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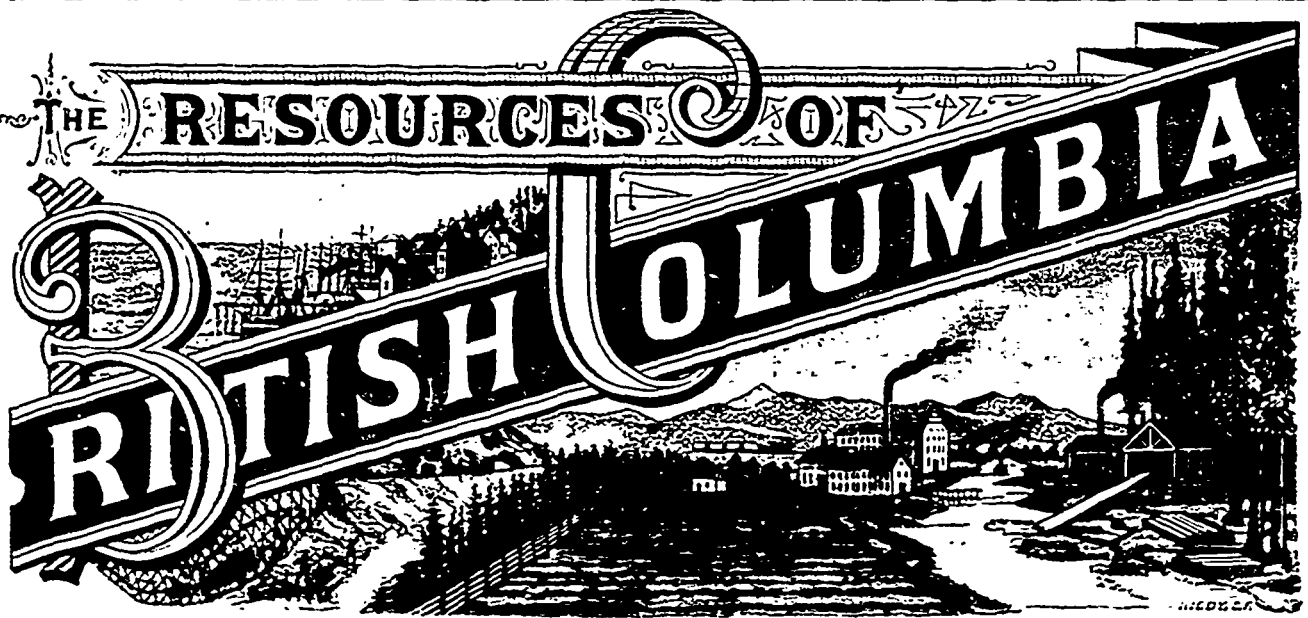
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VOLUME I,
No. 11.

VICTORIA, B. C., JANUARY 1, 1884.

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INFORMATION.

Those desiring reliable information about British Columbia can obtain the same by applying to H. C. BEETON, Esq., 36, Finsbury Circus, London, E. C., the Agent-General in England; to J. S. K. DE KNEVETT, Esq., 17, Boulevard de la Madeleine, Paris, Agent-General on the Continent of Europe; or to JOHN JESSUP, Esq., Immigration Agent for Canada, at Victoria, B. C.; or WILLIAM ROSS, Esq., Provincial Immigration Agent, at New Westminster, B. C.

A FEW FACTS ABOUT BRITISH COLUMBIA.

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

Labor is Much Wanted.

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

Climate, Crops and Fruit.

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

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

Mining.

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

Fisheries.

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

Timber.

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

Schools and Churches.

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

Political and Municipal System.

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

Administration of Justice.

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

Mail Communication.

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

The Land System.

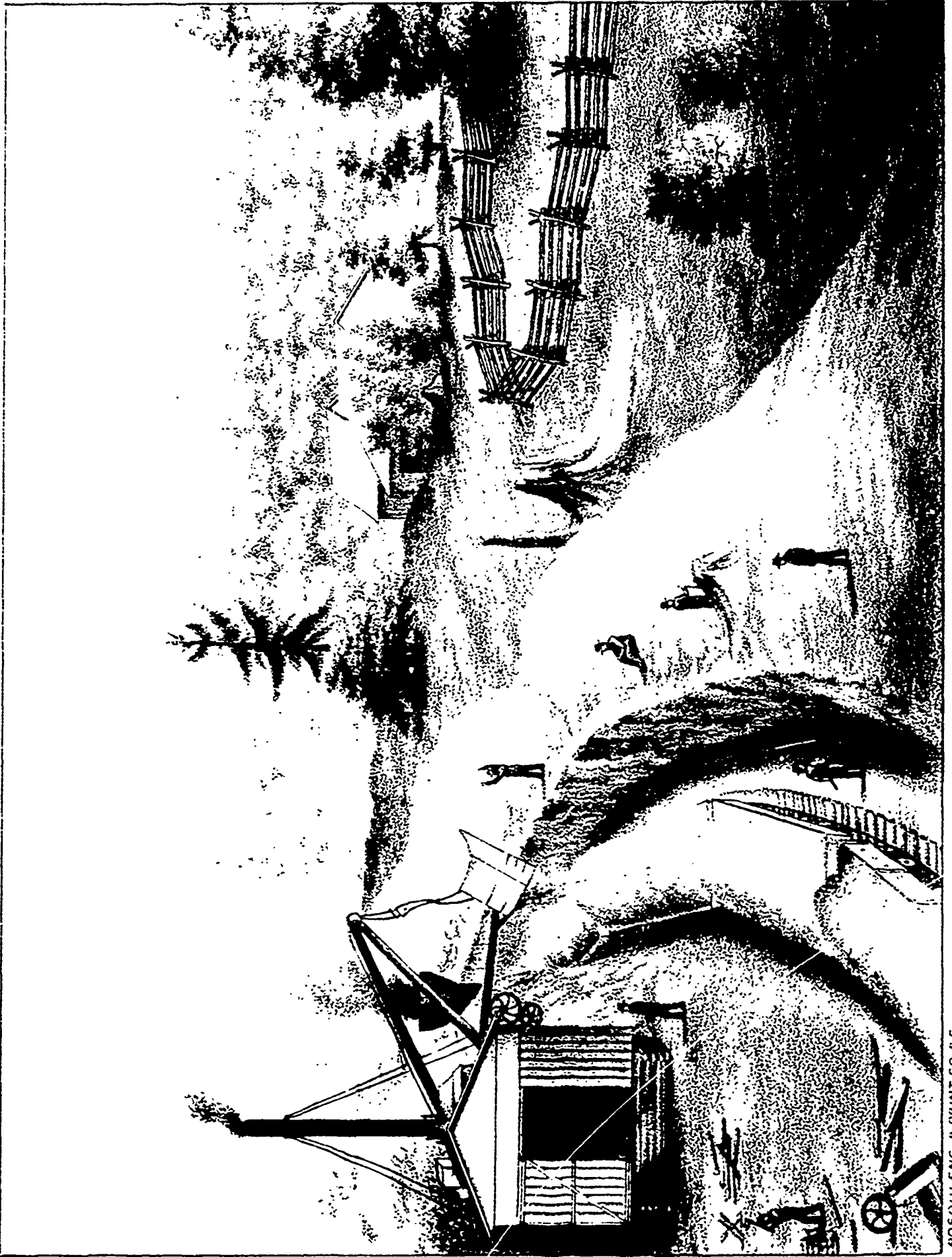
British Columbia possesses one of the most liberal land systems in the world. Crown lands can be preempted or purchased at one dollar (four English shillings) an acre, on easy terms of payment, and the settler can have his homestead to the value of \$2,500, and personal property to the value of \$500,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

Profitable Field for Capital.

The mines and forests and fisheries of British Columbia present a safe and profitable field for the investment of capital.

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.



BOSQUI ENG & PRINT CO SF

THE STEAM SHOVEL AT PORT HAMMOND.

THE RESOURCES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

VOLUME I.
No. II.

VICTORIA, B. C., JANUARY 1, 1884.

PER ANNUM \$2.00.
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THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Those of our readers who, one lovely day last August, joined the excursion party by the Yosemite to Port Hammond Junction, will recognize the sketch on the adjoining page. To those who have not had an opportunity of seeing the giant at work, a few words of explanation may not be superfluous.

Our readers will observe a train of partially loaded cars, to which the locomotive is attached, on the line of rails, as each car receives its load the train is moved on till the next empty car is opposite to the untiring monster, which, as it cuts its way through the opposing bank, is gradually advanced in a direction parallel to the train.

To describe the machine briefly, it may be said to consist of four parts: firstly, the engine and boiler, which are housed in; secondly, the crane, which lifts the shovel or scoop through the opposing earth; thirdly, the arm attached to the rear of the bucket, which can be pushed outwards or withdrawn at pleasure; and lastly, the bucket or scoop, which is of iron, furnished on its front or cutting edge with enormous steel teeth, the rear being closed by a flap.

In our illustration the scoop is seen with the flap open and the contents falling on a car; the scoop being empty the following movements take place simultaneously,—the flap is closed and secured by a catch,—the crane swings the scoop into position, at the same time lowering it, while the receding arm draws back the scoop till the former is nearly vertical and the latter at the bottom of the cutting. This operation probably takes eight or ten seconds. With a pause, so brief as to be hardly noticeable, the chain on the crane tightens and commences hauling the scoop through the solid bank into which it is at the same time forced by the extension of the arm; when full it is swung round over the waiting car, the flap opens and from two to three cubic yards of earth

are deposited on the train ready for transport to the required embankments.

The ingenious method by which the loaded cars are discharged also deserves a brief mention. A rail is firmly secured longitudinally on the centre of each car; on the one farthest from the locomotive rests a plough of the full width of the car, and somewhat similar to a snowplough. On arrival at the place for discharging, the train being brought to a standstill, the locomotive is detached from the cars, and connected with the plough by a wire rope, a whistle, and as the locomotive recedes from the stationary train the plough advancing, completely clears each car in turn of its load; (the writer has seen twenty-two cars discharged in this manner in two minutes and fourteen seconds), when the empty train returns for another cargo. It may be added that it is estimated that one steam shovel will excavate as much earth in a day as five hundred Chinamen.

E. M.

FOREST PRODUCTS.

In looking over our exchanges we find the following from the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture of the United States:

“The total value of forest products by the United States census for the year was estimated at \$700,000,000. In other words our forest products exceed in value our crops of hay, rye, oats, barley, buckwheat, potatoes and tobacco taken together. They amount to ten times the value of gold and silver, of which we make so much account, and to three times the value of the precious minerals, coal and other minerals combined.”

Let our readers remember that the timber resources of British Columbia are excelled by few countries, both as regards quality and quantity, and although we may never hope for anything like such a showing as the one just quoted, there is no reason why our lumber returns should not far exceed their present proportions.

Resources of British Columbia.

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

MUNROE MILLER, - - Publisher and Proprietor

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NO QUESTIONABLE ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED IN THIS JOURNAL.

THE PASSING AND COMING YEAR.

Never does the present time sink so much out of sight as at the point where the Old year and the New seem to touch each other. The past, with its memories sweet and sad, the future, with its hopes and fears and hidden mysteries, are enough to fill every mind and absorb every feeling. Of course, the young are chiefly engrossed with what is in store for them in the future, and the aged love better to dwell in by-gone scenes, and to live over past experiences, but to the large majority of people both these themes have at this time an attraction that they do not commonly exert.

In the cursory events of human life, the hours are fraught with unceasing changes, some of which bring gladness to the heart and others the sombre crape of sorrow. To those of our readers who have experienced its joys, we extend our felicitations; to those who have only sad memories to burden we, send tender condolence; to each and [to] all we beg to be permitted to express the sincere hope that good health may attend each hand, to inscribe not only 1884, that talismanic legend that no tongue has yet uttered, an unwritten page, the facts of which are shrouded in the mysterious future, but a continuity of its returns and a degree of prosperity equal to their most hopeful desires.

It is a time for thought on the past and one upon which we would fain raise the veil of the future. With regard to the latter, few if any would be able to resist the temptation to do so, were it possible. We naturally crave the knowledge of what is to come to us. In our business, for example, we long to know whether we shall gain or lose; whether fortunate chances shall favor us, or unlooked-for disasters overwhelm us. And especially in this Pacific Province, with its young life wreathed by the budding garlands of hope do we feel that pulsating desire to know that no untimely frost may nip the flower of promise, now so passing fair, ere it ripen to the fruitage. Recollection—reverie of the past—brings with it its smiles and its tears. Many have come and gone during the

year. For those who have just entered upon life's dawning we have for them a fond hope of the mother for their future—the smiles without the tears. For those who have passed over to "the great majority," with uncovered heads and deepest reverence to their memories, we can only say in solemn sadness, *requiescat in pace*. For those of us now here who have witnessed years ago, who can predict what shall come to gladden or to grieve us? A mere reverie, however, upon the past and a curious wonder as to the future, will not avail us much. There are ways of reviewing a past year that are simply enervating and destructive to future welfare. To brood over its misfortunes, to bewail its errors, to despair of ever retrieving its losses, to indulge in loud lamentations, or secret repinings over what never can be altered, would only add folly to sadness. Of course there are sorrows which may pale the cheek and sad memories which may dim the eyes; there are sins to be repented of and mistakes to be regretted; but their only mission to us, now that they are past, is for the better guidance of our future. Then, as we look backward at the year just leaving us, and forward to that which is approaching, let us avoid both idle lamentations of the past and idle wonder as to the future; let the thoughts of the one give us the guiding wisdom of experience, and of the other, the courage, hope and energy to put into the New Year those forces and qualities which shall render it a better and happier one than any of its predecessors. With this expression of our fugitive thoughts on the Old and the New Year, we beg to tender to our numerous subscribers and readers unfeignedly with hand and heart the compliments of the season coupled with hopes of its many returns to each and all.

FUTURE PROSPECTS.

Now that the long pending "Settlement Bill" has become the law of the land, and the difficulties heretofore existing between British Columbia and Canada have been finally settled, the mind naturally turns from the reflections of the past to the more sensible and useful contemplation of the future. Whether British Columbia has acted wisely in the course she has adopted or not, there can be no doubt, other things being equal; that peace and good will, whether between individuals, communities or countries, are best calculated to secure prosperity and promote happiness. To have rejected the "Settlement Bill" and thus prolong the very unsatisfactory state of affairs existing through the past ten years would have had a most serious and important effect either of a beneficial or baneful character of which none can tell, because in every dispute, no matter how trifling

it may be, the result is always uncertain, and cannot be known until the cause no longer exists. No blame is attached to those who opposed the measure and, in all probability, never will be, for the simple reason that the evils which might have arisen had the Bill been defeated cannot now take place and hence can never be felt. It cannot be denied that the feeling in favor of the present settlement is far from being universal in our Province, but, it is generally thought that the majority of our people accept it, if not cheerfully, at least as the best that could be obtained under the circumstances. It is quite certain that the Bill is the most important one that ever occupied the attention of the Provincial Legislature. Its effects, whether for weal or woe, will be felt through many years to come. That it will be productive of good only and that no abuses will arise therefrom, can scarcely be hoped for—it is, at best, but the production of erring man, and, as such is, of course, far from being perfect. The wrongs, whatever they may be, which will be sure to spring up, or become developed in the future, will have to be accounted for by those who were its most active supporters, while its benefits will, in all probability, be lost sight of, if not entirely forgotten. We do not intend, however, to speculate on the past, or attempt in any manner to criticize the conduct of representatives in the part taken by them in the final settlement. Whether it is the best that could be obtained or not, is now, and ever will be, an unsolved problem. It would be unwise, therefore, to waste our time and energy in striving to contemplate what the result might have been had the local Legislature refused to make terms with Canada at the present time, and still worse to throw obstacles in the way which perchance might militate against the best interests of the country. We feel confident that the final adjustment of our long pending difficulties with Canada will be productive of a vast amount of good. Our political and social relations will be established on a permanent and more cordial basis. An increased impetus will be given to trade and commerce, a large and profitable field for labor of all kinds will be opened up, doubt and despair will be superseded by the restoration of confidence and tranquility, and general financial prosperity will certainly follow. During the past two years there has been a gradual increase in the volume of trade as compared with preceding years since 1861-2. At that time there was a general panic, so to speak, not occasioned, however, by financial pressure, or the fear of war, but a sort of universal contest as to who should take the lead in the race which apparently contained a prize for all. The writer, foolishly supposing under the excitement of the times, that he was about to be-

come a millionaire, very well recollects an effort he once made to purchase a lot on Fisguard Street. The owners of the lot were, in England at the time, and their agent, who by the way, strange as it may appear, is still living, was applied to in regard to price and terms of purchase. He very politely intimated that the boom was only just commencing, but if a deposit were made at once, he thought it possible the lot could be had for the small sum of one hundred thousand dollars; he would have to consult his principals, however, as real estate was looking up. It is hardly necessary to say that further negotiations were closed for the time being, the would-be purchaser being unable to make a deposit on a steamboat, if they had been selling at an upset price of twenty-five cents each. I mention this circumstance for the information of strangers, the pioneers of British Columbia, the few that are left, may have a faint recollection of the good times past when every man counted his wealth, not by his possessions, but by his calculations of the prospective. Perhaps, after all, the greatest pleasures of life spring from hopes and anticipations that may never be realized, and if so, it is wisdom to hope on continually, and revel in the pleasures of anticipation. But life is a reality, and happiness the common pursuit of man. Where there is poverty, there can be little surrounding happiness. When it becomes general, there is none, except that which springs from the hope of approaching relief. Poverty is a disease which germinates in the unwholesome state of society, it spreads and becomes epidemic as the causes increase, and, generally speaking, nothing is done to avert the evil until the alarm becomes general, and then society heaves and pulsates in the throes of universal panic. It may be asked what has this to do with "our future prospects." The answer at once suggests itself and is simple, plain and forcible—it has everything to do with them. "An ounce of preventive is worth a pound of cure," so says the old proverb. Heretofore our people have been moderately prosperous, and while, with very few exceptions, none have amassed fabulous wealth, poverty, in its worst form, has been almost unknown to us, and now, that we are on the eve of great changes, is the proper time to think deeply and, if possible, provide against any adverse contingency that may arise through miscalculation or defective forethought in the management of affairs as they will present themselves in the near future. There are three things which if properly observed and carried out will constitute an effectual and perpetual safeguard against the possibility of indigence and real want. Honest labor, economy and sobriety, and a fair, liberal and full compensation for labor performed. The first emanates from and depends on the

character of the individual, and is in a greater or lesser degree the common lot of every human being. The second is a simple compound, being made up of personal disposition and the various customs of society. The third may be regarded as a simple element, and found only in the open field of justice, while the three combined constitute a perfect antidote for hunger, misery and crime. This being true, it is important that all should labor honestly and well, that they should exercise due economy and sobriety, and above all, that everyone should receive the full value of his labor. Poor pay destroys hope and is a wrong perpetrated against society and the individual. Lost hope is the father of indifference, and renders a person easily susceptible to the vices which invariably follow in the wake of prodigality and inebriety, while bad habits prostrate the energies, weaken the nervous system and render a person totally unfit to perform the active duties of life. It will, therefore, be seen how important it is to start right, to be sure that we keep right, in order that we may come out right in the end. A bad beginning, if it is not speedily checked, will prove disastrous, not only to the present generation, but to many succeeding ones, but, by the exercise of wisdom and a harmonious determination to pursue an honorable and unselfish course, looking not to the individual welfare alone, but to the common good of all, there is no reason why British Columbia may not be made a veritable paradise to those who have led the van of civilization and hardship, and a desirable home to thousands of others who may be so fortunate as to seek the hospitality of her bounteous and willingly outstretched hand.

Surely we will not be accused of an attempt to exaggerate if we venture the assertion that our prospects are of the most flattering and substantial character. It is not necessary to refer to the vast natural resources of the country whose development can scarcely be said to be in its infancy as evidence of this fact. We will not lose sight of them altogether, however, as we pass along, believing that their development will advance increasingly as the public works contemplated in the Province are being carried out. The construction of the Island Railway will involve the expenditure of at least one million dollars annually, during the next three years, while new branches of industry, encouraged by the increased circulation of money, and the various wants of increasing population, will spring up in every quarter. These again will create new channels for trade and open fresh and extensive fields for the employment of labor. The fact that all the lands in the Province will be available to actual settlers for the nominal sum of one dollar an acre, cannot be overestimated, while the four years limit of purchase on Vancouver

Island will ensure speedy occupation. The railway will provide a ready means of access to many heretofore unapproachable valleys along the line, and long before the four years will have expired, will be heard the merry song of the happy and contented settler, the wolf and panther will have taken their departure to the mountains and the wild fern and alder be superseded by the natural requirements of refinement and civilization. By the time the Island Railway is completed the main line on the Mainland will be in working operation. These two lines being completed at one and the same time, will naturally bring to view the necessity of instituting a ferry, as a connecting link in the perfection of a through line from the extreme Eastern portion of the Dominion to that of the extreme West, thereby affording easy and safe commercial communication with Polynesia and more important countries of the Eastern hemisphere. Not only this, but, the terminus of the Northern Pacific Railway is at our very door, and, if it is possible to read the signs of the times, it will not be long before a line of fast steamers will be put on between this port and Tacoma, with a view to securing a monopoly of traffic in the increased trade that must certainly spring up in this part of the Province. This is an age of progression and of competition, and if the Canadian Railway Syndicate fail to take time by the forelock and at once secure connection with Vancouver Island by the establishment of a ferry, their prestige here will be lost forever. Patriotic Canadians regret the almost fatal mistake of the Syndicate in not securing the Island line and with it the superior and inexhaustible coal fields of Vancouver Island, and it is our earnest desire that they will not now let slip the opportunity of connecting with the Island line and thus secure the whole trade of British Columbia. We cannot doubt that they will be alive to their own interests, and we are ready and willing to assist them, believing that the benefits of connection by ferry would be alike profitable to both. It is now known that the Dry Dock at Esquimalt is to be completed as a Dominion work, and that the cost already incurred, amounting to something like \$360,000, is to be refunded to the Province. This will place in the hands of the Provincial authorities not less than \$100,000 annually for expenditure until the railway is completed, which, if added to the expenditure on account of railway construction on the Island alone, will amount to \$1,100,000, to say nothing about the usual yearly expenditure of an exclusively Provincial character. If our prospects were limited to the above conditions there would still be good cause for congratulation, but fortunately only the outlines of the picture have been drawn. "Coal is King," and, if he enjoys the right to rule, he ought himself to be governed by a consideration of the power (the people)

which supports and proclaims him secure upon the throne. Patriotism is a good thing when it secures equal justice to all; when it involves a sacrifice of the rights of a majority to secure the welfare of the favored few, it becomes tyranny, and as such, cannot be tolerated. The moment a man cries out hurrah for some autocrat who has done nothing to improve the general condition of his fellows, he at once proclaims himself a slave and, as such, should take his place in the ranks of serfdom. So any system of government, or any act by authority, that is not, as near as possible, mutually advantageous to the general body politic, can only be pernicious in character and productive of evil results. If then, the granting of the coal beds in the railway belt to a body of capitalists for certain purposes and on certain conditions, does not contribute much to the general welfare, a very great mistake has been made, but if, on the contrary it can be shown, as we think it can be, that the maintenance of present arrangements, so far as the coal interests are concerned, will confer great and lasting benefits on the Province, then, instead of making a mistake, the very opposite has been the case. It cannot be supposed that in disposing of the coal lands, the Government relinquished the right to future taxation in any form, whether by royalty, annual license or the imposition of an *ad valorem* tax, and hence, it matters not which method may be adopted, the revenue of the Province will be augmented in proportion to the increased development of this important industry. Mr. Dunsmuir displayed some ability, and not a little tact, when he secured the co-operation of his wealthy California partners. By that act he at once created a market for the sale of vast quantities of coal, and, of course, caused an additional impetus to the shipping trade between this Province and foreign ports. It may be here mentioned that Mr. Dunsmuir has a contract to supply Messrs. Stanford & Co. with 4000 tons of coal per month, which is only a moiety of what is required by this wealthy firm, 32,000 tons per month being the average amount. It is true these gentlemen have coal interests at other places on the coast, but, the fact that one ton of British Columbia coal is equal to one and a-half of other Pacific Coast coal is now fully admitted, while the cost of mining in other parts is considerably in excess of what it is here. Taking these things into consideration, and the fact that Messrs. Stanford & Co. are now associated with Mr. Dunsmuir as full partners in the coal beds of the railway belt on the Island, we have the strongest possible evidence that hereafter the bulk of the coal used by these extensive Coal dealers, will be taken from the mines in this country. Mr. Dunsmuir's annual expenses in the coal trade now foot up the snug little sum of \$500,000. Under the new arrangement it is fair to assume that Messrs. Stanford & Co. will require, at least, 16,000 tons monthly, in addition to what they now take from our mines, and by a parity

of reasoning, it is also clear that the aggregate demand in the future, consequent on the new order of things, will be, at least, four times what it has been in the past. If it required the expenditure annually of \$500,000 to place past productions on the market, it cannot cost less than \$2,000,000 to handle four times that amount, and to this may be added the extra expense of prospecting and opening new mines. Here then we have the yearly expenditure in the Province of, at least, \$2,000,000 from this source alone, with every prospect of a steady increase. This money will be circulated from hand to hand, new industries, heretofore unthought of, will suddenly burst forth, the area of taxation will be extended, our revenue will advance steadily, and by good management a season of general prosperity will ensue.

MOZOOMDAR.

Some time since the Unitarian Church was crowded to hear Protap Chunder Mozoomdar, the distinguished Hindoo reformer. He is on his way home to India after a tour around the world. His travels have been for observation, and he has lectured in Eastern cities as well as in England. He is one of the representatives of the reform movement in India, which is seeking to abolish many practices now in vogue. He speaks English fluently, and is about forty years of age, stout and broad-shouldered, of medium height. His beard is black, slightly tinged with gray. His skin is swarthy and his countenance pleasant and intelligent. In his youth he belonged to the Brahmin caste, but in 1860 renounced the superstitious dogmas of that faith and embraced the theistic belief of the Brahmin Somaj.

In the morning services, were conducted according to the ritual of the faith to which the reformer belongs. After an introduction by Rev. Dr. Stebbins, he began an address on religious unity. He began by asking the question whether such a thing could ever be anticipated as a unity of religious faith or whether men would always continue to make religious belief a matter of disputation and strife. It was to this most serious and important question and its proper answer that he desired to ask the attention of the congregation. He had come, he said, from the banks of the Ganges to speak to Americans on this subject. He stood for the unity of the spirit in the bonds of peace. In essentials, unity—in non-essentials, harmony. Those who anticipated a unity in forms and ceremonies and other non-essentials, would be disappointed. Men never could or would agree in these; but in the essentials of true religion he believed they could and would, sometime, agree and cease to dispute about forms, ceremonies, sacraments and unessential dogmas. Let the dead past bury its dead. Let all good men unite on the great truths recognized with more or less distinctness in all forms of true faith; and for the rest, agree to differ. One of these essentials was the personality and fatherhood of God. We need, first of all, a practical conviction that a living God rules and guides the world; not mere impersonal law. We need a belief in a divine providence so universal that it notes the fall of the sparrow; so comprehensive that nothing pertaining to us, not even the hair of our heads, is too small to be included in its cognizance and care. Another es-

sential of all true religious faith was the doctrine of the universal brotherhood of man. Those who accepted and duly appreciated these two great affiliated doctrines lived far above the battle ground of theological conflict. The Hindoo vedas and the Christian scriptures agreed in teaching the humanities. There was unity in devotion and aspiration among good men of all nations and faiths, whatever differences in form and ceremony might exist. Devotion unites men. Spirituality is a universal bond. Come and visit us in India and you will find many bonds of unity and mutual appreciation. One of these is good works—kind deeds done to our fellow men—philanthropy. Jesus dwelt on this as a ruling principle of life—self sacrifice for others' good—and he gave himself for humanity; profoundest of alms giving! Good works, such as caring for the sick, the poor and needy, unite men, but theological speculations divide them and involve them in petty dissensions.

In closing his discourse, which was nearly an hour in length, but was listened to by the congregation with great apparent interest, the preacher repeated his decided conviction that the time would come—and he hoped it was not far distant—when good men of all nations and races and forms of religious faith would cease to contend with each other about non-essentials and become practically one. A brief prayer and another hymn followed the sermon, after which a collection was taken for the preacher and Dr. Stebbins pronounced the benediction.

Mr. Mozoomdar spoke again in the evening in the same church.—*S. F. Bulletin, Nov. 20th, 1883.*

FLATTERING.

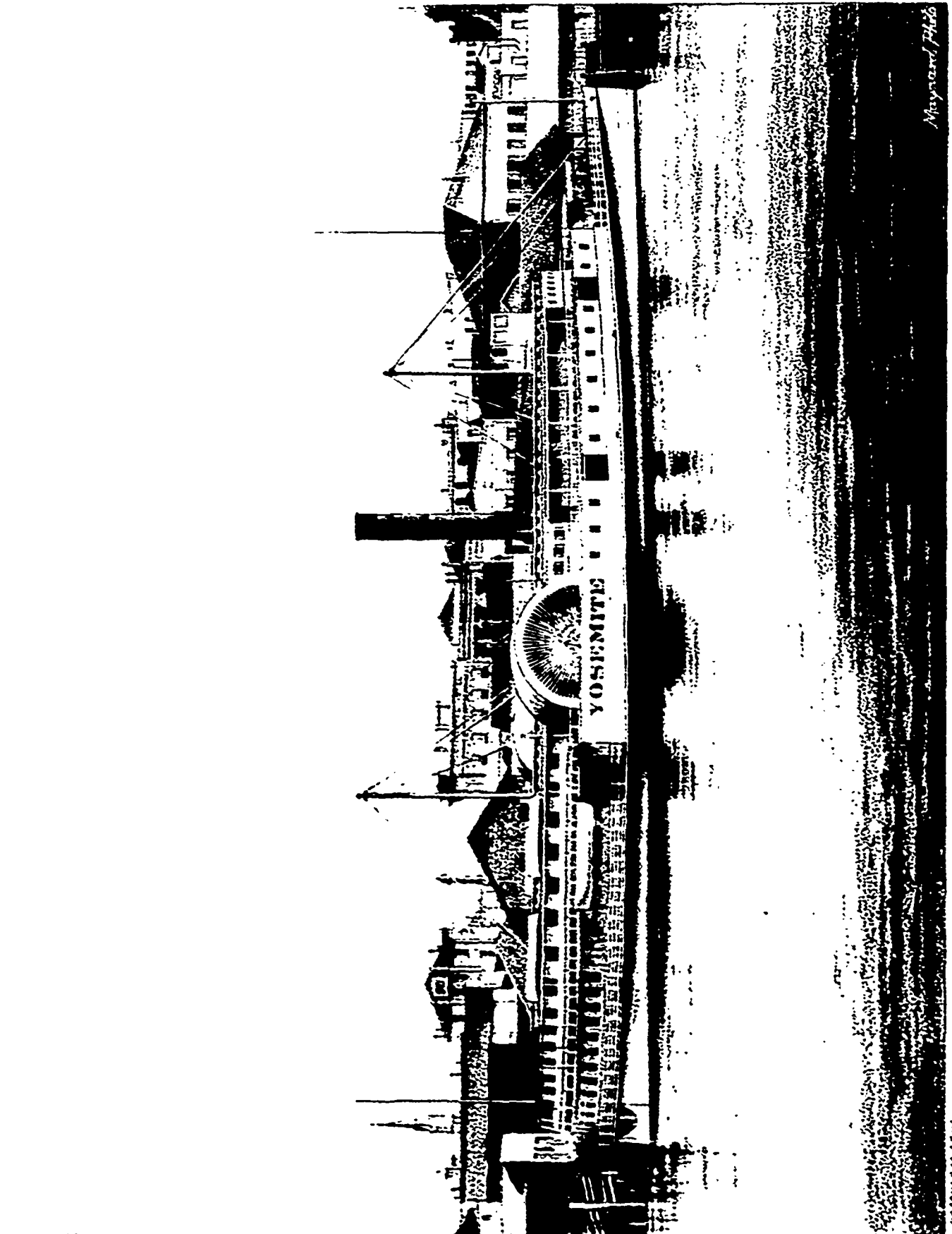
The following extract from an English paper, backed by the opinions of such eminent men as are therein cited, cannot fail of doing good. We reproduce the article:

Six months ago we called attention to the unmistakable signs of progress in British Columbia which were beginning to manifest themselves. The publication of an important handbook of information respecting the Province by the Dominion Government naturally calls for some further reference to a subject which is yearly growing in interest. It is in the first place gratifying to observe the gradual spread of information about a country which has long been neglected and practically unknown. To many Englishmen, and perhaps to not a few Canadians, LORD LOISEL'S speech at Victoria last year was the first revelation of the commercial value of the Pacific Province to both the Dominion and the Empire. No doubt, in the course of the addresses the EX-GOVERNOR-GENERAL has promised to deliver this winter, some further enlightenment will be given. Possibly the volume of travels which PRINCIPAL GRANT is said to be about to publish, as the result of his long trip westward, will help also to remove the ignorance hitherto prevalent. And certainly the handbook above mentioned will do useful service in the same directions; for in the completeness and variety of the information it affords it leaves nothing to be desired.

It is satisfactory to find that this official publication fully confirms our previous statements as to the great natural wealth of the Province. British Columbia can never hope to rival Ontario, much less the North-Western prairies, in regard to agricultural capabilities. The amount of arable land in relation to the whole

surface is comparatively small, though the soil in the valleys is almost always good, and there is abundant scope for profitable fruit and grain culture and for sheep and cattle raising. But in other ways it is endowed with vast resources. It is rich in forests whose trees attain proportions unequalled in any other portion of British North America. Of these, perhaps the Douglas pine or fir is at present the most important, and visitors to Ottawa may have observed in the grounds of the Parliament Buildings a section of one of these monarchs of the forest over eight feet in diameter, cut at twenty feet above the ground. In fact in every portion of the Province an ample supply of wood is found, from which in time important industries are sure to develop. Again, the British Columbian fisheries are even now admitted to be among the richest in the world, although as yet, except in the case of salmon, they are virtually untouched industrially. But most important of all must be ranked its mineral deposits. Before a Parliamentary committee in Ottawa last session, DR. DAWSON gave it as his opinion that mining will in all probability continue to be the main central industry in the Province around which all others group themselves. The gold-bearing rocks, the same authority declares, are geologically equivalent to those of California. In greater or less quantities gold is universally distributed in the Province. As to the extent and value of the coal beds all authorities have long agreed, and, as LORD LOISEL said a year ago, Nanaimo coal "leads the market" at San Francisco. Equally significant is a fact which seems hitherto to have somewhat escaped notice. In close proximity to these coal deposits iron ore has been found. PROFESSOR SELWYN describes the ores existing in Texada island as the "finest known in Canada," with great beds of marble or limestone, and the coal-fields of Nanaimo near at hand. Silver and copper have also been found.

It must, of course, be borne in mind that hitherto almost every circumstance has tended to retard the development of these resources. The supply of labor and capital has been extremely limited. The means of access to the Province, and of internal communication, have alike been insufficient. The cost of living, and the injudicious manner in which some of the earlier enterprises were directed, necessarily operated in the same way. But, as everybody knows, these disadvantages are now in a fair way of removal, and there seems every prospect of British Columbia speedily entering upon a career of prosperity not less remarkable than that of which the contiguous State of California can boast. We do not for one moment expect that it is about to experience a great "boom." But it is contrary to the nature of things to suppose that a country so richly endowed should remain long undeveloped when it is once rendered accessible. The handbook dwells upon the future greatness of the Province, as resulting from its natural position. In time, no doubt, the forecast indulged will be realized. When complete, the Canadian Pacific Railway will lessen the distance from China or Japan to Liverpool by a thousand miles or more; whilst the trade winds favour the selection by sailing vessels of Vancouver, instead of San Francisco as the port of arrival in plying between China and America. The existence of inexhaustible stores of coal, to which we have already referred, necessarily increases the significance of these facts; and circumstances such as these, though it must necessarily be some time before their full effect is apparent, are certain to exercise a



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marked influence upon commercial intercourse between the countries bordering on the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. This at least can be fairly said—that the part British Columbia has hitherto played in the progress of the Dominion in no way indicates the important position the Province is destined ultimately to occupy in Confederated British North America.”—*London (England) Canadian Gazette.*

VICTORIA HARBOR.

The lithograph of a scene at our water-front will be at once recognized by all Victorians and the steamer hundreds who have made the trip from Vallejo to San Francisco, on which route the steamer was formerly engaged. Last year the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company was incorporated in Victoria with a capital of \$500,000. Following is a list of the officers of the company:

Mr. Charles of the H. B. Co. president; Mr. R. P. Rithet, vice-president; Mr. John Lawson, secretary, and Mr. John Irving, manager. The company now have entire control of the marine traffic within the Province. Their fleet of steamers comprises the Yosemite, 1055 tons; R. P. Rithet, 850; Princess Louise, 624; William Irving, 591; Enterprise, 302; Reliance, 121; Otter, 219; Maude, 156; Gertrude, 178; Wilson G. Hunt, 250. Making a total registered tonnage of 4,282 tons.

Feeling the necessity of such a steamer as the subject of our sketch, she was purchased and placed on the route between here and New Westminster, at which place she connects with their boats for Yale and way ports. *Apropos:* Let us take a trip over one of their routes.

To the tourist and pleasure seeker we know of no more pleasant trip than that from Victoria to Yale—during the months of September or October. From one who recently made the trip we gather the following impressions and descriptions of the tour:

At the city of Victoria we embarked on board the C. P. N. Co.'s splendid steamer Yosemite, Capt. Troupe, and at 7 a. m. "cast off" bound for New Westminster. The speed of the vessel, slow, at first, on account of the sinuous windings of the channel, is soon accelerated and without crowding our exertion, we glide along at the rate of fifteen miles an hour. Arriving off Beacon Hill, a continuous panorama begins unfolding, each turn presenting new beauties; each scene new charms. On the right the lofty peaks covered with snow, bring premonitions of "chill November's surly blast;" on the left the Straits of Fuca calmly roll on the beach of Vancouver Island, whilst far to the front the blue waters of Puget Sound shimmer and dance under a glorious sun.

Keeping to the left, threading our way through many small islets, we pass several of the outlying settlements, pursuing our course without let or hindrance until Plumper's Pass is reached. Here a passenger debarks, when we again resume our journey, with dreaming of the beautiful picture awaiting us. Beyond the Pass the Gulf of Georgia intervenes—the last of the mighty Pacific between us and the mainland of British Columbia. Over the Gulf to the Sand Heads is a short run, when a friendly nod from the pilehouse bids us come up higher. Arriving at

this elevation a scene of majesty, beauty and grandeur is at once presented to view, the like of which few countries can boast. Mount Baker the last of a long line of giants here towers above all his fellows, and clothed in his snowy vestments, rules alone, a patriarch among the mountains. The abrupt and rocky cliffs of Burrard Inlet seem to stand guard over the portals of a future great metropolis, whilst below us the Delta lands of the Fraser seem anxiously awaiting the hands of the husbandman that they too may be enabled to add their quota to the long list of riches at present lying dormant in this fair Province.

From here the scene changes. On either bank of the river as we ascend, salmon canneries are in active operation, preparing luxuries for far off countries. The lands thenceforward being low and well watered, the vine-maple and willow flourish, but the season of "the sere and yellow leaf" is upon them and they sport in gorgeous and most fantastic colors, heightened here and there by contrast with the evergreen of the Douglas fir.

Arriving in New Westminster about two o'clock, p. m. good hotel accommodations are to be found at reasonable rates, after which, one has ample time to look about before retiring. This city occupies a most delightful site and it was the intention of presenting an engraving in this issue of the RESOURCES, but like some beautiful thoughts in foreign languages—it will not bear translation. The curve of the river here is so great that but a part of the town is visible at any one time, and wishing to be just, we refrain from giving a portion without the whole.

The march of progress and improvement has invaded New Westminster and many old familiar landmarks are gone, their places being occupied by stately and imposing structures, whilst an air of thrift and business is everywhere apparent.

At seven next morning we leave for Yale on board the C. P. N. Co.'s steamer William Irving, a splendid river boat, officered by courteous and obliging gentlemen. The whole of this day is consumed in reaching Harrison River, during which time we pass the new townsite of Port Hammond, where we catch the first glimpse of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Considerable improvement is being made here, and the embryo city being backed by a most excellent farming country its hopes and anticipations may yet be realized. Not far from this place—at Langley—a farmer was met with on the bank of the river, who related that he had, this year, gathered from his orchard one thousand boxes of apples for which he found ready sale at three cents per pound, delivered at the water's edge.

At Chilliwack we bid farewell to lowlands and enter the domain of crag, peak, and towering precipice. The ascent of the river becomes more toilsome and slow, the shoals and rapids more frequent, and marked until (unmindful of the trip being made every day) one almost wonders whether it will be possible to reach the point of destination; but the vessel forges ahead, directed by skillful hands, gliding past unseen dangers, until the head of navigation is reached at Fort Yale.

In our article on salmon and salmon canneries, we omitted, in the Rivers Inlet cannery notice, to mention that Mr. Thos. Shothelt, a gentleman who has been in business in this city for about twenty-one years, is the agent for the company in Victoria, to whom all letters should be addressed relative to business with that institution.

DECEMBER.

December was the tenth month in the old Roman calendar, when the year was divided, nominally, into ten months, with the insertion of supplementary days to complete the time required for a revolution of the earth around the sun. By the ancient Saxons December was styled "wintermonat," or wintermonth. Amongst the modern Germans, on account of the anniversary which occurs in it of the birth of Christ, it is still termed "Christmonat." December has with us been characterized by grey, leaden skies, rain, brief sunshine, and rarely a very fine day or two. A severe southerly gale occurred on the 24th, followed on the 27th with sharp frosts. The month ended in rain.

Dec. 2nd, 1552, died St. Francis Xavier, a zealous christian missionary in Africa and various parts of the east. He was a contemporary of Loyola's, a word from whom first led St. Xavier to really serious thought.

Dec. 2nd, 1824, a Mechanic's Institute was opened in London. There had been one in Glasgow somewhat earlier, at which the philanthropic Dr. Birkbeck lectured. They have not succeeded anywhere, as at first anticipated.

Dec. 4th, 1833, the first anti-slavery meeting was held in one of the United States. Doubtless this quiet gathering together of a few, to the unthinking majority seemed a matter of no moment.

On December 4th, 1833, the survivors, with their friends, held a convention in Philadelphia, when eloquent remarks were delivered, or read from the apologetic notes of absentees. The "*Boston Commonwealth*" thus summarizes on the meetings' thoughts on the past, as well as on the duties of the present period. "It has been a long time since the fight against slavery was organized. The changes since have been rapid and immense. There has been no episode in our history of deeper import than this memorialized in Philadelphia. While it signified a direct protest against bodily slavery, it meant much more in the influence it worked likewise in mental release, and as Samuel Longfellow puts it in the revelation it made of "the tower of a moral sentiment." Heroic it indeed was. It called to its succor the noblest blood. Our great poets, our great preachers, our great literary men, were under its impulse. It united Emerson with the laborer, Theodore Parker with Albert Barnes, the simplicity of Whittier and the culture of Longfellow, the free-lances like Pillsbury, and the stern conservatives like Bryant, and it brought the magic soul of woman into play, and had the fine word of Curtis as brother to the exquisite tenderness of Furness and May. There is no side that is not beautiful in such a moral passage of history. We recognise it and bow to it a reverent head, for it is only on such a spirit of self-sacrifice and unceasing hope and work and self-criticism that the future of our nation depends.

So we conclude all must move forward, and that Phillips' wise advice cannot be lost on the winds. We are not out of the woods. Solved problems have only opened larger problems. There are still cares that command every thought. The poets, and the philosophers, and the men of sciences and arts, are needed as they have been in the past and will be in the future. We meet the wanderers in the streets, and the ill-clad, and the mental sufferers, and the brazen pride of wealth and priesthood, and from every by-way there drives to us some appeal for human reform. The nobility of the deeds done will

not atone for the neglect of present duties. We love the old anti-slavery men as only men can love who see that all past reforms must in the nature of life have been tentative. We must not borrow the prestige of the good deeds of our fathers. What is theirs is theirs for us to honor, and to yield us legitimate fruits, which can only be useful so far as they nourish in us the desire for continual progress."

In Dec. 1882, when engaged in the fatal field of African travel, sustained by funds from English friends, died the son of a Paduan barber, Giovanni Battista Belzoni, who first came before a British public as an athlete; of almost gigantic stature, and commensurate strength of body he performed great feats. His fame was acquired, however, as an Egyptian traveler, collector and exporter of Egyptian works of art, and of his doings while thus engaged he published an interesting account.

REAL ESTATE.

The year just closed has been one of splendid opportunities to the speculator, and if indications may be taken as a criterion, safe investments may be made for a long time to come. During the month of December there were eighty transfers registered, representing a cash value of \$146,200 against 33 for the same period of 1882, representing \$67,966, showing that more than twice the amount of business was done in the month just past, than in December 1882. The volume of business for the two entire years stand pretty much in the same proportion as their respective closing months, that is to say, for the year 1882 we had 544 transfers valued at \$972,767, whilst 1883 comes to the front with 1005 for which the purchasers paid \$1,915,272, or within about \$30,000 of doubling the volume.

Although the present showing is splendid, the promise for the coming year is equally good, if not better. The building of the Island railway will give employment to a great many, and the good times generally resulting from the distribution of large amounts of money may be reasonably looked for. In addition the railway lands will be thrown open to *bona fide* settlers, who will be enabled to secure lands at \$1 per acre, which are now and have been locked up beyond the reach of the speculator, and which on account of their nearness to the railway, will rapidly appreciate in value.

ORIGIN OF THE TUPPERS:

Martin Farquhar Tupper in lately lecturing on Martin Luther, said that his own predecessors had come from Luther's country. His family sprang, he said, from a Count Conrad of Teshfurth in Thuringia, the first who was regarded by his namesakes as "chief lord" Topp Herr (whence the name of Tupper.) Conrad's heirs after flourishing in their old home for centuries before the Reformation, had for their Protestantism to leave Germany in the days of Charles V. and his evil son Philip. The poet's direct ancestors escaped from Hesse Cassel to Guernsey, in the sixteenth century. Another party of the Tupperts reached Sandwich in Kent, and thereafter founded Sandwich in Massachusetts, as testified by Freeman's history. The most noted of the English bard's Protestant cousins in America, is the eminent statesman, Sir Charles Tupper, now filling the responsible position of Canada's High Commissioner to Great Britain.

Compliments of the Season.



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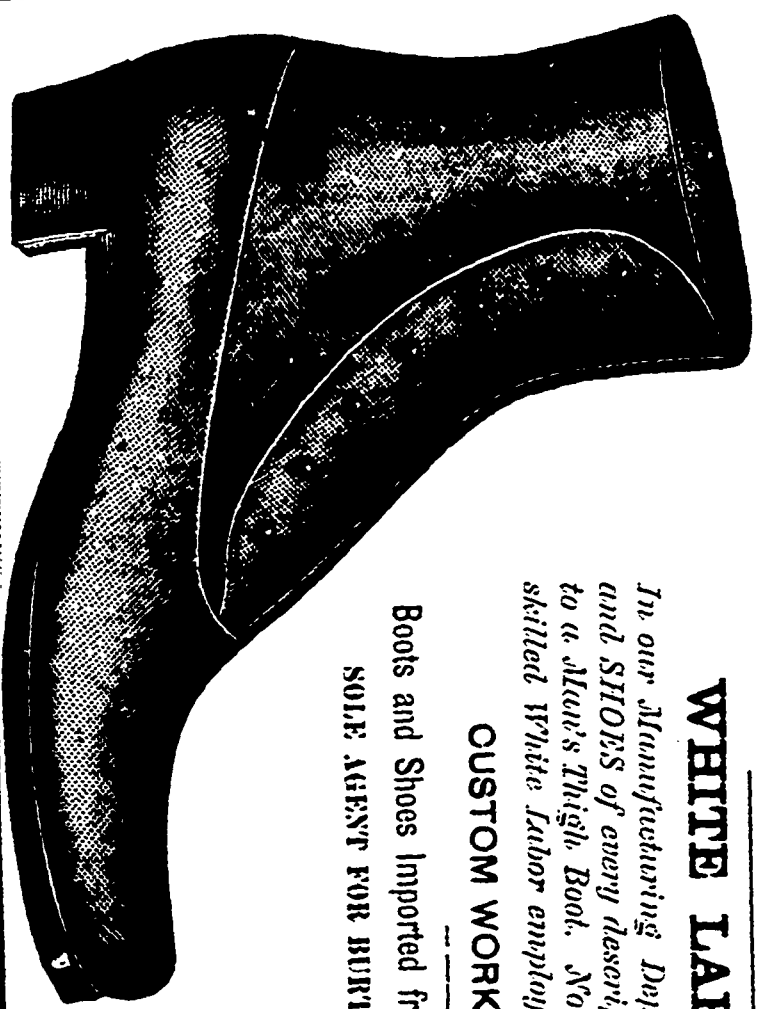
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CLARKE, W. R. Yates St. Port Warden and Harbor Master, Auctioneer and Commission Merchant. Liberal advances made on consignments.

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

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VICTORIA BREAD and Fancy Cake Bakery, Fell's Block, Fort Street. Bread delivered to any part of the city. M. R. Smith, Proprietor.

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

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THE BELMONT MFG. CO. W. Dalby, Manager. Manufactures all kinds of Boots and Shoes—also leather, and pays the highest cash price for hides. Government, St.

HOOPER & BORDE, Fashionable Boot and Shoe Makers. Government St., near Johnson.

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DAVIE & WILSON, Langley St. Theo. Davie, M. P. P., & Charles Wilson, M. P. P. Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries Public, etc.

DAVIE & POOLEY, Langley St. Hon. A. E. B. Davie & C. E. Pooley, M. P. P. Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, Notaries, etc.

DRAKE & JACKSON, cor. Bastion and Langley Sts. Hon. M. W. T. Drake & R. E. Jackson, Esq. Barristers-at-Law, Notaries Public, etc.

HETT, HON. J. ROLAND. Langley Street, Barrister-at-Law, Notary Public, etc., etc.

JOHNSON, EDWIN. Barrister-at-Law, Notary Public and Conveyancer. Office, Bastion Street, corner of Government St.

WALLS, JOHN PATMORE. Langley Street, Barrister-at-Law, etc., etc.

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BRICK-MAKERS.

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

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McKENZIE & MESTON, Carriage Makers and Blacksmiths. Dealers in Carriages, Wagons, Harrows, etc. Government St., above Johnson.

CIGAR MANUFACTORIES.

KURTZ & CO. Office, store and factory, corner Government and Tronsee Streets. Tobacco imported direct from Havana and only white labor employed.

TIETJEN & LEVY, Fort St. near Douglas, Manufacturers of fine Havana Cigars. None but first-class Havana used, and only white labor employed.

CANDY MANUFACTORIES.

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

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

CUTLERY.

FOX, M. & H. A. Govt. St. importers of all kinds of knives, razors, scissors, table cutlery, nickel and electro-plated ware.

DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY.

SHEARS & PARTRIDGE, "London House," Government St. Importers of Fancy Dry Goods, Millinery, etc., Wholesale and Retail.

WILSON, WM. & CO., "City House," Govt. St. Importers of English Merchandise. Wholesale and Retail dealers in Dry Goods, Etc. (Established 1861.)

DRUGGISTS.

MOORE & CO. Importers, Wholesale and Retail Druggists. Yates St., S. E. corner of Langley. Established 1858.

LANGLEY & CO., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Wholesale and Retail Druggists, corner Yates and Langley Sts. (Established 1859.)

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SALMON, E. J. & CO., Johnson Street, opposite H. Saunder's grocery. Furniture, crockery, tinware and Indian curiosities.

SEHL, JACOB, Govt. St. Manufacturer of Furniture, upholstery and dealer in carpets, oil cloth, linoleum, pictures, frames, children's carriages, etc.

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SAUNDERS, HENRY, Johnson Street. Large stock fresh goods; also, fine wines and liquors.

BAKER, R. & CO., Yates St., near Wharf. Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Flour and Feed, Island and Oregon Produce, Foreign and Domestic Fruits of all kinds.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE—WHOLESALE.

FINDLAY, DURHAM & BRODIE, Wharf St. Commission Merchants, Agts. for Northern Fire Assnace Co., London, British and Foreign Marine Insurance Co., Liverpool, R. M. S. Packet Co., London.

GRAY, A. B. & CO., Wharf St., corner of Bastion. Importers, Commission Agents, and General Merchants.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in General Merchandise—Offices and Warehouses, Wharf Street.

STROUSS, C. & Co., Commercial Row, Wharf St. Importers and dealers in general merchandise.

TURNER, BEETON & CO., Merchants, Wharf Street. Represented by H. C. Beeton & Co. 36, Finsbury Circus, London E. C.

WELCH, RITHET & CO., No. 5 Commercial Row Importers and Commission Merchants. Agts. Imperial Fire Insurance Co., of London.

GROCERIES—WHOLESALE.

OPPENHEIMER BROS., Importers. Enlayson's Block, Wharf Street. P. O. box 239.

PITTS, S. J. Importer and Wholesale Dealer in Groceries and Provisions, California, Oregon and Sandwich Island Produce. Yates Street.

HOTELS.

DRIARD HOUSE, Redon & Hartnagel, Proprietors. The only first-class house in the city. View Street, between Broad & Douglas.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL, Luke Pither, & Thomas A. Barry, Proprietors. Corner Johnson and Wharf Sts. The largest and most convenient hotel in the city.

HAIR-DRESSING, BATHS, ETC.

COHEN, JAMES. Yates St. Hair-Dressing Salon and Columbian Baths. A full line of hair goods constantly on hand.

MEAT MARKETS.

QUEEN'S, by Goodacre & Dooley. Wholesale and retail. Purveyors to H. M. Navy. Gov't St.

MUSIC STORE.

BAGNALL, J. & CO. The only exclusive Music House in B. C. Instruments sold on easy terms. Send to Bagnall's for anything in the Music line.

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JOHNSTON, P. T. & CO. Store, Occidental Building, Fort St. Nursery, Cadboro Bay Road.

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LISSETT & LINEKER, Government St. Painting, Glazing, Graining, Kalsomining, and Paper Hanging.

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SMILOW & ADAMS.

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LORNE RESTAURANT

Geo. Crossman, Proprietor.

MEALS AT ALL HOURS—25 CENTS.

JOHNSON ST. OPP. SHOTBOLTS

Victoria, B. C.

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Manufacturers of all kinds of Rough and Dressed Lumber, Laths, Shingle, Moulding, Gutter, &c. Fish Cases and Grain-edged Flooring a speciality.

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C. D. RAND,

Opp. P. O., Columbia St., New Westminster, B.C.

REAL ESTATE BROKER,

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Buys and sells Town Lots at Port Moody and New Westminster. Also Improved and Unimproved Lands throughout the District.
All business transacted with vigor.**CHAS. G. MAJOR,****GENERAL DEALER**

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PORT MOODY PROPERTY FOR SALE. Also Improved and Unimproved Property throughout the District.

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Direct Importers of Dry Goods,

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DONE ON THE PREMISES.

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ONE OF THE BEST HOUSES IN THE UPPER COUNTRY
ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.

Free Hot and Cold Water Baths, and a splendid Piano in the house for the use of guests. The table is supplied with the best the market affords, and the kitchen and sleeping apartments are under the supervision of Mrs. Geisler.

There is a General Store in connection with the Hotel, where goods are retailed at lowest prices. The Post Office is also in the Hotel.

HORSES ALWAYS FOR HIRE.**Victoria Marble Works,**
Monuments, Tablets, Tombs, Mantels, Furniture
Work, Etc., Etc.

Also Furnish Stone for Building Purposes

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CEO. RUDGE, Proprietor.

All Orders Promptly Attended to and Satisfaction Guaranteed.

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CABINET AND UPHOLSTERED FURNITUREin all its branches, at MOST REASONABLE TERMS.
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Cloverdale, Victoria District, B. C.

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(ESTABLISHED 1864.)

Best Description of Cooking and Heating StovesPlumbing, Gas-fitting and Tinsmithing executed
under our own supervision with neatness and despatch
Fort Street, opp. Broad, Victoria, B. C.**Mrs. R. Maynard,***Photographic Artist and Dealer in all Kinds
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THOMAS SHOTBOLT,*Wholesale and Retail Chemist and Druggist,*
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Prompt Attention.***DAVID HEAL,**

Manufacturer of Tin, Sheet Iron & Copper Ware

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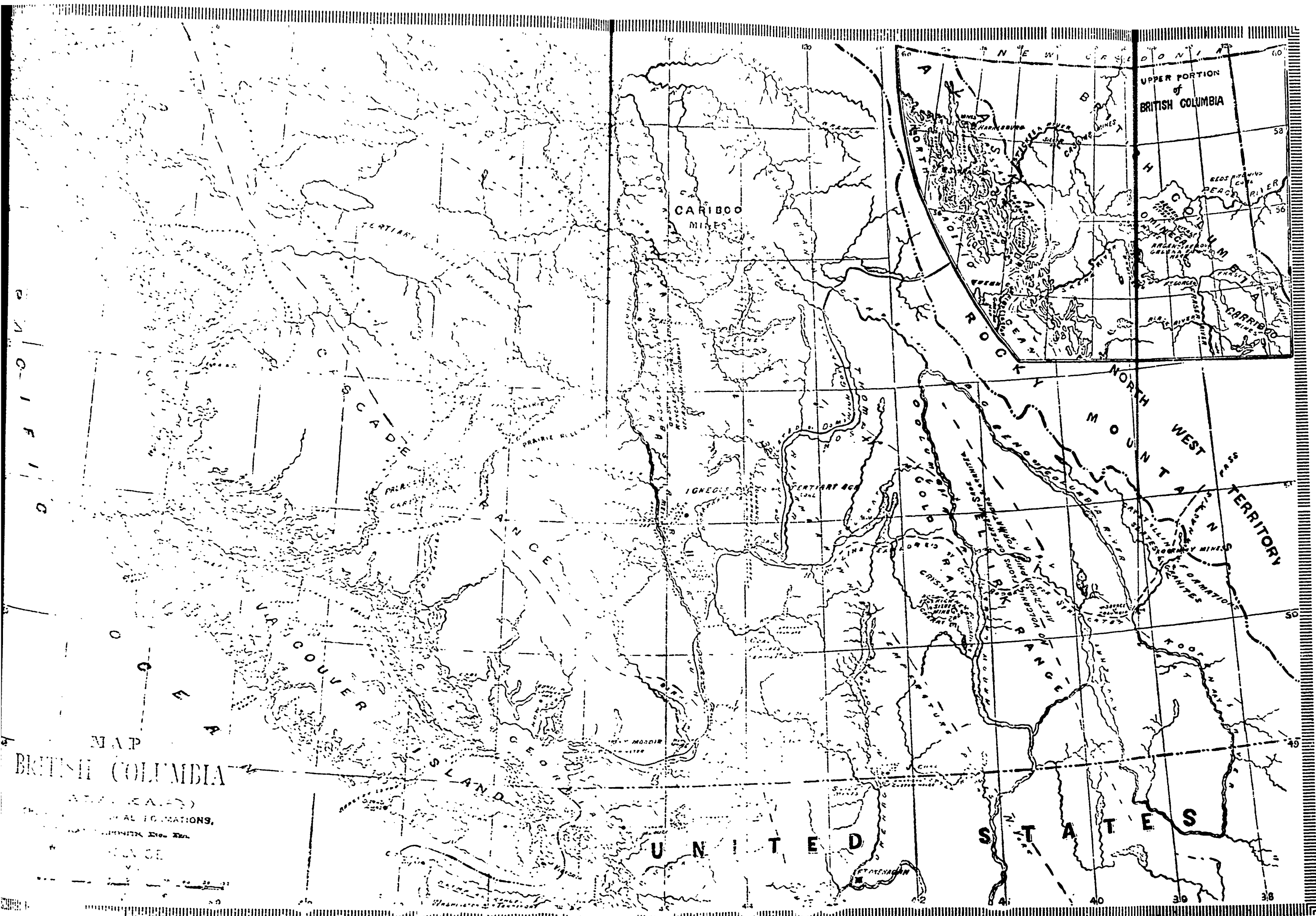
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" " " J. & J. Taylor, Toronto Safe and Lock Works.
" " " Hemmo & Long Pianofortes.
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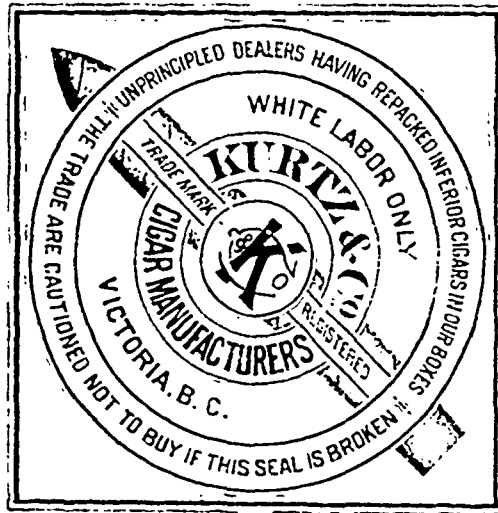
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Our extensive facilities enable us to offer to our patrons CIGARS unexcelled in value and quality by any manufacturer in the Dominion. Cigars seasoned by AGE, not kiln dried.

See that our TRADE MARK is on each box Uncut.

WE HAVE IN STOCK

500,000 WELL SEASONED CIGARS

Made from the best Veulta Havana Tobacco.

ALL OUR GOODS ARE WARRANTED FIRST-CLASS.

WE MAKE NO COMMON CIGARS.

NEW WESTMINSTER DISTRICT, B.C.



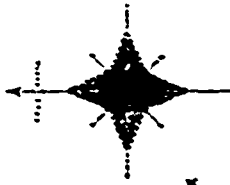
OF THE TOWN OF

PORT HAMMOND JUNCTION.

1882.

(TOWNSHIP N^{OS}.)

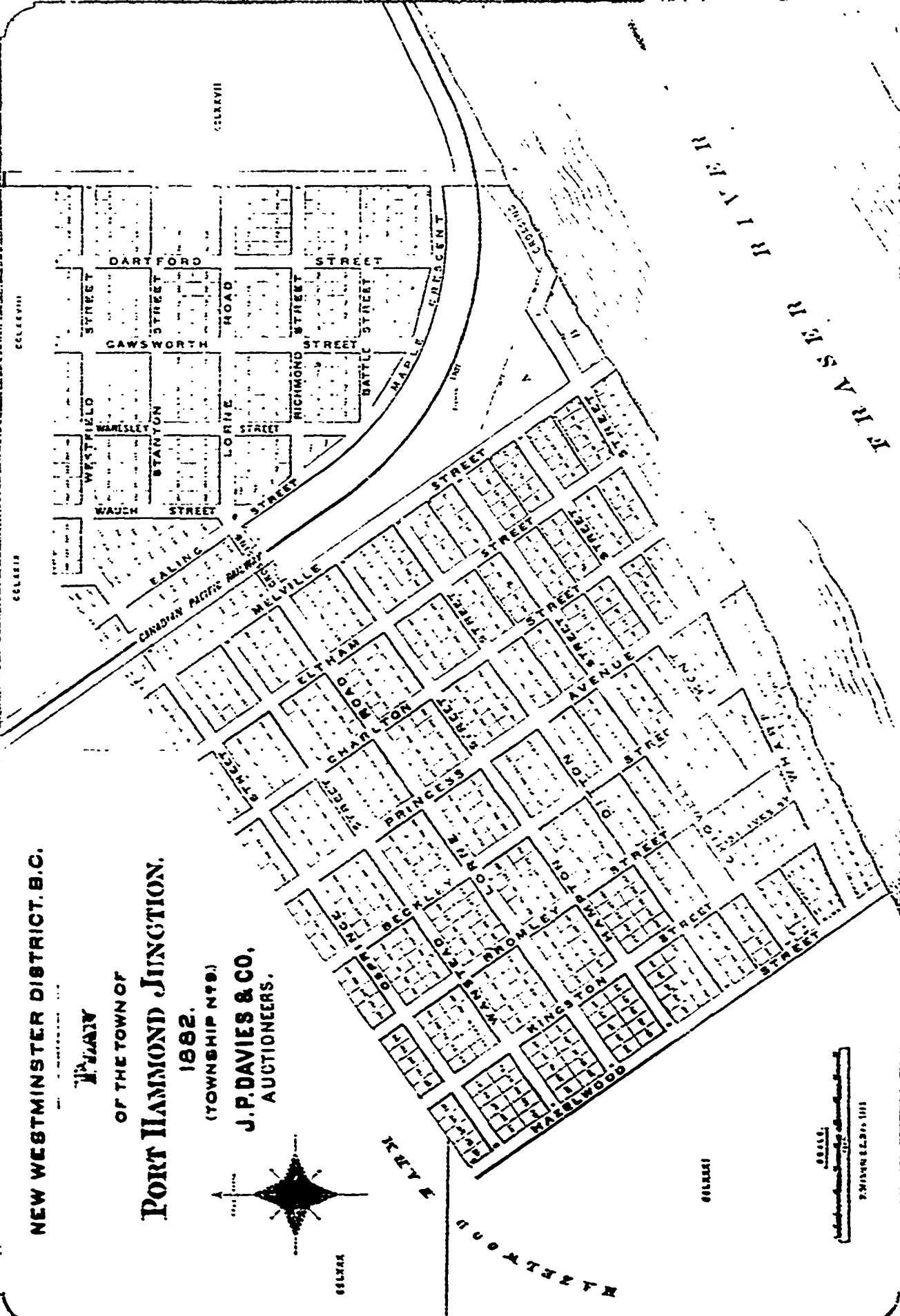
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AUCTIONEERS.



SCALE

SCALE

JANUARY 1882



FRASER RIVER

KEATE

WALKER

CELESTIAL

CELESTIAL

CELESTIAL



HAPPY NEW YEAR.

Now the ten-cent trumpet toots
 And the merry hoodlum shoots
 And the melancholy turkey gobbler's sad, sad, sad ;
 And the noble-minded boy
 His dear father doth amoy
 For some coin to buy a present for his dad, dad, dad.

Now the tradesmen send their bills
 And pecuniary ills [meet :
 Bother all who try to make the two ends meet, meet,
 Now the threadbare lover buys
 For his girl a Christmas prize,
 While the shoes are all in pieces on his feet, feet, feet.

By the children Ma is blamed,
 And feels dreadfully ashamed
 Because she hadn't money to buy more, more, more ;
 And the daughter pouts and frets
 Over presents that she gets,
 And the absent sealskin makes her very sore, sore, sore.

Now the truthful little boy
 Who is hunting for a toy
 Joins Sunday-school and lingers by the tree, tree, tree :
 And remarks, extremely pleasant,
 As he gathers in his present,
 That an angel pure is what he wants to be, be, be.

Now the groaning board is spread
 And the family are fed
 With the pudding and the life-destroying pie, pie, pie.
 And a howling indigestion
 Puts enjoyment out of question
 While the nightmare balmy slumbers doth defy, fy, fy.

Now the modest man of "biz"
 Learns how very poor he is,
 He ponders his expenses quite forlorn, lorn, lorn ;
 And awakened by the bells,
 Kicks the cover off and yells :
 "Oh, this is a Happy New Year in a horn, horn, horn !"

CLIMATE AND SCENERY OF VICTORIA.

The climate may be summarised by a dry, warm summer, a bright and beautiful autumn, a wet, open winter and spring; although the occasional severe winters dispel all faith in uniformity. Victoria, the capital of Vancouver, is situated at the south-east of the island, where there is a sheet of water like the mouth of a river, winding picturesquely for about half a mile, when it opens and forms the harbor. The city covers a large extent of undulating ground, gradually sloping towards the harbor. To the south, between the city and the sea is Beacon Hill, which is set apart for a public park; it is studded with noble oak trees, reminding the English immigrant of some privileged spot in his far-away home. On emerging from beneath their shade, the stranger is amazed at the beauty of the scene; the foreground is a fine, open space, with a mound some hundred feet high in the centre, round which the accustomed horse races are held on a track of about a mile. The eye rests but for a moment on the foreground, notwithstanding its attractive undulating beauties, for the range of the Olympian Mountains skyward breasts the horizon, some forty miles across the Foca Straits. These huge mountains raise their snow-capped heads high into the clear blue sky, while their base is lost in dark and deep ravines, casting their shadows on the water, and

thus apparently lessening the distance across the straits. The continuation of the harbor extends some miles above the city, winding in graceful turns to a gorge over which is a bridge, and to this spot Victorians resort on high days and holidays; this continuation or reach, being sheltered from the winds, its clear and placid waters reflect the hues of the verdant banks; and as the gay boats smoothly glide upon its polished surface, the occupants dreamily contemplate the spiritual reflections of the leafy shore. The memory of a few hours spent in this lovely spot is not easily eradicated from the mind, it shines out amidst the gloomy haze of hardships and rough trials of life in a colony, and makes the heart grateful to the God of Nature for these touches of light and purity in the picture of life.

BLACK COD—OR SKIL.

This long known, but, until now, little sought after fish, promises, if abundantly found on our many fishing banks to rival for the breakfast table the far-famed "Finnan Haddie," of which in genuine, or in spurious, that is to say, small cod form, some twenty-five million are now sold annually in the British Isles.

To Judge Swan of Port Townsend is clearly due the merit of having drawn attention recently to the gastronomic and certain commercial value of this fish, called *Skil* by Skittegate Indians and this is really a good, short, white man's name for it, inasmuch as it is not classed in the Cod family by scientists, conversant with the forms and jaw-breaking Greek compounded technical names of the finny tribes. Who amongst our enterprising citizens will display most skill in making merchandise of the *Skil*. On the lapse of another year much will surely be added to our knowledge of the *Skil*, its habits, favorite resorts and most relished baits. May it prove an important addition to our resources. A readily marketable one it will surely be.

FROM SOOKE.

EDITOR RESOURCES.—In compliance with your request to present some facts regarding the agricultural capabilities of this part of British Columbia, I continue, and will try to convey to your readers a fair idea of what this section can do. I put not more than one-fourth of an acre in Surprise oats, for seed, and notwithstanding the very dry season they grew so strong that they lodged in patches, and therefore could not be cut properly; but still, I got over twenty bushels of as fine oats as ever was grown, weighing fifty-two pounds to the bushel. I also had a two ounce sample of a new oat, from a seedsman East. I sowed them in drills about ten inches apart and got over thirty pounds from the two ounces. I will speak of wheat in my next. There are some very nice locations here for men of intelligence, energy and perseverance. Idlers had better not come.

THOS. TUGWELL.

At the hands of the Provincial press, the "RESOURCES" for last month met with a kind reception, and many complimentary remarks about the worth of the number were placed before the general public. To one who is young in the field of journalism these marks of favor are refreshing, and act as a spur to ambition. We shall strive to excel past efforts, make our paper an authority on British Columbia, and remember friends.

GOOD HEALTH.

NERVOUSNESS.—In a very interesting pamphlet by the late Dr. Beard, published just before his death, he throws considerable doubt upon the generally accepted theory of the increase of American nervousness. He claims that his researches upon this subject have formed the foundation of a large and increasing literature in England and Germany. He argues that far from nervousness being a destructive agent in American life, Americans of the brain-working class live longer than Europeans. He further argues that the nervous temperament is antagonistic to fatal, acute, and inflammatory disease and favorable to long life; that most annoying nervous diseases do not rapidly destroy life, and are consistent with great longevity; that nervousness protects the system against the febrile diseases that are so rapidly fatal to the sanguine and phlegmatic. "In the conflict with fevers and inflammations, strength is often weakness and weakness becomes strength. We are saved through debility." All these facts should afford considerable comfort to those who think that nervousness is wearing their lives away. Negroes are seldom nervous, and yet their mortality through acute diseases is far greater than that of the whites.

POISONOUS EFFECTS OF PETROLEUM SMOKE.—A curious instance of poisoning from the smoke of petroleum is reported in the *Nue Freie Presse*, of Vienna. A workingman's wife brought to a local hospital a child eighteen months old who had been seized early in the morning with violent convulsions, and had subsequently become unconscious. She also stated that her husband, on awakening, had been taken with cramps, and had an uneasy sensation in his upper and lower extremities, accompanied by headache, from which she was also suffering. The singular color of the child, and the result of careful examination, led to the conclusion that there had been acute poisoning from smoke gases. It was then discovered, that in the small and ill-ventilated bed-room occupied by the parties in question, a petroleum lamp was used as a night lamp, the flame being reduced as much as possible. The wick had, however, been left projecting without the protection of a glass cylinder. In this way the flame, of course, emitted smoke. The father (himself a delicate man) was also found to exhibit symptoms of poisoning. By the exertions of the medical men in charge of the cases, both the father and child have progressed so far toward recovery that their restoration to health is confidently expected. —*Lancet*.

SLEEP. It is scarcely possible for the brain-worker, the delicate and nervous to sleep too much. Indeed I do not know what special harm could result to these classes, though the heavy, dull and naturally stupid might become more indolent and inactive, in consequence of an unnecessary amount of sleep. The former classes "work on nerve," or are constantly under the influence of excitement, are running the human machine on the "high pressure" principle, always at a great disadvantage. But the "wear and tear" of life, from whatever causes, find an alleviation in good and refreshing sleep. Indeed, it is the mission of sleep to soothe the excited nerves, to aid

in restoring the jaded body and to resuscitate in general. It is during natural sleep that nature performs her most beneficent work in the removal of disease, while it is as true that the grand work of consolidation then proceeds untrammelled, the solidification of the blood—made from our food and intended for general repairs of the body—into the tissues.

It is utterly impossible to determine the precise time to be spent in sleep, the age, temperament, sex, employment, manner of life and habits of diet being so various. It is said that John Wesley was able to perform an immense amount of mental labor, living very abstemiously, and yet slept but about four or five hours daily, but it is probable that very few would survive ten years of such labors with that amount of sleep, if the usual style of living should be adopted.

Among the animals it is known that a wide difference in the sleeping habits exists. The herbivorous, sleeping at night and living on a bland food, sleep less than the carnivorous. Though the herbivora are more hardy, are longer-lived, stronger or more enduring, they demand less sleep, are less exhausted by active effort, demanding less recuperation than the carnivora.

It follows that those who stimulate, either by food, by the exciting articles of the east or by ardent spirits, implying a corresponding waste of vital energy, demand much sleep as a means of restoring the poise of the system or of regulating its action. The frail female, if nervous, those subject to unusual cares, anxiety, excitement, annoyances, etc., so generally succeeded by depression, with all real brain-workers as clergymen and the like, demand an unusual amount of rest and sleep, and sleep under favorable circumstances. One important condition is that it be secured at night, and, as far as practicable in the early part of the night, when the birds secure theirs, though it may not be strictly true that "one hour before midnight is worth two after." Another is that the sleep shall be undisturbed, implying quiet, darkness, and an empty stomach, or the "periodical suspension of all the functions of external relation." It is a state of rest, rest of the body as a whole, the stomach included, and of the body, a dreamless sleep. The half sleep or dozing in the morning or that disturbed by harassing dreams, either from gluttony or undue excitement, not only can not refresh one really, but must prove more or less depressing. To secure real sleep it is well to take a very light and plain supper, such as will digest before the hour of retiring.

Dr. Hall says that a single slice of bread and butter and a cup of weak black tea are enough for an ordinary person. I should recommend, instead of even weak tea, none, a cup of cocoa, or still better the cocoa shells, a good nervine, are preferable. If the tea aids one in keeping awake while watching, it is evident that it does so by irritation, and that if we would secure the best sleep it may safely be omitted, at least at night. Instead of the bread, a light oatmeal mush, or that made of "granulated coarse wheat," would be an improvement, while all pastry difficult of digestion should be discarded, by those at least needing much sleep.—*Dr. Hannaford, in Golden Rule*.

DOMESTIC.

PEACH CAKES.—Peach short cake is as good as strawberry, if you only think so, as the dry-goods salesman said when he offered blue cashmere to the woman who asked for green; and sliced peaches between layers of cake, especially if eaten with whipped cream.

SALMON PATTIES.—Cut cold cooked salmon into dice. Heat about a pint of the dice in half a pint of cream or Dutch sauce. Season to taste with Cayenne pepper and salt. Fill the shells and serve. Cold cooked fish of any kind may be made into patties in this way.

POTATO CROQUETTES.—The proportion of butter or beef drippings in potato croquettes is an ounce to a half pound; add a very little flour and an egg and make up into balls. If one choose to take the trouble, the potato may be rolled out, cut into cakes and baked, but a very quick oven is required, and the fried cakes are more likely to be good.

SQUASH.—Squash is much nicer if a little flour be added to it while cooking. Cut it into small pieces, boil until tender and run through a colander; add a piece of butter, little cream, some flour which has been mixed smooth in milk and thoroughly cooked, and boil again, and just before taking from the fire stir in the well beaten yolks of two eggs.

STEWED TOMATOES. Pour boiling water over six or eight large tomatoes to remove the skin, and then cut them into a saucepan. When they begin to boil pour away a little of the juice; add a small piece of butter, pepper, salt, and a very little sugar. Let them cook for about fifteen minutes, stirring in well the seasoning. Some add a few bread or cracker crumbs.

WHITE SOUP.—Boil in salted water four large or six small potatoes till soft enough to mash fine, add one well beaten egg, a pinch of celery salt, a pint of boiling hot milk and a teacup of boiling hot water with a piece of butter as large as a small egg. Stir the soup until perfectly smooth, strain through a sieve, add a little pinch of white pepper and serve at once.

CORNSTARCH Pudding.—A light and very delicate pudding is made by beating six tablespoonfuls of cornstarch with six eggs, a half a teaspoonful of oil, a quart and a pint of sweet milk, sugaring as you are pouring to suit your taste. Heat the milk and then stir in the cornstarch, etc., gradually. It is quickly made, and if served with vanilla flavored cream is delicious.

TOMATO SOUP.—A delicious tomato soup is made by frying some bits of beef and ham in a saucepan with a lump of butter and a small onion sliced. Take a quart can of tomatoes, or a dozen fresh ones (medium or small-sized), add a coffee cup of stock, and then put the meat in with it and boil; season with pepper and salt. This may be strained or not; of course it is in better taste to strain it; if the soup seems too thin after it is strained, put it back on the stove, add a tablespoonful of flour rubbed smooth in cold water, and let the soup simmer gently for half an hour.

LEMON-CREAM PIE.—A lemon-cream pie may be baked with two crusts. To one glass or cup of milk allow one tablespoonful of corn starch, the yolks of three eggs, one cup of sugar, the juice and grated rind of a lemon, or after grating the lemon peel, chop the rest of the lemon quite fine; the whites of the eggs should be beaten stiff and added to the rest just before putting it in the oven.

GINGER BISCUITS.—One pound of flour, half a pound of crushed loaf sugar, a teaspoonful of carbonate of soda, and a good tablespoonful of ground ginger. Mix all the dry ingredients together first, and then rub in half a pound of butter. Beat two eggs well, and make a stiff paste; roll out on a floured board, and cut the paste into small cakes. Bake for half an hour in rather a quick oven.

HACK.—A pretty and very economical dish may be made by finely mincing the remains of any cold meat, adding to it bread crumbs to half its weight, and flavored by herbs and a wineglassful of strong Liebig's essence, or good stock. Place these ingredients in a small basin, and pour over it sufficient gelatine to nearly cover it. Steam for an hour, stand it to cool, and then turn out. Garnish with slightly colored aspic jelly, beaten fine with a fork.

A DELICIOUS DISH.—A delicious summer refreshment, the material of which has puzzled many partaking of it, may be made by fresh buttermilk, tying it up in a thick cloth and hanging till the thin part drips away, leaving the remainder about the consistency of custard; stir into it sugar and raspberry jam or jelly; if you want to improve it add fresh cream, but it is good without. The French use the same material, making it stiffer, like cream cheese, and call it by the same name, *fromage de la creme*, serving it with cream and sugar.—*Rural Press.*

BUTTERMILK TEACAKES.—Two pounds of flour, one and-a-half teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one-eighth ounce bicarbonate of soda, and a pinch of salt; mix into a firm dough with buttermilk, which should be sour, although not rancid. A few currants and a little white sugar can be added if sweet teacakes are wanted. Or, take half a pound of flour, as much carbonate of soda as will lie on a quarter of a dollar, double that quantity of cream of tartar, and a pinch of salt; make a stiff dough with buttermilk, knead lightly, and roll about half an inch thick; bake in round cakes.

SMOKING BROILED MEAT. There is smoking and smoking—smoking that produces a detestable flavor, and smoking that produces no mischief at all beyond appearances. The flame of an ordinary coal fire is due to the distillation and combustion of tarry vapors. If such a flame strikes a comparatively cool surface like that of the meat, it will condense and deposit thereon a film of crude coal tar and coal naphtha, most nauseous and rather mischievous; but, if the flame be that which is caused by the combustion of its own fat, the deposit on a mutton-chop will be a little mutton-oil, on a beef-steak a little beef-oil, more or less blackened by mutton-carbon or beef-carbon. But these oils and carbons, says the *Popular Science Monthly*, have no other flavor than that of cooked mutton and cooked beef; therefore they are perfectly innocent, in spite of their guilty black appearances.

Births, Marriages and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 9—To the wife of John Brothour, a son.
 Nov. 8—To the wife of J. H. Roskamp, twins, son and daughter.
 Oct. 18—To the wife of J. W. McConnel, a son.
 Sept. 22—To the wife of John P. Walls, a daughter.
 Oct. 2—To the wife of John Nicholles, a daughter.
 Sept. 18—To the wife of Henry Moss, a son.
 Nov. 8—To the wife of J. A. John, a son.
 Jan. 11—To the wife of Stephen Tanner, a son.
 Oct. 28—To the wife of Simon Leiser, a daughter.
 Oct. 6—To the wife of John Cameron, a son.
 Nov. 7—To the wife of James McArthur, a daughter.
 Nov. 26—To the wife of W. H. Brooks, a daughter.
 Dec. 1—To the wife of J. W. Thomson, a son.
 Apr. 6—To the wife of H. B. Rendell, a son.

MARRIAGES.

BARRON—DEGONNERY. In this city Nov. 12th, by Rev. W. Heyman, Chas. Barron to Mary C. Degonery.
 JAMIESON—MASON. In this city, Nov. 10th, by Rev. Robert Stephen, Robert Jamieson to Ann Mason.
 MATHER—TAYLOR. In this city, Dec. 10th, by Rev. W. Heyman, Alex. Mather to Mary Alice Taylor.
 MCINTOSH—HAYNES. In this city, Dec. 12th, by Rev. Robert Steven, James W. McIntosh to Helen Georgina Haynes.
 ORTH—KROPPF. In this city, Dec 11th, by Rev. Robert Stephen, Nicolas Orth to Helena Kroppf.
 ANDREW—KING. At Beaver point, Salt Spring Island, Dec. 18th, by Rev. G. Doncle, Peter Andrew to Emma King.

DEATHS.

MILLS. In Victoria District, Nov. 1, Geo. Jas. Mills, aged 10 months.
 ANDERSON. In this city, Nov. 1, John Anderson, a native of Scotland, aged 34 years.
 MITCHELL. In this city, Nov. 6, Christina Mitchell, a native of Victoria, aged 5 years.
 CHURTON. In this city, Nov. 8, Butler C. Churton, a native of Victoria, aged 4 months.
 BURTON. In this city, Nov. 13, William A. Burton, a native of Canada, aged 22 years.
 SMITH. In this city, Nov. 15, Robert Hall Smith, a native of Barrie, Ont., aged 25 years.
 DOUGLAS. In San Francisco, Nov. 7, James William Douglas, a native of Victoria, aged 22 years.
 CHADWICK. In this city, Nov. 17, Thomas Chadwick, a native of England, aged 26 years.
 BOORDENEN. In this city, Nov. 21, Tobias Boordenen, a native of Norway, aged 24 years.
 SHENNERMAN. In this city, Nov. 21, Malvina Shennerman, a native of Norway, aged 21.
 FERY. In this city, Nov. 27, Jules Fery, aged 72 years.
 MIDLWERICK. In this city, Nov. 27, Mary Midwerick, a native of Victoria, aged 41 months.
 HALL. In this city, Nov. 29, Michael Hall, a native of England, aged 48 years.
 WILLIAMS. In this city, Nov. 30, William Eddy Williams, a native of Cornwall, aged 49 years.
 OGILVIE. In this city, Dec. 7, Mary Ogilvie, a native of Fort Simpson, aged 42 years.
 BADOLEY. In this city, Dec. 14, Catherine Sophia Wale Badoley, a native of Quebec, aged 24 years.
 DOWNER. In this city, Dec. 18, Mary Ann Downer, wife of Richard Downer, a native of Isle of Wight, aged 33 years.

MANIFESTS OF VESSELS TO ARRIVE.

"Jessie Jamieson," from Liverpool for Victoria, B. C. Sailed Oct. 31, '81
 250 lbs hoop iron, 250 lbs hoop iron, 6 cs bar steel, 1000 lbs tin plates, 5 cs floor cloth, 250 lbs hoop iron, 10 bbls linseed oil, 36 bxs tin plates, 25 bbls copper bars, 2 cs currants, 10 bbls currants, 2 1/2 cs wine, 50 cs whisky, 2 cs h spirits, 20 cs h spirits, 3 pks tea, 50 cs gin, 100 cs whisky, 12 cs hatters, 20 cs whisky, 10 cs cordials, 40 cs wine, 162 cs glass, 3 cs pianos, 2 cs tops, 20 cs Geneva, 12 cs iron nuts, 4 cs hardware, 3 cs steel, 4 cs zinc ingots, 2 cs galvanized sheetiron, 3 cs sheet iron, 2 cs hardware, 1 cs twine, 22 kegs lead shot, 2 cs wool yarn, 1 cs cotton quilts, 6 bbls bleached cotton, 1 private carriage, 100 cs candles, 20 cs oilmen stores, 2 cs bar steel, 5 cs earthenware, 5 cs hardware, 3 cs paint, 10 cs oilmen stores, 3 cs printed cottons, 10 cs worsteds, 1 cs fancy glassware, 117 bbls cast iron tubing, 8 bbls bar iron, 5 cs cold iron buckets, 5 cs hardware, 15 bbls cast iron tubing, 22 bbls iron, 30 pks cast iron tubes, 730 sash weights, 18 bbls T. L. iron, 1 cs raisins, 1 cs currants, 1 cs condensed milk, 1 cs iron chains, 3 cs iron buckets, 2 cs bar steel, 1 bl iron wire, 2 sheets lead, 9 cs sheet iron, 5 cs hardware, 100 cs candles, 20 cs twine, 112 1/2 cs colored cottons, 1 bl wire apparel, 1 cs colored cottons.

The Time Table and Guide is published Weekly at the office of the "Resources of British Columbia," Johnson Street, Victoria.

MUNROE MILLER, PUBLISHER & PROP'R.

NORTHERN COAST.—C. F. N. Co.'s Steer, Otter or Princess Louise leave for Skeena River, Alert Bay, Rivers' Inlet, Fort Simpson, Metlakatla and Wrangell, twice every month, about the 1st and 15th, carrying freight and passengers.

The new steamer Barbara Rosenwitz, carrying H. M. mails, leaves for Naas and Skeena Rivers, Fort Simpson, and all way ports, twice a month.

SAANICH STAGE.—Leave Victoria on Tuesdays at noon. Leave Saanich on Mondays, arriving at Victoria at 9 a.m.

ESQUIMALT STAGE.—Leave Victoria 7.45 a.m., 8 a.m., 10.45 a.m., 11 a.m., 1.15 p.m., 2 p.m., 4.15 p.m., 5 p.m. Leave Esquimalt 8.45 a.m., 9 a.m., 11.15 a.m., 12 m., 2.45 p.m., 3 p.m., 6 p.m., 6 p.m.

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

Agents for the "Resources."

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

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 NANAIMO.—E. Pimbury & Co.
 NEW WESTMINSTER.—T. R. Pearson & Co.
 YALE.—T. R. Pearson & Co.
 KAMLOOFS.—Geo. C. Tunstall.
 BARKERVILLE.—John Bowron.
 CASSIAR.—Callbreath, Grant & Cook.
 PORTLAND, OREGON.—Northwest News Co.
 SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—L. P. Fisher, 21 Merchants' Exchange.

Leading Provincial Newspapers.

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

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

MAINLAND GUARDIAN. Semi-weekly. Terms: by mail or carrier—per year, \$5; six months, \$3; three months, \$1.50. J. K. Suter, publisher. New Westminster, B. C.

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

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

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

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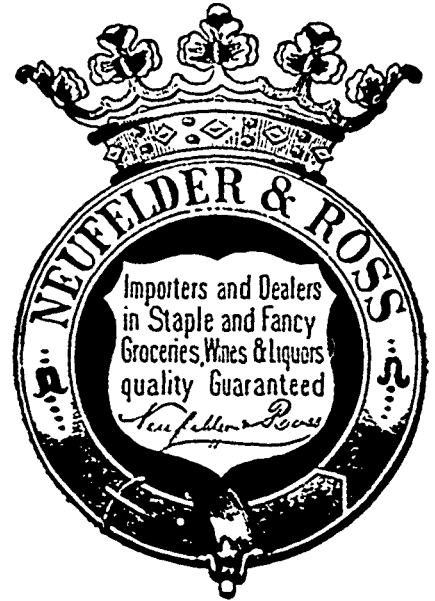
Tobacco Imported Direct from Havana and only White Labor Employed.

Office, Store and Factory: Corner Government and Tronace Streets, Victoria, B. C.

VICTORIA POST OFFICE

TIME TABLE OF ARRIVAL AND CLOSING OF MAIIS. FOR MONTH OF JANUARY, 1884.

CLOSE.	PLACES.	DUK.
Monday and Thursday at 7 p.m.	NEW WESTMINSTER, Burrard Inlet, Granville, Moodyville, Ladner's Landing and Port Moody.	Wed. and Sat. at 4 p.m.
Monday, at 7 p.m.	MAPLE RIDGE (Port Hammond), Langley, Matsqui, Riverside, Chilliwack, Sumas, Upper Sumas, Hope, Emory and Yale.	Wednesday at 3 p.m.
Monday at 7 p.m.	MUD BAY, North Arm, Clover Valley, Hall's Prairie and Langley Prairie.	Wednesday at 3 p.m.
Monday at 7 p.m.	LYTTON, Drynoch and Spence's Bridge, Kamloops and Nicola Valley.	Wednesday at 3 p.m.
Monday at 7 p.m.	ASHCROFT, Cache Creek, Savona Ferry, Clinton, Lac la Hache, Soda Creek, Alexandria, Quesnelle, Van Winklo and Barkerville.	Wednesday at 3 p.m.
Wednesday at 3 p.m.	LILLOOET, Pavilion, Alkali Lake, Big Bar Creek, and Dog Creek.	Wednesday at 3 p.m.
Monday at 7 p.m.	DUCK & PRINGLE, Spaldumcheen, Okanagan, Okanagan Mission.	Wednesday at 3 p.m.
11th Jan., at 7 p.m.	PENTICTON, Semilkameen, Osoyoos and Rock Creek.	Within 3 weeks after date of departure. Alternate Wed., 3 p.m. Twice each month.
11th and 28th January	PLUMMER PASS..... SKEENA, Metlakathla, Fort Simpson, Fort Rupert, Alert Bay, Hazelton, &c. (due notice will be given of dates of departure.)	About 30th Jan.
Monday, 28th Jan., at 7 p.m.	FORT WRANGEL, Sitka, Harrisburg and Juneau City, via Port Townsend, W. T.	Wednesday and Saturday at 3 p.m.
Monday and Thursday at 7 p.m.	NANAIMO, Wellington, Cowichan, Maple Bay, Somers, Salt Spring Island, Chemainus and Burgoyne Bay.	Alternate Saturdays at 4:30 p.m. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 12:30 p.m. Same as days of departure.
7th and 21st January	COMOX and Quadra (Haynes Sound).....	Uncertain.
Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday at 7 p.m.	EASTERN PROVINCES, Manitoba, United States, Grt. Britain and Europe, via Port Townsend, W. T.	Uncertain.
Jan. 7th, 15th, 23rd and 29th, at 11:30 a.m.	SAN FRANCISCO CITY, California, Nevada, New Mexico and Arizona.....	Uncertain.
Monday, Jan'y 7th, at 11:30 a.m.	AUSTRALIA, New Zealand and Sandwich Islands.....	Uncertain.
7th and 21st January at 11:30 a.m.	SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, Mexico and Panama.	Uncertain.
Saturday, 29th Jan., at 11:15 a.m.	CHINA AND JAPAN, British India and Straits Settlements.	Uncertain.
8 a.m., 11 a.m., 2 p.m. and 5 p.m.	ENQUICMALT—four times daily.....	9:30 a.m., 12:30 p.m., 3:30 p.m., 6:30 p.m.
Tuesday at 8 a.m.	SOOKE, Metchwin and Colwood.....	Monday at 3 p.m.
Tuesday at 12 m.	SAANICH.....	Tuesday at 9 a.m.



All LETTERS for places outside the Province must be mailed at the Post Office in order that they may be enclosed in the regular mails. Letters placed by the public on steamers for Ports in the United States, although prepaid by postage stamps, will not be despatched to their destination, but will be returned to Victoria.

Letters for Registration must be posted half an hour previous to the closing of the above mails. Legal and Commercial Papers generally (including Bank Pass-Books) are liable to Letter Rate of Postage, except when sent by Parcel Post. Deeds and Insurance Policies may, however, be sent at Book-Post Rates.

OFFICE HOURS—From 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. MONEY ORDER OFFICE—From 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

R. WALLACE, POSTMASTER.

Money Order Office.

In sending money by mail it is always best to transmit by Money Order, if possible. If sent by letter, it should always be registered.

COMMISSION ON MONEY ORDERS.

On Money Orders drawn by any Money Order Office in Canada on any other Money Order Office in the Dominion, is as follows:

Not exceeding \$4	2c.	Over \$40 not exceeding \$60	30c.
Over \$4	10c.	60	40c.
10	20c.	80	50c.
20	30c.	100	50c.

No single Money Order, payable in the Dominion of Canada, can be issued for more than \$100, but as many of \$100 each may be given as the remitter requires.

On Money Orders payable in the United Kingdom, Newfoundland, the United States and British India:

Not exceeding \$10	10c.	Over \$20 not exceeding \$40	40c.
Over \$10	20c.	40	50c.
20	30c.		

Money Orders on the United Kingdom, Newfoundland, the United States and British India, are drawn in Canada Currency, and may be had for any sum not in excess of \$50, but postmasters are at liberty to issue several orders of \$20 each, if required.

Money Orders are issued at this office payable in the following foreign countries and British possessions:

The German Empire, Italy, Switzerland, Austria, Hungary, Roumania, Jamaica, West Indies, Victoria (Australia), New South Wales, Australia and Tasmania, France, New Zealand, Belgium and Barbadoes.

Registration.

Every letter and packet intended for registration must be handed in at the office, and a receipt obtained therefor. No account must be dropped into a letter box. The registration fee must be paid by registration stamp; the registration fees on letters to places in Canada and Newfoundland is 2 cents; to Great Britain and the United States, 5 cents.

The sender of a registered letter addressed to any Postal Union Country may entitle himself to a certificate as to the disposal of said letter by the Postmaster at the office addressed, on payment of an additional fee of 5c. All classes of matter may be registered to Postal Union Countries.

Parcel Post.

Parcels are sent to places within the Dominion of Canada (only) and should be plainly addressed, marked "By Parcel Post." The sender's name should be written on the lower left hand corner. A parcel must not contain a letter or any correspondence—postage 6 cents per 4 oz., or fraction of 4 oz.; limit of weight, 5 lbs., within the Province. To the Eastern Provinces of the Dominion, the limit of weight is 2 lb. 3 oz. Parcels may be registered—fee 5c. The Parcel Post to Kootenay has been discontinued.

Table of Distances

From Victoria to various points on the Mainland and Island. The star (*) stands for Money Order Post Office; dagger (†) Telegraph Office; section mark (§) for R. C. Express office:

VICTORIA * + §	0	Maple Bay	87
Burgoyne Bay	43	Matsqui †	108
Bridger Creek †	264	Mission	100
Barkerville * + §	337	Maple Ridge	25
Cache Creek † §	26	Nanaimo * †	23
Cassiar	1050	New Westminster * + §	23
Cowichan †	25	Nicola Valley	225
Comox *	134	Okanagan	408
Chilliwack * +	122	Okanagan Mission	448
Clinton * + §	311	Quesnelle * + §	498
Departure Bay	80	Riverside	106
Granville * +	28	Soda Creek * + §	442
Grand Prairie	276	Somers †	28
Horse-shoe Bay	51	Spence's Bridge * + §	235
Hope †	160	Sumas	116
Harrison River	124	Stanley §	542
Kamloops * + §	240	Savona's Ferry	310
Kootenay	880	Spaldumcheen	408
Langley	92	Vesuvius Bay	51
Lytton * + §	222	Wellington	81
Lillooet	258	Yale * + §	175
Ladner's Landing *	73		

Licensed Stamp Vendors in Victoria.

T. N. HIBBEN & Co., Government st. M. W. WAITT & Co., Government at H. GRIBBLE, Government st.

T. N. HIBBEN & CO.

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GENERAL DEALERS IN OTHER GOODS MORE IMMEDIATELY
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The benefits derived from the use of this preparation over many others, advertised to alleviate and cure the pulmonary disorders already adverted to, can be testified to by many persons in this Province.

FULL DIRECTIONS ON THE BOTTLE ENCLOSED WITHIN

TRUTH AND LIGHT



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Aniseed.

FOR THE CURE OF

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AND ALL IRRITATIONS OF THE

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Special Notice. Balsam of Aniseed does not dry up, roughen and leave the inflammation and fever behind it, but it loosens the phlegm and inhaled mucus, the "croup" allows the inflammation and permits nature to heal the lining tissue and discharge the croupy matter. The croupy child a good night's rest, free from coughing, and a light and easy expectoration in the morning. If the croupy child are not too far gone it will cure them.

NERVE AND BONE



LINIMENT.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Bruises,
Chronic Pains in any Part
of the Body.

Does not dry. To be well rubbed on the
affected parts with the hand

preparation by

THOS SHOTBOLT.

Family and Dispensing Chemist,

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Hair Restorer

Cleanses the Hair Thoroughly
from Dandruff or Scurf,

POSSESSES STIMULATING PROP-
ERTIES WHICH EFFECTUALLY
PROMOTES ITS GROWTH,

*added to which, frequent
applications will not have
the slightest injurious effect
on the pores of the skin,
but will rather excite the
action.*

DIRECTIONS.

With a piece of flannel or sponge, well
rub the hair at the roots, three or four
times a week, or as often as may be nec-
essary.

THOS SHOTBOLT.

Family and Dispensing Chemist,

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Ships supplied with Stores. Goods delivered to any
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SOUTH BRITISH & NATIONAL FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ÆTNA LIFE INS. CO., OF HARTFORD, CONN.

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And News Agents.

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