissemination of
correct Information regarding its great
and varied Resources.

For the Emigrant, the Tourist and the Resident.

Published at Victoria by A. A. McARTHUR, Editor and Proprietor.

Terms: One Copy one year, \$2. Single Copies, 25 Cts.



FOR EMIGRANTS.

The Government of British Columbia having established an Immigration and Employment Bureau at Victoria, all persons desirous of obtaining authentic information about the country are hereby notified to apply, either personally or by letter, to the Agent. Pamphlets and hand-books descriptive of the country and its resources will be supplied on application, free of charge.

Employers of labor, (skilled and unskilled) in the province are hereby invited to place themselves in communication with the Bureau.

Office at Government Buildings, James Bay, Victoria, British Columbia.

All communications to be addressed to

JOHN JESSOP,

Immigration Agent.

A Few Facts About British Columbia.

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

Labor is Much Wanted.

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

Climate, Crops and Fruit.

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

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

Mining.

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

Fisheries.

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

Timber.

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

Schools and Churches.

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

Political and Municipal Systems.

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

Administration of Justice.

Law and order prevail in a high degree, and justice is firmly and fairly administered. Petit jurors are paid from \$1.50 to \$2 a day for every day they attend, and witnesses are well paid.

Mail Communication.

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

The Land System.

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

All are Welcome.

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

Resources of British Columbia

"WESTWARD THE STAR OF EMPIRE TAKES ITS WAY."

VOLUME I. }
No. 3. }

VICTORIA, B. C., MAY 1, 1883.

{ PER ANNUM, \$2.00
{ PER COPY, 25 CTS

IMMIGRANTS.

General Character of those now Arriving in British Columbia and their Prospects, with a Glance at 1887.

The general character of the immigrants who have already arrived during this season in the country is much above the average. Altogether they are a very well clad, neat, orderly and intelligent lot of people, and just the kind wanted here. Their superiority is doubtless due to the fact that only a fine class of people go to a country difficult to reach. They have intelligence, as their wise selection of this country as a future residence shows; enterprise, or they would not have acquired the means to travel so far to better their condition; courage, or they would not have faced the trials of a long journey by land and sea; and certainly some experience of the world, for they could not get here without acquiring it. There can be no doubt but that the character of the immigrants now settling in the country is better than will be that of the great flood which will pour in upon us when the Canadian Pacific Railway is completed.

With four competing trans-continental lines the westward passenger traffic will be simply enormous. Striking the shores of the Pacific this great human tide will flow northward from the more southern lines, until it reaches Alaska, and spreading over the interior of the great Northwest, will conquer the wilderness, and enkindle upon a million hearth-stones the sacred fires of "home, sweet home." Cities, towns and villages will spring up on every side, and smiling plenty rest at every door. The petty bickerings of Island and Mainland will be forgotten, or only remembered as being among the follies of our earlier days. Great questions of state will be considered by great minds and discussed by able and eloquent men. At our breakfast tables will be read the debates and proceedings of the English House of Commons, together with the general news from home and continental Europe, gathered there on the preceding day. The money market produce exchange, mining stocks, railway and other shares will be duly quoted in the newspapers, some of which will regularly issue three or four editions daily. Written correspondence will be received at our postoffices thirteen days later from Europe. Every artery of trade will beat with quick and strong pulsations, responsive to the busy tide of commerce rushing to and fro. Four or five years, and what won-

drous changes! Now comes the "through passenger daily express" west-bound train thundering down the Pacific Slope; and its steam breathing courser having leaped over the break-neck hurdle of the Rockies, rushes madly on, swiftly passing cities, towns, villages and hamlets; skirting valleys, hillsides and mountains; veering by awful precipices, and threading long, narrow, ribbon-like bridges of giddy height, thrown across deep, yawning chasms whose pent up waters are lashed into fury as they leap and plunge in its rocky depths, hundreds of feet below; and finally the azure sheen of the broad Pacific bursts into view, when like a thing of life, conscious of victory, this iron monster gives vent to a terrific scream—a roar of triumph, as he dashes over the few remaining miles of his five days' race across the continent against swift-winged Time. And now the busy, bustling conductor, with his inexorable "punch" in hand, hurries from car to car, and from the hat bands of the many passengers deftly plucks from each, for a final "punch," a small strip of cardboard bearing the brief but significant legend, "Montreal to Victoria," or perhaps "Halifax to Port Moody," as the case may be.

We are not, in the foregoing, dealing with mere possibilities, but with a portion of the portentous certainties which the next five years will inevitably bring to British Columbia. Although all men know that they must die, yet few, if any, realize the import of this awful truth. So too, all men of intelligence here, readily admit that this province is about to enter upon an era of unparalleled prosperity, and yet many will doubtless fail to take timely advantage of the coming "boom." There are doubtless to-day, many sections of land now obtainable from the government for one dollar per acre, which will yet form the sites for future towns and villages of incalculable value. City lots, town lots, grazing lands and farming lands, now begging for a nominal purchase price, or even occupancy, will soon require a large figure and several ciphers to express the number of dollars necessary to purchase one of them. Truly, now is the time to come to this empire province and obtain, almost for the taking, a valuable home. Delay not. Trite but true is the aphorism, "The early bird catches the worm."

NOT YET READY.

We very much regret that a new map and several lithographic illustrations, now in course of preparation, could not be completed in time for this issue.

Resources of British Columbia

PUBLISHED AT VICTORIA, B. C., ON THE FIRST OF EVERY MONTH.

A. A. McARTHUR, Editor and Proprietor

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All matter intended for publication should be sent in not later than the 25th of the month. Correspondence solicited

NO QUESTIONABLE ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED IN THIS JOURNAL.

Prosperous Columbia.

April, with its genial sunshine and refreshing showers, has come and gone, "And now it is May, it is May." In this favored country the chosen queen of beautiful girlhood finds, in the garden and the field, ample resources in the redolent smiles of Flora, to weave the crowning wreath, and to bedeck with the blending hues of a thousand flowers the fairy little throne which she is wont to ascend on each return of this joyous calend. Happiest hours of youth and innocence, gathering blossoms of promise to lay at the feet of their chosen queen! Each face, aglow with the excitement of the hour, is only rivaled in its freshness and beauty by the expanding petals that gem the garlands so deftly twined by busy little fingers. The playful zephyrs that come and go, charged with invigorating ozone and laden with the perfume of countless flowers, kiss each youthful cheek with the bloom of health, and gladden the hearts of all. Truly British Columbia is the paradise of children. Nor is its equable climate less advantageous and agreeable to the adult and the aged, who here find a harbor of refuge, as it were, from the extremes of temperature—the scorching heat, the piercing cold and biting blizzards experienced in so many less favored lands.

All who come to this province, and the number is rapidly increasing, are both surprised and delighted with our genial climate, grand scenery, and the varied and immense resources of natural wealth abounding on every side. From the humblest immigrant up to the Marquis of Lorne, who with equal truth and eloquence said, "no words can be too strong to express the charm of this delightful land," do we hear the same unvarying testimony as to the unequalled advantages which this empire province affords.

Heretofore, comparatively unknown and of course unappreciated abroad, this fair province has languished in neglect and obscurity; but now becoming better known, it has leaped into great prominence and is today the cynosure of the eyes of the world. Enquiries from every quarter are pouring in upon present residents, known abroad. Every vessel now arriving in port is freighted with hopeful emigrants seeking homes. Capital, proverbially timid, no longer hesitates its investment. Enterprises of great magnitude, involving the expenditure of millions of dollars, have

already been entered upon while several others will soon be inaugurated. In every district of the province the various industries pursued are in a flourishing condition and their recent growth, although unusually rapid, is nevertheless of a character indicative of lasting prosperity. Erstwhile so sedate and, so to speak, easy going, the chief commercial centers have been suddenly transformed into as many busy, bustling marts, while the cheerful hum of industry enlivens every waking hour. Lest those at a distance, and otherwise unacquainted with the present prosperous conditions now obtaining here, should be inclined to doubt the foregoing, we reproduce an item published in a recent issue of a local paper, the *Evening Post* of this city, and which was doubtless written as information for provincial readers only:

"The city to-day presented an unusually animated appearance; quite a number of new faces being noticeable on the streets. The passengers for Puget Sound were also on shore sight-seeing, and helped to swell the crowd. From an early hour draymen were busy, and in the vicinity of Wharf street and on Welch, Rithet & Co.'s wharf, the bustle and hum of business was increased ten fold. The two ocean steamers, the *Dakota* and *Victoria*, lay side by side discharging freight without a moment's cessation, keeping a large gang of men employed in transferring the packages to warehouses and to drays. A steady stream of business men might also be observed passing in and out of the Customs House until 4 o'clock, the hour of closing. Hackmen were likewise on the rush, and strangers viewing the busy scene were inclined to think *Victoria* was not such a sleepy place as they had been led to believe.

WHO SHOULD COME TO BRITISH COLUMBIA.

General advice can be given only as to the classes of emigrants. The application of this advice to special cases must be the business of each individual himself. The same qualities are necessary to success here as elsewhere. Any other notion will lead to disappointment.

The urgent requirements of the province at the present time are men and money—the laborer, the mechanic, the real farmer, dairyman, fruit-grower or stock-raiser, and the large and small capitalist. Every man who is able and willing to work with his hands can find employment at good wages, especially those who are fitted for railway work. There is scarcely an industry in the province that is not, at present, hampered by the scarcity of labor. Railways, public works, mines, mills, logging-camps, fisheries and farms—all require more labor.

Any smart, active, capable man, with only a little money, but accustomed to work with his hands, is sure to succeed in making a home in British Columbia. Wages are very high; land, food and house materials are still, relatively cheap. If such a settler has a strong heart himself, and is blessed with a common-

sense wife used to country work, he may confidently look forward to becoming even rich. He need not long remain in the condition of a laborer. This certainty of rising in the social scale must stimulate the emigrant. Many new avenues to success will be opened when the railway is finished, and men should be here to discover these for themselves.

To farmers' sons, or persons of moderate means, qualified for the life of a settler in a new country, who cannot see openings in older countries—who cannot go up, because passages are blocked—who cannot go down, because their hearts and pride forbid, the varied resources of the country would seem to promise success, if they avoid whiskey, and are industrious and patient.

Farmers themselves, with limited capital, who are uneasy about their own future, and that of their children, and are prepared to emigrate, should consider the advantages which British Columbia affords, irrespective of the climate, which must be attractive to all. They should have at least sufficient capital to be independent for twelve months. It is often best for the father to go out and pave the way for the little folks.

Farmers, or other persons with larger means, will also find either tillage-farming, or cattic or sheep-farming in British Columbia an agreeable and profitable occupation. The country does not yet feed itself. Why should a farmer in the old country continue to pay rent, and remain under the control of a landlord as a leaseholder or yearly tenant, when, with one year's rental, he can purchase a partially prepared farm with buildings on it, in the thoroughly British province of British Columbia?

But for the scarcity of domestic servants, British Columbia can be recommended as a charming place of residence for families with fixed incomes. They would find, with much less difficulty than amidst the crowded population of older countries, suitable and pleasant homes, with every facility for educating and starting their children in life. Persons living on the interest of their money can get from 6 to 9 per cent. on good security.

The monied man, who looks to the actual growth of industries in the province and the new permanent markets and industries which the transcontinental railway will create, and who considers the varied natural resources of the country, cannot fail to find investments that will promise good returns on capital.

The jaded man of business, or invalid, will find that a visit to the province will brace him up.

The tourist who can command sufficient means and leisure, may well exchange, for a time, the beaten tracks of European travel for a tour of exploration and adventure, where the world assumes a new and to some minds not unattractive phase. To the observant traveller nothing can be more instructive than to witness the beginnings of a noble country—the Pacific

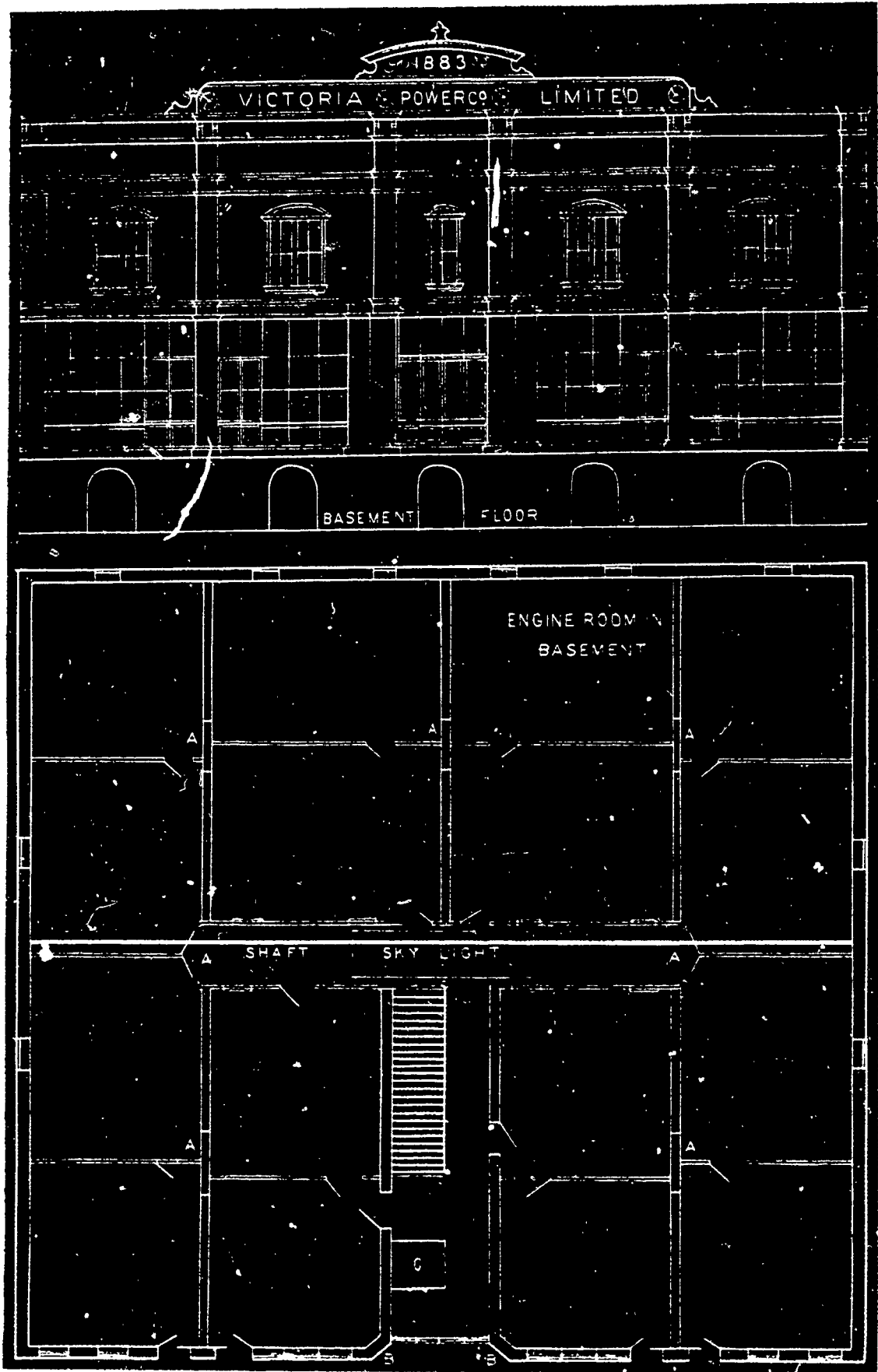
Ocean stronghold of the Empire. In the magnificent scenery of British Columbia the lover of nature will see much to remind him of Switzerland and the Rhine. The naturalist and botanist will find specimens not known in Europe. The geologist will witness a panorama to which the old world presents no parallel. The sportsman will find abundance of adventure, and game of all kinds. In the principal towns, travellers can have as good a dinner as in Paris.—*Government Hand Book.*

THE COMING BOOM.

On every side, do we see displayed unusual activity in the capital city—large and numerous consignments of spring and summer goods are arriving by every steamer. Shop fronts are being burnished up, painted, grained, and are made to look fresh and attractive. Many business men are enlarging their premises to meet the requirements of increasing trade. New and substantial structures have been recently built and many more are rapidly approaching completion, while preparations are being made for the erection of all manner of edifices during the coming summer. Real estate is bought and sold daily in large and small tracts and values are rapidly advancing. Hotels are thronged by fresh arrivals, and the general aspect of business, in every department, never wore a more promising and brighter look. Mechanical labor of every kind is in especial and urgent demand at unusually high rates of wages, but we have in this city an over supply of clerks and professional men, and any considerable addition to these classes of non-producers is, for obvious reasons, very undesirable at present. Capital and productive labor can be, and unquestionably will be employed here during the present year to an unprecedented extent, and that only to be largely increased in the years immediately following. Truly the golden rays of a brilliant and prosperous future have at last dawned upon this sun set land. On either side the bright rainbow of promise girds the heaven, blending with its charming hues the portents of a favoring breeze, a sunny day and fair sail for the trial trip of the gallant, hope-anchored "Columbia."

THE PROVINCIAL HAND-BOOK.

A very neatly printed and well bound pamphlet of 140 pages entitled "The Province of British Columbia; its Climate and Resources, with Information for Emigrants," has just been published under the direction of the Minister of Agriculture, and is now before us. As the title of the work sufficiently indicates its scope it may be necessary only to add that the whole subject under its various subdivisions is treated in a most graphic, clear and concise manner—a cyclopaedia of the resources of British Columbia, and also containing, germane, information and good advice to intending immigrants. The pamphlet is for sale at the book stores and will be mailed free to non-residents of the province on application to the Immigration Agent. As a means of disseminating information abroad respecting this country, it is of incalculable value, while a perusal of its pages cannot fail to be both interesting and instructive to residents of the province generally.



(EXPLANATION) - A, A, S. I., PILL & C., FLOOR 1

PLAN OF BUILDING FOR SMALL MANUFACTORIES - Engraved for the RESOURCES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA from a draught by S. C. Burnis, Architect.

SMALL MANUFACTORIES.

How to Establish Them on a Profitable Basis
in Victoria.

A Word to Capitalists.

A very profitable and praiseworthy enterprise is the establishment of several small manufactories in one building, supplied with the necessary motive power from one steam engine, in or contiguous to it. Mr. S. C. Burris, architect, of this city, has kindly furnished the plan of such a structure, which we publish elsewhere in this issue, as a matter of interest to both capitalists and artisans. Of course the building may be of any desired size and height, practicable. The sketch represents a two-story and basement structure 86 x 92 feet. The height of the basement, first and second stories being 9, 14 and 12 feet respectively, while the various rooms in each flat may be arranged to suit the requirements of occupants, the partitions being portable and hung on a projecting plate under the main joist plate. The internal party walls forming the hall-way and extending from front to rear in each flat should be one foot in thickness and constructed of brick. The external walls should be as follows: Stone basement, 24 inches thick; first and second stories, brick walls 16 and 12 inches wide, respectively. The flue and boiler should be placed at the rear, and outside of the main building; the engine, with all necessary shutes and conductors leading from the various manufactories, should be in the basement as shown, thus admitting of the burning up of all inflammable *debris* from the different rooms and thereby largely supplying fuel for the production of necessary steam. One line of shafting with pulleys in each story would supply motive power to each department. Besides the ordinary wooden ones, there should be extra iron doors for the doorways in the brick and stone walls, and the roof should be of fire-proof material with skylight as shown in the diagram. Bull's-eye glass fitted in iron frames and placed in the floor of the second flat hall-way, would convey light to that of the first floor. Of course a steam elevator would be necessary together with a retaining wall under the sidewalk, with trap-doors and shutes for the reception of goods or other material. The total cost of land, building and machinery, need not exceed \$18,000. Exclusive of the basement, which might be divided into compartments and rented as extra store-rooms to upper tenants, the building would contain 16 large rooms, averaging 18x18 feet, and afford accommodation for as many manufactories; no doubt each room could be readily let to thrifty occupants at an average rental of \$20 per month. The extra rent for basement would probably pay engineer's wages, and after allowing for additional fuel, insurance, taxes, and other incidentals, there would yet remain a net annual profit of at least 20 per cent. on the amount invested.

Experience in other cities, where many such estab-

lishments exist, has abundantly proved that they are not only profitable to the proprietors, but also most encouraging to the industrious artizan and highly advantageous to the community at large. By uniting several small industries and furnishing cheap motive power for each from a common source, a large amount of profitable manufacturing may be accomplished, which, to meet the small requirements of a sparse population would not be possible if each artizan were obliged to purchase outright costly steam engines, pay engineers, &c., in order to carry on a necessarily small business, and yet adequate to supply the limited demand of our, as yet, small population. In San Francisco, Chicago, New York and various other cities, such buildings, some of which are several stories high and very extensive, are always completely occupied by machinists, turners, scroll and band sawyers, job printers, last makers, job carpenters, stair builders, wood and willow ware makers, cutlers, pattern makers, whip factories, &c. These small industries are invariably of great advantage even to the more extensive manufactories in supplying them, to order, many small articles which they would otherwise be obliged to import at greater cost and inconvenience.

The wealth, the growth and the ultimate prosperity of all really great cities must be in the fostering of its industries in the line of manufacturing as many as possible of the articles which enter into its uses. If growing up around the main industries we may possess ourselves of other branches to sustain them, in so far as we can, article for article, and introduce them to their support, just so far do we overcome competition and rise to the highest dignity of success in these leading industries.

The old saying that capital is timid, is unfortunately too true, and while we must honor that conservatism which aims to protect the earnings of the people which are represented largely in the deposits of our monied institutions, we must guard against such stringent constructions as will cramp our rising manufacturers.

The genius, the sinews and the bone of our artisans must be supplemented by judicious aid to them in their respective departments, and in so doing the reciprocal advantages will very soon exhibit themselves in increased volume of business and profit to each.

The successful prosecution of manufactures, however humble, is comparable to the rivulets which, uniting, make the grand and noble river through which we pass to the ocean with our mighty ships and steamers; and these manufactures, all tending to a common point of union, become the substantial concomitants of commerce itself, bringing to our fair country the rich results of population, wealth, industry and perpetuity.

BY AN OVERSIGHT, the B. C. Directory was not credited with an extract therefrom relating to Esquimalt which appeared in our last issue.

The Good News Spreading and Home Seekers Finding Homes.

On the subject of the rapid increase of emigration to this province, the *Post* of this city, under date of the 14th ult., has the following:

"The rush of emigrants to this province is daily growing larger, and ere long the eyes of all the world will be directed to British Columbia as a field for immigrants. Every train arriving at San Francisco from the East brings a certain number of passengers—principally Canadians—whose destination is Victoria, and several families are on board the *Elder*, the majority of whom are bound for Yale. Even now the craze for emigrating to British Columbia has reached England, and we learn from a dispatch that the new steam collier *Wellington*, built in London for the coal trade between Departure Bay and San Francisco, is on the way out filled with passengers, all of whom, on arrival, will pay their passage on the installment plan. One of the owners of the vessel, which is rated as A 1 at Lloyd's, and is provided with all the modern improvements, writes that fully 200 families made application for passage, but could not be accommodated, and will have to wait another opportunity. This fact shows very clearly that we will not have to wait for the completion of the road which is destined to bring us into closer communication with the eastern provinces and with Europe, before the rush begins, and no argument that we could bring forward would have so much weight as the following description of the scene which occurred at San Francisco last Tuesday afternoon at the hour the *Geo. W. Elder* sailed. The dispatch says that "shortly prior to the sailing of the steamship for British Columbia and Puget Sound the wharf was literally crowded with passengers a number of whom were unable to secure tickets for that steamer. It is impossible to form any approximate idea of the number in the steerage, though no doubt she carried the full number allowed by law. The immigrants consisted mainly of farmers and their families, over one hundred children being included. So great was the rush that the immigrants seemed to be somewhat confused, and when the steamer cleared the attention of Captain Goodall was directed to an old fellow who was frantically shaking his hat from a port hole and crying out to some one on the wharf to come aboard. A woman leading four little ones shot to the front of the wharf, and by her cries succeeded in having the steamer put back to the wharf, after which the gang plank was again lowered and the woman and her children taken in charge by the excited immigrant. As soon as Mr. Villard was satisfied of the nature and extent of these complaints he gave orders that the first steamer in from the north should be immediately fitted for the return trip, and accordingly the *Mississippi* has been detailed to sail next Saturday for the purpose of enabling emigrants to sail without the delay occasioned by the waiting for the departure

of the next regular steamer, which will not sail until the 20th." The above excitement seems all the more remarkable when it is remembered that only a few short years ago a couple of floating coffins, which had long been condemned as unseaworthy, sufficed for the trade between this port and San Francisco. They made two trips a month (or were supposed to do so), but their hours of arrival and departure could not be counted upon, as it was no uncommon occurrence for them to consume from five to seven days on the voyage. This state of things continued to exist until the news of the loss of the *Pacific* came like a thunderclap upon the people, and then, pre-sto! what a change! Since that dire catastrophe dates a new era in the passenger and freight traffic between the two ports. The present first-class boats were put on the route, three trips a month were inaugurated, the steamships arriving and departing with the regularity of clock-work, and not a single accident worth mentioning has occurred since that ever to be remembered 4th of November, 1875. Now the tri-monthly service is not sufficient to meet the increasing demand, and the period is not far distant when British Columbia must and will have a weekly line of steamers to San Francisco. Verily, the good time, so long looked for, approacheth."

BRIEF MENTION.

The highest altitudes reached by the Canadian Pacific Railroad are 5,500 feet in the Rocky Mountains and 4,500 in the Selkirks.

A process of freezing fish for exportation has been patented by S. L. Kelly, of Victoria. It is proposed to form a company to engage in the business.

A new seam of solid hard coal, nine feet thick, has recently been opened in the East Wellington colliery Vanouver Island. It is supposed to be a continuation of the main Wellington seam.

The lot on the southeast corner of Government and Broughton Streets, Victoria, known as the Lewis Estate, and all the buildings, have been sold. The lot is 66 feet on Government Street, 130 feet on Broughton Street and 66 feet on Gordon Street. The figure is \$10,000. The purchasers intend erecting a handsome brick theatre, with shops underneath, on the property.

According to Wells, Fargo & Co.'s circular, the value of metals produced in 1882 west of the Missouri including British Columbia, Alaska and the west coast of Mexico, amounted to \$92,411,835, divided as follows: Gold, \$30,193,355; silver, \$50,155,288; copper, \$4,055,037; lead, \$8,008,155. This includes only what has passed through the company's hands.

The Canadian Pacific Railway is to run from Montreal to Port Moody, and will be laid with 56 lb steel rails. 1,730 miles are already built and equipped, and 1,566 miles are in process of construction. In August next the line will be operated from Montreal to Winnipeg. In 1885 the entire line west of Winni-

peg will probably be completed, and through rail connection between Port Moody and New York be established by way of Winnipeg, St. Paul and Chicago. The route to Montreal will then include steamers on Lake Superior, but in 1886 rails will be laid on that division and a through route by rail be had. This through line will be 2,994 miles in length, and with the exception of 150 miles in the Rocky Mountains the grade will rarely exceed forty feet to the mile.

Statistics of the world's carrying trade give totals almost beyond the grasp of the human mind. A few facts will show. There are 200,000 miles of track, 66,000 locomotives, 120,090 passenger cars, 1,500,000 freight cars, \$20,000,000,000 capital invested; 12,000 steamers, 100,000 sailing vessels, and a total marine tonnage of 20,800,000 tons.

COWICHAN AND COMOX.

Vancouver Island.

The following description of the districts of Cowichan and Comox is taken from a publication just issued from the press and compiled and published under the direction of the Minister of Agriculture for British Columbia, and thereby contains only authentic information as to the agricultural capabilities of the districts referred to. It may, however, be added that many more extensive and equally fertile valleys and slopes exist on the Mainland as well; and are yet comparatively unoccupied.

The picturesque and fertile Cowichan valley is about fifteen miles wide, narrowing inland rapidly in a westerly direction to the width of about six miles. Bounded by high ranges of mountains composed of calcareous sandstones, these ranges form barriers to the valley, north and south. To the disintegration and decomposition of these rocks, all highly charged with the carbonate of lime, is due the distinctive character of the Cowichan valley. In their nature they are essentially calcareous, for while the other principles occur in different degrees, in this locality, carbonate of lime invariably predominates, and of this soil there is usually a good depth of from two to three feet, resting on a sufficiently retentive sub-soil of blue clay or gravel.

The earths, chiefly light, very porous, and composed of due proportions of clay, sand, carbonate of lime, and humas, are well constituted for absorbing and retaining moisture, and the general color from brown to black, with the entire absence of chalky or white earths, likewise indicates a favorable soil for receiving and retaining heat. Much of the soil along the river bottom is a clay loam of a brown color, and is an excellent soil for wheat, beans, turnips and red clover. The alluvial deposit of the valley is, however, far from being all of a clayey nature; in many parts, chiefly on the southern side, the mould rests upon a gravelly and even a sandy deposit, forming a rich soil. The soils upon Salt Spring and other outlying islands

are of the same character and equally productive. The herbage and pasturage are excellent. Cowichan mutton is famed. Wheat, barley, oats, rye, buckwheat, beans, peas, the root and leaf crops, potatoes, turnips, carrots, and the usual garden vegetables are all yielded abundantly, and are of a quality, perhaps, unsurpassed in any country.

The loamy soils, everywhere possessing a depth of two to three feet, and containing a large proportion of the calcareous principle, are especially eligible for fruit culture.

The river lands bear varieties of the plum and the pear, and the oak plains around the Somenos and Quamichan lakes, with an arenaceous clay subsoil so dry that it can be worked immediately after a rain of several hours, are exceedingly well adapted for garden or orchard purposes. Apples, pears, plums, cherries, and indeed, all the hardy garden fruits, together with the grape and peach (particularly on the islands), thrive remarkably well.

The strawberry grows wild on the prairie lands, nearly of the same size as garden fruit.

The species and varieties of plants growing in this rich and fertile district are exceedingly numerous. Growing on the meadow lands are the following:—

White pea (five to six seeded), wild bean, ground nut, a species of white clover, reed meadow grass, bent spear grass, wild oat, wild timothy, sweet grass, cowslip, crowsfoot, winter cress, partridge berry, wild sunflower, marigold, wild lettuce, nettles, wild angelica, wild lily, brown leaved rush.

The chief economical woods are the oak and pine, and the following list comprises a general summary of the trees and shrubs met with:—

Oak, red or swamp maple, elder, trailing arbutus, crab apple, hazel, red elder, willow, balsam, poplar, various species of pine, balsam fir, cedar, barberry, wild red cherry, wild blackberry, yellow plum, choke cherry, black and red raspberry, white raspberry, prickly purple raspberry, prickly gooseberry, swamp gooseberry, several kinds of currants, bear berries, red elder, mooseberry, snowberry, blueberry, bilberry, cranberry, whortleberry, red and white mulberry.

Cowichan district, comprising hill and dale, woodland and prairie, in charming alternation, with three considerable streams and a number of lakes, and including the attractive islands, is the largest agricultural settlement on Vancouver Island. It has the oldest agricultural society on the island.

DISTRICT OF COMOX.

The vegetable soil is of a very productive character, and whether in the forest, the field, or the garden, aided by the favourable climate, yields good returns. This soil in Comox is spread over a considerable district of prairie country (commonly called "openings"), extending from the coast up the different branches of the Courtenay river for 7 or 8 miles. A considerable portion of the surface of the district is naturally free

from timber, with the exception of single trees and clumps, chiefly of oak and strips of alder in the bottoms. The scenery is picturesque and park-like. Another area of excellent soil is heavily wooded with spruce, cedar, &c. The open country in its natural state is mostly covered with a growth of ferns. The general agricultural character of Comox being similar to that of Cowichan, already described, it is unnecessary to repeat details. Denman and Hornby islands have the Comox soil. The large island of Texada (famous for its iron) has not much agricultural value.

Mr. J. Richardson, of the Canadian Geological Survey, obtained the following statement of the average yield of the best land in Comox district, when cleared and thoroughly under cultivation:

Wheat,	from 30 to 45 bushels per acre.
Barley,	" 40 to 45 " "
Oats,	" 50 to 60 " "
Peas,	" 40 to 45 " "
Potatoes,	" 150 to 200 " "
Turnips,	" 20 to 25 tons " "

In quoting the above statement, Mr. Dawson, F. G. S., also of the Geological Survey staff, remarks:

"Crops like these appear so remarkable to those engaged in farming in the east, that the accuracy of the returns has oft n been questioned, but they have been repeatedly confirmed, not only in British Columbia, but in parts of Washington Territory and in Oregon. These results are, however, only obtained from land in first-rate order, and the soil may of course be impoverished to any extent by bad farming, and has already in many instances been much run down in this way."

The same gentleman adds

"All fruits suited to temperate climates thrive admirably on the east coast of Vancouver Island, and some of them attain a size and perfection seldom found elsewhere, and show a strong tendency to develop new varieties. The number of cattle raised on Vancouver Island must, under present conditions, be limited, as the flat and open country can be turned to more profitable use otherwise. Small herds, however, do well the year round, with little attention, in the more thinly wooded portions of the hilly country, where they find many edible plants, and browse also on the nutritious lichens which hang from the branches."

Our Natural Products.

In the Legislature yesterday afternoon, says the *Victoria Standard* of the 10th ult., a very useful discussion arose on a resolution moved by Mr. McTavish, one of the representatives for Victoria district, who asked the house to say that it would serve and be conducive to the best interests of the province, and afford a vast amount of important information to immigrants and others, were its natural products publicly, conveniently, permanently and gratuitously exhibited. The motion was seconded by the second member from this city and unanimously adopted. But previous thereto

an interesting debate took place relative to the capabilities of the various districts of the province. A friendly rivalry pervaded the sentiment of the discussion, nearly every member in turn claiming for the district he represented a superiority over all other districts.

* * * * * In the course of debate Mr. Grant referred to the fecundity of the soil in the district of Cassiar and placed the house in possession of interesting *data* relative to the capabilities of that district, bordering on the 60th parallel. Mr. John, one of the members for Victoria district, reminded the house that Saanich wheat, grown by Mr. R. Brown had taken the gold medal against the world at the Paris exhibition and Mr. Semlin, senior representative for Yale, alluded to the fact that Kamloops had the honor of exhibiting the first prize sample of oats at the Centennial exhibition held at Philadelphia. Mr. Allen, junior member from Lillooet, would not allow that district to be thrown into the shade, and hence he forcibly alluded to the fact that a suitable climate and generous soil there permitted of the growing of grapes, melons and other fruits throughout the summer months. The district was also eminently adapted for all kinds of cereals and root crops. And New Westminster district could not be slighted. Reference was made to her great agricultural resources by Mr. Orr and the Minister of Finance (Hon. Mr. Robson). Golden Cariboo, too, had a word to say for herself through one of her representatives, Mr. McLeese, who stated that prize samples of grain had been sent to exhibitions in other lands from Mr. Riske's farm, situated in the Chilcooten district. The equable climate of the province was reverted to, and, in many respects other than those cited, it was shown that British Columbia is the garden of the Dominion—a province of boundless wealth in mineral and agricultural lands, and a country capable of exhibiting its cereals in successful competition with all other parts of the world. Mr. McTavish's motion was useful in more ways than one and it is to be hoped the government will not neglect to carry into effect the resolution of the house.

YESTERDAY'S IMMIGRANTS.

About 200 passengers arrived yesterday by steamship G. W. Elder for this province from San Francisco. More than 50 of these are from Winnipeg and Manitoba, chiefly for the railroad works, with the ultimate intention of securing public lands and settling in the province. Several of these men are heads of families and will send for them as soon as they can secure land and provide homes. None of them will risk another winter in Manitoba if they can possibly avoid it. Ten or eleven days ago, when these men left, there were no indications of the rivers opening, and snow was still deep on the ground outside of Winnipeg. A great many people are exceedingly anxious to get to this province and during the summer a large number are sure to arrive. Several of yesterday's arrivals are

from Ontario, Quebec and Maritime provinces, while not a few with families are from California, lately and originally from the eastern provinces and states. A large majority of the new arrivals are looking for land, and after working a while on the railroad or elsewhere, will pre-empt or purchase railway lands and become permanent settlers. Recent arrivals are only the vanguard of the great army of immigrants to arrive during the summer months from the older provinces, eastern states, the mother country and the continent of Europe.—*Colonist*, 15th ult.

THE "BEAVER."

A few interesting facts concerning this Pioneer Steamer of the Pacific.

Whilst strolling along the city front, a few days since, and gazing upon the many objects of interest that cluster in and about the beautiful harbor of Victoria, our attention was directed to a stately old craft,

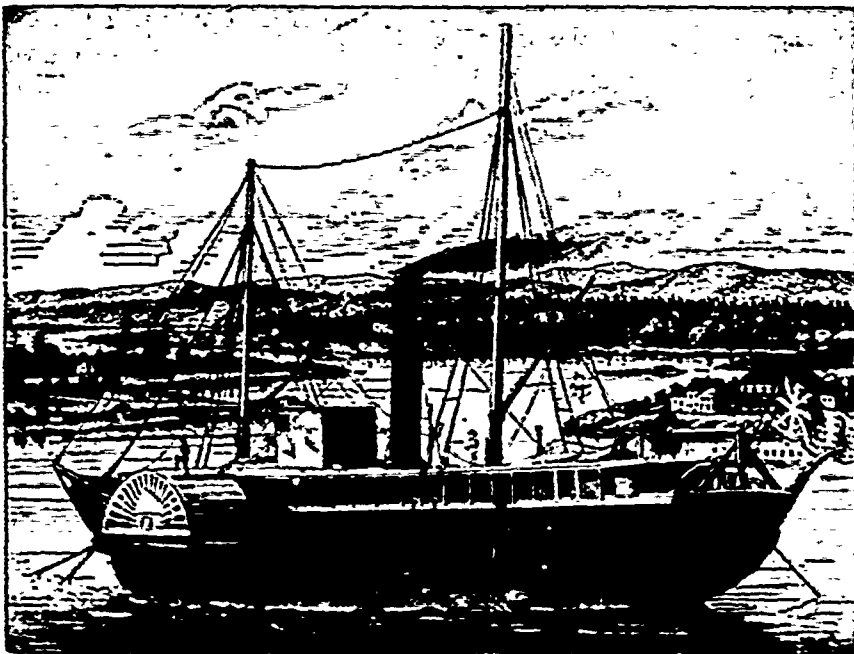
moored at Spratt's wharf, whose quaint style of naval architecture and weather worn prow proclaimed "a life on the ocean wave" at once long and eventful. Desiring to learn more of this venerable steamer, her very name a synonym of industry, we determined to search for facts, and to the courtesy of one of our most prominent citizens and business men, Henry Saunders, Esq., we are indebted

for the accompanying illustration and the leading features of this article.

Nearly half a century ago, when the great problem of steam marine navigation was yet only in the experimental stages of solution, when the telephone and electric light were not even dreamed of, a vast concourse of people gathered upon the banks of the Thames to witness the launch of a brave little steamship that was destined soon to traverse the waters of two oceans, one of which was known to many only as being somewhere in the region of the sunset, on the far west shores of the western world. The then ruling Sovereign, William IV., and 160,000 of his subjects including titled men and women were present, watched observers of the novel and interesting event. One of England's fairest daughters, bearing a coronet on her noble brow, broke the traditional bottle of sparkling champagne, and like a priestess of Juno invoked

the smiles of "Old Ocean," baptised this fair child of the crested wave by the name of "Beaver."

She was built for the Hudson Bay Company in 1835 and was destined to ply between their several fur trading stations on the North Pacific Coast. The two engines of 75 horse power and the boilers were constructed by the firm of Bolton & Watt, the latter being a son of the renowned inventor, and the excellent condition of her engines to-day bear convincing testimony to the great mechanical skill of the builders. As it was not considered safe to use steam on the passage out, she was rigged as a brig, and furnished with six nine-pound guns. Thus equipped, accompanied by a bark in case of accident and commanded by Capt. Home, she sailed down the Thames greeted by encouraging cheers from the thousands who watched her progress from either shore, and which were heartily acknowledged by booming salvos from the brazen throats of her own guns. Crossing the Atlantic and being the first steamer that ever



THE "BEAVER" IN VICTORIA HARBOR.

doubled Cape Horn she sailed up the broad Pacific, and leaving her companion far behind arrived at the Columbia twenty-two days ahead. After calling at Astoria, then the chief town on the Pacific coast and so called in compliment to John Jacob Astor the New York millionaire, who was also extensively engaged in the fur trade, she got up steam and sailed for Nes-

qually, the principal station of the H. B. Co., on the Pacific, and for years was employed in collecting furs and carrying goods to and from the company's various trading posts on this coast. She next passed into the hands of the imperial hydrographers and a few years since was finally purchased by the British Columbia Towing and Transportation Company of this city, and having been refitted for that service, is to this day regarded as a most seaworthy and powerful tug steamer. In conjunction with another tugboat this historic vessel had the ill fated "Thrasher" in tow at the time of the accident which gave rise to the very protracted litigation known in legal circles as "The Thrasher Case," the merits of which have been submitted for final adjudication to the Supreme Court of Canada.

Doubtless few are living to-day who looked on in a huring wonder when the gallant "Beaver" took her first plunge in the yielding element. The ruby lips

that opened to utter her name in baptism are forever closed, and the gallant captain, who proudly commanded on her first voyage, has long since walked the rounds of his last watch and sleeps the sleep that knows no waking. Still through all these changing years, with that tireless industry characteristic of its prototype, the "Beaver" works and works.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Its Rich Agricultural and Mineral Resources.

Dr. George E. Dawson.

According to a recent Ottawa exchange Dr. Dawson has made the statement before the Committee of the House of Commons on Agriculture and Emigration, that in the valley of the Fraser the summer season is so dry as to render irrigation absolutely necessary in order to raise crops. This, however, is a palpable error as far as the lower Fraser is concerned. The fact being that from the mouth of the river to Yale, at the head of navigation, a distance of 115 miles, and comprising one of the most important and extensive agricultural sections of the province, the climate is about as humid as Vancouver Island, the average annual rainfall being about 58 inches, while a system of dyking, rather than irrigation, is necessary in some parts.

With this exception the account given below is substantially correct: and we are inclined to believe that the press reporters, rather than this distinguished scientist, are to blame for the gross mis-statement of facts referred to.

OTTAWA, April 13.—Dr. George E. Dawson, of the Geological Survey, gave an interesting account of the resources of British Columbia and the Peace River region before the Committee of Agriculture and Emigration this morning. The valley of the Fraser River was, he said, 1,000 miles in extent, 500 of which were available for the purpose of agriculture. The winter is cold, but not so cold as to render it necessary to house the cattle. The summer is dry, and land must be irrigated in order to produce good crops, but the irrigation can be done without any very great expense of money or labor. On the high plateaus in the interior crops suffer from summer frosts, but the valleys are very fertile and the country well adapted for cattle-raising. The low-lying lands in the north are of considerable extent and not liable to drought. Vancouver Island contains some 389,000 acres of agricultural land, of which about 300,000 are of a superior character, capable of producing excellent crops of all cereals except Indian corn. Ten thousand acres of this area are now under cultivation, and the remainder is covered with dense forest. Queen Charlotte Island contains 700,000 acres of land, the greater part of which might be brought under cultivation. The land where cultivated is fertile, yielding large crops. The

forests of British Columbia contain the Douglas fir, which sometimes grows to a height of 300 feet, and is 17 feet in diameter; also white pine, hemlock, yellow cedar, yellow cyprus, oak and maple. These forests, owing to the humidity of the climate, are not injured by fires. The timber supply of the province is abundant and sufficient for all its requirements.

THE PROVINCE'S CHIEF INDUSTRY.

The principal sources of British Columbia's wealth are its mining, its timber and its fisheries. The mining is, however, its chief industry, to which all others must subserve. Gold is so widely distributed that traces of it are found in every stream, and even on sand on the sea shore. There are 105 localities in which mining for gold is carried on to a greater or less extent. The total production of the British Columbia gold mines is calculated to be \$46,685,000. An average of 2,940 men have been engaged in mining, which gives since 1858 an average of \$693 per man per annum. In 1864 \$3,735,000 worth of gold was sent out of the country, and in 1882 \$1,013,000 worth. The yield of gold has been gradually decreasing of late years, owing to the exhaustion of the placer mines. The quartz veins from which they have received their supply have not yet been worked. The reason why the mining resources are not better developed is the difficulty of prospecting, much of the country where minerals are to be found being covered with forest, and the expense of transporting machinery and supplies into the interior is great. It costs as much as fifteen cents a pound to transport goods to some of the mining districts of the interior. When the railway is built these places will be much easier of access. Silver is found in the province, and Dr. Dawson saw some specimens of rich ore.

COAL AND LIGNITE.

The coal and lignite deposits are widely spread. There are thirty-two localities catalogued as places in which coal is found, many of which will be utilized as sources of fuel supply. A seam of anthracite was found in Queen Charlotte Island, which was worked for a time, but it has been abandoned. The seams in Vancouver Island average from four to six and ten feet in thickness. Large quantities of coal are exported from the Island. It is of fine quality, being for all purposes as good as the best Nova Scotia coal. Lignite is found in the interior. One bed is forty feet thick. Copper and galena have also been found in British Columbia. The eastern boundary of the province is the 120th meridian of longitude.

THE PEACE RIVER.

Dr. Dawson had explored the Peace River region, south of the 57th parallel of latitude. About 6,000 square miles of it are within the British Columbia boundary. There are about 31,000 square miles in the whole region, 23,000 of which are suited to agriculture. Much of it is covered with forest. The soil is magnificent, as can be seen by the luxuriant

growth of natural vegetation. Wheat can be grown there. Frosts come early, but not early enough to injure wheat. When he was there delicate plants were nipped by the frost in August, but the wheat was not hurt. The season was regarded as a very severe one, Wheat was grown at several of the posts which he visited. Gold in small quantities, and coal have been found in the Peace River region. Dr. Dawson replied to questions asked him fully and with great clearness.

AN ACT TO ENCOURAGE COAL MINING.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found a summary of the Land and Mining laws of this province and as a matter of interest to settlers, prospectors, capitalists and intending immigrants we publish to-day the full text of a Bill entitled as above, introduced by the President of the Council, and which was passed by the Legislative Assembly on the 24th ult.

WHEREAS it is expedient to offer inducements for the discovery and opening of coal mines:

Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, enacts as follows:

1. Every person desirous of acquiring unoccupied or unreserved coal lands under this Act, shall, before entering into possession of the particular part of said coal lands he or they may wish to acquire and work for coal, make application, in writing, to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for the district within which the land required is situate, for a prospecting license over such land for any term not exceeding one year from the date of such application.

2. Every such applicant shall give to such Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works or Assistant Commissioner the best practicable written description of the plot of land over which the privilege is sought, after having located the same, together with a proper plan or diagram thereof, showing approximately the position of the boundary posts to be set up by the applicant in and upon the land, or by stating in the description any other landmarks of a noticeable character, and such application and plans shall be in duplicate, one of which shall be filed of record in the office of the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, or Assistant Commissioner at the time of its being received by him, and the other transmitted forthwith by the said Assistant Commissioner to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, and retained by him for general reference, and the boundary posts shall be erected in the manner defined by the 5th section of the "Land Act, 1875."

3. Every piece of land sought to be acquired under the provisions of this Act, shall be taken up in accordance with the provisions of Sections 6 and 7 of the "Land Act, 1875."

4. No applicant shall be entitled to receive a prospecting license until he shall have proved to the satisfaction of the said Chief Commissioner of Lands

and Works or Assistant Commissioner that before making such application he has caused a written or printed notice of his intention to apply for such a license to be posted on some conspicuous part of the land applied for by him, and on the Court House of the district (if any) for fourteen clear days, or if the ground applied for, or any part thereof, has been previously recorded, then for one calendar month previous to his application, and that no valid opposition to his claim has been substantiated before the said Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works or Assistant Commissioner.

5. Such Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works or Assistant Commissioner is hereby empowered and required, upon receiving satisfactory proof of the said applicant having complied with the preliminary requirements in that behalf herein before contained, to grant to such applicant a prospecting license as aforesaid, upon payment to the said Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works or Assistant Commissioner the sum of twenty-five dollars for each and every license.

6. Notice of every prospecting license granted shall be published for one month in the *British Columbia Gazette* and some newspaper circulating in the district, at the expense of the licensee.

7. Every applicant upon proving to the satisfaction of such Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works or Assistant Commissioner that he has *bona fide* explored for coal during the said term of one year, shall be entitled to an extension of the said term for the second period of one year, upon payment of a further sum of fifty dollars for each and every licensee.

8. A prospecting license shall include within the general limits therein defined, land not exceeding 480 acres for each licensee; such land to be in one block.

9. Every license shall absolutely cease at the expiration thereof, and a new license over the same land or any part thereof may be granted to any new applicant upon complying with the requirements of this Act.

10. Every person holding a prospecting license may use the timber and stone on the land included in such license for the purpose of his mining operations and for erection of buildings on said land, but not further or otherwise.

11. In case of any dispute as to the right or title to a prospecting license or to any claim under the same shall be decided by the County Court or a Judge thereof, upon petition, in a summary way, who shall have full power to order what shall be done in the premises and as to the costs thereof.

12. No prospecting license issued under this Act shall be transferred by the licensee to any other person without a written notice to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works shall have been first given.

13. Every person desirous of purchasing coal lands shall proceed under Section 1 of the "Land Amendment Act, 1882," and shall state in his applica-

tion that coal land is desired. The price of coal land shall be ten dollars per acre west and five dollars per acre east of the Cascade Range of mountains.

14. In all Crown grants already issued wherein coal is excepted from the operation of the grant, the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works may sell to the owners of the lands comprised within such grants, or to any other person, the coal measures underneath the surface, for the price of nine dollars per acre, and in case such coal measures shall be sold to any person other than the owner of the surface, the purchaser may, subject to the conditions hereafter contained, enter upon such lands for the purpose of mining the coal measures thereunder.

15. No coal measures under any lands, already sold as aforesaid, shall be sold to any person other than the owner of the surface, until the same shall be offered to such owner and he has neglected for a period of sixty days to purchase the same.

16. All land required by a purchaser of coal measures under any such lands for roads, tramways, railways, buildings, shafts, machinery, dumping ground, and other works connected with mining operations, shall be set out and defined by proper plans made at the expense of the purchaser, and a copy of such plans shall be delivered to the owner of such lands, and at the same time the purchaser shall offer to the owner of the said lands such a sum as he shall deem sufficient to pay for the surface rights and for all damage which may be sustained by the owner of the land; and in case the owner shall refuse to accept the sum offered, the purchaser shall thereupon pay the amount so offered into the Supreme Court, to abide the order of the Court.

17. No entry on the land of any owner, except for the purposes of survey, shall be made until the value of the land proposed to be taken has been accepted by the owner or has been paid into the Court as aforesaid.

18. In the event of the parties not agreeing to the amount of compensation to be paid for the surface land required by the purchaser of the coal measures, or as to the direction of the roads, tramways, railways, and the amount of land required for any or all the purposes aforesaid, the same shall be referred to arbitration under the "Mineral Amendment Ordinance, 1873."

19. That when any mines so opened shall be exhausted the lands taken under the provisions of this Act shall revert to the owner of the freehold.

20. All moneys paid into Court under the provisions of this Act, shall be paid in to the credit of the person whose lands are proposed to be taken, and if accepted by such person, without referring the matters to arbitration, shall be taken in full satisfaction of all claims under this Act, or in case the matters shall be referred to arbitration, the money so paid into Court shall be paid out in accordance with the award of the arbitrators.

21. Section 8 of the "Land Amendment Act 1882," and also all other Acts and parts of Acts which in any way conflict with or are inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed.

22. This Act may be cited as the "Coal Prospecting Act, 1883."

Temperature.

The following abstract is from observations taken on board H. M. S. Topaze, at Esquimalt, Vancouver Island, during the year 1860, and will serve to indicate nearly the ordinary conditions of the climate in Victoria and its environs:

1860.	Mean daily heat,	Deg.	Fahrenheit.
April	"	51.50	"
May	"	55.25	"
June	"	61.00	"
July	"	60.50	"
August	"	63.25	"
September	"	57.25	"
October	"	53.00	"
November	"	50.50	"
December	"	42.00	"
1861.		Deg.	
January	"	38.00	"
February	"	44.50	"
March	"	46.00	"
Mean heat of the year,		51.81	"

The subjoined memoranda is taken from a recent issue of the *Colonist* newspaper of Victoria:

Victoria.	Mean temperature of month	December,	1882.	1881.
Highest	"	"	42. °	40. °
Lowest	"	"	53. °	58. °
Rainfall in inches.	"	"	22. °	24. °
Rainfall total for 1882, inches.	"	"	5.37	6.13
" " " 1881, "	"	"	27.85	37.99

The following is supplied by Mr. A. Peele, of New Westminster, who has for some years been assiduously observant of the meteorology of that locality.

Mean temperature and rainfall at New Westminster, B. C., for six years, from 1874 to 1879:

Mean temperature	Fahrenheit	48.05
Highest	"	92.
Lowest	"	7.
Mean rain-fall, inches.		58.95
" height of Barometer, inches.		29.583

Reasons Why Business Men Should Advertise in the Resources.

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

DETHRONED REASON.

The Provincial Institution for the care of those thus Afflicted.

The Asylum for the Insane is a handsome brick edifice situated near New Westminster on a charming slope commanding a fine view of the noble Fraser as it pursues the even tenor of its way, albeit, in marked contrast with the troubled spirits, hard by, whose wild, staring gaze is so often bent upon its limpid waters. Unconscious of the fact as this majestic stream, which hurries on only to lose its identity in the great waters beyond, doubtless, are those afflicted minds that they too are fast approaching the end of life's current where the ocean of eternity laves the shores of time.

The inmates are about fifty in number and are maintained at an annual cost of about \$11,000. The size of the building, even for present requirements is, however, found to be inadequate, and the Superinten-

order or disease, his days-dreams bear a strikingly close analogy to our own night-dreams especially when we suffer pain of the body, then asleep, of which the mind, ever awake, is unconscious. There is however this difference that the lunatic goes about endeavouring to carry out the behests of his day-dreaming mind, while in our night-dreams our bodies are prone and still. To both everything is a seeming reality. All who have read Dickens' "Night Walks" will remember this pithy paragraph: "Are not the sane and the insane equal at night as the sane lie a-dreaming? Are not all of us outside this asylum, who dream, more or less in the condition of those inside it, every night of our lives? Are we not nightly persuaded, as they daily are, that we associate preposterously with kings and queens, emperors and empresses, and notabilities of all sorts? Do we not nightly jumble events and personages and times and places, as these do daily? Are we not sometimes troubled by our own sleeping inconsistencies, and do



ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

dent, Mr. J. Phillips, in his last annual report, recommends the construction of an addition to the main edifice in order to accommodate the increasing number of those unfortunate wards of the province. We gather from the report alluded to that more room is now a matter of urgent necessity, as it is evidently very unsafe to have more than one of these irresponsible beings confined in the same apartment. Than for those thus so sadly afflicted, no public or private charity has, or should have, a stronger claim upon the generosity of the government and the most tender sympathy of our citizens generally. No other affliction possible, can equal the permanent loss of reason to man. Life to the lunatic is one continuous nightmare from which he cannot awake and forget its troubles as we do. The result of some physical dis-

we not vexedly try to account for them or excuse them, just as these do sometimes in respect of their waking delusions? Said an afflicted man to me, when I was last in a hospital like this, 'Sir, I can frequently fly.' I was half ashamed to reflect that so could I by night. Said a woman to me on the same occasion, 'Queen Victoria frequently comes to dine with me; and her Majesty and I dine off peaches and macaroni in our nightgowns, and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort does us the honor to make a third on horseback in a Field-Marshal's uniform.' Could I refrain from reddening with consciousness when I remembered the amazing royal parties I myself had given (at night) the unaccountable viands I had put on table, and my extraordinary manner of conducting myself on those distinguished occasions? I wonder that the great master who knew everything, when he called Sleep the death of each day's life, did not call Dreams the insanity of each day's sanity."

Summary of Land and Mining Laws.

Any person being the head of a family, a widow, or a single man over the age of 18 years and a British subject, or any other alien upon declaring his intention to become a British subject, may record any tract of unoccupied, unsurveyed and unreserved Crown Lands, not exceeding 320 acres, north and east of the Cascade or Coast Range of Mountains, and 160 acres in the rest of the Province, and "pre-empt" or "homestead" the same, and obtain a title therefor upon paying the sum of \$1 per acre in four equal annual instalments, the first one year from the date of record. Persons desiring to acquire land under this law must observe the following requirements:

1st. The land applied for must be staked off with posts at each corner not less than four inches square, and five feet above the ground, and marked in form as follows: (A B's) Land, N. E. post. (A B's) Land, N. W. post, &c.

2nd. Applications must be made in writing to the Land Commissioner, giving a full description of the land, and also a sketch plan thereof, both in duplicate, and a declaration under oath, made and filed in duplicate, that the land in question is properly subject to settlement by the applicant, and that he or she is duly qualified to record the same, and a recording fee of \$2 paid.

3rd. Such homestead settler must within 30 days after record enter into actual occupation of the land so pre-empted, and continuously reside thereon personally or by his family or agents, and neither Indians or Chinamen can be agents for this purpose.

Absence from such land for a period of more than two months continuously or four months in the aggregate during the year, subjects it to forfeiture to the Government. Upon payment for the land as specified, and a survey thereof at the expense of the settler a Crown grant for the same will issue, provided that in the case of an alien he must first become a naturalized British subject before receiving title.

Homesteads upon surveyed lands may be acquired, of the same extent and in the same manner as upon the unsurveyed, except that the applicant is not required to stake off and file a plat of the tract desired.

There is a Homestead Law, by which under due registration, real and personal property is protected to the extent of not more than \$2,500 from seizure and sale in bankruptcy.

Unsurveyed, unoccupied, and unreserved Crown lands may be purchased in tracts of not less than 160 acres for \$1 per acre, cash in full at one payment before receiving title by complying with the following conditions:

1st. Two months' notice of intended application to purchase must be inserted at the expense of the applicant in the British Columbia Gazette and in any newspaper circulating in the district where the land desired lies, stating name of applicant, locality, bound-

aries and extent of land applied for, which notice must also be posted in a conspicuous place on the land sought to be acquired, and on the Government office, if any, in the district. The applicant must also stake off the said land as required in case of pre-emption, and also have the same surveyed at his own expense.

Surveyed lands, after having been offered for sale at public auction for one dollar per acre, may be purchased for cash at that price.

THE MINING LAWS

Provide that every person over sixteen years of age may hold a mining claim, after first obtaining from the Gold Commissioner a Free Miner's Certificate or License, at a cost of five dollars for one year and fifteen dollars for three years. Every miner locating a claim must record the same in the office of the Gold Commissioner, for a period of one or more years, paying therefor at the rate of \$2 50 per year.

Every free miner may hold at the same time any number of claims by purchase, but only two claims by pre-emption in the same locality, one mineral claim and one other claim, and sell, mortgage, or dispose of the same.

The size of claims are as follows:

The bar diggings, a strip of land 100 feet wide at highwater mark and thence extending into the river to the lowest water level.

For dry diggings, 100 feet square.

Creek claims shall be 100 feet long measured in the direction of the general course of the stream and shall extend in width from base to base of the hill, or bench on each side, but when the hills or benches are less than 100 feet apart, the claim shall be 100 feet square.

Bench claims shall be 100 feet square.

Mineral claims, that is claims containing, or supposed to contain minerals (other than coal) in lodes or veins, shall be 1,500 feet long by 600 feet wide.

Discoverers of new mines are allowed 300 feet in length for one discoverer, 600 feet for two, 800 feet for three, and 1000 in length for a party of four.

Creek discovery claims extend 1000 feet on each side of the center of the creek or as far as the summit.

Coal lands west of the Cascade Range in tracts not less than 160 acres, may be purchased at not less than ten dollars per acre, and similar lands east of the Cascade Range, at not less than five dollars per acre.

Good building sites in Victoria (60 by 120 feet) where vacant range from at \$250 to \$500, according to eligibility of position; at New Westminster (lots 132 x 66 feet) and at Port Moody, probably about the same; at Nanaimo, from \$150 to \$200. But, outside of business precincts, and in the limit of a short walk, such building sites, in a position privately more agreeable, can be obtained at cheaper rate.

House rent, generally, ranges as under: a four roomed house, with kitchen and surroundings on a town plot, (probably with a miniature garden), can be

rented at from \$8 to 12 per month. Larger dwellings at proportionate rates.

Cordwood (the Douglas Fir, an excellent fuel) is delivered in town at from \$4 to \$4.50 per cord; coal at \$8 per ton. Water rates, when the public pipe-supply is used, from \$1 to \$2.50 per month, according to stipulated demand, otherwise there is no general water-rate.

There is a general head-tax of \$3 for educational purposes, levied by the Provincial Government upon all male residents over the age of 18 years.

Provincial assessed taxes, if paid on or before the 30th of June in each year, are collectable at the following rates, viz:

One-third of one per cent. on Real Property.

Five cents per acre on Wild Land.

One-fifth of one per cent. on Personal Property.

One-half of one per cent. on Income.

If paid after the 30th of June in each year:

One-half of one per cent. on Real Property.

Six cents per acre on Wild Land.

One-fourth of one per cent. on Personal Property.

Three-fourths of one per cent. on Income.

The Municipal assessed tax, in Victoria, is one per cent. on all property whether in house or land; but Real Property in Municipalities is exempt from Provincial assessment.

There is also, in Victoria, a Municipal head-tax of \$2 for road purposes, payment of which before the 1st of July in each year entitles the payer, if a British subject, to vote at the election of Mayor and Councilors for the ensuing year.

Classified Directory of Leading and Reliable Business Firms of Victoria, B. C.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

FELLOWS & PRIOR, Government St. Easy and Profitable Farming, a certainty, by using our Machinery.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

DAVIES, J. P. & CO., Wharf St., near Yates. Liberal advances on consignments.

BAKERIES.

VICTORIA BREAD AND FANCY CAKE BAKERY, Fell's Block, Fort Street. Bread delivered to any part of the city. M. R. Smith, Proprietor.

CIGAR MANUFACTORIES.

KURTZ & CO. Office, Store and Factory, corner Government and Troncoe Streets. Tobacco imported direct from Havana and only white labor employed.

BANKERS.

GARESCHÉ, GREEN & CO. Also, Agents for W. F. & Co. Corner Government and Troncoe Sts.

BOARD AND LODGING HOUSES.

MRS. BRAY'S. Corner of Johnson and Broad Sts. Meals 25 cts. Board and Lodging, \$5.50 per week or \$1 per day.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

HIBBEN, T. N., Importers. Established 1858. Masonic Building, Government Street.

BRICK MAKERS.

COUGHLAN & MASON. Office, Cor. Government and Broughton Sts. P.O. Box 210; Telephone 147; Works, Saanich Road.

COMMISSION AND BROKERAGE AGENTS.

ENGELHARDT, J., Custom House, Shipping & Commission Agent. Office on Turner's Wharf, Yates street. P. O. box 167.

CONFECTIONERY.

TIPPINS, W. J. Trade supplied at lowest rates. Fort Street, between Douglas and Broad.

CROCKERY, WOODEN AND GLASSWARE.

JEWELL, HENRY. Also, Tinware, Carpets, Cutlery, Furniture, Wall-paper, &c. Cor. Yates & Douglas.

DRUGGISTS.

LANGLEY & CO. Prescriptions accurately dispensed. Toilet Articles, &c. Yates St. & Langley Alley.

FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERY, ETC.

SALMON, E. J. & CO., Johnson Street, opposite H. Saunder's grocery. Furniture, Crockery, Tinware and Indian Curiosities.

WEILER, JOHN. Also, a magnificent stock of Crockery and Glassware. Fell's Block, Fort St.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE—WHOLESALE.

STROUSS, C., & CO., Commercial Row, Wharf street. Importers and Dealers in General Merchandise.

GROCERIES—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

FELL & CO., Importers. Also, Wine and Spirit Merchants, Fell's Block, Fort Street.

SAUNDERS, HENRY, Johnson Street. Large stock. Fresh Goods, also fine Wines and Liquors.

GROCERIES—WHOLESALE.

OPPENHEIMER BROS., IMPORTERS, Finlayson's Block, Wharf Street. P. O. Box 239.

MEAT MARKETS.

QUEEN'S, by Goodaere & Dooley. Wholesale and Retail. Purveyors to H.M. Navy. Government St.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

NEWMAN & LEASK, Fort Street, one door from Douglas. Clothes made to order in the latest English and American styles.

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENTS.

ALLSOP & MASON, Real Estate Agents and Conveyancers. Fire and Accident Insurance Agents. Town and Country Property for Sale. Government St.

HEISTERMAN, H. F., & CO., Agents Phenix (fire), Fireman's Fund (marine), Equitable (life), and Lloyds (marine). Langley Street.

SALOONS.

MARKET EXCHANGE, Geo. Thomson, Proprietor. Fine Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Cor. Fort and Wilcox Streets.

UNCLE FRANK'S, Langley Alley. Wines and Liquors, Cigars and Tobacco.

STOVES, TINSMITHS, ETC.

WILSON, A. & W. Fort St., opp. Broad St. Established 1864. Best Cooking and Heating Stoves. Plumbing, Gas-fitting and Tin-smithing.

ART STUDIO.—No written description will convey an idea of the grandeur of our scenery equal to that which may be obtained by a half-hour visit to the studio of Mr G T Brown, of this city, who has employed himself during the last six months in making oil-paintings of many strikingly beautiful landscape scenes both on the Island and Mainland. We hope that the artist will meet with that substantial encouragement which the merits of his work deserve.

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Negotiating City Property of any kind a Speciality.
European Passes procured on short notice and at nominal cost by the Veteran Notary, A. S. Gross.

FAMILY MARKET REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE RESOURCES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA,
MONDAY, May 1, 1882.

RETAIL PRICES CURRENT.

BUTTER Choice Island, 50c per lb. Island Roll, 62c, New Grass, Cal., 75c per roll	doz, Cocoanuts, 12c each, Cherries, c per lb. Apricots, c per lb. Strawberries, -c per lb. Gooseberries, -c per lb. Plums, c per lb. Peaches, c per lb. Tahiti Oranges, c per doz. Pineapples, 75c per doz. Watermelons, c each, Muskmelons, c each.
CHEESE Canadian, 3c per lb. California, 2c. Eastern Cream, 30c, B. C., 25c. Stilton, 37c	CANNED FRUITS Lemon, 50c per lb. Mixed, 50c.
EGGS Fresh Island, 37c per doz. S. und, 2c.	CUBBANT Zante, 15c per lb.
CORNFLOUR 10c per sack of 10 lbs	RAISINS English Layers, 33c per lb. California, 25c per lb. Sultana, Valencia and Elema, 25c per lb.
WHEAT 24c per lb.	FIGS New, 50c per lb.
BEANS Lima, 8c per lb. Small White and Bayou, 6c per lb.	MIXED SPICES 25c per tin
SPLIT PEAS 12c per lb.	SEARCH \$1 per box
VEGETABLES Potatoes, 14c per lb. Shalots, 5c, Onions, 3c per lb. Celery, 3c per doz. Carrots, 14c per lb. Rhubarb, c per lb. Lettuce, c per doz. Cauliflower, 10c or 25c per dozen. Head cabbages, c per doz. bunches, Squash, c each. Turnips, 25c per doz. bundles. Green Beans, c per lb. String Beans, c per lb. Cucumbers, c per doz. Cabbage, 2c per lb. Tomatoes, c per lb. Green Chilies, c per lb. Chili Pepper, 25c per lb. Green Corn, -c per doz. Vegetable Marrows, 75c per doz. Sweet Potatoes, c per lb.	TEA AND COFFEE Coffee, ground, 50c per lb. Tea, 25c per lb. Tea, from 37c to \$1.25 per lb.
HAMS Home Cured, 30c per lb. Chicago, 35c per lb. Oregon, 25c per lb. Shoulders, c per lb.	ST GALT'S Crushed or Cube, 6 lbs for \$1. Granulated, or No. 1, 7 lbs for \$1. Dor No. 2, 8 lbs for \$1.
BACON Breakfast, 22c per lb. Oregon, 25c per lb.	NUTS English Walnuts, 20c per lb. Almonds, Paper Shell, 37c per lb. Jordan, 75c per lb. Brazil, 37c per lb. Chestnuts, 37c per lb.
LARD 25c per lb.	ROLLED SPICED BEEF 12c per lb. Ox Tongues, 75c each, Smoked Tongues, \$1 each
FISH Cod, 6c per lb. Salmon, 7c per lb. Boneless Cod, 16c per lb. Soles, 6c per lb. Halibut, 6c per lb. Yarmouth Boaters, 2c per doz. Salmon Belugas, 3 for 5c. Herring 3c per lb. Flounder, 6c per lb. Smoked Oolachans and Salmon, 12c per lb. Smelt, 6c per lb. Sturgeon, 6c per lb. Whiting, 6c per lb. Shrimp 25c per lb. Salt Oolachans, 6c per lb. Crabs, 50c per doz. Smoked Herring, 12c per lb. Salmon Trout, 5c per lb.	BEEF Choice Cut, 12c per lb. of or cuts, 7c to 10c per lb. Soup Meat, 5c to 7c per lb.
CANNED SALMON 1 lb tins, 82c per doz.	MUTTON Choice Joints, 12c per lb. Stewing Meat, 6c to 8c per lb.
FRUIT Lemons, 50c to 75c per doz. Oranges, 25c to 62c per doz. Limes, 37c per doz. Apples, 5c per lb. Cranberries, 75c per gal. Quinces, 8c per lb. Pears, 5c per lb. Grapes, c per lb. Bananas, 50c per	PORK 12c per lb.
	VIAL 12c per lb.
	LAMB Fore Quarters, \$1; Hind Quarters, \$1.25.
	SAUSAGES 1 1/2 lbs, 25c
	SUET 12c per lb.
	SUCKLING PIGS \$2.50 to \$3 each
	DUCKS Tame, 75c to \$1 each. Mallard, 62c per pair. Teal, 37c each
	CHICKENS 62c to 75c each. Spring, \$5 per doz.
	TURKEYS 25c per lb.
	GLISE Tame, 25c per lb. Wild, 50c to 75c each
	COAL OIL \$2 per tin. P. case, \$3.75
	OYSTERS 75c per quart, Canned 37c
	HAY \$1.37 1/2 per cwt.
	OATS 2 1/2c per lb.
	MIDDINGS 2c 1/2 per lb.
	BRAN 1 1/2c per lb.

PROVINCIAL NEWSPAPERS.

BRITISH COLUMBIAN. Semi-weekly. Terms: by mail \$3 per year; by carrier, \$1 per quarter. Robson & Co., publishers, New Westminster, B. C.

COLONIST. Daily and Weekly. Terms: Daily, by mail, \$10 per year, by carrier, \$1 per month. Weekly, \$3 per annum. D. W. Higgins, publisher, Victoria, B. C.

FREE PRESS. Semi-weekly. Terms: \$4 per year. George Norris, publisher, Nanaimo, B. C.

INLAND SENTINEL. Weekly. Terms: \$3 per annum in advance. M. Hagan, Publisher, Yale, B. C.

STANDARD. Daily and Weekly. Terms: Daily, per annum \$10, per week, 25 cts. Weekly, \$3 per year. C. McK Smith, proprietor, Victoria, B. C.

POST. Daily evening. Terms: per year, \$10; delivered by carrier, 25 cts. per week. W. J. & M. C. McDowell, sole proprietors, Victoria, B. C.

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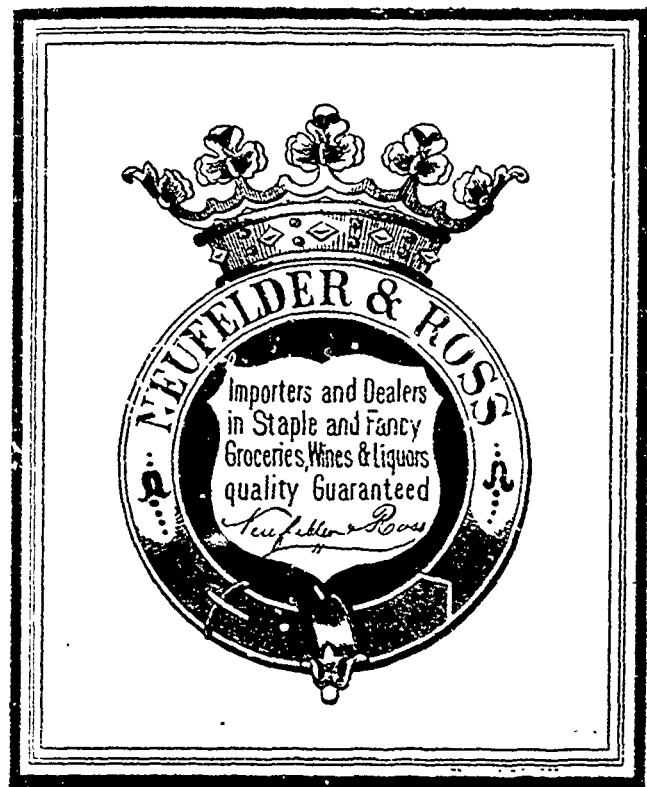
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