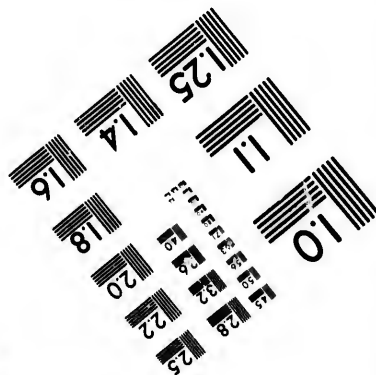
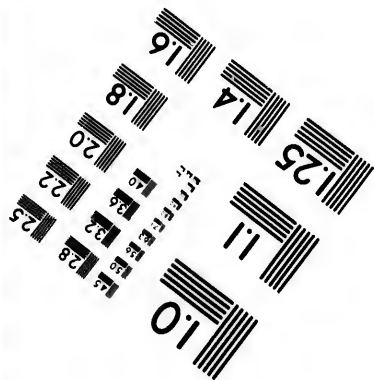
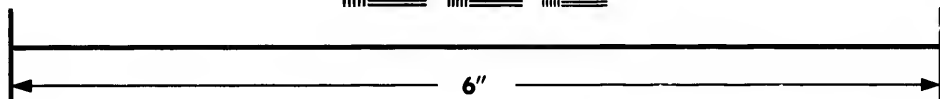
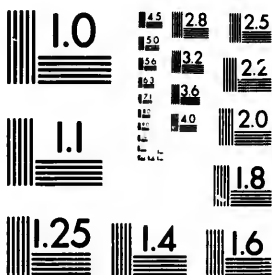


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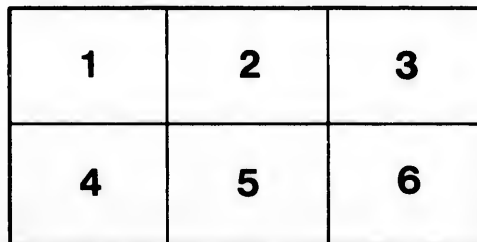
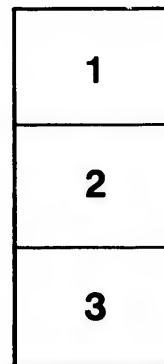
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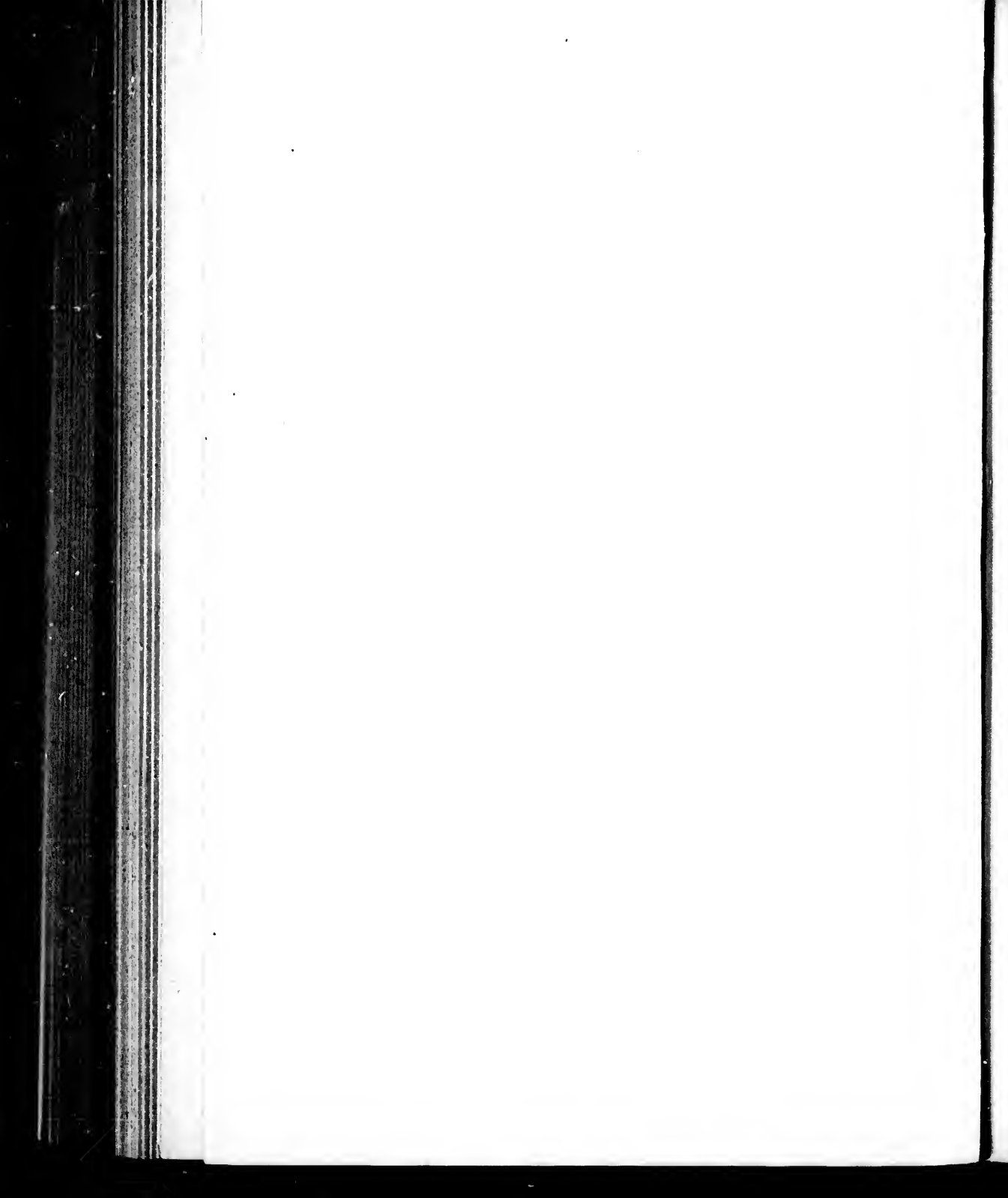
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TWENTIETH  
ANNUAL REPORT

—OF THE—

British Columbia  
Board of Trade,

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

---

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

---

OCTOBER, 1899.

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INCORPORATED OCTOBER 28th, 1878.

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VICTORIA, B. C.  
THE COLONIST PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO., LTD.  
1899.

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# BRITISH COLUMBIA BOARD OF TRADE.

## OFFICERS, 1899-1900.

W. A. WARD,	- - - - -	PRESIDENT
L. G. McQUADE,	- - - - -	VICE-PRESIDENT
F. ELWORTHY,	- - - - -	SECRETARY

### COUNCIL:

G. A. KIRK,	F. C. DAVIDGE,	J. G. COX,
S. LEISER,	C. A. HOLLAND,	A. C. FLUMERFELT,
A. G. McCANDLESS,	C. E. RENOUF,	T. W. PATTERSON,
H. HIRSHELL-COHEN,	J. J. SHALLCROSS,	R. ERSKINE,
D. R. KER,	C. F. TODD,	JAS. THOMSON.

### BOARD OF ARBITRATION:

D. R. KER,	L. CREASE,	C. HAYWARD,
A. G. McCANDLESS,	H. M. GRAHAME,	G. GILLESPIE,
T. W. PATTERSON,	J. G. COX,	E. G. PRIOR,
L. G. McQUADE,	F. C. DAVIDGE,	C. F. TODD.

## STANDING COMMITTEES.

### FISHERIES:

G. A. KIRK,	M. T. JOHNSTON,	E. B. MARVIN,	WALTER MORRIS,
	D. J. MUNN.		

### MANUFACTURES:

D. R. KER,	CHAS. HAYWARD,	W. J. PENDRAY,	ED. PEARSON,
	J. A. SAYWARD.		

### HARBOURS AND NAVIGATION:

F. W. VINCENT,	J. D. WARREN,	J. G. COX,	F. C. DAVIDGE,
	Geo. L. COURTNEY.		

### PUBLIC WORKS AND RAILWAYS:

B. W. PEARSE,	A. C. FLUMERFELT,	T. S. FUTCHER,	W. H. LANGLEY,
	H. F. BULLEN.		

### FINANCE:

GEO. GILLESPIE,	GAVIN H. BURNS,	A. J. C. GALLETLY.
-----------------	-----------------	--------------------

### MINING AND PROPERTY:

H. HIRSHELL-COHEN,	F. B. PEMBERTON,	LINDLEY CREASE.
--------------------	------------------	-----------------

### AGRICULTURAL AND FORESTRY:

C. E. RENOUF,	M. BAKER,	WM. TEMPLEMAN.
---------------	-----------	----------------



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

FROM 1863 TO DATE OF INCORPORATION, OCT. 28TH, 1878.

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

## Officers and Membership of the British Columbia Board of Trade,

FROM DATE OF INCORPORATION, OCT. 28TH, 1878, TO JULY, 1899.

YEAR.	PRESIDENT.	VICE-PRESIDENT.	SECRETARY.	Mem- bership.
Oct. 28th, 1878, to July 3, '80	R. P. Rithet, J. P.	William Charles ...	E. Crow Baker .	83
1880-1	R. P. Rithet, J. P.	William Charles ...	E. Crow Baker .	69
1881-2	R. P. Rithet, J. P.	William Charles ...	E. Crow Baker .	67
1882-3	R. P. Rithet, J. P.	Roderick Finlayson.	E. Crow Baker .	83
1883-4	R. P. Rithet, J. P.	Roderick Finlayson.	E. Crow Baker .	83
1884-5	R. P. Rithet, J. P.	Mat. T. Johnston ..	E. Crow Baker .	90
1885-6	Jacob H. Todd, J.P.	Edgar Crow Baker..	Wm. Monteith..	99
1886-7	Jacob H. Todd, J.P.	Thos. Earle.....	Wm. Monteith..	97
1887-8	Robert Ward, J.P.	T. R. Smith.....	Wm. Monteith..	93
1888-9	Robert Ward, J.P.	Thos Earle.....	Wm. Monteith..	67
1889-90	Robert Ward, J.P.	Thomas B. Hall ...	Wm. Monteith..	99
1890-1	Robert Ward, J.P.	Thomas B. Hall ...	F. Elworthy....	132
1891-2	Thomas B. Hall ...	A. C. Flumerfelt..	F. Elworthy....	154
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1895-6	D. R. Ker.....	Gus. Leiser.....	F. Elworthy....	173
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1897-8	G. A. Kirk.....	W. A. Ward.....	F. Elworthy....	175
1898-9	G. A. Kirk.....	W. A. Ward.....	F. Elworthy....	175

## MEMBERSHIP ROLL.

### A

NAME.	FIRM.	BUSINESS.
Aikman, H. B. W.....	Drake, Jackson & H.....	Barrister-at-Law.
Anderson, W. J.....	.....	Builder.
Andrews, W. T.....	British America Paint Co.	Manager.

### B

Baker, M.....	R. Baker & Son.....	Hay and Grain
Barnard, F. S.....	B. C. Elec. Ry. Co., Ld..	Managing Director.
Beckwith, J. L.....	.....	Commission Agt.
Beeton, H. C.....	33 Finsbury Circus.....	London.
Bell, H. P.....	.....	Civil Engineer.
Belyea, A. L.....	.....	Barrister-at-Law.
Bethune, J. T.....	J. T. Bethune & Co.....	Mining Broker.
Billinghurst, E. E.....	B. C. Development Co...	Agent.
Bodwell, Ernest V.....	Bodwell & Duff.....	Barrister-at-Law.
Boggs, B.....	.....	Insur. and Gen. Agt.
Bone, W. H.....	T. N. Hibben & Co.....	Bookseller & Statn'r.
Bostock, Hewitt, M.P.....	.....	.....
Brenchley, A.....	F. R. Stewart & Co.....	Manager.
Brown, George McL.....	Canadian Pacific Ry.....	Executive Agent.
Bryden, Jno., J.P., M.P.P.	Albion Iron Works.....	Director.
Bullen, H. F.....	B. C. Marine Ry Co.....	Ship Builder.
Bullen, W. F., J.P.....	Esquimalt Marine Ry.....	Manager.
Burns, Gavin H.....	Bk. Brit. North America..	Manager.

### C

Carmichael, H.....	.....	Assayer.
Cassidy, Robert.....	.....	Barrister-at-Law.
Challoner, W. L.....	Challoner, Mitchell & Co.	Jeweler.
Christie, Wm.....	C. P. R. Telegraph Co...	Manager.
Clarke, Chas. E.....	.....	Harbour Master.
Claxton, Fred. J.....	.....	Land Agent.
Clearihue, J.....	J. & A. Clearihue.....	Merchant.
Cohen, H. Hirschell.....	Cassiar Central Ry.....	Man. Director.

NAME.	FIRM.	BUSINESS.
Coigdarippe, J.....		Retired.
Courtney, Geo. L. ....	Esq. & Nanaimo Ry.....	Traffic Manager.
Cowell, W. J. R.....	Assayer.....	Man. Director.
Crease, Lindley.....	Crease & Crease.....	Barrister-at-Law.
Croft, Henry.....		Mining Broker.
Cuthbert, Herbert.....		Auctioneer.

**D**

Davidge, F. C.....	Davidge & Co., Ltd.....	Shipping Agent.
Davies, Joshua.....		Auctin'r & Com. Mer.
Day, Robert S.....		Architect.
Dewdney, Hon. Edgar... ..		
Dunsmuir, James, M.P.P.	Union Collieries.....	President.
Dunsmuir, Alex.....	Esquimalt & Nan. Ry....	President.
Dupont, Major C. T.....	Nel. & Ft. Sheppard Ry..	Vice-President.

**E**

Earle, Thos., M. P.....		Merchant.
Earsman, John.....	Earsman & Co.....	Commission Agent.
Eberts, Hon. D.M., M.P.P.	Eberts & Taylor.....	Barrister-at-Law.
Ellis, W. H.....	Colonist P. & P. Co., Ltd.	Manager.
Elworthy, F.....	B. C. Board of Trade....	Secretary.
Erskine, R.....	Erskine, Wall & Co.....	Grocer.
Escolme, John H.....	B. C. Development Co...	Agent.
Ewen, Alexander .....	Ewen & Co. (Westminster)	Canner.

**F**

Flint, A. St. G.....		Insurance & Gen.*Agt.
Flumerfelt, A. C.....	Ames Holden Co.,Ld., of Mtl.,	Managing Director..
Forrester, J. L. ....		Paints, etc.
Foster, F. W.....	(Ashcroft, B. C.).....	Merchant.
Futcher, Thos. S.....		Merchant.
Fraser, A. B.....		Merchant.

**G**

Galletly, A. J. C.....	Bank of Montreal.....	Manager.
Giffen, J. B.....	R. G. Dun & Co.....	Manager.
Gillespie, George.....	Bk. of British Columbia..	Supt. of B. C. Branches..
Goodacre, Lawrence.....	Queen's Market (Meat)...	Proprietor.
Gordon, B.....	Hiram Walker & Sons....	Agent.
Gowen, C. N.....	Vic. Brew & Ice Co., Ld.	Director.
Grahame, H. M.....		Real Estate.
Grant, Capt. Wm.....		Ship Owner.
Greenwood, A. E.....	Greenwood, Smith & R...	Printer.

## H

NAME.	FIRM.	BUSINESS.
Greer, B. W.....	C. P. Ry.....	Agent.
Hall, R. H.....	Hudson's Bay Co.....	In charge.
Hall, Richard, M.P.P....	Hall & Goepel.....	General Agent.
Hall, John A.....	Victoria Chemical Wks....	Managing Director.
Hanna, W. J.....	.....	Contractor and Builder.
Hardy, Norman .....	Dodwell, Carlill & Co....	Agent.
Harvey, J. S.....	F. C. Davidge & Co., Ld.	Vice-President.
Hayward, Charles.....	.....	Contractor and Builder.
Helmcken, H. D., M.P.P.	Drake, Jackson & H.....	Barrister-at-Law.
Henderson, A.....	Vic. Transfer Co., Ltd....	Superintendent.
Henderson, T. M.....	Henderson Bros.....	Druggist.
Higgins, Hon. D. W.....	.....	.....
Hinton, Geo. C.....	.....	Electrician.
Holland, C. A.....	B. C. Land & Invt. Agy..	Managing Director.
Holland, Joshua.....	.....	Insurance Agent.
Hunter, Joseph, M.P.P....	E. & N. Railway.....	General Supt.

## I

Irving, Capt. J., M.P.P.. Can. Pac. Nav. Co. .... Manager.

## J

Jamieson, Robert .....	.....	.....
Jensen, William.....	Hotel Dallas.....	Proprietor.
Johnson, E. M.....	.....	Financial Agent.
Johnston, M. T.....	Findlay, Durham & B....	Merchant.
Jones, A. W.....	.....	Insurance Agent.
Jones, Stephen .....	Dominion Hotel.....	Proprietor.

## K

Ker, D. R .....	Brackman & Ker Mill Co., Ltd.	Man. Director.
King, Chas. R.....	.....	Manfg. Agent.
Kirk, G. A.....	Turner, Beeton & Co....	Merchant.

## L

Langley, W. H.....	Martin & Langley.....	Barrister-at-Law.
Leiser, Simon .....	S. Leiser & Co.....	Wholesale Grocer.
Lenz, M.....	Lenz & Leiser.....	Wholesale Dry Goods.
Loewen, Joseph.....	Vic. Brew. & Ice Co., Ld.	Director.
Lubbe, T.....	.....	Furs and Skins.
Lugrin, C. H.....	Daily Colonist.....	Editor.
Luxton, A. P.....	Davie, Pooley & Luxton..	Barrister-at-Law.

**M**

NAME.	FIRM.	BUSINESS.
Macaulay, H. C . . . . .	Spatt & Macaulay . . . . .	Coal Merchant.
Macaulay, Norman . . . . .	.....	Merchant.
Mara, J. A. . . . .	(Kamloops) . . . . .	Merchant.
Marvin, E. B., J. P . . . . .	E. B. Marvin & Co. . . . .	Ship Chandler.
Mason, C. Dubois . . . . .	Mason & Bradburn . . . . .	Barrister-at-Law.
McAlister, John . . . . .	(San Jose, Cal.) . . . . .	.....
McCandless, A. G. . . . .	McCandless Bros . . . . .	Clothier.
McGregor, M. . . . .	McGregor & Jeeves . . . . .	Contractor.
McMicking, R. B., J. P. . . . .	.....	Electrician.
McQuade, L. G. . . . .	P. McQuade & Sons . . . . .	Ship Chandler.
Mess, Bernhard C . . . . .	Findlay, D. & Brodie . . . . .	Assistant Manager.
Milne, G. L. . . . .	.....	Physician and Surgeon.
Mitchell, James . . . . .	.....	Manufacturers' Agent.
More, A. W. . . . .	A. W. More & Co. . . . .	Ins. and Mining Broker.
Morris, Walter . . . . .	Federation Brand Salmon Can. Co. . . . .	President.
Munn, D. J. . . . .	(New Westminster) . . . . .	Cannery Proprietor.
Munsie, W. . . . .	Shawnigan Lake Lum. Co. . . . .	Manager.

**N**

Nicholles, Major John . . . . .	Nicholles & Renouf, Ltd., H'dw'r. and Ag'l. Imp's.
Norris, Fred'k . . . . .	..... Saddler & Harness Mkr

**P**

Palmer, E. J. . . . .	Vic. Lum. and Mfg. Co., Ltd., (Chemainus), Mgr.
Patterson, T. W. . . . .	Victoria & Sidney Ry. . . . . Manager.
Payne, Robert Horne . . . . .	Sperling & Co., 8 Austin Friars, London.
Pearse, B. W. . . . .	.....
Pearson, Ed., J. P. . . . .	Clarke & Pearson . . . . . Hardware.
Pemberton, F. B. . . . .	Pemberton & Son . . . . . Financial Agent.
Pendray, Wm. J. . . . .	Pendray & Co. . . . . Soap Manufacturer.
Peters, Hon. Fred. . . . .	Tupper, Peters & Potts . . . . . Barrister-at-Law.
Piercy, J. . . . .	J. Piercy & Co. . . . . Wholesale Dry Goods.
Pike, M. Warburton . . . . .	..... Explorer.
Pither, Luke . . . . .	Pither & Leiser . . . . . Wine Merchant.
Pooley, Hon. C. E., Q.C., M.P.P. . . . .	..... Barrister-at-Law.
Prior, Lt.-Col. Hon. E. G., M.P., E. G. Prior & Co., Ltd.,	Hardware, etc.

**R**

Redfern, Chas. E. . . . .	..... Manufacturing Jeweler.
Renouf, C. E. . . . .	Nicholles & Renouf, Ltd.. Hardware and Ag. Imps.
Rithet, R. P., J. P. . . . .	R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd. Mer. and Shipping Agt.

NAME.	FIRM.	BUSINESS.
Robertson, Arthur.....	Martin & Robertson .....	Commission Agent.
Robertson, A. Stuart.....	Globe Can. & Mill. Co. (Claxton, B. C.)...	Manager.
Robins, S. M.....	Van. Coal Co. (Nanaimo).	Superintendent.

**S**

Sayward, J. A.....	.....	Lumber Merchant.
Scott, H. J.....	Hamilton Powder Wks .....	Manager.
Seabrook, R .....	R. P. Rithet & Co.....	Vice-President.
Sehl, Jacob.....	B. C. Furniture Co .....	Manager.
Shalleross, J. J.....	Shalleross, Macaulay & Co.	Merchant.
Shotbolt, Thomas, J.P .....	.....	Druggist.
Smith, H. ....	M. R. Smith & Co.....	Biscuit Manufacturer.
Smith, Thos. R .....	Robt. Ward & Co., Ltd..	Merchant and Shipper.
Spencer, C.....	David Spencer.....	Dry Goods.
Stemler, Louis .....	Stemler & Earle.....	Coffee and Spice Mills.
Strickland, G. A.....	Klondyke M'g & Tr'd Co., Ltd....	Manager.
Swinerton, R. H.....	Swinerton & Oddy.....	Land Agent.

**T**

Taylor, Geo. A .....	Mer. Bank of Halifax....	Manager.
Temple, Ernest.....	Hickman Tye Co., Ltd....	Manager.
Templeman, Hon. Wm....	Times Printing Co., Ltd..	Managing Editor.
Teskey, R. W.....	Bradstreet Co .....	Manager.
Thomson, Jas.....	Hudson's Bay Co.....	Manager.
Todd, C. F.....	J. H. Todd & Son.....	Wholesale Grocer.
Todd, J. H., J.P.....	J. H. Todd & Son.....	Wholesale Grocer.
Tupper, Sir Chas. H.....	Tupper, Peters & Potts...	Solicitor.
Turner, Hon. J. H., M.P.P.,	Turner, Beeton & Co....	Merchant.

**V**

Vincent, F. W .....	C. P. N. Nav. Co.....	Manager.
Voss, J. C.....	Victoria and Queen's Hotel,	Proprietor.

**W**

Walker, Walter ... ..	.....	Coal Merchant.
Ward, W. A.....	.....	Merchant and Shipper.
Ward, Robt., J. P.....	70 Basinghall Street.....	London, E. C.
Warren, Jas. D., Capt ..	.....	General Agent.
Weiler, Otto.....	Weiler Bros. ....	Furniture Manufacturer.
Welsh, E. E.....	B. C. Market .....	Manager.
Wilkinson, C. H.....	53 New Broad St.....	London.
Williams, B.....	.....	Land Agent.
Williaris, Robert T.....	.....	Publisher.

NAME.	FIRM.	BUSINESS.
Wilson, William .....	W. & J. Wilson.....	Clothier.
Wilson, John.....	John Wilson & Co.....	Commission Merchant.
Wilson, H. B.....	Molson's Bank.....	Manager.
Woolley, Clive Phillips...	.....	Barrister.
Wootton, E. E.....	McPhillips, Wootton & B.	Barrister-at-Law.

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



A SUBURBAN HOTEL, VICTORIA, B. C.

## TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

—OF—

# The British Columbia Board of Trade

JULY 1st, 1898, TO JUNE 30th, 1899.

*To the Members of the British Columbia Board of Trade :*

GENTLEMEN,—In accordance with the established custom, we have the honour of presenting a summary showing the progress made by the various industries, trade and commerce of British Columbia during the past twelve months.

**Mining.** Whilst the increase in the output of lode mines, valued at only \$4,000 in 1890, and amounting to \$6,529,420 in 1898, is an excellent result, disappointment has been expressed in consequence of the output of last year being slightly under that of 1897. One of the conditions which caused this decrease was the price of silver, which was unusually low towards the end of 1897 and early in 1898. This following an increase in the duty on lead entering the United States, where nearly all such ores mined in British Columbia are treated, deterred some mine owners from continuing their operations and some contemplated new ventures were effectively stopped. The price of silver increased late in 1898, but not until too late for mine owners to profit by the changed conditions. The result of the foregoing was a decrease in the silver output \$896,995, and



the output of lead shows a falling off of \$312,936 compared with that of the previous year.

The output of the copper-gold mines was increased, whilst work on many producers was confined to development and blocking out new ore bodies.

It is unfortunate that the mining industry should now be disturbed by a recent Act of the Legislature reducing the time of miners working underground in metalliferous mines from 10 hours to 8 hours per day. It is too early to even forecast the ultimate result of the new regulations, but at present a most undesirable sense of uncertainty is experienced, not only in the mining districts, but also affecting the coast supply centres.

**Trail Creek.** In dealing more specifically with the different mining districts, Trail Creek may be referred to as the principal producer. The shipments were nearly double that of 1897, 111,282 tons of gold-copper ore, which also contains some silver.

Although two mines contributed about 90% of the quantity named, it would be misleading to judge the Trail Creek district from that aspect. There were issued 1,110 certificates of work, which is evidence of improvements to the value of not less than \$100 each having been done on that number of mines and prospects. Great reductions have been made in transportation and treatment charges, and there is no reason to believe that the lowest point has yet been reached.

**Nelson.** In the Nelson division there was much activity in prospecting and development, the number of properties certified to have been improved exceeding those in the Trail Creek division, and the ore shipped more than that of the previous year.

**Ainsworth.** The Ainsworth division, producing almost exclusively silver-lead ores, was not a large shipper during 1898, but prospecting and development work continued on a larger scale than formerly.

**Slocan.**

Only eighteen mines in the Slocan division shipped ore during the period under review. The whole of this division lying east of Slocan Lake and River is mineralized, staked off into claims upon most of which surface work has been done. Many quartz veins, characteristic of this granite area have been stripped. The work done in the Slocan shipping mines encourages confidence in the value of the ore bodies and their permanency.

**Revelstoke,  
Lardeau, &c.**

Over a large area comprising the Revelstoke, Illecillewaet, Lardeau and Trout Lake divisions of West Kootenay considerable desultory prospecting and developing works progressed satisfactorily, but no shipments of importance were made, better transportation facilities being urgently needed. Placer and hydraulic mining also is prosecuted here, and another company which has spent \$100,000 on their plant, were to have commenced hydraulicizing this year. Particulars of the result are not yet to hand.

**East Kootenay.**

The completion of the C. P. R. Crow's Nest branch to Kootenay Lake acted as a stimulus to the prospecting and development of mineral deposits in the portion of East Kootenay tributary to that line. Further north similar works were carried out, together with placer and hydraulicizing without, however, anything sufficiently noteworthy to be embodied in this brief report.

**Boundary  
Creek.**

The Boundary Creek division undoubtedly has a great future. Immense bodies of low grade copper ores are in evidence, but it has not been possible to profitably mine these deposits owing to transportation difficulties. The Canadian Pacific Railway extension into this district is almost completed, and increased activity in mining will quickly follow the improved facilities.

**Osoyoos.**

In the adjoining division of Osoyoos systematic work has been done on free milling quartz. In one mine 7,530 tons of ore were crushed, which produced \$132,000, the 262 tons of concentrates giving \$20,800 additional. Other mines in this division will probably be paying dividends very soon.

**Cariboo.**

There is nothing new to report about Cariboo.

It is a district of big schemes, requiring large capital, and it is satisfactory to find that many of the smaller properties heretofore held and worked by individual miners have recently been purchased by strong companies and amalgamated into large enterprises. The Gold Commissioner states that although "the number of men employed in mining did not materially differ from that of previous years, probably not more than one in four was actually engaged in the work of gold production." Notwithstanding these conditions the output exceeded that of several previous years. The number of free miners' certificates issued, 1373, indicates to some extent the work which progressed last year.

**Atlin.**

Considerable excitement was caused last year by the discovery of placer gold at Atlin Lake, district of Cassiar. The news reached Victoria on August 13th, and although the mining season closed a few weeks later, it is estimated that the total wash-up amounted to \$75,000. With the crude appliances used an average of \$20 per diem to the man resulted. The gold, which is characterized as fine "coarse gold," appears to be very evenly distributed, and in the shallower diggings it is stated there is pay dirt almost from the grass roots down. At bedrock as high as an ounce of gold per hour was taken in several well authenticated cases. The influx of miners and others now numbers several thousand, but mining is not progressing as it should, through the confusion as to ownership of the claims that has arisen in consequence of the first discoveries being recorded under the laws of the North-West Territories. When it became known that Atlin is in British Columbia, these claims were re-staked. The Alien Act has further complicated matters and many claims have now been staked several times, and are locked up pending decision as to ownership. A Judge of the Supreme Court is on the spot straightening out matters and has made considerable progress in settling disputes. It is hoped that matters will be settled in time to allow miners to take full advantage of the season, in which case highly satisfactory results may be anticipated, as the latest reports are very encouraging.

Many specimens of galena ore, rich in gold and silver, have been received from Atlin.

**Mainland Coast.** Mineral claims are recorded on the numerous inlets and arms of the sea on the coast of the Mainland. The most important development works are at Phillipps Arm, where one company have improved their property by driving 1,200 feet of tunnels.

**Vancouver Island.** The development work carried out on claims situated on Vancouver Island was conducted almost exclusively by the locators, backed by the funds of so many of their friends as could be interested. Although the indications, in a great number of cases, are most favorable, much additional work is necessary to establish values and permanency. Some shipments of ore were made but only in small quantities, and before outside capital is likely to be attracted to these camps something more noteworthy must be established. There is no lack of good prospects, and as soon as one good mine is in operation the opening up of many others may be expected. Prospecting is confined principally to lands on the south and west coast, outside the railway belt.

**Other Islands.** The principal development work performed on adjacent islands was at Texada, where several hundred people now reside and are engaged in mining or callings dependent on that industry.

The foregoing summary embraces a large portion of British Columbia, but by no means includes all that is mineralized. Many parts known to be rich in both precious and base metals are too remote for the locator to even stake a claim, knowing as he does, that it would be hopeless to expect to work it profitably until better terms of communication are provided. No one can fail to be impressed with the magnitude of this wealth after even a cursory glance at the large area over which it is distributed and the value of that which has been proven.

The laws of British Columbia are very liberal to claim owners, requiring improvements to the value of only \$100 per year on a claim 1500' x 1500' (about 50 acres) to hold it. After

five such annual improvements, the surveying of the claim being reckoned an improvement worth \$100, a Crown grant is issued; or it can be secured at any time after the locator has improved the claim to the value of \$500. The result is that thousands of claims which show excellent indications are in first hands held by men who have not the means to properly prospect them. Such claims are often held at high prices and likely investors on visiting them and finding the limited amount of work done invariably express disappointment.

In the Board's previous report attention was called to the prevalence of claims being re-staked by friends of the first holder without any improvements being carried out. It is to be regretted that it is possible for such proceedings to continue.

**Coal.** The output of 1,135,865 tons of coal was the largest on record. The exports were principally to California, 752,686 tons, but other shipments went to Alaska and the Hawaiian Islands. The Vancouver Island coal maintains its hold in the Californian market, and still represents about one-third of the imports into that State. The total number of hands employed in coal mining in 1898 was 2841.

That year will be remarkable as the first during which shipments were made from the Crow's Nest Pass mines. During the few months this was possible about 10,000 tons were placed in the hands of consumers. The coal is of excellent quality as will be seen from the following analysis by the Provincial Assayer :

Water.....	1.80	
Volatile matter.....	18.70	" Total fuel" = 90.78.
Fixed carbon.....	72.08	Ratio of fixed carbon
Ash.....	6.70	to vol. comb. matter } 3.85 to 1.
Sulphur.....	0.72	
	100.00	

"The above analysis, on a commercial sample, representing as it does coal taken from comparatively near the surface and from a shipment made before the colliery was in regular working order, must certainly be considered very good. It cannot but be so considered by practical men, who know what the difference is between a commercial sample and those usually taken for analyses."

Coal from this colliery has been used on H. M. warships; the official reports are not yet public, but are believed to be favorable. This fuel is a great boon to the Kootenay mines; it is taken as readily as the Vancouver Island coal and costs little more than half, the price at Nelson being \$5.75 per ton against \$10 for that from the coast. The Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company's grants were issued conditional upon the sale of coal at the mine not exceeding \$2 per ton, thus giving a guarantee of cheap fuel for all time.

### Coke.

Coke, the product of this coal, is of excellent quality and meets the requirements at the smelters. The per centage of ash is remarkably low, and the "total fuel" correspondingly high. A recent analysis was as follows:

Water .....	0.45
Volatile matter .....	0.95
Fixed carbon.....	94.50
Ash .....	4.10
	<hr/>
	100.00
	<hr/>
Sulphur.....	0.72

The output in 1898 was 361 tons. The Vancouver Island collieries produced about 35,000 tons of coke, which was mostly used for smelting purposes. 3167 tons were exported.

### Other Minerals.

Other minerals found in British Columbia but not yet developed are gypsum, asbestos, plumbago, mica and iron. It is unfortunate that the iron prospects are not properly developed. An iron capping to copper veins is prevalent, and it is believed that some properties offered as iron will be found to be copper when thoroughly exploited. There have been enquiries for iron recently and it is important that the owners of properties with the iron indications should prove them; this will certainly have to be done before capitalists can be interested. Anthracite coal was found years ago on Queen Charlotte and other islands off the coast, but has not yet been marketed.

It has been deemed advisable generally to keep the foregoing within the scope of the report of the Hon. the Minister of

Mines. That excellent work, containing the reports of the Commissioners and Agents of the Department of Mines throughout British Columbia, deals specifically with all the mines and very many prospects.

**Smelters.** The smelter at Trail is now operated by the Canadian Pacific Railway. The copper plant has been improved and lead furnaces added; the total capacity being about 1,000 tons per day. This plant, which is the largest in Canada, includes a copper refinery, and it is intended to add a lead refinery. Three different powers can be used; namely, steam; water, developed from the neighboring streams and electric power supplied by a Company whose power plant is located at Bonnington, on the Kootenay River.

The Hall Mines Smelters, at Nelson, was originally constructed for the treatment of the product of the mines of that company but its capacity has since been increased, and "custom smelting" has gradually been taken up. Both copper and lead ores, carrying gold and silver, are now purchased, and the capacity of the existing plant is about 300 tons per day.

A smelter has been erected at Texada Island and will be "blown in" immediately.

**Concentrators.** Five concentrating plants are in operation in the Slocan division. Another large concentrator and a cyanide plant is in operation at Phillips Arm, on the Mainland Coast.

**Water Power.** Advantage has been taken of the water falls at Bonnington, on the Kootenay River, to generate electric power for furnishing light and operating machinery. The plant recently erected there is said to have a capacity of 2,900 horse power, and power is already supplied at Rossland, 32 miles distant. The company operating this plant expect to supply light and power at the mines cheaper than the same can be developed by any private steam and engine plants.

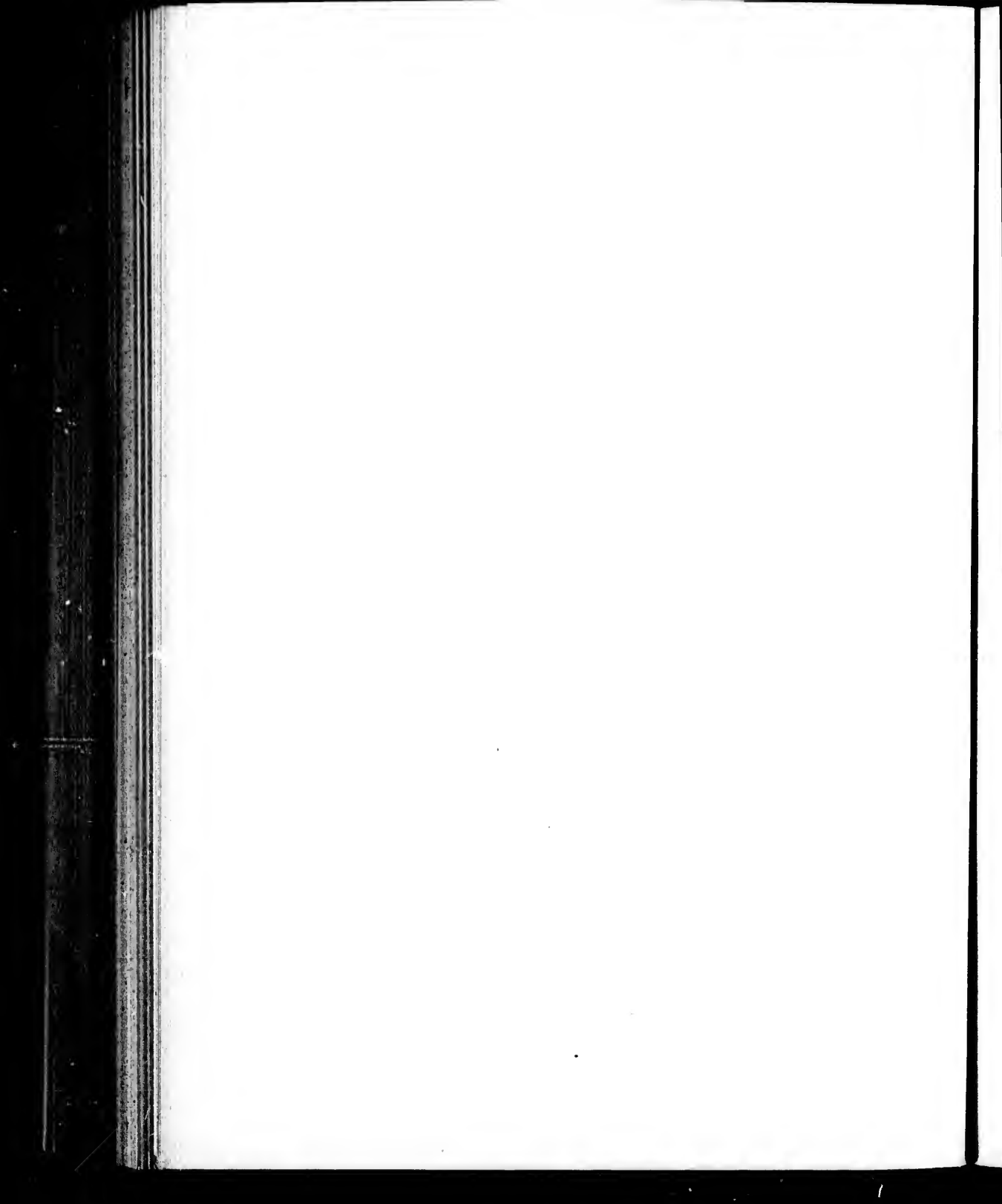
**Lumber.** The lumber cut during 1898 exceeded that of the previous year by about nineteen million feet. The demand for export was fairly good and has continued to



SALMON CANNING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

- 1. TRAP FISHING
- 2. LOADING SALMON FOR EXPORT.
- 3. NET FISHING.
- 4. SALMON CANNERY WHARF.





date, but unfortunately freights have lately become higher, and this is now militating against the industry.

The forests of British Columbia are a very substantial asset and year by year will increase in value with the depletion of the forests in eastern Canada and the United States. About two-thirds of the Province is wooded but the timber is not all merchantable. Twenty thousand feet per acre is considered a conservative estimate on over half a million acres leased to mill owners. The quantity of timber cut annually is scarcely appreciable when the extent of the supply is considered.

A strict enforcement of the law for the prevention of forest fires is recommended, as a great waste of timber has already been caused by the careless or wilful starting of conflagrations by prospectors and others.

The high grade of British Columbia lumber is well established already and an Act for specific grading was passed. It is regretted that it is not yet operative.

**Wood Pulp.** An enquiry for wood pulp was recently received from Japan, the demand for this article is also rapidly increasing in the United States and Great Britain. British Columbia can furnish an abundance of the proper kind of wood for its manufacture, and this Board will gladly furnish any capitalist with full particulars regarding the prospects for engaging successfully in this enterprise.

**Fisheries.** The year 1898 will long be remembered as remarkable in the history of salmon canning on the Fraser River, the pack being only about one-fourth of that of the previous year and again prepared for. Various theories have been advanced for this shortage, but those who have studied fish life and are best able to judge are not yet able to explain the cause.

The shortage had the effect of stimulating prices, although the pack at other points in the Province was up to the average.

For several years past this Board has urged that additional salmon hatcheries be erected on the Fraser River and that the Skeena and Naas Rivers and Rivers Inlet be similarly provided.

It is gratifying to learn that the Dominion Government has at last become alive to the importance of carrying out these recommendations and are about to erect a new hatchery on the Fraser and another on the Skeena. There appears no good reason why the Naas River and Rivers Inlet should remain neglected in this respect, as for some years the fisheries of British Columbia have been contributing annually to the Federal exchequer about five times the amount the department has spent upon them.

The frequent changes in the regulations governing this industry are a source of continued embarrassment to the canners and fishermen which it is believed would be overcome to a great extent if a resident fish specialist were provided. Such an officer would not only make a complete study of fish life in these waters but would soon be in a position to advise the Ottawa authorities upon the best means for conserving the salmon canning industry and upon lines which would probably satisfy all concerned.

**Deep Sea Fisheries.**

Deep sea fishing has not reached any degree of importance on account of the United States tariff which closes the best market. There are several varieties of cod, excellent halibut and herring.

**Other Fish.**

Sturgeon, oolachan, anchovy, smelt, crab, prawn, shrimp, clam, cockle, mussel and oyster are supplied to the local markets.

**Fish Oil and Guano.**

The dog fish furnishes a valuable industry in the production of lubricating oil which is extensively used throughout the Province and is also in demand in eastern Canada. Guano is manufactured from salmon offal on the Fraser River.

**Sealing.**

The sealing catch of 1898 totalled only 28,898 skins, which is considerably less than that of any season during the past ten years. This serious falling off was chiefly due to restrictions imposed on the industry by the Behring Sea Arbitration, but some schooners were not fitted out as it was feared that sealing in the Behring Sea would be pro-

hibited altogether ; bad weather also was experienced. Prices ruled somewhat higher.

The catch this year off the coast of British Columbia is satisfactory, and prices continue to improve.

**Agriculture.** The year 1898 was favourable to agriculture and crops of all products were good. These were disposed of at remunerative prices and, excepting hay, no stocks were carried over. Wheat growing west of the Cascades has almost ceased owing to corn being now admitted duty free. In the Okanagan Valley, east of the Cascades, the area under wheat has increased, and now furnishes a supply sufficient to keep three mills running steadily.

Fruit crops also were good and prices ruled high. Fruit is now shipped to all points east as far as Winnipeg, but unfortunately the system of packing has not been perfected, which resulted in considerable loss last year. There are two fruit canneries in operation and supplying goods which are supplanting the highest grades of jams, etc., heretofore imported. The cheap grades of preserves brought into the Province require proper inspection under the Adulteration of Food Act. It is interesting to note that raspberries have been shipped to England during the past three years, and that the shipments would be largely increased if the berries were offering.

The rapid strides made in butter making are very encouraging. Only a few years ago nearly all the butter was imported or received from Eastern Canada ; now the supply from the local creameries is nearly equal to the demand ; notwithstanding increased consumption. New creameries have recently been established and the industry is fast approaching the position which this Board long since predicted.

During the present season the weather has been unfavourable and crops generally are not so well advanced as usual. Wheat in the Okanagan Valley will probably be equal to an average year, and the indications are that root crops will be good. Fruit crops will be under average.

The duties paid on imported agricultural products, which could be raised in British Columbia, still aggregate a very large sum. The Province contains sufficient good agricultural lands to support a population many times larger than the present and it is believed that when the advantage of small mixed farms are better known a largely increased quantity of such products will result.

**Railways.** The cost of railway construction in British Columbia has amounted to about ten million dollars during the past eighteen months. Two hundred miles of the Crow's Nest Pass line are completed and Kootenay Lake reached. Short branches are now being built and others located to furnish transportation to the adjacent mines.

Grading is completed and several miles of rails laid on the Columbia and Western Railway between Robson and Midway, a distance of about 100 miles. It is expected that the track will be completed within two months. This line will open up the Kettle River and Boundary Creek country, as short branches are located to all the mining centres in that division. Its construction is a very costly undertaking.

The Arrowhead and Kootenay Railway is being built through the Lardeau and Duncan divisions of West Kootenay, and connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway main line will soon be provided.

Railway connection between Kuskonook, south end of Kootenay Lake and Bonner's Ferry, Idaho, distance about 50 miles, will be completed within three months. This is an important line as direct communication with the Great Northern Railway will now be possible all the year round when the rivers are frozen.

These railway works have not given that impetus to business in British Columbia which might be expected. The operations have been mostly carried out by eastern or foreign contractors who have drawn their supplies, men and materials from points outside the Province.

Construction of the Cassiar Central Railway between Glenora and Dease Lake, distance 99 miles, is now proceeding and it is expected that a considerable portion will be graded this season, as a large force of men are now employed.

For some years past this Board has urged the building of a direct railway from the Coast into Kootenay, as such a line would reduce the distance by about one-half of the present circuitous routes. The Provincial Government recognizing the necessity of this, made a grant in aid of \$4,000 per mile and it was expected that the Dominion Government would give additional assistance. In consequence of their refusal to do so, construction could not be proceeded with, although considerable money had been spent on surveys, etc. At the last session of the Legislature the Provincial subsidy was withdrawn and there appears no immediate prospect of this much needed line being built. This is a great disappointment to those who are desirous of seeing the necessary transportation facilities provided to ensure the proper development of the resources of the Province, especially as it is felt that the assistance asked from the Dominion was no more than might reasonably be expected in view of the large amount contributed by British Columbia to the Federal exchequer.

**Ocean Trade.** Ocean trade continues to increase. The Canadian Pacific Railway "Empress" steamships engaged in the China-Japan trade continue their regular service every three weeks, in the summer and monthly during the winter, and it has been found necessary to put two additional steamships on the route. The Northern Pacific Steamship Company have four vessels and the Japan Mail Steamship Company, running in connection with the Great Northern Railway, three engaged in the same trade. All these call at Victoria on both inward and outward voyages.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company have three steamships on the Australasian route, giving a monthly service, and calling at Honolulu, Suva (Fiji), Brisbane (Queensland) and Sydney (New South Wales).

**Expansion of Foreign Trade.** The markets of Mexico and west coast of Central and South America; offer an outlet for many Canadian products, but have not yet been supplied as they should. Excepting lumber, the shipments to those points have been nominal, which is due to the want of direct steamship communication. The desired service would require government aid, and the great success which has attended the subsidizing of the steamships on the China-Japan and Australasian routes should furnish sufficient encouragement to warrant the aiding of this line also.

Siberia is being watched as a probable market for Canadian goods.

**Navigation.** Aids to navigation have been increased during the past twelve months by the establishment of six additional lights. The lights at Prospect Point, entrance of Burrard Inlet, and at Cape Mudge were first operated in September last, those at Egg Island and Irving Island a month later. The light on the Sisters was established in December and the light at Garry Point, entrance of Fraser River, has been operating since August last. A beacon has been erected at Gabriola Reef, and additional buoys have been placed at different points.

The erection of three more lights has been promised this year, namely: at Start Point, Lama Passage; Lawyer's Island or Green Top Island, Chatham Sound, and at Ballanac Island. A pole light also is to be erected at Turn Point, Seaforth Channel.

These important works are absolutely necessary to the safety of the greatly increased shipping engaged in the Northern trade.

The waters north of Dixon Entrance, controlled by the United States, are also receiving the attention of that government. A new lighthouse district is to be created to include the waters of the State of Washington and Territory of Alaska. Certain specified lighthouses and other aids to navigation will be established.

**Public Works.** The principal public works undertaken by the Provincial Government consisted of repairs and improvements to buildings, roads and bridges.

The Dominion Government spent about \$12,000 upon a new wharf and other requirements at the Quarantine Station, Williams Head. No new works of importance were undertaken but a drill hall at Vancouver, \$80,000, and a public building at New Westminster, \$45,000, have been provided for. A public building will also be erected at Kamloops, at a cost of about \$6,000. The old post office at Victoria has been altered and is now rented for stores and offices. The old custom house is occupied by the Indian and other Federal departments, which have been removed from rented premises.

Harbour improvements have been carried on in Nanaimo and Vancouver Harbours.

River improvements, consisting of dredging, bank protection, draining, etc., have been carried on in the Columbia River from Golden to Lake Windermere, Columbia River above Revelstoke, Columbia River between the Arrow Lakes, Kootenay River, below Fort Steele, Stikine River, Skeena River, Fraser River and Duncan River flowing into Kootenay Lake.

**Telegraphs.** British Columbia is served by two strong telegraph companies, the Canadian Pacific Railway and Great Northwestern. The recent inauguration of the latter service resulted in a lowering of rates.

The new line between Alberni and Cape Beale, constructed by the Dominion Government, will be open within a month. The old line between Victoria and the Cape is to be kept up, and it is hoped that in future there will be no break in communication with that important point for reporting shipping.

Weather forecasts have been published regularly twice daily during the past year.

It is expected that the telegraph between Lake Bennett and Dawson will be completed this season.



**Pacific Cable.** The Pacific Cable has been provided for by an arrangement between the Imperial, Canadian and Australian governments. Great interest has been taken in this cable by the merchants of British Columbia, and the Government offered to subscribe \$1,000,000 toward the cost of its construction. The cable will now be constructed without the assistance offered by the Government of British Columbia.

**Quebec Conference.** It is hoped that the Conference which opened at Quebec in September last and adjourned at Washington in January following, will meet again and frame an agreement for a freer exchange of commodities between Canada and the United States. British Columbia more than any other Province in the Dominion will be affected by such an agreement. Compensation for the loss of the sealing industry which appears to be threatened with extinction, would be found in admitting into the United States, free of duty, the product of the deep sea fisheries. It is considered most unfair that lumber manufactured in the United States should be admitted into Canada free of duty while similar advantage is not granted Canadian manufacturers. In a communication dated September 27th last, this Board addressed the Dominion Government upon the subjects of special interest to British Columbia which would probably be discussed at the Conference.

**Trade and Outlook.** After reviewing the vast natural resources of British Columbia and their initial stage of development one cannot fail to be favourably impressed with the possibilities of the future. These resources are gradually becoming better known abroad, and capital for their development is coming in more freely; it cannot therefore be too strongly impressed upon the holders of privileges, and especially of mining properties, to put them in such condition as will enable approximate values to be readily determined.

The population is rapidly growing, the increase being principally in the mining centres in the interior, but also extended to the coast cities.

The trade accruing to the coast cities in consequence of these changed conditions has been materially effected. It is

considered hardship, however, that Winnipeg, distant about 150 miles further from the Eastern boundary of the Province than Vancouver and Victoria should enjoy more favourably freight rates, thus giving an Eastern city an advantage in supplying important mining camps in British Columbia.

The Provincial stocks and Municipal debentures maintain their high standing, and some mining properties are now quoted on Eastern Canadian and London Exchanges.

The Provincial contribution to the Federal exchequer continue to increase, the customs and inland revenue collections alone amounting to \$2,867,667.10 during the past twelve months.

Victoria.....	Duty	\$ 961,980.00
Vancouver.....	"	764,142.37
New Westminster.....	"	218,267.02
Rossland.....	"	144,271.68
Nelson.....	"	128,607.43
Kaslo.....	"	51,724.95
Nanaimo.....	"	81,745.42
		<hr/>
		\$2,350,738 87
Vancouver (all outports in B.C. except Vancouver Is.)	Inland Rev.	295,157.59
Victoria (Vancouver Island only) ..	"	221,770.64
		<hr/>
		\$2,867,667.10

It would be very difficult to ascertain even approximately the additional contributions from imported goods upon which duty has been paid in the East and excise upon goods manufactured there. Large sums are also contributed through the Fisheries and other Federal departments. That there should exist a growing feeling of dissatisfaction in consequence of the absence of proportionate expenditures upon public works, already referred to, is not surprising.

Attention is directed to the statistical information appended hereto, which as far as possible has been brought down to date.

Before concluding it is fitting to mention the unabated interest which members of this Board have taken in the various subjects referred to. It is desired, however, to impress upon

them the necessity of increased vigilance and activity. Such are required in order to attain a full degree of strength and usefulness, and it is gratifying to state that the twenty-first year since incorporation will be entered upon with a larger membership than ever before.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

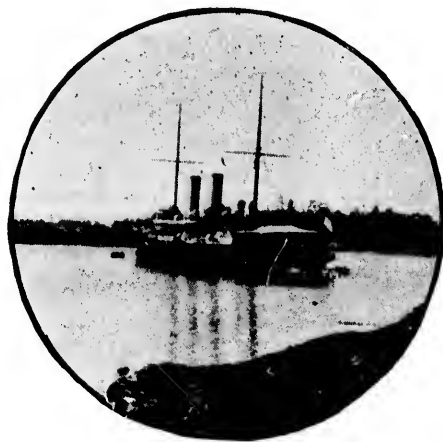
G. A. KIRK, *President.*

W. A. WARD, *Vice-President.*

F. ELWORTHY, *Secretary.*

VICTORIA, B. C.,

July 14th, 1899.



ESQUIMALT HARBOR, VICTORIA, B. C.

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## APPENDICES.

### Mining Statistics.

Report of Minister of Mines, December 31st, 1898.

TABLE I.

TOTAL PRODUCTION FOR ALL YEARS UP TO AND INCLUDING 1898.

Gold, placer .....	\$ 59,960,819
Gold, lode.....	6,501,906
Silver .....	9,676,901
Lead.....	4,049,199
Copper.....	1,395,841
Coal and Coke .....	40,306,160
Building stone, bricks, etc .....	1,500,000
Other metals .....	26,500
Total .....	\$123,417,326

TABLE II.

PRODUCTION FOR EACH YEAR FROM 1890 TO 1898 (INCLUSIVE).

Year.	Amount.
1890 .....	\$ 2,608,803
1891 .....	3,521,102
1892 .....	2,978,530
1893 .....	3,588,413
1894 .....	4,225,717
1895 .....	5,643,042
1896 .....	7,507,956
1897 .....	10,455,268
1898 .....	10,906,861

Table III gives a statement in detail of the amount and value of the different mineral products for the years 1897 and 1898. As it has yet been impossible to collect the statistics regarding building stone, lime, bricks, tiles, etc., these are estimated for 1897 and 1898.

TABLE III.  
AMOUNT AND VALUE OF MINERAL PRODUCTS FOR 1897 AND 1898.

	Customary Measure.	1897.		1898.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Gold, placer .....	Ounces .....	25,676	\$ 513,520	32,167	\$ 643,346
" lode .....	" .....	106,141	2,122,820	110,061	2,201,217
Silver .....	" .....	5,472,971	3,272,836	4,292,401	2,375,841
Copper .....	Pounds .....	5,325,180	266,258	7,271,678	874,781
Lead .....	" .....	38,841,135	1,390,517	31,693,559	1,077,581
Coal .....	Tons, 2,240 lbs..	882,854	2,648,562	1,135,805	3,407,595
Coke .....	" .....	17,832	89,155	35,000	175,000
Other materials .....	" .....		151,600		151,500
			\$10,455,268		\$10,906,861

TABLE IV.  
PRODUCTION OF METALS BY DISTRICTS AND DIVISIONS.

NAME.	DIVISIONS.		DISTRICTS.	
	1897	1898	1897	1898
CARIBOO .....			\$ 325,000	\$ 389,360
Barkerville Division .....	\$ 65,000	\$ 94,500		
Lightning Creek " .....	25,000	37,000		
Quesnelmouth " .....	35,000	28,000		
Keithley Creek " .....	200,000	214,860		
CASSIAR .....			37,060	107,300
KOOTENAY EAST .....			163,796	133,368
KOOTENAY WEST .....			6,765,703	6,042,975
Ainsworth Division .....	440,545	159,801		
Nelson " .....	789,215	694,880		
Slocan " .....	3,280,686	2,619,852		
Trail Creek " .....	2,097,280	2,470,811		
Other parts .....	157,977	97,631		
LILLOOET .....			39,840	47,814
YALE .....			226,762	432,512
Osoyoos .....	142,982	364,112		
Similkameen .....	25,100	7,560		
Yale .....	58,680	60,840		
OTHER DISTRICTS .....			9,390	19,437
			\$ 7,567,551	\$ 7,172,766

## PLACER GOLD.

Table V. continues the yearly production of placer gold to date, as determined by the returns sent in by the banks and express companies of gold transmitted by them to the mints, and from returns sent in by the gold commissioners and Mining Recorders. To these yearly amounts one-third was added up to the year 1878, from then to 1895 and for 1898, one-fifth, which proportions are considered to

represent, approximately, the amount of gold sold of which there is no record. This placer gold contains from 10 to 25 per cent. silver, but the silver value has not been separated from the totals, as it would be insignificant.

TABLE V.

YIELD OF PLACER GOLD PER YEAR TO DATE.

1858.....	\$ 705,000	1879.....	\$ 1,290,058
1859.....	1,615,070	1880.....	1,013,827
1860.....	2,228,543	1881.....	1,046,737
1861.....	2,666,118	1882.....	954,085
1862.....	2,656,903	1883.....	794,252
1863.....	3,913,563	1884.....	736,105
1864.....	3,735,850	1885.....	713,738
1865.....	3,491,205	1886.....	903,651
1866.....	2,662,106	1887.....	693,709
1867.....	2,480,868	1888.....	616,731
1868.....	3,372,972	1889.....	588,923
1869.....	1,774,978	1890.....	490,435
1870.....	1,336,956	1891.....	429,811
1871.....	1,799,440	1892.....	399,526
1872.....	1,610,972	1893.....	356,131
1873.....	1,305,749	1894.....	405,516
1874.....	1,844,618	1895.....	481,683
1875.....	2,474,004	1896.....	544,026
1876.....	1,786,648	1897.....	513,520
1877.....	1,608,182	1898.....	643,346
1878.....	1,275,204		
		Total.....	\$59,960,819

TABLE VI.

The information as to production in the earlier years is obtained from the "Mineral Statistics and Mines for 1896," Geological Survey of Canada.

PRODUCTION OF LOBE MINES.

YEAR.	GOLD.		SILVER.		LEAD.		COPPER.		TOTAL VALUES.
	Oz.	Value.	Oz.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	
		\$		\$		\$		\$	
1887..			17,600	17,331	204,800	9,216			26,547
1888..			79,780	75,000	674,500	29,813			104,813
1889..			53,192	47,873	165,100	6,498			54,371
1890..			70,427	73,948	Nil.	Nil.			73,948
1891..			4,500	4,000	Nil.	Nil.			4,000
1892..			77,160	66,935	808,420	33,064			99,999
1893..	1,170	23,404	227,000	195,000	2,135,023	78,906			297,400
1894..	6,252	125,014	746,379	470,219	5,662,523	169,875	324,680	16,234	781,342
1895..	39,264	785,271	1,496,522	977,229	16,475,464	532,255	952,840	47,642	2,342,397
1896..	62,259	1,244,180	3,135,343	2,100,689	24,199,977	721,384	3,818,556	190,926	4,257,179
1897..	106,141	2,122,820	5,472,971	3,272,836	38,841,135	1,190,517	5,325,180	266,258	7,052,431
1898..	110,061	2,201,217	4,292,401	2,375,841	31,693,559	1,077,581	7,271,678	874,781	6,529,420
	325,147	6,501,906	15,673,365	9,676,901	120,860,501	4,049,199	17,692,934	1,395,841	21,623,847

TABLE VII.

## PRODUCTION IN DETAIL OF THE METALLIFEROUS

DISTRICT.	Year.	TONS.	GOLD—PLACER.		GOLD—LODE.	
			Ounces.	Value.	Ounces.	Value.
CARIBOO .....				\$		\$
Barkerville Division .....	1897		3,250	65,000		
	1898		4,725	94,500		
Lightning Creek " .....	1897		1,250	25,000		
	1898		1,850	37,000		
Quesnellemouth " .....	1897		1,750	35,000		
	1898		1,400	28,000		
Quesnelle Forks, Keithley Creek Division .....	1897		10,000	200,000		
	1898		10,743	214,800		
Omineca (Land Recd'g Division) .....	1897					
	1898		750	15,000		
CASSIAR .....						
Atlin Lake Division .....	1897					
	1898		3,750	75,000		
All other Divisions .....	1897		1,853	37,060		
	1898		1,615	32,300		
KOOTENAY, EAST .....						
Fort Steele Division .....	1897	2,497	600	12,000		
	1898	1,971	850	*17,000		
KOOTENAY WEST .....						
Ainsworth Division .....	1897	5,556				
	1898	1,738				
Nelson " .....	1897	50,014			2,076	41,520
	1898	52,762			3,823	76,459
Slocan " .....	1897	33,567			193	3,860
	1898	30,691			60	1,194
Trail Creek " .....	1897	68,804			97,024	1,940,480
	1898	111,282			87,343	1,746,861
Others (Trout Lake, Revelstoke) .....	1897	1,781	300	6,000	9	180
	1898	621	552	11,040	346	6,923
LILLOUET .....	1897	755	1,874	37,480	118	2,360
	1898	900	2,130	42,614	260	5,200
YALE .....						
Osyoos, Kettle River, Grand Forks .....	1897	6,098	440	8,800	6,674	133,480
	1898	14,820	382	7,632	17,824	356,480
† Similkameen Division .....	1897		1,175	23,500		
	1898		378	7,560		
Yale .....	1897		2,934	58,680		
	1898		3,042	60,840		
OTHER DISTRICTS .....	1897	290	250	5,000	47	940
	1898	1,159			405	8,100
Building stone, bricks, etc .....	1897					
	1898					
Totals .....	1897	169,362	25,676	\$513,520	106,141	\$2,122,820
	1898	215,944	32,167	643,346	110,061	2,201,217

\* Estimated. † 100 ounces Platinum in 1898 = \$1,500.

MINES FOR 1897 AND 1898.

Name.	SILVER.		COPPER.		LEAD.		TOTALS FOR DIVISIONS.		TOTALS FOR DISTRICTS.	
	Ounces.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.
		\$		\$		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
									325,000	389,360
							65,000			
								94,500		
							25,000			
								37,000		
							35,000			
								28,000		
							200,000			
								214,860		
								15,000		
									37,060	107,300
								75,000		
							37,060			
								32,300		
									163,796	133,368
	116,657	69,760			2,291,451	82,036	163,796			
	69,780	38,623			2,286,603	77,745		133,368		
									6,765,703	6,042,975
	524,578	313,697			3,543,237	126,848	449,545			
	167,147	92,515	203	24	1,978,297	67,262		159,801		
41,520	961,124	574,572	3,453,644	172,682	7,291	261	789,215			
76,459	692,397	383,225	1,955,083	235,196				694,880		
3,860	3,641,287	2,177,490			30,797,795	1,099,336	3,280,686			
1,194	3,068,648	1,698,496			27,063,595	920,462		2,619,852		
940,480	110,068	65,821	1,819,586	90,979			2,097,280			
746,861	170,804	94,538	5,232,011	629,411				2,470,811		
180	116,657	69,761			2,291,451	82,036	157,977			
6,923	121,510	67,256			365,064	12,412		97,631		
							39,840		39,840	
2,360								47,814		47,814
5,200									226,762	432,512
	1,174	702					142,982			
33,480								364,112		
356,480							25,100			
								7,560		
							58,680			
								60,810		
	1,426	853	51,950	2,597			9,390		9,390	
940	2,145	1,187	84,381	10,150				19,437		19,437
8,100								150,000		
									150,000	
22,820	5,472,971	\$3,272,836	5,325,180	\$266,258	38,841,135	\$1,390,517			\$7,717,551	
201,217	4,292,401	2,375,811	7,271,678	874,781	31,693,559	1,077,581		\$7,322,766		\$7,322,766



TABLE VIII.

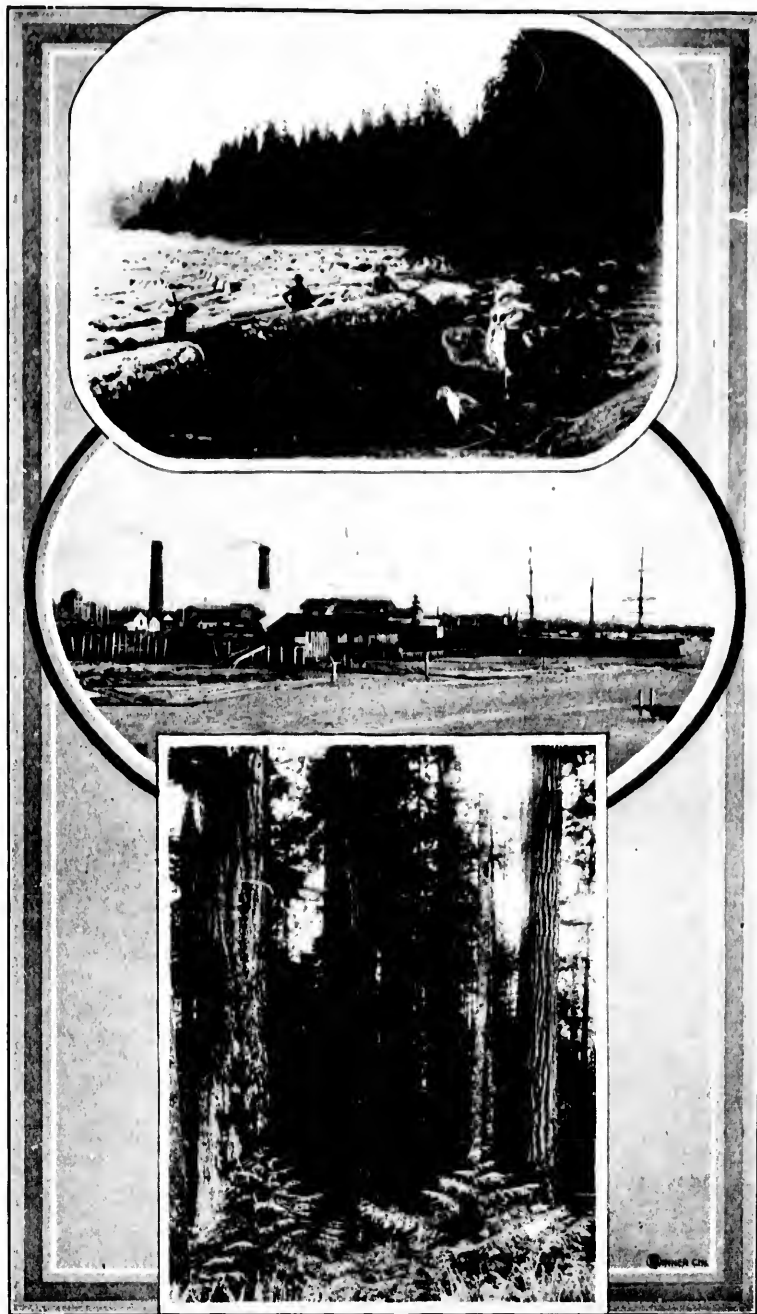
## COAL AND COKE PRODUCTION PER YEAR TO DATE.

COAL.		
Years.	Tons (2,240 lbs.)	Value.
1836-52	10,000	\$ 40,000
1852-59	25,396	101,592
1859 (2 months)	1,989	7,956
1860	14,246	56,988
1861	13,774	55,096
1862	18,118	72,472
1863	21,345	85,380
1864	28,632	115,528
1865	32,819	131,276
1866	25,115	100,460
1867	31,239	124,956
1868	44,005	176,020
1869	35,802	143,208
1870	29,843	119,372
1871-2-3	148,549	493,836
1874	81,547	244,641
1875	110,145	330,435
1876	139,192	417,576
1877	154,052	462,156
1878	170,846	512,538
1879	241,301	723,903
1880	267,595	802,785
1881	228,357	685,071
1882	282,139	846,417
1883	213,299	639,897
1884	394,070	1,182,210
1885	265,596	796,788
1886	326,636	979,908
1887	413,360	1,240,080
1888	480,301	1,467,903
1889	579,830	1,739,490
1890	678,140	2,034,420
1891	1,029,097	3,087,291
1892	826,335	2,479,005
1893	978,294	2,934,882
1894	1,012,953	3,038,859
1895	939,654	2,818,962
1896	896,222	2,688,666
1897	882,854	2,648,562
1898	1,135,865	3,407,595
Total	13,217,552 tons.	\$40,034,680

## COKE.

Years.	Tons (2,240 lbs.)	Value.
1895-96	1,565	\$ 7,825
1897	17,831	89,155
1898 (estimated)	35,000	175,000
Total	54,396 tons.	\$271,980

value.  
 0,000  
 1,592  
 7,956  
 6,988  
 5,096  
 2,472  
 5,380  
 5,528  
 31,276  
 20,460  
 24,956  
 76,020  
 43,208  
 19,372  
 23,836  
 44,641  
 30,435  
 17,576  
 62,156  
 12,538  
 23,903  
 2,785  
 85,071  
 46,417  
 39,897  
 82,210  
 96,788  
 79,908  
 40,080  
 67,903  
 39,490  
 34,420  
 87,291  
 79,005  
 34,882  
 38,859  
 18,962  
 88,666  
 48,562  
 97,595  
 34,680



value.  
 7,825  
 89,155  
 75,000  
 71,980

THE LUMBER INDUSTRY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

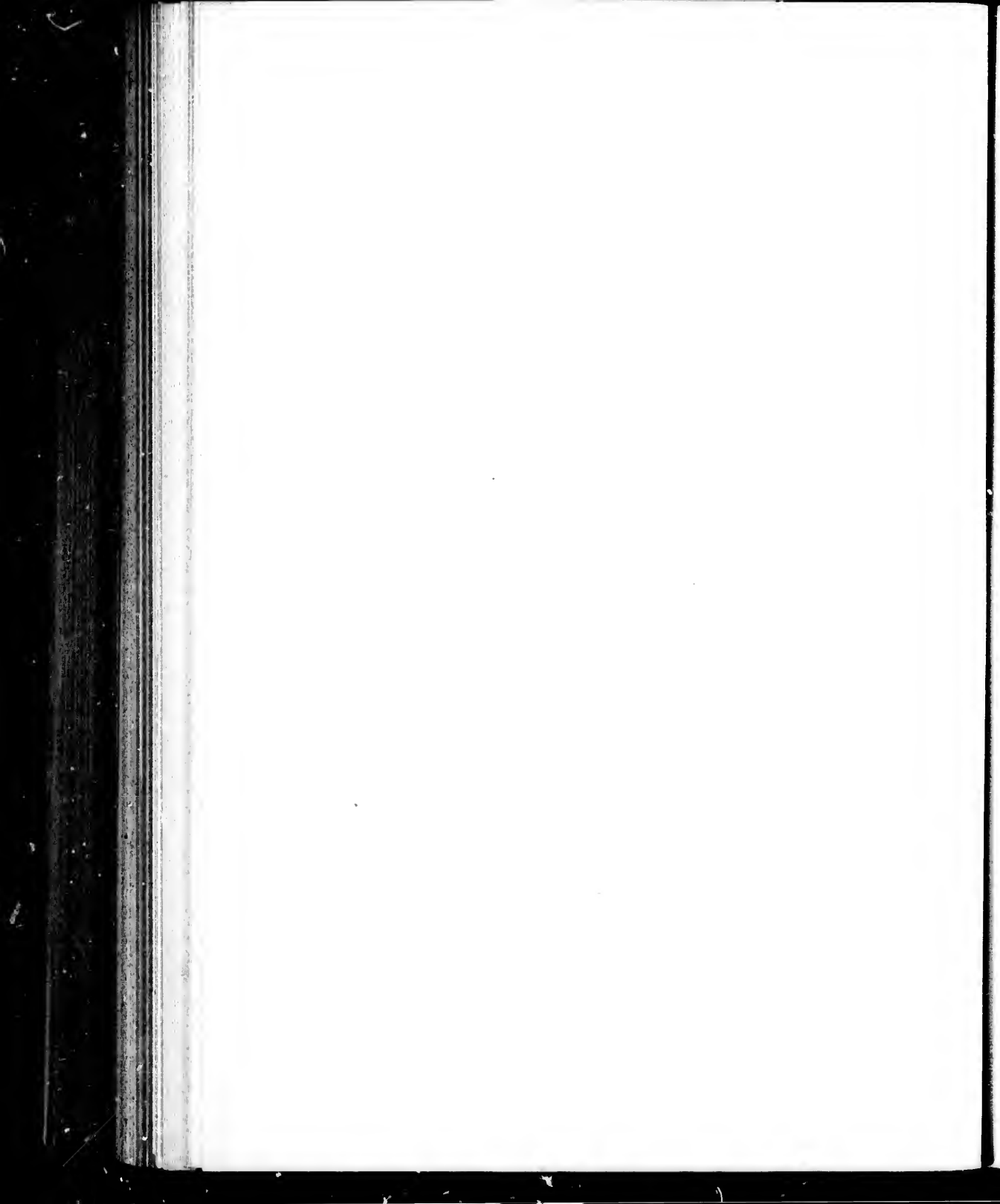


TABLE SHOWING SOURCE OF CALIFORNIA'S COAL SUPPLY FOR 1898.

British Columbia .....	651,208 tons.
Australia .....	201,931 "
England and Wales.....	75,115 "
Scotland .....	5,056 "
Eastern (Cumberland anthracite).....	37,560 "
Seattle (Franklin, Green River, etc.).....	283,963 "
Carbon Hill, South Prairie, etc.....	348,474 "
Mount Diablo, Coos Bay and Coral Hollow.....	172,506 "
Japan and Rocky Mountains (by rail).....	26,560 "
Total coal.....	1,802,373 "

In the matter of coke imports California is credited with 41,630 tons for 1898, as against 30,320 tons in 1897, of which over one-half was derived from England, and the remainder from British Columbia, Belgium and Australia.

The above considerations taken as a whole seem to indicate an abundant market for the yearly output of our mines, and the indications are that 1899 will not only prove a very prosperous year for the coal trade of the Pacific Coast, but that the collieries of the Province will be called upon to increase their present output.

## ANALYSES OF VANCOUVER ISLAND COAL.

From samples of coal delivered by the managers of the collieries named, analyses were made by the Provincial Assayer by "fast caking" process, with the following results:—

- No. 1.—Lower seam, Union Mine.      No. 4.—Alexandria Mine.  
 No. 2.—Top seam,      "      No. 5.—Wellington Coal.  
 No. 3.—Lower Seam, Extension Mine.      No. 6.—Top seam, Extension Mine.  
 No. 7.—Union coke.

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	No. 7.
Moisture.....	1.43	.80	1.00	1.15	1.90	.75	.60
Volatile matter..	25.57	28.00	32.80	31.85	32.10	33.25	2.60
Fixed carbon....	65.00	57.60	60.80	58.70	56.40	58.04	80.00
Ash.....	8.00	13.60	5.40	8.30	9.60	7.96	16.80
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Caking quality...	Very fair.	Very fair.	Medium	Medium	Partial.	Partial.	.....

## FOREIGN SHIPMENTS OF COAL, 1898.

	New Vancouver Coal Mining & Land Co., Ltd.	R. Dunsmuir & Sons.	Union Colliery Co. of B. C., Ltd.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
January.....	28,061	22,037	14,948
February.....	25,556	25,071	11,008
March.....	34,765	18,111	11,873
April.....	30,074	13,870	12,500
May.....	38,650	23,541	10,363
June.....	35,540	27,434	21,670
July.....	32,638	15,961	9,703
August.....	43,827	18,520	13,207
September.....	38,627	15,843	.....
October.....	36,689	15,399	4,522
November.....	27,907	16,029	2,882
December.....	31,201	20,829	17,008
Total Tons.....	403,535	232,642	129,684

## SUMMARY OF FOREIGN SHIPMENTS, 1897 AND 1898.

	1897.	1898.
	Tons.	Tons.
New Vancouver Coal Co.....	233,349	403,535
Wellington.....	188,139	232,642
Union.....	180,282	129,684
Total Tons.....	601,770	765,861

Of the above foreign shipments for 1898, 752,086 tons were, according to Customs returns, exported to ports of the United States.

San Francisco and the southern ports of California have been the chief markets for Vancouver Island coal, with Alaska, the Hawaiian Islands and the steamships engaged in the China and Australian shipping trade, important and steadily increasing secondary consumers.

The following analysis of the source of the coal supply of California for 1898, is interesting as showing our relative importance in that market.

## Coal Mining Industry.

LOCALITY.	Country.	Volatile Matter.	Fixed Carbon.	Ash.	Total Fuel.
Pennsylvania .....	U. S. A. ....	29.50	64.40	6.10	93.90
Virginia .....	" .....	33.68	57.76	8.56	91.44
Indiana .....	" .....	39.00	52.00	9.00	91.00
Illinois .....	" .....	36.59	59.47	3.94	96.06
Iowa .....	" .....	44.00	48.50	7.50	92.50
Missouri .....	" .....	34.06	50.81	15.13	84.87
Newcastle .....	England .....	37.60	57.00	5.40	94.60
Staffordshire .....	" .....	37.86	59.64	2.50	97.50
Derbyshire .....	" .....	35.10	61.65	3.25	96.75
Yorkshire .....	" .....	35.67	62.08	2.25	97.75
North Wales .....	Wales .....	36.56	57.49	6.25	93.75
Pictou .....	Nova Scotia	29.63	56.98	13.39	86.61
Sydney .....	Cape Breton.	34.07	61.43	4.50	95.50

Crow's Nest Coal, taken on same basis as above.

No. 2 Tunnel—Coal Creek .....	21.02	76.25	2.73	97.27
" .....	25.00	72.50	2.50	97.50
Peter Seam--Martin's Creek .....	34.70	58.30	7.00	93.00
Jubilee Seam, " .....	31.70	68.30	4.20	95.80

## OUTPUT OF COAL, 1897 AND 1898.

	1897.	1898.
	Tons.	Tons.
New Vancouver Coal Mining and Land Co., Ltd. ....	319,277	520,222
R. Dunsmuir & Sons .....	232,255	315,738
*Union Colliery Co. of B. C., Ltd. (Union Colliery) ...	246,926	236,395
" " " (Alexandria Colliery) .....		45,560
Total Tons .....	798,458	1,117,915

\*Output of "Extension Mine" not given separately.

## Export of Lumber, 1898.

DESTINATION.	SHIPPED FROM VANCOUVER.		SHIPPED FROM MOODYVILLE.		SHIPPED FROM CHEMAINUS.		SHIPPED FROM NEW WESTMINSTER AND COWICHAN.		TOTALS.	
	Cargo, ft.	Vessels.	Cargo, ft.	Vessels.	Cargo, ft.	Vessels.	Cargo, ft.	Vessels.	Cargo, ft.	Vessels.
United Kingdom or Continent of Europe.....	4,401,767	4	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	4,401,767	4
South Africa.....	2,238,612	2	1,594,759	1	1,483,216	1	.....	..	5,316,587	4
South America.....	1,760,292	2	3,354,287	5	681,281	1	1,546,958	2	7,342,818	10
Japan.....	1,152,894	2	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	1,152,894	2
China.....	866,034	1	1,723,567	2	3,815,460	6	711,289	1	7,116,350	10
Australia:										
Sydney.....	961,701	1	2,609,093	2	7,806,345	7	548,492	1	11,925,631	11
Melbourne.....	.....	..	4,504,296	3	5,061,036	6	.....	..	9,565,332	9
Adelaide.....	.....	..	1,086,010	1	768,809	1	.....	..	1,854,819	2
Freemantle.....	.....	..	1,647,124	3	.....	..	.....	..	1,647,124	3
Port Pirie.....	.....	..	.....	..	935,971	1	.....	..	935,971	1
Siberia (Vladivostok).....	.....	..	1,272,165	1	.....	..	.....	..	1,272,165	1
	11,381,300	12	17,791,301	18	20,552,118	23	2,806,739	4	52,531,458	57

6 vessels with props, mostly for Santa Rosalia.

## List of Trees of British Columbia.

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

Statement showing the timber cut during 1898, not including that from the Dominion and the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway lands :

	FERT.
On Crown lands . . . . .	70,755,866
On timber leaseholds . . . . .	42,192,178
On private property . . . . .	11,598,614
Total . . . . .	124,546,658



## Strength of British Columbia Timber.

Showing the weights, specific gravities, deflections, breaking and crushing loads of some of the British Columbia woods. The pieces tested for transverse strength were one inch square, with a span of one foot, supported at both ends and loaded at the centre. The pieces tested for crushing were rectangular, and twice as long as they were thick. All the pieces were fair average specimens of timber, partly seasoned, but free from knots and flaws. The results obtained from exceptionally good or bad specimens are not included in this table.

DESCRIPTION OF TIMBER.	Weight of a cubic foot in lbs.	Specific gravity.	MEAN DEFLECTION IN INCHES.											Highest breaking load. lbs.	Lowest breaking load. lbs.	Mean breaking load. lbs.	Mean crushing load in lbs. per sq. inch.		
			200 lbs.	250 lbs.	300 lbs.	350 lbs.	400 lbs.	450 lbs.	500 lbs.	550 lbs.	600 lbs.	650 lbs.	End-wise.				Side-wise.		
																		End-wise.	Side-wise.
Alder	32.16	.5188	.092	.117	.117	.138	.2	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	6500	1500
Arbutus	53.29	.8547	.05	.087	.1	.117	.142	.2	.225	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	5900	1600
Birch	37.57	.6025	.05	.133	.158	.2	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	7000	1750
Cedar	24.95	.4001	.1	.133	.158	.2	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	450	5500
Crab Apple,	50.21	.8652	.05	.082	.117	.15	.2	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	600	1500
Cypress, Yellow,	31.21	.5005	.05	.075	.09	.114	.119	.181	.21	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	680	5900
*Fir, Red,	31.41	.5037	.09	.114	.114	.119	.119	.181	.21	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	600	7000
Hemlock,	34.	.5453	.09	.114	.114	.119	.119	.181	.21	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	638	7000
Maple,	37.41	.5999	.063	.113	.15	.2	.27	.27	.27	.27	.27	.27	.27	.27	.27	.27	.27	400	5000
Oak,	51.73	.8266	.06	.16	.220	.312	.344	.354	.458	.458	.458	.458	.458	.458	.458	.458	.458	550	7000
Pine, White,	27.79	.4457	.1	.125	.15	.2	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	580	1500
Spruce,	25.88	.415	.1	.13	.2	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	473	5000
White Thorn,	51.04	.8185	.09	.117	.117	.138	.2	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	447	1600
Yew,	49.03	.7865	.09	.117	.117	.138	.2	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	5900	2400

\* Now frequently known as Abies D.

E. MOHUN, C. E.

## Pack of British Columbia Salmon, Season of 1898.

PACK BY CANNERIES.		Cases.
<b>FRASER RIVER—</b>		
Alliance Canning Co.....		4,105
Anglo-American Canning Co.....		2,733
Anglo-British Columbia Packing Co.....		35,549
Atlas Canning Co.....		3,550
Bon Accord Fishery Co.....		10,072
Boutillier & Co., F.....		4,025
British Columbia Canning Co.....		4,513
Brunswick Canning Co.....		9,768
Canadian Pacific Packing Co.....		12,118
Cleeve Canning Co.....		5,076
Colonial Canning Co.....		2,827
Currie & McWilliams.....		8,069
Dinsmore Island Canning Co.....		4,809
English Bay Canning Co.....		7,768
Ewen & Co.....		10,059
Federation Brand Salmon Canning Co.....		4,171
Fishermen's Canning Co.....		4,183
Fraser River Canning Co.....		3,050
Fraser River Industrial Society.....		3,500
Gulf of Georgia Packing Co.....		12,579
Hickey & Co., P.....		10,904
Hume & Co., John F.....		6,647
Imperial Canning Co.....		5,592
Lulu Island Canning Co.....		4,776
Ontario Packing Co.....		3,000
Pacific Coast Canning Co.....		5,605
Provincial Canning Co.....		2,835
Star Canning Co.....		4,212
Terra Nova Canning Co.....		5,547
Todd & Son, J. H.....		11,616
	<i>Carried forward</i>	213,858
<b>FRASER RIVER—</b>		
	<i>Brought forward</i> .....	213,858
Vancouver Canning Co.....		5,000
Welsh Bros.....		28,113
Westham Island Packing Co.....		3,935
Westminster Packing Co.....		2,286
		3,809
<b>SKEENA RIVER—</b>		
Anglo-British Columbia Packing Co.....		18,793
British Columbia Canning Co.....		10,297
Carlisle Packing Co.....		10,630
Inverness Canning Co.....		15,209
Skeena Packing Co.....		12,118
Victoria Canning Co.....		14,387
<b>RIVERS INLET—</b>		
Anglo-British Columbia Packing Co.....		20,553
British Columbia Canning Co.....		27,809
Brunswick Canning Co.....		17,496
Vancouver Packing Co.....		8,425
Victoria Canning Co.....		12,928
Wadhams, E. A.....		17,500
<b>N..AS RIVER—</b>		
Federation Brand Salmon Canning Co.....		18,953
<b>LOWE INLET—</b>		
Lowe Inlet Packing Co.....		10,312
<b>ALERT BAY—</b>		
Alert Bay Canning Co.....		8,500
<b>WEST COAST V. I.—</b>		
Clayoquot Fishing & Trading Co.....		4,350
	<i>Total pack, 1898</i>	484,161

## Pack of British Columbia Salmon—Continued.

## PACK BY DISTRICTS.

	1898. Cases.	1897. Cases.	1896. Cases.	1895. Cases.	1894. Cases.
Fraser River.....	256,101	860,459	356,984	400,368	363,967
Skeena River.....	81,234	65,905	100,140	67,797	61,151
Rivers Inlet.....	104,711	40,207	107,468	58,579	39,351
Naas River.....	18,953	20,847	14,649	19,550	19,587
Lowe Inlet.....	10,312	10,666	10,395	8,681	8,315
Namu Harbor.....	.....	4,357	3,987	3,000	.....
Alert Bay.....	8,500	8,602	2,840	5,100	2,000
West Coast, V. I..	4,350	4,434	5,107	3,320	.....
	<u>484,161</u>	<u>1,015,477</u>	<u>601,570</u>	<u>566,395</u>	<u>494,371</u>

## SHIPMENTS IN DETAIL.

	1898. Cases.	1897. Cases.	1896. Cases.	1895. Cases.	1894. Cases.
England--					
London direct. ....	79,598	325,966	182,253	96,459	94,203
" overland....	5,687	4,957	9,076	.....	.....
Liverpool direct....	242,437	407,738	322,364	256,301	222,345
" overland... ..	8,050	38,373	11,405	.....	.....
Overland (former yrs.) .....	.....	.....	.....	65,647	20,424
Via other ports.....	19,862	.....	.....	29,590	59,296
Eastern Canada .....	87,881	130,815	51,041	79,288	76,009
Australasia.....	9,644	28,579	11,609	8,832	15,078
Other destinations.....	439	226	2,128	.....	.....
Local sales.....	1,183	4,823	3,844	4,326	2,642
Stocks on hand.....	29,380	74,000	7,850	25,952	4,374
	<u>484,161</u>	<u>1,015,477</u>	<u>601,570</u>	<u>566,395</u>	<u>494,371</u>

## B. C. SALMON FLEET, SEASON 1898.

	Cases.	Cases.
Br. ship Celtic Race..... Sailed Dec. 11th.....	79,598	
To London direct.....		79,598
Br. ship Acamas..... Sailed Oct. 10th.....	88,315	
Br. ship Blythwood..... " Oct. 21st.....	66,457	
Br. ship Ilala..... " Oct. 27th.....	54,326	
Ger. bark Atalanta..... " Nov. 4th.....	44,945	
To Liverpool direct.....		254,043*
Total by sea to England .....		<u>333,641</u>

\* This includes half cases reported as cases.

RECAPITULATION

Of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries of British Columbia, for the Year 1897.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantity.	Price.	Value.
Salmon, in cans.....	Lbs. 49,274,188	\$ 0 10	\$4,027,418 80
" fresh.....	1,814,500	0 10	181,450 00
" smoked.....	85,960	0 10	8,596 90
" salted.....	Brls. 5,011	10 00	50,110 00
" dry salted.....	Lbs. 600,000	0 03	18,000 00
Sturgeon, fresh.....	" 1,137,696	0 05	56,884 80
Halibut.....	" 1,997,500	0 05	99,375 00
Herring.....	" 430,000	0 03	12,900 00
" smoked.....	" 51,650	0 10	5,165 00
Oolachans, fresh.....	" 420,000	0 05	21,000 00
" smoked.....	" 21,500	0 10	2,150 00
" salted.....	Brls. 1,875	10 00	18,750 00
Trout, fresh.....	Lbs. 64,300	0 10	6,430 00
Fish, assorted or mixed.....	" 430,000	0 05	21,950 00
Codfish, fresh.....	" 287,500	0 05	14,375 00
Smelt, fresh.....	" 70,000	0 05	3,500 00
Skill, salted.....	Brls. 105	10 00	1,050 00
Fur-seal skins.....	No. 30,410	10 00	304,100 00
Hair-seal.....	" 5,000	0 75	3,750 00
Sea Otter.....	" 30	200 00	6,000 00
Caviare.....	Lbs. 38,397	0 20	7,679 40
Fish oil.....	Galls. 95,500	0 30	28,650 00
Isinglass.....	".....	".....	500 00
Oysters.....	Brls. 1,600	5 00	8,000 00
Clams and mussels.....	".....	".....	9,080 00
Crabs and abelonies.....	".....	".....	18,000 00
Shrimps and prawns.....	".....	".....	5,000 00
Estimate of fish consumed in province not included above.....	".....	".....	300,000 00
Grand total.....	".....	".....	\$ 6,138,864 90

Capital invested in Fishing Plant and Material, including the Fur-seal Fleet, Boats, etc., of British Columbia, for the Year 1897.

Vessels, Boats, Canneries, Nets, etc.	Value.	Total.
140 vessels.....	.....	\$282,630 00
4,917 boats.....	.....	228,030 00
Scows and flat boats.....	.....	8,500 00
608,800 fathoms gill nets.....	.....	464,475 00
7,250 " seines.....	.....	10,875 00
Lines, hooks, etc.....	.....	7,750 00
65 salmon canneries, at \$20,000.....	.....	1,300,000 00
4 cold storage and freezers.....	.....	35,000 00
Oil factories.....	.....	9,000 00
Salteries.....	.....	4,000 00
.....	.....	2,350,260 00
41 vessels employed in fur-seal fishing.....	\$135,100 00	.....
140 boats.....	14,900 00	.....
288 canoes.....	14,400 00	.....
.....	.....	164,400 00
Grand total.....	.....	\$2,514,660 00

Hands employed in connection with fisheries.....	19,850
Sailors and hunters in sealing fleet (whites).....	495
"    "    "    " (Indians).....	587

Total..... 20,932

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats, and Materials, Kind and Quantities of Fish, etc., in the

Number.	DISTRICTS.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED.					
		Vessels.			Boats.		
		Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.
			\$		\$		
1	Fraser River .....	50	19,3100	155	3477	1,39080	1,3481
2	Rivers Inlet .....	12	44480	36	650	26000	2600
3	Skeena River.....	9	28000	27	520	22000	2390
4	Naas River.....	1	2500	3	95	3800	390
5	West Coast Queen Charlotte Island.....				20	25000	70
6	East Coast Queen Charlotte Island.....				25	3750	110
7	Cape Scott to Comox .....				25	2500	65
8	Comox to Victoria.....	60	12000	180	65	3900	135
9	Victoria to Cape Beale.....	6	1800	20	25	1450	120
10	Cape Beale to Cape Scott.....	3	750	12	15	750	60
	Totals.....	141	282630	433	4917	228030	19421

Number.	DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF				
		Sturgeon, lbs.	Halibut, lbs.	Herring, lbs.	Herring, smoked, in boxes, lbs.	Oolachans, salted, brls.
1	Fraser River .....	1137696	1525000	100000	35000	250
2	Rivers Inlet .....		20000			275
3	Skeena River.....		5000	5000		500
4	Naas River.....		10000			450
5	West Coast Queen Charlotte Island.....		15000	25000	650	
6	East Coast Queen Charlotte Island.....		20000	20000	2500	
7	Cape Scott to Comox .....		10000	15000		350
8	Comox to Victoria.....		350000	245000	12000	50
9	Victoria to Cape Beale.....		2500	10000	500	
10	Cape Beale to Cape Scott.....		10000	10000	1000	
	Totals .....	1137696	1967500	430000	51650	1875

the Number of Men engaged in the Fisheries, Quantity and Value of Fishing Province of British Columbia, for the Year 1897.

Men.	FISHING MATERIALS.					KINDS OF FISH.					Number.
	Gill Nets.		Seines.		Lines.	Salmon, dry salted, lbs.	Salmon, brls.	Salmon, fresh, lbs.	Salmon, smoked, lbs.	Salmon, cans.	
	Fathoms.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.	Value.						
13481	347700	\$ 268275	...	...	\$ 1500	600000	1886	1472000	48469	44197516	1
2600	105000	78750	...	...	100	...	750	20000	1500	2116440	2
2390	120000	90000	1000	1500	150	...	800	100000	10000	3337474	3
390	19500	14625	...	...	50	...	150	10000	10000	960000	4
70	2600	1950	300	450	250	...	...	...	...	...	5
110	2500	2500	250	375	750	...	125	2500	3000	...	6
65	2500	1875	500	750	250	...	100	30000	6000	423000	7
135	4000	3000	4000	6000	2500	...	260	150000	5000	...	8
120	3000	2000	1000	1500	2000	...	200	25000	8000	...	9
60	2000	1500	200	300	200	...	750	5000	3000	239760	10
19421	608800	464475	7250	10875	7750	600000	5011	1814500	85900	49274188	

FISH AND FISH PRODUCTS.

Oolachans, fresh, lbs.	Oolachans, smk'd, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Assorted or mixed fish, lbs.	Cod.	Smelt, lbs.	Skull, brls.	Hair Seal Skins, No.	Sea Otter Skins, No.	Fish Oil, galls.	TOTAL VALUE.	Number	
250	1000	30000	150000	110000	30000	...	450	...	7500	\$ cts.	1	
275	...	300	1000	...	...	...	800	...	8000	4,583,480 80	2	
500	...	2000	1000	...	...	...	250	...	5000	228,624 00	3	
450	50000	500	...	...	...	...	500	...	8000	361,684 70	4	
...	...	...	25000	10000	...	...	1000	...	10000	111,825 00	5	
...	...	...	12000	2500	...	60	1000	15	25000	10,665 00	6	
350	...	10000	10000	1000	5000	35	500	10	5500	14,975 00	7	
50	60000	500	15000	225000	150000	35000	200	5	15000	56,275 00	8	
...	...	5000	8000	8000	...	...	50	...	1500	74,250 00	9	
...	...	1500	7000	6000	...	...	250	...	10000	7,502 50	10	
1875	420000	21500	64300	439000	287500	70000	105	5000	30	95500	5,486,595 50	
Catch of Canadian fur seal fl et (30,410) .....										304,100 00		
Caviare .....										7,679 40		
Isinglass .....										500 00		
Oysters .....										8,000 00		
Clams and mussels .....										9,080 00		
Crabs and abelones .....										18,000 00		
Shrimps and prawns .....										5,000 00		
Estimate of Fish consumed in Province not included in above ..										300,000 00		
Grand total .....										\$6,138,864 90		

## British Columbia Sealing Catch, 1898.

VESSELS.	Tons.	PARTICULARS OF CATCH.								Totals.
		British Columbia Coast.		Japan Coast.		Vicinity Copper Island.		Behring Sea.		
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Abbie M. Deering ..	96							59	319	378
Ada .....	97	54	131							185
Ainoko .....	75	86	343					273	420	1,117
Allie I. Alger .....	75	402	394							796
Arietis .....	86	70	159					203	211	643
Beatrice .....	66	167	163					126	125	581
Carrie C. W .....	92	105	83					302	167	657
C. D. Rand .....	51	151	91							242
City of San Diego .....	49	97	240					186	438	661
Diana .....	50							126	201	327
Director .....	87	16	14	201	159	20	30			410
Dora Siewerd .....	93	89	220					444	361	1,114
Doris .....	60	84	257							341
Enterprise .....	60	89	220					275	317	901
Favourite .....	80	179	152					250	188	760
Geneva .....	93	390	502							892
Hatzic .....	72	179	85					338	442	1,024
Ida Etta .....	69		90					236	198	641
Libbie .....	93		57					116	114	491
Mary Ellen .....	63		147							276
Mary Taylor .....	43		338					251	468	1,257
Mermaid .....	76	52	165					396	860	1,473
Minnie .....	46	123	148					233	160	664
Ocean Belle .....	83	66	61					304	271	702
Ocean Rover .....	55	79	69					193	144	485
Otto .....	86	217	242					376	414	1,249
Penelope .....	70	102	430					210	295	1,037
Pioneer .....	73									453
Saucy Lass .....	38	85	77					109	145	416
Teresa .....	63	42	256					155	173	626
Umbrina .....	99	117	169					654	1,028	1,968
Victoria .....	63	169	168					1,004	764	2,105
Viva .....	92							191	459	650
Walter L. Rich .....	84	144	86					143	263	636
Zillah May .....	66	95	86					441	423	1,045
Indian catch (canoes)..										1,100
Total .....	2,553	4,093	5,553	201	159	20	30	7,595	9,348	28,552

## THE SEALING CATCH FOR THE PAST NINE YEARS HAS BEEN:

1889 .....	35,310	1894 .....	97,474
1890 .....	43,325	1895 .....	74,124
1891 .....	52,305	1896 .....	55,677
1892 .....	49,743	1897 .....	50,410
1893 .....	70,592	1898 .....	28,552

## Exports from British Columbia

TO COUNTRIES OUTSIDE OF CANADA OF PRODUCTS OF AGRICULTURE AND ITS BRANCHES, FOR THREE YEARS ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1898.

(The Exports to the other Provinces of the Dominion are not included.)

Totals.	Year ending June 30th, 1896.		Year ending June 30th, 1897.		Year ending June 30th, 1898.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	<b>LIVE STOCK.</b>					
		\$		\$		\$
	Horses..... head	9 580	97 4,395	104 4,673		
	Horned Cattle..... "	6 250	1 30			
	Swine..... "	1 11				
	Poultry and other animals..... "	..... 351	130 260	..... 290		
	<b>MEATS, ETC.</b>					
	Hides, horns & skins (not fur).....	86,131	86,385 86,385	..... 85,556		
	Bacon..... lbs.	1,156 167	984 118	1,741 271		
	Beef..... "	170 15	..... 2,002	148		
	Hams..... "	1,275 173	1,419 253	1,989 286		
	Pork..... "	150 7	..... 457	39		
	Sheep pelts..... No.	49,238 17,618	38,347 12,958	32,005 12,314		
	Wool..... lbs.	150,770 14,759	166,111 15,561	3,886 224		
	<b>GRAIN, SEEDS, BREADSTUFFS AND PRODUCTS OF</b>					
	Bran..... cwt.	812 229	..... 6	6		
	Barley..... bush.	810 456	31 25	.....		
	Oats..... "	30 13	71 34	769 390		
	Peas..... "	28 31	.....	.....		
	Wheat..... "	62,965 37,900	63,471 23,970	4,380 4,966		
	Flour..... bbls.	2,520 8,447	19,880 76,548	9,391 52,449		
	Biscuits and Bread..... cwt.	1 4	157 1,140	24 151		
	Oatmeal and all other..... bbls.	124 790	1 7	3 17		
	<b>FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.</b>					
	Apples (green)..... bbls.	42 189	516 956	131 421		
	Fruits (canned)..... lbs.	..... 19	4 4	..... 77		
	Other fruit..... "	..... 42	254 254	..... 208		
	Potatoes..... bush.	1,379 444	211 151	264 56		
	All other vegetables.....	..... 15	442 442	..... 177		
	<b>DAIRY PRODUCTS.</b>					
	Butter..... lbs.	12,828 3,659	3,172 979	7,732 1,869		
	Cheese..... "	10,935 1,239	6,845 969	6,532 918		
	Eggs..... doz.	11 19	29 13	280 39		
	Hay..... tons	15 77	4 25	130 2,394		
	Straw..... "	16 13	.....	.....		
	Trees and bushes.....	..... 6	45 161	..... 37		
	Hops..... lbs.	67,391 11,757	15,264 1,924	82,193 11,762		
	Bones..... cwt.	443 341	98 20	2 1		
	Tallow..... lbs.	18,235 634	37,920 824	22,146 665		
	Honey..... lbs.	92 27	22 6	.....		
	Malt..... bush.	33 82	.....	.....		
	Other articles.....	..... 4,405	.....	.....		
	Total.....	190,900	228,407	180,274		



## Imports into British Columbia

From other Countries of such Products of Agriculture and its Branches as can be Produced in the Province, for three years ending 30th June, 1898.

	Year ending June 30th, 1896.			Year ending June 30th, 1897.			Year ending June 30th, 1898.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
<b>LIVE STOCK.</b>		\$	\$		\$	\$		\$	\$
Horned cattle.....head	123	2,603	520 60	785	18,996	3,799 20	1,247	34,156	6,831 20
Horses.....	1,159	30,032	6,006 40	1,682	36,812	7,362 40	4,031	84,586	16,917 70
Sheep.....	45,771	70,158	14,032 50	47,256	80,485	16,607 00	45,078	87,837	17,567 40
Swine.....lbs.	211,336	6,313	3,170 07	365,046	11,584	5,475 71	19,762	1,071	296 46
All other.....head	.....	6,967	1,593 40	..	13,865	2,773 00	.....	11,557	2,311 36
<b>MEATS, ETC.</b>									
Bacon and ham.....lbs.	1,394,950	125,232	24,618 00	1,821,363	164,425	36,427 30	4,895,334	400,459	97,906 75
Lard.....	265,068	19,327	4,623 34	572,360	38,676	11,445 18	843,632	53,665	16,872 64
Beef (fresh or salt).....	130,481	5,766	201 62	8,291	433	105 82	28,386	2,619	567 72
Mutton.....	40,777	1,616	541 94	167,158	5,277	1,846 88	186,640	5,933	1,941 59
Pork.....	47,133	2,614	206 60	23,860	1,345	476 20	8,027	351	160 54
Poultry.....	.....	5,391	1,078 20	.....	7,993	1,598 30	.....	11,371	2,274 50
Canned and other.....	757,323	56,439	15,128 05	457,670	35,176	8,784 87	567,133	44,134	10,773 09
Other meats, fresh and	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
N. E. S.....	.....	.....	.....	293,818	20,854	7,190 96	.....	.....	.....
Tallow.....	8,052	331	59 80	3,950	125	466 40	4,787	177	35 40
<b>GRAIN, SEEDS, ETC., BREAD-STUFFS AND PRODUCTS OF</b>									
Biscuit.....lbs.	277,357	14 433	3,533 00	214,283	11,052	3,003 50	270,338	12,666	3,219 71
Buckwheat meal.....	20,155	593	55 22	16,067	55	40 25	51,880	1,208	129 /1

Biscuit	277,357	14,433	3,533 00	214,283	11,652	3,003 50	270,338	12,666	3,219 71
Buckwheat meal	20,155	593	55 22	16,067	55	40 25	51,880	1,208	129 71

Cornmeal	1,215	2,918	486 05	2,032	2,253	705 50	1,030	2,009	258 26
Oatmeal	205,113	3,880	775 40	88,002	2,158	431 70	147,395	3,467	693 20
Rye flour	123	432	66 64	98	387	49 30	184	710	91 91
Wheat flour	26 787	69,161	20,347 19	16,711	56,471	12,095 56	25,142	100,464	15,085 20
Bran and mill feed		42,985	8,597 00		39,064	7,832 80		51,005	10,201 00
Other breadstuffs		7,982	1,590 80		8,435	1,686 00		11,621	2,310 92
Barley	32,573	8,661	2,598 32	8,519	3,230	968 90	6,103	2,516	754 80
Beans	12,454	11,572	1,817 54	12,300	10,078	1,844 91	37,264	37,679	5,589 25
Indian corn	11,997	6,243	899 36	23,177	9,181	1,738 27	67,578	16,493	(Free.)
Buckwheat	293	170	29 36	548	391	54 80	212	143	21 20
Oats	164,475	42,508	18,730 81	60,306	17,956	6,030 68	55,655	21,430	5,565 71
Peas	1,250	968	122 60	2,352	1,548	235 50	3,129	2,448	312 99
Rye	1,072	579	107 20	936	619	93 65	3,597	2,210	359 70
Wheat	169,471	73,891	18,992 43	83,115	37,292	8,744 45	52,945	37,232	6,353 48
Flaxseed	25,856	530	(Free.)	205	8	(Free.)	761	21	(Free.)
Beet, carrot, turnip	1,539	316	(Free.)	2,123	379	(Free.)	1,994	340	(Free.)
Other		8,447	892 70		8,435	1,686 00		8,197	891 61

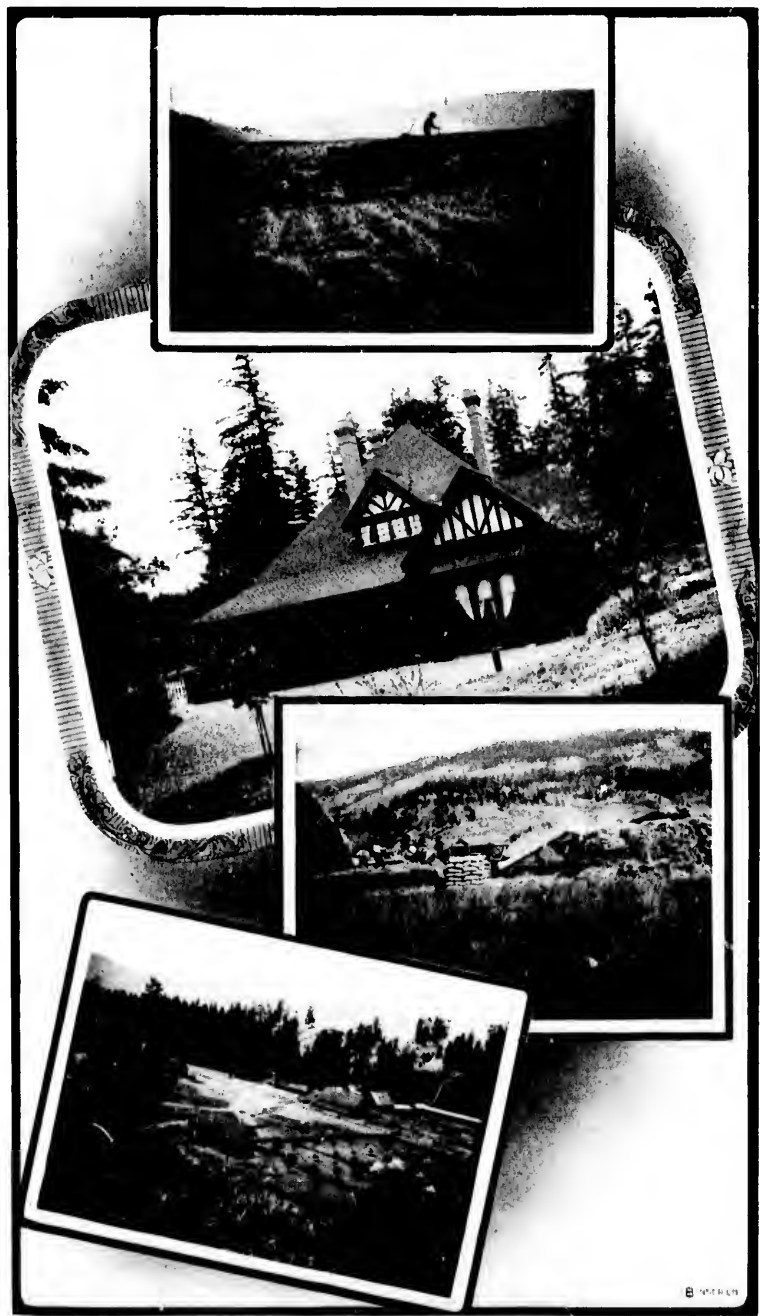
FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

Apples (dried)	165,841	7,754	1,888 00	44,704	2,477	619 25	277,037	17,264	4,316 00
Plums, prunes (dried)	193,629	8,475	1,921 58	619,269	27,859	6,192 69	485,664	18,198	4,856 64
Almonds, filberts, walnuts	75,558	5,809	2,254 81	88,577	7,814	2,778 35	103,451	8,726	3,008 34
Apples (green)	8,951	26,377	3,112 32	6,123	19,811	2,449 15	9,309	23,757	3,723 60
Small fruits	52,968	3,678	1,053 92	87,409	6,196	1,748 67	176,531	11,118	3,530 53
Cherries	50,612	4,781	9,000 44	73,918	4,619	1,478 37	70,123	4,592	1,402 46
Cranberries	239	768	190 50	394	1,655	414 25	588	2,166	539 50
Currants	229	9	4 58	238,639	6,144	2,386 59	1,065	59	21 31
Peaches	29,912	7,534	2,481 32	291,560	9,019	2,915 00	337,238	8,959	3,372 38
Plums	63,750	3,968	978 05	4,084	4,697	1,152 00	39,483	3,970	992 35
Quinces	50	71	17 75	99	83	20 75	47	71	17 75
Canned fruits	331,664	13,726	4,222 32	484,298	17,610	10,897 60	655,241	22,893	14,743 00
Jams, jellies, etc.	48,282	3,683	1,602 64	69,462	4,864	2,219 21	104,393	7,410	3,056 35
Melons	13,383	854	211 50	5,526	723	180 75	5,858	556	139 00
Tomatoes	1,109	1,917	381 71	1,308	2,376	199 80	1,264	2,672	520 16

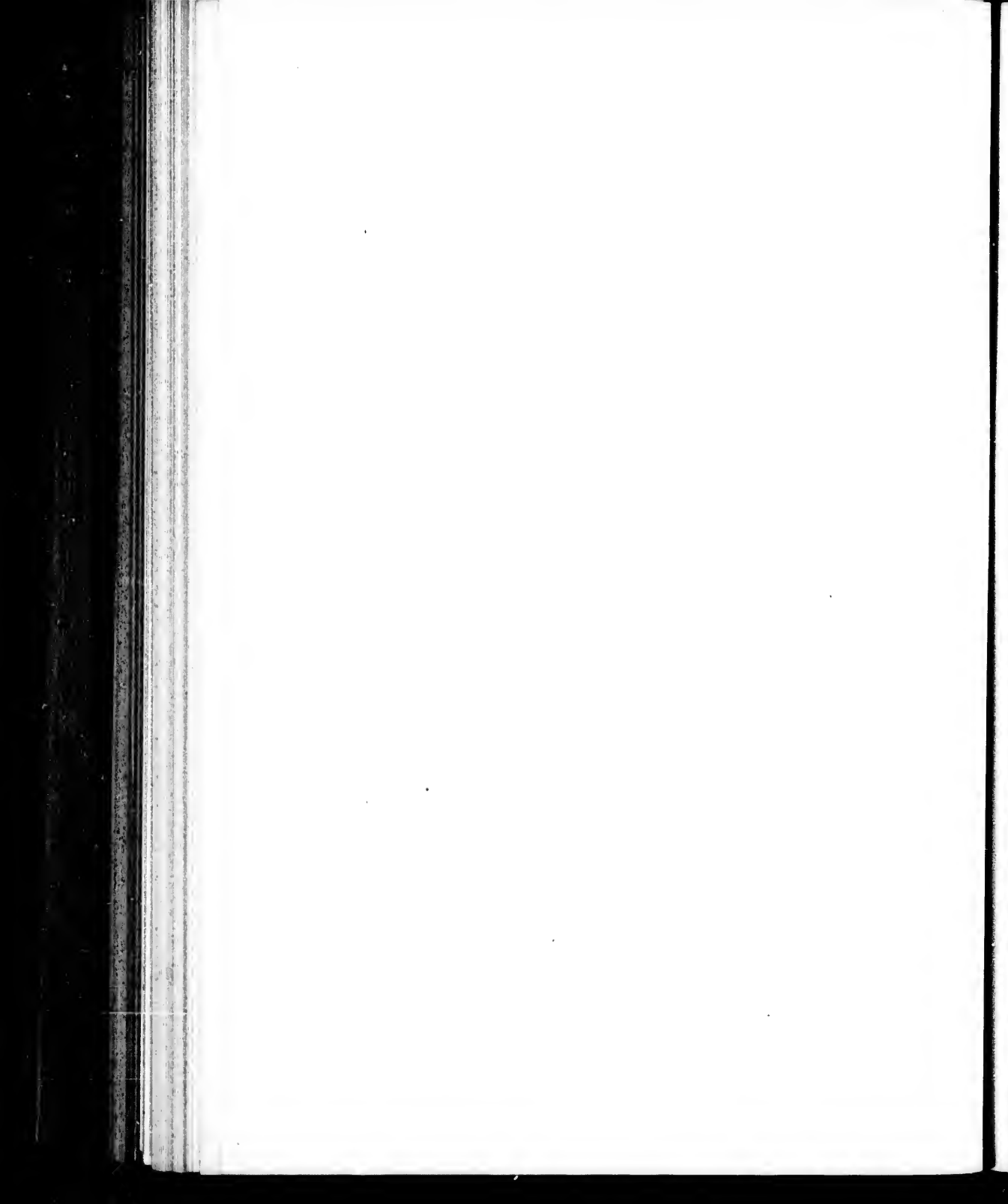
## Imports into British Columbia—Continued.

	Year ending June 30th, 1886.			Year ending June 30th, 1887.			Year ending June 30th, 1888.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
		\$	\$		\$	\$		\$	\$
Potatoes..... bush.	39,203	14,362	5,834 14	88,821	33,875	13,324 72	71,524	20,668	10,728 92
Other vegetables..... lbs.	98,198	4,408	1,505 25	.....	34,361	8,715 92	138,493	79,136	20,185 57
TREES AND BUSHES.									
Apple..... No.	2,010	142	60 30	9,016	536	270 48	2,145	94	64 35
Cherry..... "	611	43	18 33	3,880	374	116 40	922	59	27 66
Peach..... "	234	19	7 02	1,060	66	31 80	237	16	7 11
Pear..... "	583	50	17 49	4,321	307	129 63	472	27	14 16
Plum..... "	6,393	384	191 79	10,875	540	326 25	3,965	173	118 95
Quince..... "	30	5	90	15	3	45	.....	.....	.....
Other..... "	4,751	1,140	227 93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
OILS.									
Lard..... gals.	1,597	995	142 29	507	257	51 40	532	262	65 50
Neatsfoot..... "	59	78	33 00	226	133	27 60	212	130	32 50
Linseed..... "	16,866	7,697	1,408 60	22,263	9,390	1,909 91	50,029	6,564	1,526 95
DAIRY PRODUCTS.									
Butter..... lbs.	308,809	52,100	11,159 04	369,289	60,122	14,411 58	360,103	71,755	14,150 66
Cheese..... "	32,878	4,695	987 79	76,640	8,046	2,299 50	35,837	5,456	1,072 58
Condensed Milk..... cases	21,373	21,136	7,224 56	533,103	45,947	19,975 85	615,903	53,366	20,016 07

Cheese ..... " " 32,878  
 Condensed Milk ..... cases (115) 221,373  
 987 70 4,695 21,136  
 76,640 533-103  
 8,046 45-947 19,975 85  
 2,299 50  
 53,366 20,016 07  
 615,903



FARMING AND FRUIT GROWING IN B. C.



## MISCELLANEOUS.

Chicory..... lbs.	16,177	617	535 06	10,370	415	405 83	15,310	574	562 00
Cider..... "	1,470	722	124 03	922	290	52 64	1,680	1,104	149 24
Hay..... tons	2,556	24,847	5,124 04	3,668	50,594	7,337 64	5,557	60,061	1,114 21
Straw..... "	17	52	10 40	79	289	57 80	41	138	27 60
Hops..... lbs.	19,265	1,745	1,164 24	25,661	2,747	1,539 66	26,553	3,665	1,593 18
Honey..... "	23,349	2,579	760 46	22,425	2,584	672 95	38,138	3,411	1,144 14
Malt..... bush.	55,277	35,140	8,288 58	03,079	39,996	9,448 58	68,723	49,925	10,308 75
Mustard..... lbs.	15,314	3,896	1,065 00	15,088	4,041	987 76	4,382	368	125 79
Eggs..... doz.	272,629	34,568	8,322 11	289,953	41,733	8,698 64	237,384	34,139	7,121 53
Oil cake and meal..... cwt.	3,492	3,468	(Free.)	2,280	2,499	(Free.)	2,009	2,750	(Free.)
Pickles..... gals.	11,803	7,174	2,844 10	23,100	10,914	3,790 29	22,963	14,854	4,857 60
Add to the above the following animals imported from other countries for breeding purposes, and therefore entered duty free:									
Horses..... head	4	795	(Free.)	18	3,605	(Free.)	15	3,450	(Free.)
Cattle..... "	13	1,300	"	8	425	"	22	1,440	"
Sheep..... "	4	105	"	1	10	"	.....	.....	"
Fowls..... "	.....	409	"	.....	185	"	.....	197	"
Pigs..... "	10	156	"	2	30	"	.....	50	"
		943,210	237,866 09		1,116,308	281,996 30		1,585,518	375,549 25

## Customs Statistics.

IMPORTS INTO THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1899.

PORT OF	TOTAL IMPORTS.						Duty Received.	Chinese.	Minor Revenue.	Total 1899.	Total Revenue, 1898.	Total, 1897.
	Dutiable.	Free.	Tobacco.	Total Imports.		\$						
				\$								
Kaslo.....	175,245	\$ 24,156	.....	199,401	51,557.31	\$ 50	167.64	51,724.95	\$	.....	\$	.....
Nanaimo.....	234,712	70,943	4,413	310,068	78,109.50	.....	3,585.92	81,745.42	65,358.15	50,163.03	.....	.....
Nelson.....	421,681	52,793	.....	474,384	124,735.65	.....	3,871.78	128,607.43	256,167.45	350,078.00	.....	.....
New Westminster...	753,570	124,956	13,584	892,060	216,917.86	.....	1,349.16	218,267.02	178,321.49	112,156.20	.....	.....
Rossland.....	558,166	131,938	.....	690,104	143,177.53	50	1,044.15	144,271.68	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vancouver.....	2,584,310	493,786	20,091	3,098,187	690,754.74	69,609.50	3,778.13	764,142.37	667,842.56	457,608.41	.....	.....
Victoria.....	2,335,963	714,566	.....	3,050,529	805,776.58	145,300.00	10,993.42	961,980.00	896,838.11	731,506.52	.....	.....
Total.....	7,063,647	1,612,998	38,088	8,714,733	2,111,029.17	215,009.50	24,700.20	2,350,738.87	2,064,527.76	1,791,507.16	.....	.....

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

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

**Exports from the Province of British Columbia for the Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1899.**  
**Customs Statistics.**

PORT OF	The Mine.	Fish.	Forest.	Animals and their Products	Agricultural Products.	Manufactures.	Miscellaneous.	Coin.	Total 1899.	Total 1898.	Total 1897.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Kaslo .....	2,951,889			15			9,252		2,961,156	286,931	
Nanaimo .....	2,825,688	50	202,270	1,290		2,115			3,031,413	2,679,024	2,609,097
Nelson .....	1,050,224		400	598	228	13,367		39,847	1,104,664	7,581,919	4,892,021
New Westminster .....	43,077	1,840,018	48,232	14,427	21,946	32,471			2,000,171	3,175,281	2,584,458
Rosland .....	2,976,701	10	552	2,282	140	24,652	103		3,004,440	389,592	
Vancouver .....	134,332	260,475	256,256	48,805	32,450	168,067	7,296	3,570	911,251	1,114,200	1,321,198
Victoria .....	485,591	639,571	20,110	287,906	6,475	99,691	63,675	131,911	1,734,930	1,692,750	2,610,794
Totals .....	10,467,502	2,740,124	527,820	355,323	61,239	340,363	80,326	175,328	14,748,025	16,919,171	14,017,568

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



## IMPORTS INTO THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA FOR TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1899.

	Value of Total Imports.	GOODS ENTERED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.			
		Dutiable Goods.	Free Goods.	Total.	Duty Collected.
To 30th June, 1872.....	\$1,790,352	\$ 1,600,361	\$ 166,707	\$ 1,767,068	\$ 342,400 48
From Canada.....	22,215	.....	22,215	22,215	
To 30th June, 1873.....	2,191,011	1,569,112	597,364	2,076,476	302,147 65
From Canada.....	75,604	.....	75,604	75,604	
To 30th June, 1874.....	2,085,560	1,676,792	377,544	2,048,336	336,494 47
From Canada.....	66,104	.....	66,104	66,104	
To 30th June, 1875.....	2,543,552	1,924,482	566,111	2,490,593	413,921 50
From Canada.....	117,054	.....	117,054	117,054	
To 30th June, 1876.....	2,997,597	2,237,072	707,906	2,944,978	486,384 52
From Canada.....	129,735	.....	129,735	129,735	
To 30th June, 1877.....	2,220,968	1,820,391	346,318	2,166,709	403,520 20
From Canada.....	163,142	.....	163,142	163,142	
To 30th June, 1878.....	2,244,503	1,905,201	367,926	2,273,127	426,125 14
From Canada.....	144,754	.....	144,754	144,754	
To 30th June, 1879.....	2,440,781	1,997,125	320,326	2,317,451	484,704 04
From Canada.....	184,951	.....	184,951	184,951	
To 30th June, 1880.....	1,689,394	1,614,165	724,451	2,437,116	453,175 43
From Canada.....	208,072	.....	208,072	208,072	
To 30th June, 1881.....	2,489,643	2,214,153	242,963	1,736,616	589,403 62
From Canada.....	387,111	.....	387,111	387,111	
To 30th June, 1882.....	2,899,223	2,472,174	404,287	2,875,461	678,104 53
From Canada.....	449,768	.....	449,768	449,768	
To 30th June, 1883.....	3,937,536	3,331,023	550,833	3,866,855	907,655 54
From Canada.....	624,207	.....	624,207	624,207	
To 30th June, 1884.....	4,142,486	3,337,642	702,693	4,040,335	884,076 21
From Canada.....	789,287	.....	789,287	789,287	
To 30th June, 1885.....	4,089,492	3,458,529	564,923	4,023,452	966,143 54
From Canada.....	927,054	.....	927,054	927,054	
To 30th June, 1886.....	3,953,299	2,851,379	1,060,347	4,011,726	880,266 65
To 30th June, 1887.....	3,547,852	3,065,791	560,348	3,626,139	883,421 53
To 30th June, 1888.....	3,509,951	2,674,941	729,266	3,401,207	861,465 14
To 30th June, 1889.....	3,763,127	2,002,646	807,140	3,809,786	974,675 69
To 30th June, 1890.....	4,379,272	3,357,111	1,030,375	4,287,486	1,075,215 20
To 30th June, 1891.....	5,478,883	4,261,207	1,074,983	5,336,190	1,346,659 42
To 30th June, 1892.....	6,495,598	4,423,414	1,803,005	6,226,419	1,412,878 00
To 30th June, 1893.....	3,934,066	3,662,673	1,255,495	5,918,168	1,366,256 32
To 30th June, 1894.....	5,320,615	3,582,333	1,738,282	5,336,961	1,308,631 23
To 30th June, 1895.....	4,403,976	3,131,490	1,236,935	4,368,425	1,137,727 49
To 30th June, 1896.....	5,563,095	3,993,650	1,532,840	5,526,490	1,406,931 91
To 30th June, 1897.....	7,130,381	5,048,755	2,028,653	7,087,048	1,701,507 16
To 30th June, 1898.....	8,548,375	6,493,123	2,024,749	8,517,872	2,064,527 76
To 30th June, 1899.....	8,714,733	7,063,647	1,612,998	8,376,645	2,350,738 87

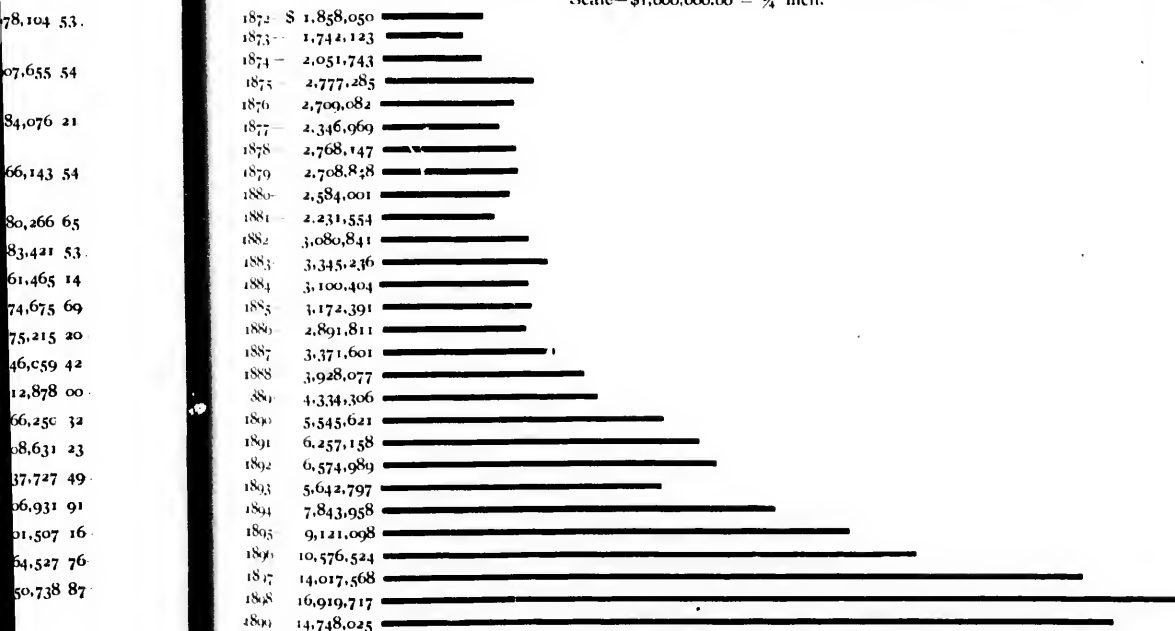
EXPORTS THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, FROM THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH  
COLUMBIA FOR 28 YEARS ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1899.

YEARS.

Year.	The Mine.	Fisheries.	Forest.	Animals and their Produce.	Agric'l Products.	Miscel- laneous.	Total.
1872	\$1,389,585	\$ 37,707	\$214,377	\$214,700	\$ 142	\$ 1,540	\$ 1,858,050
1873	1,224,362	43,361	211,026	259,292	2,285	1,197	1,744,123
1874	1,351,145	114,118	260,116	320,625	5,296	443	2,051,743
1875	1,929,294	133,986	292,468	411,810	9,727	...	2,777,285
1876	2,032,139	71,338	273,430	329,027	3,080	68	2,709,082
1877	1,708,848	105,603	287,042	230,891	3,083	1,500	2,346,969
1878	1,759,171	423,840	327,360	257,314	462	...	2,768,147
1879	1,430,812	633,403	273,366	268,671	2,505	57	2,708,848
1880	1,664,626	317,410	258,804	339,218	3,843	100	2,584,001
1881	1,317,079	400,984	172,647	359,474	248	22	2,231,554
1882	1,437,072	976,903	302,875	300,429	946	2,616	3,080,841
1883	1,309,646	1,332,385	407,624	287,394	6,791	443	3,345,236
1884	1,441,052	899,371	458,365	271,796	1,745	1,413	3,100,404
1885	1,759,512	727,672	262,071	414,364	2,324	5,948	3,172,391
1886	1,720,335	643,052	194,488	329,248	1,907	2,811	2,891,811
1887	1,832,827	910,559	235,913	380,126	10,265	1,911	3,371,601
1888	1,880,805	1,164,019	441,957	318,839	27,631	85,826	3,928,077
1889	2,377,052	993,623	449,026	397,685	14,831	102,089	4,334,306
1890	2,375,770	2,374,717	325,881	346,159	9,823	113,271	5,545,621
1891	2,039,229	2,274,686	374,996	294,646	5,017	20,434	6,574,158
1892	2,979,470	2,351,831	425,278	390,584	25,018	31,976	6,574,989
1893	2,898,947	1,501,831	454,994	310,621	30,173	446,211	5,642,797
1894	3,521,543	3,541,395	411,623	149,269	23,323	196,895	7,843,958
1895	4,615,452	3,264,501	500,080	457,373	21,774	261,918	9,121,098
1896	5,761,253	3,288,776	685,746	437,864	61,414	338,471	10,576,524
1897	8,909,592	3,567,815	742,173	307,845	104,744	552,539	14,017,568
1898	11,973,671	3,846,951	425,751	285,007	78,977	262,834	16,919,717
1899	10,467,502	2,740,124	527,820	355,323	61,239	420,689	14,748,025

## Exports for Each Year from 1872 to 1899, Inclusive.

Scale—\$1,000,000.00 = 1/4 inch.



### Shipping.

The Board is indebted to the courtesy and kindness of the Collectors of Customs at the ports mentioned, for the following information :

Vessels employed in the coasting trade of the Dominion of Canada arrived at and departed from the undermentioned Ports during the year ending 30th June, 1899.

	VESSELS ARRIVED.			VESSELS DEPARTED.		
	No. Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. Crew.	No. Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. Crew.
Victoria .....	1,612	494,897	33,333	1,601	496,765	33,103
Vancouver .....	2,266	474,715	31,877	2,266	499,209	33,726
Nanaimo .....	1,263	303,092	14,635	1,323	309,013	15,189
New Westminster	561	103,210	6,577	568	103,986	6,643

Vessels entered inwards from sea during year ending June 30th, 1899.

	WITH CARGO.			IN BALLAST.		
	No. Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. Crew.	No. Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. Crew.
Victoria .....	670	510,986	30,487	401	396,559	20,023
Vancouver .....	361	341,772	17,908	175	119,331	5,540
Nanaimo .....	54	78,076	1,345	269	289,226	6,132
New Westminster	23	582	106	45	13,803	447

Vessels entered outwards for sea during the year ending June 30th, 1899.

	WITH CARGO.			IN BALLAST.		
	No. Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. Crew.	No. Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. Crew.
Victoria .....	561	476,469	28,373	534	417,828	22,522
Vancouver .....	387	386,559	19,135	169	71,811	4,240
Nanaimo .....	301	364,570	7,387	4	7,365	708
New Westminster	23	11,872	274	47	1,553	159

Number and tonnage of vessels built and registered during year ending June 30th, 1899.

	BUILT.		REGISTERED.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Victoria .....	20	1,962	8	826
Vancouver .....	14	2,195	21	3,002
Nanaimo .....	..	.....	3	16½
New Westminster .....	17	797	17	797

## Progress of Shipping.

Registered sea-going tonnage carrying cargo into and out of the province, by five-year periods, with yearly averages and percentages of increase or decrease :

PERIOD.	Total Tonnage.	Yearly Average.	Per cent.
1874-78.....	1,439,817	287,963	.....
1879-83.....	2,358,885	471,777	+ 63·8
1884-88.....	4,089,788	817,958	+ 73·4
1889-93.....	8,927,979	1,785,596	+ 118·3
1894-98.....	11,052,109	2,210,422	+ 23·8

Registered sea-going tonnage carrying cargo into the Province, etc. :

PERIOD.	Total Tonnage.	Yearly Average.	Per cent.
1874-78.....	735,936	147,187	.....
1879-83.....	1,058,566	211,713	+ 43·8
1884-88.....	1,935,085	387,017	+ 82·8
1889-93.....	3,928,138	785,628	+ 103·0
1894-98.....	4,561,815	912,363	+ 16·1

Registered sea-going tonnage carrying cargo out of the Province, etc. :

PERIOD.	Total Tonnage.	Yearly Average.	Per cent.
1874-78.....	703,881	140,776	.....
1879-83.....	1,300,319	260,064	+ 85·0
1884-88.....	2,154,703	430,940	+ 65·7
1889-93.....	4,999,841	999,968	+ 132·0
1894-98.....	6,490,294	1,298,059	+ 29·8

## Inland Revenue, Canada, Divisions No. 37 and 38.

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION JULY 1ST, 1898, TO JUNE 30TH, 1899.

	No. 37, Victoria, B. C.	No. 38, Vancouver, B. C.
Spirits.....proof galls.	79,550.14	91,913.18
Spirits, exported .....	944.61	333.95
Malt.....lls.	1,394.823	2,179,312
Manufactured Tobacco .....	143,728½	230,303½
“ “ exported .....	652½	392
Raw Leaf Tobacco .....	33,163¼	68,032½
Cigars, ex-warehouse .....	No. 250,650	329,250
“ ex-factory.....	1,228,800	2,651,100
Malt Liquor .....	galls. 519,407	889,353
Petroleum .....	47,518.92	132,325
Total receipts.....	\$221,770.64	\$295,157.59

\* Vancouver Island only.

† All outports in British Columbia except Vancouver Island.

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

## Area of British Columbia.

Land.....	382,300	square miles.
Water .....	1,000	“ “
Total .....	383,300	“ “
Wood area, estimated .....	285,554	“ “

### Capital Invested.

Under this head an estimate has been based on most comprehensive and, generally speaking, very complete data contained in the numerous returns from all over the Province and from information obtained from a variety of sources. These have been carefully compiled and the results arrived at, after taking into account every business interest in the Province—involving labour of such magnitude—will be surprising to even those familiar with the affairs of the Province. It is not claimed that the figures are absolutely correct, as in some instances, where actual returns were not available, they are based on estimates, which, however, are approximately correct, and a complete return would probably modify the total to some extent. Nor do they include by any means all that has been invested in the Province in various ways, but only what may be regarded as in the main live and productive capital.

The figures are:—

DESCRIPTION.	AMOUNT.
Miscellaneous Industrial Establishments .....	\$ 16,260,000 00
Electric Light and Railways .....	2,000,000 00
Telephone .....	200,000 00
Waterworks .....	2,100,000 00
Railways and Telegraphs .....	47,500,000 00
Steamships and Navigation .....	3,000,000 00
Mining Plant and Smelters .....	10,500,000 00
Coal Mining .....	3,000,000 00
Sealing, Salmon Canning and Fish Curing .....	3,250,000 00
Churches and Schools .....	1,850,000 00
Bank Deposits .....	6,500,000 00
Municipal Assessments .....	45,000,000 00
Municipal Public Works and Buildings .....	925,000 00
Provincial Public Works and Buildings .....	5,500,000 00
Provincial Assessments .....	51,500,000 00
Dominion Public Works and Buildings .....	2,800,000 00
All Commercial Establishments .....	5,500,000 00
Timber, leases and privately owned (value estimated) .....	100,000,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$307,385,000 00
Private wealth, less public assets and values assessed in above.....	\$280,000,000 00

By the census of 1881 it was shown that there was \$2,952,835 invested in industries, and in 1891 that amount had increased to \$7,246,662. The wages paid was \$929,213 and \$5,119,258 respectively, and of the hands employed 2,871 and 11,507 respectively.

## Game Protection, Act of British Columbia, 1898.

For ready reference and convenience the following is a synopsis of the Game and Fish Protection Act.

## (SECTION 10, SCHEDULE B.)

Species of Birds, Animals, etc.	Unlawful to Shoot or Destroy during Close Seasons as shown below (dates both inclusive.)	Unlawful to buy, sell, or expose for sale, show, or advertisement.	Unlawful to Kill or Take.
Beaver	1st April to 1st November	At any time	
Birds living on noxious insects	At any time	At any time	
Bittern	1st March to 31st August	At any time	
Blackbird, English	At any time	Before 1st October	
Caribou	1st January to 31st August	At any time	More than five in one season.
Caribou (cow or calf)	At any time	At any time	
Chaffinch	At any time	At any time	
Deer, fawn (under 12 months)	At any time	Before 1st September	More than 10 in one season, hunt with dogs, or kill for hides alone
Deer (doe)	15th December to 31st August	At any time	More than 250 in one season.
Duck (of all kinds)	1st March to 31st August	During close season	More than two in one season.
Elk, Wapiti (bull)	1st January to 31st August	At any time	
Elk, Wapiti (cow)	At any time	At any time	
Elk, Wapiti (calf under two years)	At any time	At any time	
Grouse, all kinds incl'g Prairie Chicken.	1st January to 31st August	At any time, except Blue Grouse which may be sold during season	
Gull	At any time	At any time	
Hare	1st January to 31st August	Before 1st October	
Heron	1st March to 31st August	During close season	
Land Otter	1st April to 1st November	At any time	
Linnnet	At any time	At any time	
Marten	1st April to 1st November	At any time	
Meadow Lark	1st March to 31st August	Before 1st October	More than two in one season.
Moose (bull)	At any time	At any time	More than five in one season
Moose (cow and calf under 12 months)	15th December to 31st August	Before 1st October	More than 3 in one season
Mountain Goat	15th December to 31st August	At any time	
Mountain Sheep (ram)	1st January to 31st August	At any time	
Mountain Sheep (ewe or lamb)	At any time	At any time	
Partridge (English)	At any time	At any time	
Pheasant (cock)	At any time	At any time	

Partridge (English).....	At any time.....	At any time.....	At any time.....
*Pheasant (cock).....	At any time.....	At any time.....	At any time.....
*Pheasant (hen).....	At any time.....	At any time.....	At any time.....
Plover.....	1st March to 31st August.....	At any time.....	During close season.....
*Quail (any variety).....	At any time.....	At any time.....	At any time.....
Robin.....	( Farmers only may shoot in gardens ) ( bet. June 1st and Sept. 1st )	At any time.....	At any time.....
Skylark.....	At any time.....	At any time.....	At any time.....
Thrus.....	At any time.....	At any time.....	At any time.....
Trout (see below, No. 13)	At any time.....	At any time.....	At any time.....
Eggs of protected birds.....	At any time.....	At any time.....	To take or destroy at any time.

NOTE —IT IS UNLAWFUL—

- (1.) To enter land enclosed by fence, water or natural boundary, for hunting purposes, after notification, or if sign is exposed stating "Hunting or shooting on these lands forbidden under British Columbia Game Laws." Section 17.
- (2.) For non-residents to shoot without a license. Section 14.
- (3.) For Indians, not residents of this Province, to kill game at any time of the year. Section 12 (b.)
- (4.) To export, and to transport for export by railway, steamship or express, in the raw state, game birds, of every kind, and also all animals protected by the Act, except bear, beaver, marten and land otter. Section 4.
- (5.) To use traps, nets, snares, guns, or baited lines or drugged bait to catch game birds. Section 6.
- (6.) To expose for sale any deer without its head on, or any game bird without its plumage. Section 5 (d.)
- (7.) To use batteries, swivel-guns, or sunken punts in non-tidal waters to take wild ducks or geese. Section 9 (c.)
- (8.) To shoot at wild fowl in Victoria and Vancouver Harbours. Section 3.
- (9.) For unlicensed non-residents to trap or kill bear or beaver for their pelts. Section 21.
- (10.) To kill any game bird between one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise. Section 9 (a.)
- (11.) To kill game birds or animals imported for acclimatization purposes. Section 5.
- (12.) To buy or sell heads of mountain sheep. Section 9 (h.)
- (13.) To take trout by any other device than hook and line. No salmon roe to be used as bait. Section 8.

\* Farmers may kill deer depasturing fields, or in unorganised tracts for food. Section 11.

\* Free miner has right to kill game for his own use. Section 12.

Lieutenant-Governor may, by Proclamation, remove disabilities. Section 24.

PROVINCIAL POLICE DEPARTMENT,  
VICTORIA, B. C., June 1st, 1898.

F. S. HUSSEY,  
Superintendent.



### Climate.

No general description will serve the purpose in speaking of the climate of British Columbia. On the coast it varies considerably, while in the interior the variations are yet more plainly marked.

Dr. Bryce, in "The Climate and Health Resorts of Canada," says: "In all this country," from the south of Vancouver Island to the Queen Charlotte Islands, "the fruits of temperate climates grow well, and farm animals live out doors the year round. The rich bottoms of the Fraser delta have long been famous for their great hay crops and pasture lands; but here the extreme of rainfall is met, the mean for six years being 59.66 inches at New Westminster. The climate of the great Island of Vancouver, running north-west across two degrees of longitude and two degrees of latitude, presents every variety from that at the sea coast, with as at Esquimalt, a very low daily range, and no annual extremes—the lowest temperature in two years being 8 degs. F., the lowest monthly average being 20 degs. F., and the highest in summer being 82 degs. F.—to that as above Alberni on the west coast, where the Vancouver range rises first into a plateau to 4,000 feet, and even to 7,500 feet in Victoria Peak."

"Apart from the mineral wealth of Vancouver Island, its climate, with every variation possible, becomes most attractive. Its seashore climate is milder than many parts of England, with less rain and less seasonal variations."

Attention is directed to the following tables :



ESQUIMAULT GRAVING DOCK, VICTORIA, B. C.

## AVERAGE MONTHLY AND ANNUAL RAINFALL AND SNOWFALL.

In inches at ten principal stations in British Columbia, derived from a group of years.

	D	E	D	C	B	B	A	A	A	A
UPPER MAINLAND .....	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
LOWER MAINLAND .....	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
NORTH-WEST COAST .....	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
VANCOUVER ISLAND .....	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
GULF ISLANDS .....	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
	Esquimalt.	Kuper Island.	French Creek.	Port Simpson.	Abbotsford.	Agassiz.	Spence's Bridge.	Mission Valley.	Fort Steele.	Barkerville.
January .....	4.21	8.55	4.50	8.11	5.13	5.22	0.72	0.38	0.66	0.34
February .....	2.87	4.50	2.10	7.27	3.79	5.42	0.20	0.00	0.05	0.17
March .....	2.72	2.28	3.24	5.86	5.22	5.16	0.89	0.01	0.63	0.68
April .....	2.98	1.68	1.15	8.5	5.31	5.45	0.50	0.50	0.94	0.51
May .....	1.84	1.64	2.60	4.57	4.38	4.85	1.10	1.52	1.64	2.22
June .....	1.19	0.88	1.37	4.56	3.96	3.97	0.74	0.93	1.32	3.13
July .....	0.35	0.27	0.80	5.20	1.29	1.35	0.36	0.22	1.02	2.76
August .....	0.52	0.17	0.44	7.79	1.33	1.62	0.40	0.51	1.05	3.02
September .....	2.50	1.23	2.76	10.02	5.12	5.25	0.88	0.15	1.92	3.18
October .....	3.03	2.56	2.46	12.71	5.50	6.56	0.68	0.65	0.62	1.45
November .....	6.95	6.06	4.62	13.61	7.81	8.24	0.51	0.37	0.96	1.01
December .....	8.20	8.41	5.20	10.90	7.51	8.67	0.44	0.28	0.59	0.07
Year .....	37.47	38.23	31.46	96.28	56.32	61.96	6.87	5.52	11.30	17.94
	31.0	52.1	30.9	60.00	28.6	48.9	28.8	59.7	40.00	161.2

## COMPARATIVE TABLE OF THE AVERAGE RAINFALL.

In inches at ten principal stations in British Columbia in the months April to September, derived from a group of years.

	D	E	D	C	B	B	A	A	A	A
UPPER MAINLAND .....	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
LOWER MAINLAND .....	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
NORTH-WEST COAST .....	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
VANCOUVER ISLAND .....	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
GULF ISLANDS .....	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
	Esquimalt.	Kuper Island.	French Creek.	Port Simpson.	Abbotsford.	Agassiz.	Spence's Bridge.	Mission Valley.	Fort Steele.	Barkerville.
April .....	2.98	1.68	1.15	5.68	5.31	5.45	0.50	0.48	0.94	0.51
May .....	1.94	1.64	2.60	4.57	4.38	4.85	1.10	1.57	1.64	2.12
June .....	1.19	0.88	1.37	4.56	3.96	3.97	0.74	0.89	1.32	3.13
July .....	0.36	0.27	0.80	5.20	1.29	1.55	0.36	0.38	1.02	2.76
August .....	0.52	0.17	0.44	7.79	1.33	1.62	0.40	0.48	1.05	3.02
September .....	2.50	1.23	2.76	10.03	5.12	5.25	0.88	1.51	1.95	3.18



## Postal Statistics.

Statement showing the accounting offices in operation, the gross postal revenue; the number and amount of money orders issued and paid; the amount of commission thereon, during the year ending 30th June, 1898:

NAME OF OFFICE.	Gross Postal Revenue.	Number of Money Orders Issued.	Total Amount of Money Orders Issued.	Total Commission Received from Public.	Total Amount of Money Orders Paid.
Victoria .....	\$52,620 31	\$ 13,421	\$162,018 50	\$1,795 39	\$ 174,202 55
Vancouver .....	49,754 73	11,809	182,906 51	1,763 49	107,097 54
Rossland .....	14,588 51	5,372	71,779 71	661 74	33,877 78
Nelson .....	13,139 54	4,788	80,646 99	683 46	26,613 62
New Westminster .....	10,436 35	4,947	63,113 06	560 02	56,625 60
Nanaimo .....	6,231 90	4,964	65,380 28	595 96	37,846 58
Kaslo .....	5,519 61	1,779	26,780 74	224 49	9,597 47
Other offices .....	95,000 22	43,594	743,978 99	5,644 76	199,577 26
Total, 1898.....	\$247,482 17	\$ 90,674	\$1,396,604 69	\$11,839 13	\$705,468 40
" 1897.....	\$204,218 61	\$ 77,991	\$1,142,973 60	\$10,361 98	\$665,239 95

Table showing the number of post offices in operation, estimated number of letters and other articles of mail matter posted in British Columbia during the years ending 30th June, 1896, 1897 and 1898:

	1896.	1897.	1898.
Number of offices in operation on 1st July...	274	293	311
Estimated number of letters and other articles of mail matter posted in British Columbia during the years ending 30th June, 1896, 1897 and 1898:			
Letters .....	4,175,000	4,850,000	6,700,000
Post Cards .....	398,000	505,000	525,000
Registered Letters .....	118,000	142,000	165,000
Free Letters .....	129,800	148,500	156,000
Number of transient Newspapers and Periodicals, Packets, Circulars, Samples, Patterns, etc. ....	461,000	400,000	625,000
Number of Packages of Printers' Copy, Photographs, Deeds, Insurance Policies, etc. ...	88,000	100,000	145,000
Number of Packages of Fifth Class Matter, Ordinary Merchandise, open to examination	43,500	46,500	48,000
Number of Parcels by Parcel Post .....	30,000	16,000	15,100
Number of Closed Parcels for the United Kingdom and other countries .....	2,100	1,850	2,900

## Land Return.

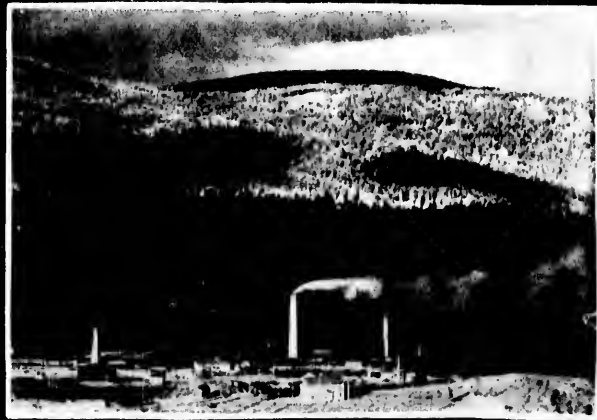
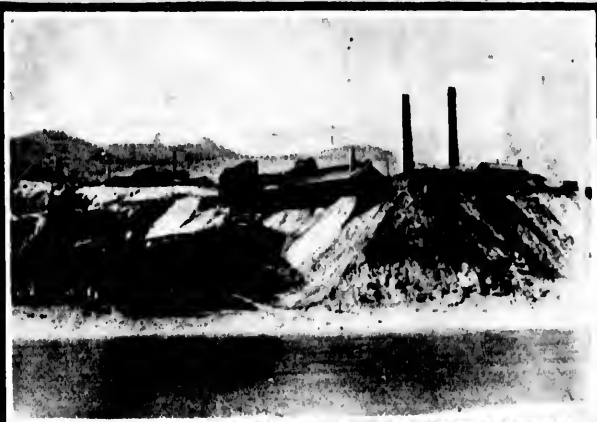
Return Showing Land Transactions for the Year Ending 31st December, 1898.

	RECORDS ISSUED FOR THE DISTRICT OF											Total	
	Victoria	Cowichan	Nanaimo	Coast	New Westminster	Yale	Kamloops	Osoyoos	Lillooet	Kootenay	Cariboo		Cassiar
Pre-emption Records	41	2	.....	27	14	.....	27	181	26	134	12	3	497
Certificates of Improvement	23	4	3	6	3	.....	8	17	9	58	13	.....	144
"    Purchase	47	12	3	29	64	.....	31	85	40	344	60	59	765
Crown Grants	32	11	3	25	21	.....	24	104	45	599	22	5	951
Timber Cutting Licenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"    General	5	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	4	.....	41	7	13	87
Coal Prospecting Licenses	.....	.....	1	1	10	.....	4	.....	3	1	.....	2	22

## SUMMARY.

	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898
Pre-emption Records	393	548	496	616	688	869	832	799	630	486	462	497
Certificates of Improvement	73	157	132	169	260	272	173	117	113	144	204	444
"    Purchase	351	355	587	849	863	1,000	264	153	334	644	977	765
Crown Grants	320	332	481	573	685	820	393	159	215	411	766	951
Total Acreage Decided	73,950	94,278	134,169	90,334.33	143,455	399,878	124,614	47,166.86	95,456	36,821	609,597	371,394
Letters received	3,079	3,141	3,126	4,168	5,224	5,321	4,339	4,018	5,079	6,532	8,034	9,126

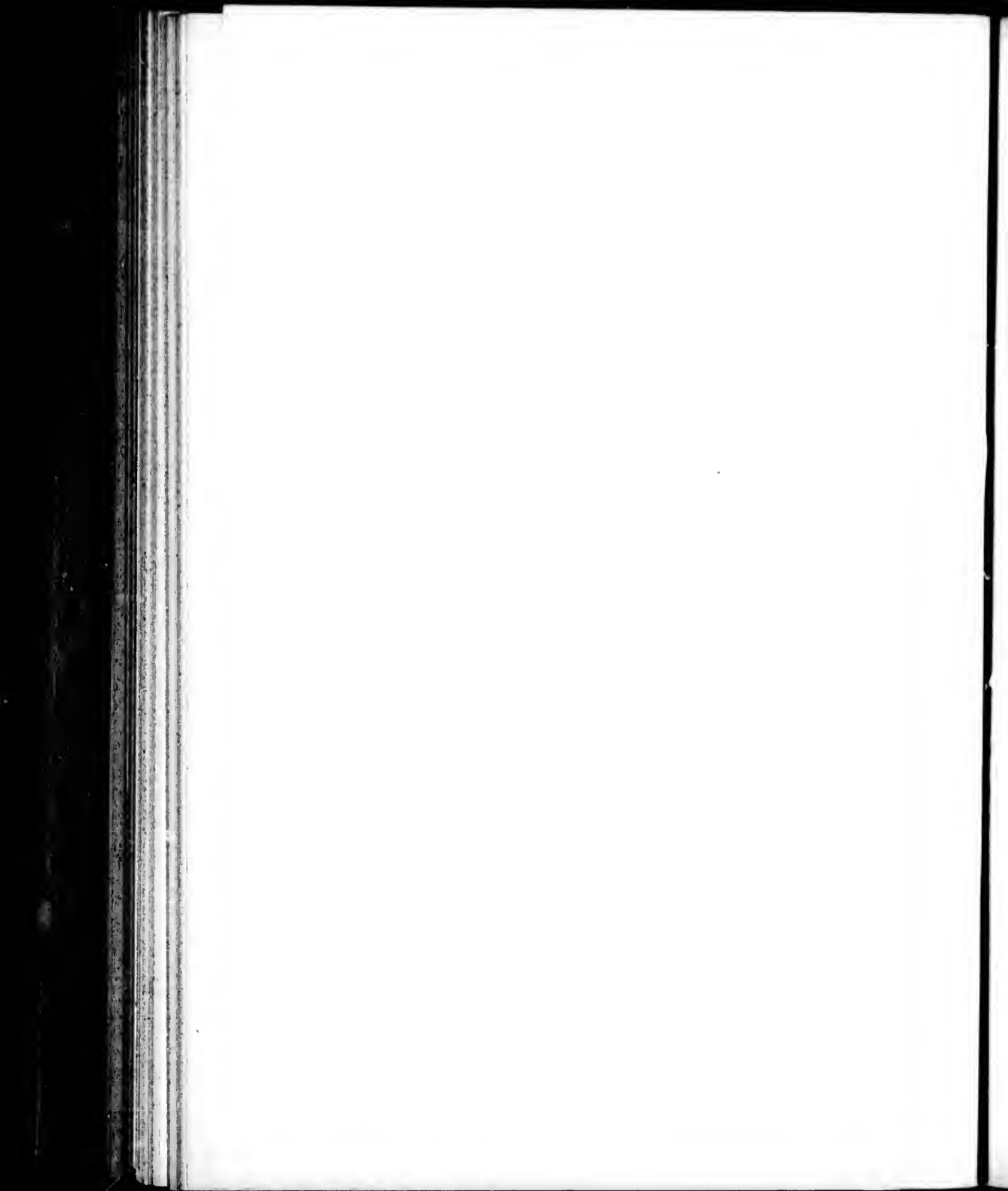
*C.S.W. TRAIL B.C. VIEW FROM ACROSS COLUMBIA RIVER*



*C.S.W. TRAIL B.C.*

**SMELTING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.**

- 1 AND 3. TRAIL SMELTER, CAPACITY 1000 TONS PER DAY.
2. TEXADA ISLAND SMELTER—FIRST ERRECTED ON THE COAST.



### Education.

The Province of British Columbia possesses a free, non-sectarian system of public schools, which is admirably suited to meet the needs of a sparsely settled country. Any settlement containing not less than twenty children of school age (between 6 and 16 years of age) may be created a school district by the Council of Public Instruction. A commodious building for school purposes, together with the salary of a teacher, is provided from the Provincial treasury. In smaller settlements, where an enrollment of ten pupils of school age is assured, a teacher is supplied by the Government on condition that the parents of the locality provide a suitable school-room.

The total number of pupils under instruction in British Columbia during 1898 was 17,648, and the number of schools in operation, 261. The total expenditure for education was \$247,756, distributed as follows:

Amount paid for teachers' salaries.....	\$168,599 15
“ “ incidental expenses.....	11,838 43
“ “ per capita grants to cities.....	52,922 64
Education office .....	14,396 15

There was, moreover, expended by the Lands and Works Department for the construction of school houses, furniture and repairs, \$42,498.89, making the total cost to the Provincial Government during the fiscal year 1897-98, for all purposes of education, \$290,255.26.

The amount expended from the Provincial treasury for education in British Columbia is larger in proportion to population than that expended in any other Province of the Dominion. The average cost per pupil enrolled for 1898 was \$14.03, or \$22.40, if based on the actual daily attendance.



OUTER WHARF, VICTORIA, B. C.



## EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1877-98.

## COMMON SCHOOLS.

YEAR.	No. of Schools	Teachers and Assistants	Number of Pupils.	Boys.	Girls.	Average Attendance.
1877			1,938	1,072	866	1,210
1878	50	56	2,137	1,195	942	1,345
1879	51	56	2,225	1,209	1,016	1,272
1880	53	53	2,380	1,292	1,088	1,239
1881	52	66	2,495	1,404	1,091	1,367
1882	49	60	2,579	1,452	1,127	1,358
1883	46	60	2,632	1,483	1,149	1,345
1884	49	50	1,591	892	699	750
1885	64	64	1,777	983	774	919
1886	71	71	2,188	1,183	1,005	1,198
1887	79	79	2,413	1,289	1,124	1,322
1888	83	83	2,542	1,373	1,169	1,309
1889	93	93	2,871	1,518	1,353	1,392
1890	100	105	2,928	1,503	1,425	1,529
1891	105	109	3,135	1,650	1,485	1,614
1892	124	130	4,137	2,116	2,021	2,209
1893	140	150	4,523	2,346	2,177	2,446
1894	157	164	5,193	2,692	2,541	2,890
1895	172	183	5,081	2,655	2,426	2,883
1896	190	199	5,743	3,061	2,682	3,087
1897	213	223	6,332	3,322	3,010	3,808
1898	228	241	7,177	3,732	3,445	4,075

## GRADED SCHOOLS.

1884	7	22	1,745	1,013	732	1,001
1885	7	24	2,136	1,137	999	1,156
1886	9	26	2,285	1,333	952	1,226
1887	10	33	2,766	1,486	1,280	1,494
1888	13	37	3,637	1,954	1,683	1,678
1889	14	42	3,738	1,927	1,811	2,117
1890	13	50	4,890	2,515	2,375	2,654
1891	19	70	5,869	2,962	2,907	3,366
1892	21	89	6,324	3,196	3,128	3,813
1893	22	107	6,640	3,279	3,361	4,452
1894	24	119	6,986	3,494	3,492	4,603
1895	26	124	7,886	3,955	3,931	5,396
1896	26	139	8,257	4,164	4,093	5,879
1897	27	149	9,005	4,572	4,433	5,912
1898	29	169	10,012	5,073	4,939	6,704

N. B.—Graded schools are included in common schools from 1877 to 1883, inclusive.

## HIGH SCHOOLS.

YEAR.	No. of Schools	Teach's and Asstn's.	Number of Pupils.	Boys.	Girls.	Average Attendance.
1877.....	1	3	60	.....	.....	49
1878.....	1	2	61	47	14	50
1879.....	1	2	76	54	22	44
1880.....	1	2	82	51	31	54
1881.....	1	2	76	37	39	53
1882.....	1	2	74	39	35	45
1883.....	1	2	61	34	27	38
1884.....	1	3	84	45	39	57
1885.....	2	3	134	58	76	75
1886.....	3	4	157	73	84	102
1887.....	3	4	166	68	98	105
1888.....	3	4	193	78	115	106
1889.....	3	4	187	87	100	112
1890.....	4	6	244	111	133	150
1891.....	4	6	256	113	143	154
1892.....	4	9	312	125	187	205
1893.....	4	10	333	139	194	213
1894.....	4	12	434	198	236	293
1895.....	4	12	515	238	277	331
1896.....	4	12	460	212	248	288
1897.....	4	12	461	211	250	280
1898.....	4	12	459	178	281	276

## EXPENDITURE.

YEAR.	Teachers' Salaries.	Incidental Expenses.	Education *Office.	Total Education Proper.	On School Houses.	Furniture, Repairs, etc.	Total Expenditure by Gov't.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1877.....	36,315	2,864	4,008	43,187	2,163	.....	45,350
1878.....	39,732	3,390	4,269	47,391	1,020	.....	48,411
1879.....	36,892	1,783	2,062	40,737	2,575	.....	43,312
1880.....	40,215	2,910	2,834	45,959	1,047	.....	47,006
1881.....	41,169	3,448	2,641	47,258	2,589	.....	49,847
1882.....	49,642	3,431	2,905	49,642	8,873	.....	58,515
1883.....	44,457	3,058	3,477	50,992	9,411	.....	60,403
1884.....	50,763	4,610	2,989	58,362	10,592	.....	68,954
1885.....	62,204	6,085	2,863	71,152	6,913	.....	78,065
1886.....	70,337	5,833	3,358	79,528	16,613	2,475	98,616
1887.....	78,572	6,489	3,460	88,521	14,286	3,419	106,226
1888.....	88,287	7,091	4,524	99,902	10,842	2,935	113,679
1889.....	95,111	8,039	5,040	108,191	26,178	2,795	137,164
1890.....	107,574	9,403	5,948	122,985	31,555	3,521	158,061
1891.....	119,927	10,943	6,032	136,902	23,555	10,854	171,311
1892.....	148,377	5,206	7,045	160,628	43,497	3,695	207,820
1893.....	174,847	6,374	9,337	190,558	20,960	3,538	215,056
1894.....	150,826	7,061	11,163	169,050	22,853	4,009	195,912
1895.....	169,448	7,701	11,888	189,037	15,146	3,817	208,000
1896.....	185,998	8,672	10,260	204,930	26,425	2,980	234,335
1897.....	203,637	10,157	10,016	220,810	10,923	4,948	236,681
1898.....	168,599	11,838	14,396	247,756	34,438	8,061	290,255

\*Including school requisites, globes, maps, expenses of teachers' examinations, &c.

## Province of Brit. Columbia—Statement of Debts and Assets

YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE.	Gross Debt.	ASSETS.		
		Dominion Gov't Debt Allowance	Other Assets.	Total Assets.
		\$	\$	\$
1882.....	800,566	499,913	116,653	616,566
1883.....	961,778	499,913	133,263	633,176
1884.....	770,812	499,913	272,895	772,808
1885.....	800,258	583,021	267,000	850,021
1886.....	976,911	583,021	206,808	789,829
1887.....	1,157,001	583,021	214,144	797,165
1888.....	1,780,125	583,021	699,972	1,282,993
1889.....	1,772,871	583,021	583,230	1,166,251
1890.....	1,797,820	583,021	542,293	1,125,314
1891.....	1,843,154	583,021	558,715	1,141,736
1892.....	2,876,036	583,021	1,259,403	1,842,424
1893.....	3,187,456	583,021	909,713	1,492,734
1894.....	3,904,807	583,021	923,018	1,506,039
1895.....	6,499,688	583,021	2,492,990	3,075,011
1896.....	6,469,768	583,021	1,798,456	2,381,477
1897.....	6,586,004	583,021	1,718,968	2,301,989
1898.....	7,425,262	583,021	1,996,827	2,579,848

\* Not including public buildings. Value of public buildings and grounds in British Columbia, \$1,875,000.



OAK BAY BEACH, VICTORIA, B. C.

## SCALE OF COMMERCIAL CHARGES.

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

1. On the purchase of stocks, bonds, and all kinds of securities, including the drawing of bills for the payment of the same.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.
2. On sale of stocks, bonds, and all kinds of securities, including remittances in bills and guarantee . . . . .  $2\frac{1}{2}$  "
3. On purchase and sale of specie, gold dust and bullion. . . . . 1 "
4. On sale of bills of exchange with endorsement. . . . .  $2\frac{1}{2}$  "
5. On sale of bills of exchange without endorsement. . . . . 1 "
6. For endorsing bills of exchange when desired . . . . .  $2\frac{1}{2}$  "
7. On sale of produce, etc., from foreign ports, with guarantee .  $7\frac{1}{2}$  "
8. On goods received on consignment and afterwards withdrawn.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  "
9. On goods received on consignment and afterwards returned by the consignee. . . . . No charge.
10. On purchase and shipment of merchandise, with funds on hand, on cost and charges . . . . . 5 per cent.
11. On purchase and shipment of merchandise, without funds, on cost and charges. . . . .  $7\frac{1}{2}$  "
12. For collecting and remitting delayed or litigated accounts. . . . . 10 "
13. For collecting freight by vessels from foreign Ports, on amount collected . . . . . 5 "
14. For collecting general claims. . . . . 5 "
15. For collecting general average on the first \$20,000, or any smaller amount. . . . . 5 "
16. For collecting general average, on any excess over \$20,000. . .  $2\frac{1}{2}$  "
17. On purchase and sale of vessels . . . . . 5 "
18. For "Port Agency" to vessels with cargo or passengers from foreign Ports, as under :
  - On vessels under 200 tons register. . . . . \$ 50 00
  - " of 200 to 300 tons register. . . . . 100 00
  - " of 300 to 500 " . . . . . 150 00
  - " over 500 tons. . . . . 200 00
19. For disbursements of vessels by consignees with funds on hand  $2\frac{1}{2}$  "
20. For disbursements of vessels by consignees without funds on hand. . . . . 5 "
21. For procuring freight or passengers . . . . . 5 "
22. For chartering vessels on amount of freight, actual or estimated, to be considered as due when the "charter parties," or memorandum of their conditions, etc., are signed. . . . . 5 "
23. On giving bonds for vessels under attachment in litigated cases, on amount of the liability. . . . .  $2\frac{1}{2}$  "
24. For landing and re-shipping goods from vessels in distress on invoice value, or in its absence, on market value . . . . . 5 "
25. For receiving and forwarding goods on invoice amount . . . . .  $2\frac{1}{2}$  "

- |     |   |   |           |
|-----|---|---|-----------|
| 26. | For advancing on freight to be earned.....  | 5 | per cent. |
| 27. | For effecting marine insurance, on the amount insured.....  | ½ | "         |
| 28. | The foregoing commissions to be exclusive of brokerage, and every charge actually incurred.   |   |           |
| 29. | Vessels to pay clerk hire and the labour on wharf, sorting and delivering cargo.  |   |           |
| 30. | The receipt of bills of lading to be considered equivalent to receipt of goods.   |   |           |
| 31. | Guarantee or security for contracts or liabilities.....   | 5 | "         |
| 32. | Acting as Trustee on assignments.....   | 5 | "         |
| 33. | On investments made on mortgage or otherwise.....   | 1 | "         |
|     | N. B.—Auctioneer's commission and brokerage to be charged when incurred.  |   |           |
| 34. | Land agents for commission on sale and purchase of real estate.....   | 5 | "         |
| 35. | Interest on advances for duty, freight and lighterage, and on accounts current, per annum, 1 per cent. over current bank overdraft rates. |   |           |

#### RATES ON STORAGE OF MERCHANDISE.

##### STORAGE PER MONTH.

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

##### REGULATIONS.

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

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

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

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

The foregoing scale of Commercial Charges and Rules and Regulations were approved at the Quarterly General Meeting of the British Columbia Board of Trade, held October 21st, 1898.

## Pilotage and Port Charges.

### NANAIMO PILOT GROUND.

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

Vessels entering by way of Dodd's Narrows (it not being a ship channel<sup>1</sup>) will be charged half pilotage, whether spoken or not, if the pilot boat be on the cruising ground.

#### DUES.

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

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

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### PILOTAGE DISTRICT OF YALE AND NEW WESTMINSTER.

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

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

- (1.) The limit of the Port of Vancouver is inside a line drawn from Point Atkinson to the red buoy on Spanish Bank.
- (2.) The limit of the Port of New Westminster is inside a line drawn between the outer buoys and north and south sandheads, at the entrance of Fraser River.

#### DUES.

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

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

## PORT CHARGES.

## PORTS OF ESQUIMALT AND VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

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

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

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

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

When a vessel is bound to or from any other port in the Province, either laden or in ballast, and does not discharge or receive any cargo, passengers or mails, but simply enters it as a harbour of refuge, such vessels shall be exempt from pilotage into and out of Esquimalt, excepting in cases where a pilot is actually engaged by the master for such services.

## ESQUIMALT GRAVING DOCK.

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

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

Gross Tonnage of Vessel.	Entrance Fee.	For the first day of docking.	For each following day including the undocking day.
For all vessels up to 1,000 tons....	\$ 75 00	\$150 00	\$50
From 1,000 to 2,000 tons.....	100 00	200 00	50
“ 2,000 to 2,500 “ .....	125 00	250 00	50
For all vessels above 2,500 tons....	200 00	400 00	50 and 2 cents per ton additional on all tonnage above 2,500.

All fractional parts of 50 tons to be counted and paid for as 50 tons. Cargoes to be charged at the same rates as tonnage, and no charge made for ballast.

Each day to be counted from 7 a. m. to 7 a. m. and each fractional part of a day will be charged as one day.

No reduction will be allowed for Sundays and holidays.

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#### ESQUIMALT MARINE RAILWAY.

Cradle, length.....	300 feet.
Beam .....	60 "
Capacity.....	3,005 tons, d. w.

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



ESQUIMALT MARINE RAILWAY, VICTORIA, B. C.



## Mining Regulations.

### BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The mining laws of British Columbia provide, with respect to coal mining, that a prospector for coal or petroleum on leased Crown lands in which the minerals are reserved, before obtaining a license, shall place a post at one angle of the land with his name and the initials of the angle, and shall post a notice of his application on the land and on the government office of the district for thirty days, and shall advertise it in the *British Columbia Gazette* and some local newspaper for thirty days.

Security for damages must be given if the Crown lands in question have been leased or are covered by a timber license.

After the expiration of thirty days, and within two months from the application in the *Gazette*, an application in duplicate (with a plan and a fee of \$50 for each and every license) must be sent to the Assistant Commissioner of Lands and Works for a prospecting license for not more than one year, when the Chief Commissioner may grant the license. Such lands must be in one rectangular block with sides running north, south, east and west, and of area not exceeding 640 acres.

The license shall cease at its expiration, and a new license may be granted to a new applicant.

On proving that he has *bona fide* explored for coal during the year he shall be entitled to an extension for a second year on payment of \$50, and a further extension for third year may be granted. License holders of adjoining lands, not exceeding ten, may work in partnership, when they need not prospect separately, provided the Chief Commissioner is satisfied with the prospecting done on the land of one of them.

The licensee may use the timber and stone on the land for the purpose of buildings on the land. Dispute as to the right of title shall be decided in the county court. No transfer for a prospecting license may be made without written notice to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works.

The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may grant to a prospecting licensee a lease for five years at a rent of ten cents on proof that he has discovered coal on the land; and if during this term, or three months hereafter, he can show that he has continuously and vigorously carried on coal-mining he shall be entitled to purchase the land at \$5 an acre, in one payment at time of sale.

Before the lease is issued, a survey must have been made by the applicant. Besides the ten cents rent a royalty of five cents a ton on coal and one cent a barrel on petroleum must be paid. The lessee must carry on coal mining continuously. Any number of persons, not exceeding ten, may work in partnership on adjoining lands, when it shall not be necessary to work each leasehold separately, provided work on one is done to the satisfaction of the Chief Commissioner.

(Cons. Act, 1888, chap. 83, and amending acts; 1890, chap. 32; 1892, chap. 31; 1895, chap. 37, and acts of 1897, 1898 and 1899.

Proprietors of coal mines may acquire such portion of any Crown lands, or lands held under pre-emption or Crown grants, or lease or license, as may be necessary for a right of way to the sea shore, a river or public highway, together with a block not exceeding five acres on the shore, river or highway. Minerals are not to be conferred by the conveyance without the consent of the grantor. Compensation shall be paid by agreement or arbitration. (Cons. Acts, 1888, chap. 83, amendment Act, 1890, chap. 32, and chap. 137, Acts of 1897.)

Regulations of coal mines.—No boy under twelve, no woman or girl of any age, and no Chinamen or Japanese shall be employed under ground in coal mines.

Boys from thirteen to fourteen shall only be employed underground in exceptional circumstances to be allowed by the Minister of Mines.

There are various other regulations as to the employment of young persons.

No wages shall be paid to employees of a coal mine in a public house or contiguous office or place.

Coal getters must be paid by weight, unless exception is allowed by the Minister of Mines; and a check weigher may be appointed by them.

There are a number of regulations to secure safety. (Cons. Acts, 1888, chap. 84; amending acts, 1890, chap. 33; 1894, chap. 5; 1895, chap. 38; and in 1897, chap. 138.)

Mining, other than coal.—Persons over 18 years of age and joint stock companies may become "Free Miners" on taking out certificates (which are not transferable) for one year in case of joint stock companies, and for one or more years in case of individual miners.

Every person or joint stock company mining (except for coal) must take out a free miner's certificate under a penalty of \$25. Owners and contractors shall pay the free miner's fees of their employees, deducting amount from them and giving a list to the Mining Recorder, under penalty of \$100.

No person unless he has an unexpired free miner's certificate can hold any mineral claim, minerals or mining property.

Free miners may prospect and mine (except for coal) upon any Crown lands or lands where minerals are reserved to the Crown provided they may not locate or mine on land uncovered by hydraulic mining works for six months, and provided they must give security for damages to any occupier.

## FEES.

For every free miner's certificate issued to an individual...	\$ 5 00
For every free miner's certificate issued to a joint stock company—	
(a.) Having a nominal capital of \$100,000 or less.....	50 00
(b.) Having a nominal capital exceeding \$100,000.....	100 00

Free miners may cut timber necessary for their mining upon Crown lands, even if covered by timber lease or reserved, and they may kill game for their own use at any time.

A free miner may locate a mineral claim measuring 1,500 feet square as nearly rectangular as possible, marking it by two posts, 1 and 2, on the line of the vein not more than 1,500 feet apart, or a fractional mineral claim can also be marked out. On No. 1 post of a mineral claim shall be written the names of the locator and the claim, the date, the compass bearing of No. 2 post and the number of feet (of the 1,500) lying to the right and left respectively of this line; these particulars are to be furnished also to the Mining Recorder. He must mark the line by blazing trees or post-planting, and place a post where he found rock "in place," and as near as possible to four corners of the claim. He is entitled to all the minerals within the claim. The claim is not to be recorded without an affidavit that mineral has been found "in place" on the claim, that the legal notes and posts have been put up, that ground is unoccupied, etc. A location made on Sunday or a holiday is not invalid. Where from the nature of the ground, the location cannot be thus marked, posts may be set as near as possible, and the direction and distance recorded. The free miner shall record his claim with the Mining Recorder within 15 days, if his office is within 10 miles, with an additional day for every additional 10 miles. A claim recorded by error in the wrong district may be recorded anew in the right district with the original date. If left in the Recorder's absence the applicant is entitled to a record of that date. The claim may be held from year to year on a certificate by the Gold Commissioner, or Mining Recorder that work has been done on it to the value of \$100. Assessment work to be counted in certificate. A free miner or partners having adjoining claims may work them together, and may obtain certificates for all the claims for sufficient work done on one. A free miner may, in lieu of work pay \$100 to the Mining Recorder. Disputes as to titles are determined by priority.

No free miner can hold (except by purchase) more than one claim on the same vein or lode, but he may hold by location a claim on any separate vein or lode. He may abandon his claim by notice in writing to the Recorder and may remove his machinery and extracted ore; he cannot re-locate the same claim (or one which he has not recorded in time) without written permission from the Gold Commissioner.

Lodes discovered in a tunnel to develop a lode may be marked out as a mineral claim and recorded by the owner. The interest of a free miner in his claim is deemed a chattel interest.

The lawful owner of a mineral claim is entitled to a Crown grant on payment of \$500 to the Government in lieu of expenditure (assessment work to be considered a part of \$500) and after having obtained a certificate of improvements from the Gold Commissioner. With a certificate of improvement the owner need not take out a free miner's certificate, or work on the claim to hold it.

With a certificate of improvement the owner of a claim outside the railway belt is entitled to a Crown grant, and inside the railway belt on payment of \$5 an acre to the Mining Recorder.

The claim for the grant must be made within three months. The issue of the grant does not invalidate any previous lien. The grant covers all minerals except coal.

Conveyances, mortgages, etc., of mineral claims shall be recorded or shall not be good against third parties, and transfers must be in writing. A free miner's claim shall not be open for location during his last illness, nor for twelve months after his death. The Gold Commissioner and official administrator administer miners' estates.

A mill site may be located by a free miner, not over five acres in extent, on unoccupied and unreserved Crown lands not known to contain minerals. He may obtain a lease for one year, during its continuance, on proof of having expended \$500 on machinery, and shall be entitled to a Crown grant for \$5 an acre. This applies to former leases also. Minerals are not included in the grant.

Tunnels or drains may be run for a free miner to work his claim by license from the Gold Commissioner. Water rights may be granted to him by the Gold Commissioner, and must be recorded, rights of miners working on the streams being safe. He may not sell the water, and the grant shall cease when the mine is no longer worked. Work must be begun within 60 days; and there must be no waste of water, and an outlet must be provided for superfluous water.

Mining partnerships and limited liability companies are regulated by a number of clauses.

The duties of Mining Recorders and Gold Commissioners are fully laid down. Free miners may elect by a two-thirds vote a Recorder, where there is none.

County Courts have mining jurisdiction which is fully provided for.

Any person contravening the Act or refusing to obey the lawful order of a Gold Commissioner or Judge is liable to a fine of \$250 or three months' imprisonment.

An annual tax of 25 cents an acre is payable on every claim held under Crown grant. The tax shall be remitted on proof that the sum of \$200 has been expended on the claim within the year.

Mines and moneys invested in them are not exempt from provincial taxation.

The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may make orders to carry out the Act.

(Cons. Act, 1888, Chap. 82, and amending Acts, 1889, Chap. 16 (repealed); 1890, Chap. 31 (repealed); 1891, Chap. 25; 1892, Chap. 32; 1893, Chap. 29; 1894, Chap. 32, and 1895, Chap. 39; 1896, Chap. 34; 1897, Chap. 45; and Acts of 1898.)

Placer Mining Act.—Every free miner holding a certificate may mine for gold or other precious metals on any land except Government reserves for town sites, lands occupied by buildings, curtilages and orchards, or for placer mining or Indian reserves. He must give security for damages.

He may locate a placer claim on each separate creek, ravine or hill, but not more than two in the same locality, and only one a creek claim, but he may hold any number for purchase. A creek claim shall be 100 feet long, and in width from base to base of the hills; a bar diggings claim shall be a strip 100 feet long, and in width, from high water mark to the lowest water level; a dry diggings claim shall be 100 feet square, and the same for bench diggings and hill diggings. Discoverers of new mines shall be allowed: If one, a claim 300 feet long; if a party of two, 600 feet; if three, 800 feet; if four, 1000 feet; if more than four, ordinary claims.

Placer claims shall be as nearly rectangular as possible. Posts shall be placed at the corners, and the initial post shall bear names and description. Locations on Sundays and holidays shall not be invalid. Placer claims must be recorded with the Mining Recorder. The removal of posts entails forfeiture. Records of placer claims may be renewed on payment of the fees, \$2.50 a year.

A placer claim gives no right to a vein or lode unless the ground is located and recorded as a mineral claim.

A placer claim must be worked continuously by the holder or his employee, and shall be held abandoned and forfeited if unworked for 72 hours, except for reasonable cause, satisfying the Gold Commissioner. A year's leave of absence may be given if the sum of \$1,000 has been expended without reasonable return, or if all holders of the set of claims sign the application.

Provisions as to the tunnels and drains, water rights (see 1879, Cap. 45) partnerships, mining recorders, gold commissioners, county courts, penalties, paying free miner's fees for employees, are much the same as those regarding mineral claims.

Provisions are made for "bed rock flumes."

Free miners may obtain a lease of placer mining ground for 20 years as follows:—Before application for lease, legal posts to be placed, with names and descriptions, and plans, etc., to be deposited with Mining Recorder; creek diggings, or abandoned or unworked creeks, half a mile in length; any other placer mining grounds, 80 acres; precious stone diggings, 10 acres. The lease may be renewed. The ground must be already occupied (without consent of occupiers) nor immediately available for agricultural purposes; and only placer-mining must be carried on. Consolidation of holdings into one not to exceed 640 acres is provided for by Act of 1898, amending the Placer-mining Act, 1891.

Water may be granted by the Gold Commissioner for hydraulic workings on bench lands.

Leases may be granted for twenty years of the bed of the river for dredging for a distance not over five miles.

(Act, 1891, Chap. 26, and amending Acts, 1894, Chap. 33, and 1895, Chap. 40; 1896, Chap. 35; 1897, Chap. 29; 1897, Chap. 45.)

A Bill intituled "An Act to repeal an Act to aid the Development of Quartz Mines," and amending Act has been passed (1896, Chap. 36.) An Act to amend the Placer-Mines Act (1891) was passed in the session of 1898.

Counting the consolidated Acts of 1888 and subsequent amending Acts to 1898, there have been twenty-four British Columbia Acts relating to mining, without reckoning several special Acts concerning hydraulic mining companies.

The Mineral Act, 1896, Chap. 34, as amended by 1897, Chap. 29, has been consolidated for convenience only.

The Placer-mining Acts have been also consolidated.

A Bureau of Mines was established in 1895, under the Minister of Mines, with a Provincial Mineralogist, whose duty it is to collect information relating to the mining industry and publish it. Besides a museum there are to be lecture rooms, an assay office and laboratory, where assays and tests may be made according to a schedule of fees. Arrangements may be made for giving instructions to prospectors and others, and societies of arts and other societies may affiliate with the Mining Bureau for the instruction and examination of students.

An Act intituled the "Inspection of Metaliferous Mines Act, 1897," amended in 1899, provides for the appointment of an Inspector, and contains rules and regulations for the safe working of mines other than coal.

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## DOMINION.

### COAL.

The Dominion government have provided regulations for the disposal of coal lands the property of the Dominion in Manitoba and the North-west Territories. These regulations provide that locations of an area not exceeding 200 acres, may be reserved for an applicant for a period of sixty days to prospect for coal, on payment of a fee of \$10 and an expenditure in prospecting of \$2 a day. A location may be sold at the rate of \$10 per acre (cash) unless the coal is anthracite, in which case the price is \$20 per acre.

Settlers at a distance from coal mines worked by purchasers may secure permits authorizing them to mine for domestic purposes, on payment of a royalty of 20 cents for anthracite, and 15 cents for bituminous, and 10 cents for lignite coal. The regulations provide that the location shall be marked on the ground, that the frontage shall not exceed three chains, and the length ten chains; that the applicant shall within thirty days after marking his location, file application with the

agent, who is to issue a permit at the rate of \$5 an acre or fraction of an acre per annum.

In the Yukon Territory all applications for coal lands are to be made to the Crown Timber and Land Agent, who is empowered to sell such lands at \$40 an acre (cash) if the coal is anthracite, and \$20 for any other coal.

#### GOLD QUARTZ CLAIMS.

Persons of 18 years and over, and joint stock companies holding a free miner's certificate, may obtain entry for a mining location.

A free miner's certificate (non-transferable) is granted for one year. The fee for an individual is \$10, and to a joint stock company \$50 to \$100, according to capital.

The holder of a free miner's certificate who has discovered mineral in place, may locate a claim 1,500 feet by 1,500 feet, by marking it with two legal posts, one at each end, on the line of the lode or vein, and marking out the line between. Upon each post shall be marked the name of the claim, the person locating and date, and the number of feet lying to the right and left of line.

The claim shall be recorded with the Mining Recorder of the district within 15 days, if located within 10 miles of the office; one additional day allowed for every additional 10 miles or fraction. If a claim is more than 100 miles from a recorder's office and situated where other claims are being located, five free miners may appoint a Free Miner's Recorder; but if the latter fails within three months to notify the nearest Government Mining Recorder of his appointment, the claims will not hold good. Fee for recording a claim is \$5.

At least \$100 per year must be expended on the claim, or paid to the Mining Recorder in lieu. When \$500 has been expended or paid, the locator may upon having a survey made and upon complying with certain other requirements, purchase the land at \$5 per acre, cash, but if the surface rights have already been disposed of, at \$2 an acre.

A location for mining iron and mica not exceeding 160 acres may be granted, but if therein other valuable mineral is discovered the miner's right is limited to the area prescribed for other minerals, the remainder reverting to the Crown. The Minister of the Interior may also grant 160 acres for copper mining in the Yukon Territory.

The patent for a mining location reserves forever whatever royalty may hereafter be imposed on the sales, such royalty to be collected on sales made prior to issue of patent.

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#### PLACER MINING—YUKON TERRITORY.

Claims are creek, gulch, river and hill claims. Two hundred and fifty feet in length in the general direction of the creek or river, and from 100 to 2,000 feet wide according to ground.

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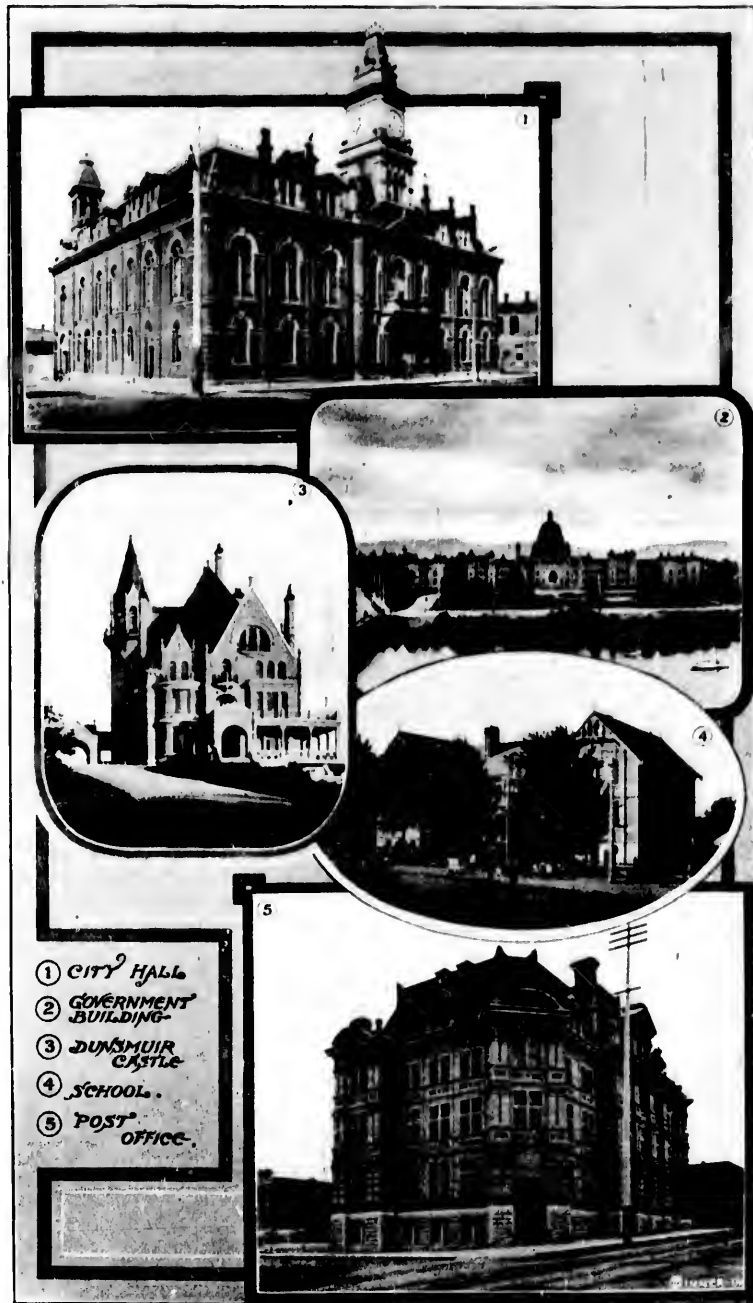
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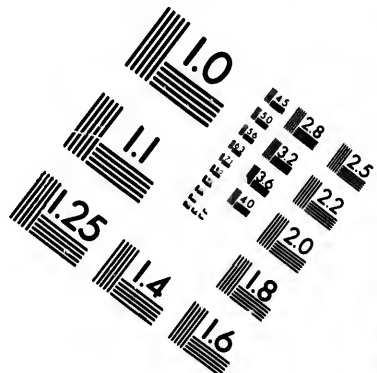
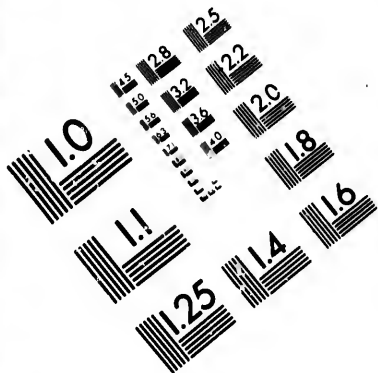
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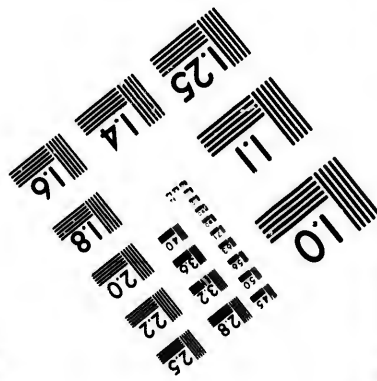
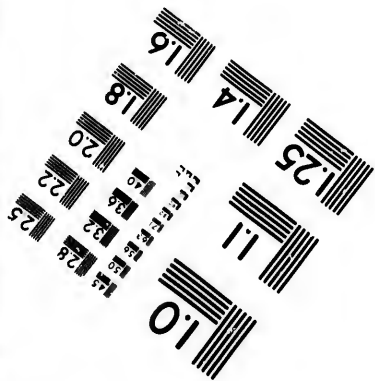
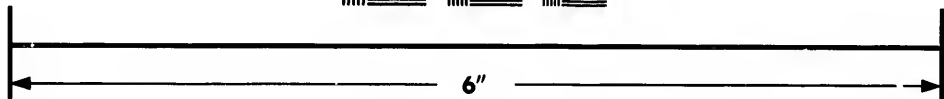
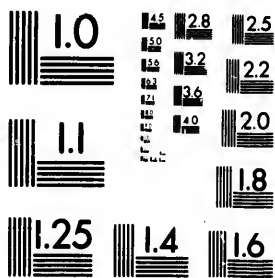
PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND A RESIDENCE (VICTORIA, B. C.)







**IMAGE EVALUATION  
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**

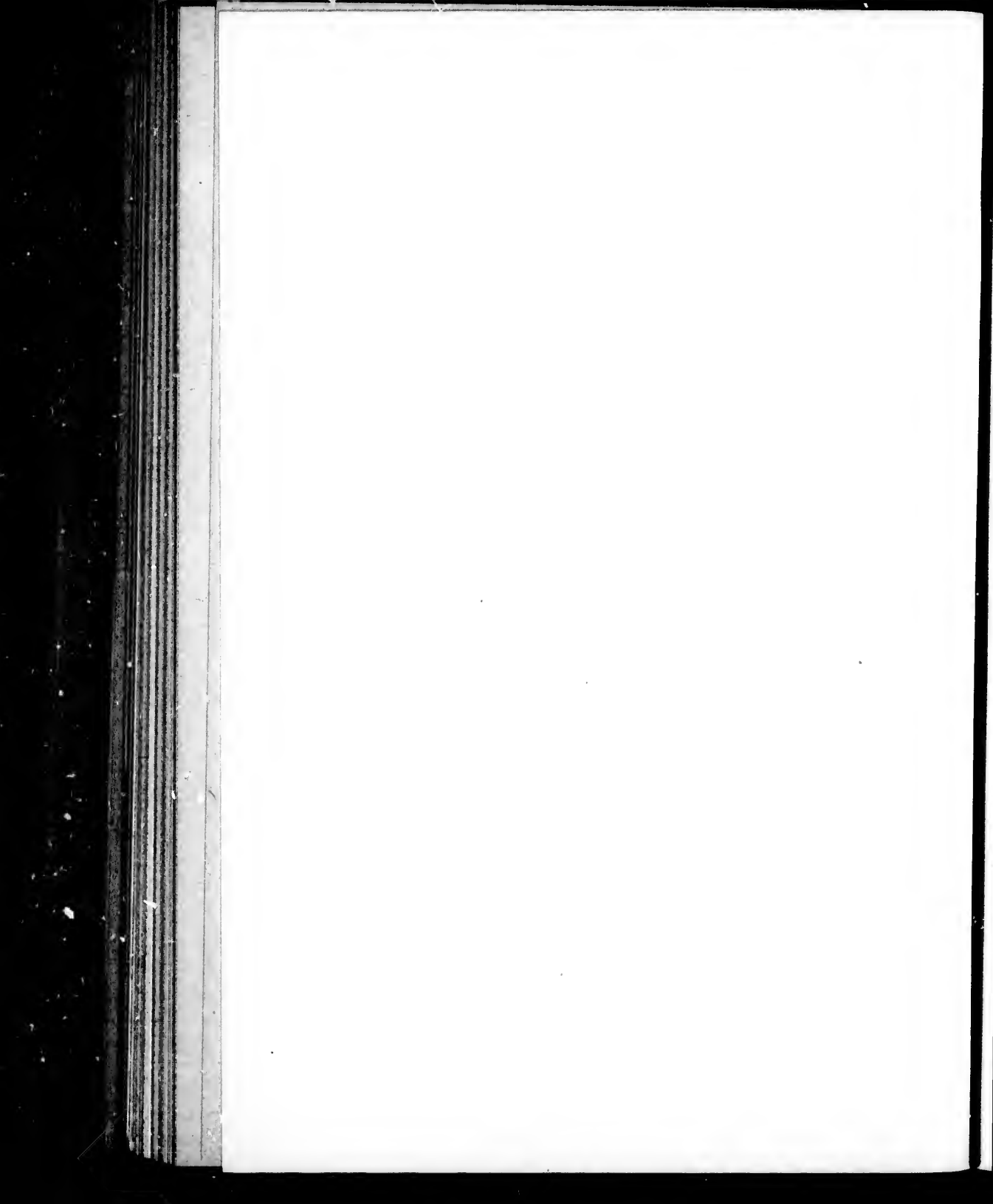


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23 WEST MAIN STREET  
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(716) 872-4503

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Claims are marked by two legal posts, one at each end. Entry must be obtained within ten days if within ten miles of Mining Recorder's office. One extra day allowed for every additional ten or fraction. If the claims exceeds 100 miles from a Recorder's office, the same rule applies as in the quartz mining.

The person or company must hold a Free Miner's certificate.

Every alternate ten claims is reserved to the Crown.

The discoverer of a claim is entitled to 500 feet in length. If the party consists of two, 1,000 feet, the rest ordinary claims only.

Entry fee \$15. A royalty of 10 per cent. on the gross output of the gold mined. The sum of \$5,000 will be deducted from the gross annual output of the claim. The holder of a creek, gulch or river claim may within 60 days after staking, obtain entry for a hill claim, adjoining it for the sum of \$100. This permission is also given to the holder of a creek, gulch or river claim who prior to January, 1898, obtained an entry therefor, provided the hill claim is available when an application is made. No miner shall receive a grant of more than one mining claim in a mining district, the boundaries of which shall be defined by the Mining Recorder; but the same miner may also hold a hill claim and any number of claims by purchase, and miners may unite to work their claims in common.

A claim shall be deemed to be abandoned when the same shall have remained unworked for three consecutive working days of 24 hours each, unless sickness or other reasonable cause be shown to the satisfaction of the Mining Recorder.

It shall not only be necessary for a person or company working a quartz or placer claim to hold a Free Miner's certificate, but every person in his, or its employment shall have a Free Miner's certificate unexpired.

The regulations in force for dredging in Manitoba and the North-west Territories provide that a free miner can obtain two leases of five miles each for a term of 20 years renewable. The lessee's right is confined to the submerged beds or bars of the river below water mark. The rental is \$10 per annum for each mile leased. The royalty to be paid is 2½ per cent. on the output after it exceeds \$10,000.

In the Yukon Territory a free miner can obtain a lease of five miles of a river, but not more than six such leases can be given to one person or company. The rental is \$100 per annum for each mile of river leased. The royalty to be paid is 10 per cent. on the output in excess of \$15,000 for each five miles of river leased. Other regulations are similar to those of the other Territories and Manitoba.

## Klondike, North-West Territories.

VIA YUKON RIVER.		DALTON TRAIL.	
	MILES.		MILES.
Victoria to Dawson City (Klon- dike) via St. Michael about .	4,425	Victoria to head of Chilet Inlet	1,000
		Head of Chilet Inlet to Fort Selkirk . . . . .	300
		Fort Selkirk to Dawson City . .	140
		Total . . . . .	1,440
VIA DYEA.		VIA SKAGWAY.	
Victoria to Dyea . . . . .	1,000	Victoria to Skagway . . . . .	995
Dyea to Tagish Lake . . . . .	72.25	Skagway to Tagish Lake . . . .	70
To Head of Marsh Lake . . . . .	4.90	Tagish Lake to Dawson City . .	502
Foot of Marsh Lake . . . . .	19.06	Total . . . . .	1,567
Head of Miles Canon . . . . .	25.73	VIA STICKINE RIVER.	
Foot of Miles Canon . . . . .	.62	Victoria to Wrangel (ocean steamship) . . . . .	750
Head of White Horse Rapids . .	1.39	Wrangel to Telegraph Creek (river steamers) . . . . .	150
Foot of White Horse Rapids . .	.38	Telegraph Creek to Teslin Lake (trail) . . . . .	150
Taheena River . . . . .	14.59	Teslin Lake to Dawson City (Klondike), (boat) . . . . .	584
Head of Lake La Barge . . . . .	13.15	Total . . . . .	1,634
Foot of Lake La Barge . . . . .	31.15		
Teslintoo River . . . . .	31.66		
Big Salmon River . . . . .	33.45		
Little Salmon River . . . . .	36.21		
Five Finger Rapids . . . . .	59.29		
Pelly River . . . . .	58.46		
White River . . . . .	95.82		
Stewart River . . . . .	9.80		
Sixty Mile Creek . . . . .	21.50		
Dawson City . . . . .	45.20		
Total . . . . .	1,575.70		

## Atlin Lake, British Columbia.

	Miles.
Victoria to Skagway, ocean steamship . . . . .	995
Skagway to Lake Bennett, railway . . . . .	41
Lake Bennett to Atlin Lake, water and trail . . . . .	120
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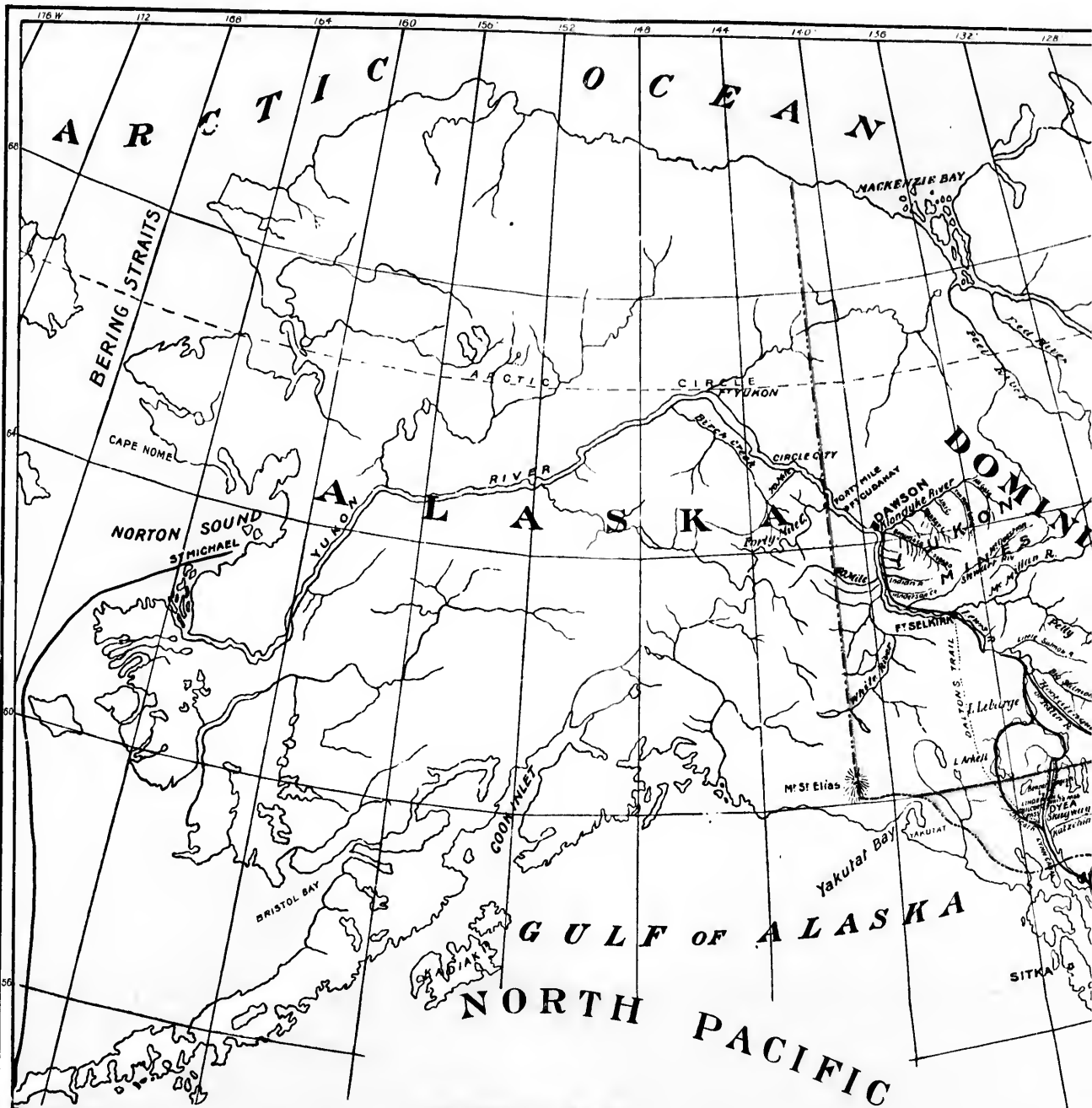
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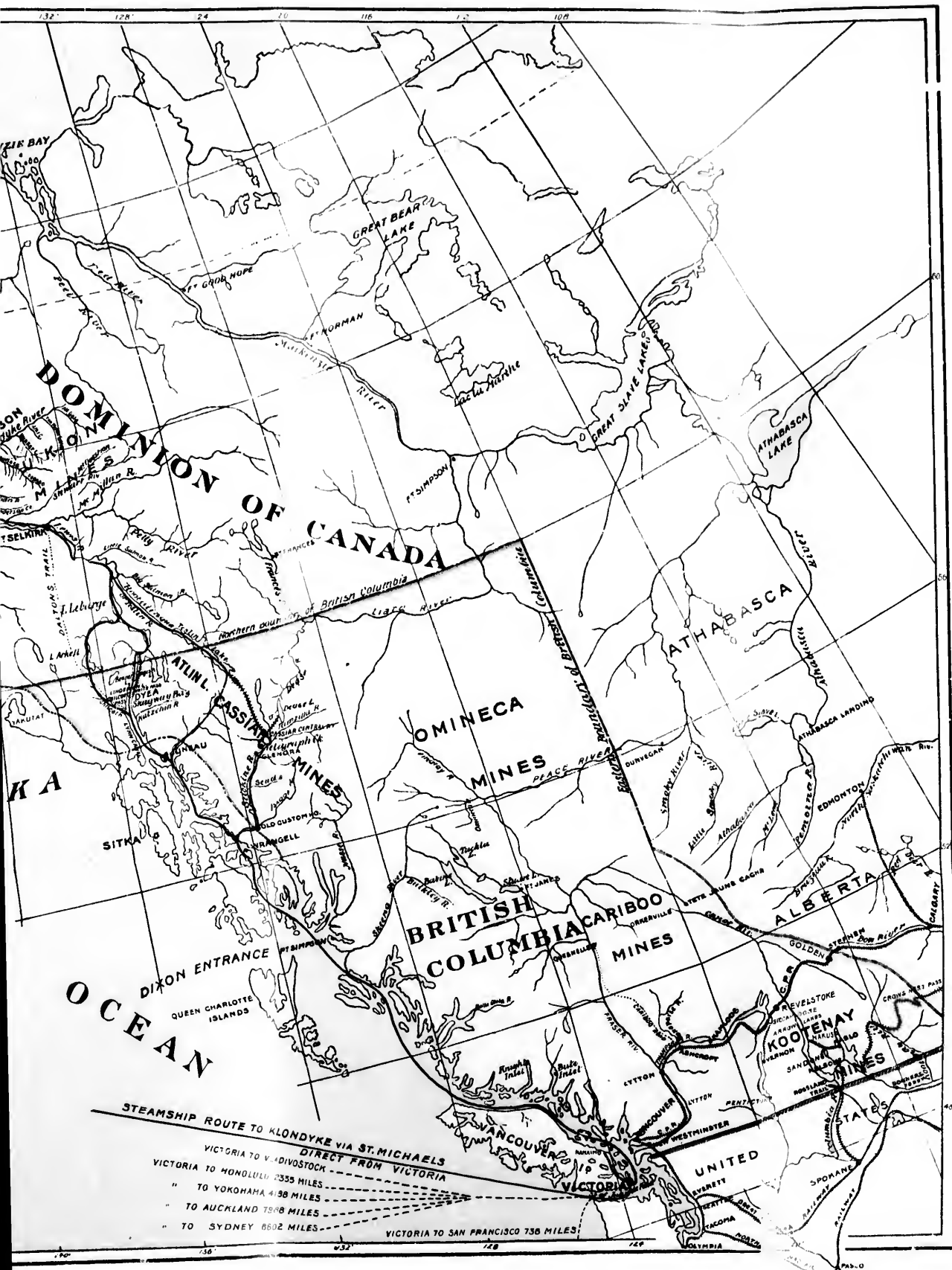


SKETCH MAP  
OF  
**BRITISH COLUMBIA**  
AND  
**KLONDIKE IN THE CANADIAN YUKON**  
SHOWING THE GOLD FIELDS OF THE  
**NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AND BRITISH COLUMBIA**  
AND ROUTES THERETO

COMPILED AND ENGRAVED FROM THE LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS FOR  
AND PUBLISHED BY THE

**BRITISH COLUMBIA BOARD OF TRADE**  
VICTORIA, B. C.





**STEAMSHIP ROUTE TO KLONDYKE VIA ST. MICHAELS**  
 DIRECT FROM VICTORIA  
 VICTORIA TO HONOLULU 2335 MILES  
 " TO YOKOHAMA 4198 MILES  
 " TO AUCKLAND 7598 MILES  
 " TO SYDNEY 8602 MILES  
 VICTORIA TO SAN FRANCISCO 736 MILES

