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# THE RESOURCES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

VOLUME 3.  
No. 4. 5

VICTORIA, B. C., JULY, 1885.

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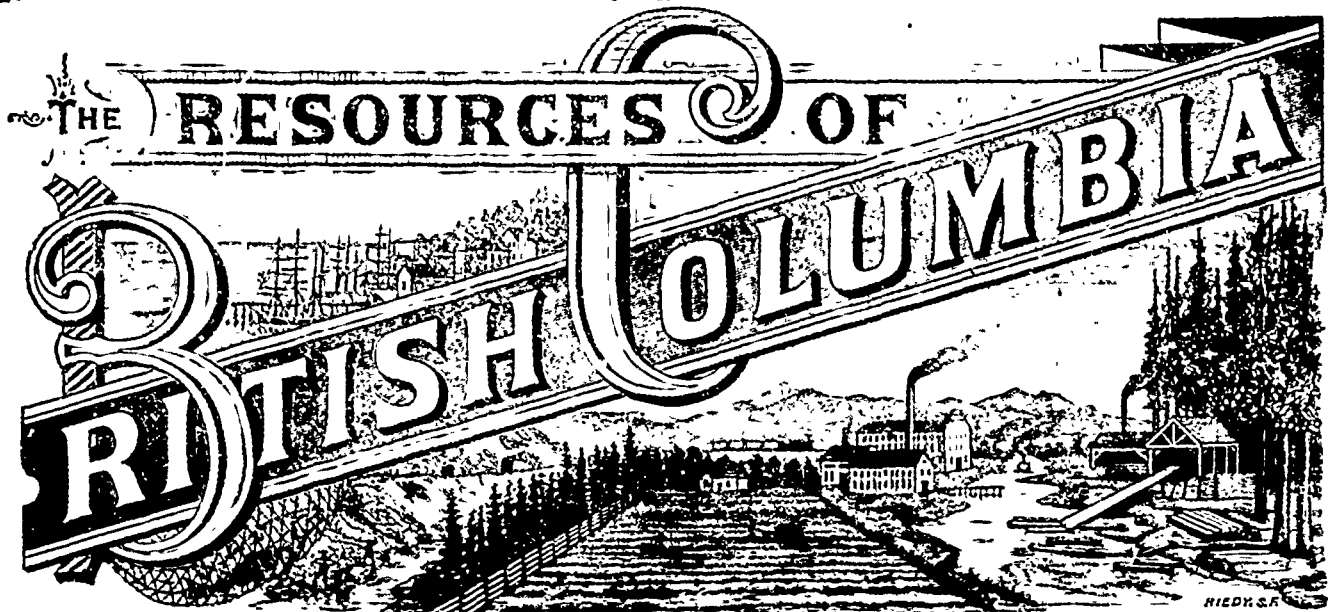
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VOLUME 3.1  
No. 5.

VICTORIA, B. C., JULY, 1885.

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### WEATHER IN JULY, 1885.

There were, in July, twenty-two days of clear sunshine, two cloudy, six cloudy with remitting sunshine and a very slight shower or two of rain, and one (the 30th), when several plumps of rain beginning before dawn, fell now and again during the day, the heaviest was during early morning. Morning weather was sometimes hazy or smoky, owing to distant forest fires, but the afternoons were often clear and sometimes perfectly cloudless.

Mean Temperature	60.92
Mean Maximum temperature	71.55
Mean Minimum temperature	50.25
Highest temperature, 7th.	83.00
Lowest temperature, 17th	43.00
Rainfall, 0.06 of an inch	

At Kinfauns, Perthshire, Scotland, the mean temperature of July was, by careful observation, some twenty years ago, ascertained to be 61 degrees. July in London was then found to have a mean temperature of 62 degrees.

Mr. W. T. Livock has for some years past summarized the rainfall at Victoria for the first seven months of each year.

1883, to July 31st, the rainfall was	13.84 in.
1884, to July 31st, the rainfall was	11.6 in.
1885, to July 31st, the rainfall was	15.45 in.

The great comparative fall in January and February, 1885, accounts for this. Since the beginning of March there has been tourists' weather in these parts.

### JUNE WEATHER.

According to Mr W. T. Livock's register for June, 1885:

Mean Temperature	57.12
"    max.    "	67.67
"    min.    "	48.57
Highest temperature on June 27th	75.00
Lowest    "    "    2nd	41.00

On eight days rain fell, but very slightly, the month's rainfall amounting only to 0.25 of an inch.

Clear Sunshine	16 days
Cloudy and showery, with occas. sun.	8 days
Cloudy with occasional sunshine	6 days

### PAST HAPPENINGS.

#### JULY.

1826, July 4, aged 91, died John Adams, and aged 83 on the same day, the fiftieth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, departed Thomas Jefferson. Both were amongst the foremost in asserting their country's rights. Adams and Jefferson, although holding diverse political views until the end of their lengthened days, continued warm personal friends, and both were honored with the chief magistracy of the American nation.

11th July, 1804, died of a bullet wound received in a duel with Aaron Burr, whose profligacy he had denounced, Alexander Hamilton, chief writer in the *Federalist*, a work with admiration read by political students to the present times. Son of a Scottish father and a French Huguenot mother, Hamilton having early displayed precocity of mind, was sent from a merchant's office in the West Indies, to complete his education in New York. There, he sympathized warmly with the colonists in their incipient remonstrances and negotiations with "the bumptious Brits" at the time ruling in London. Throughout the war, with sword and pen, Hamilton was Washington's most trusted and confidential aid. He had a leading part in all the perplexing discussions preceding the consolidation of the liberated colonies into one nation. Never, except at Washington's death, was there such mourning in America as at Hamilton's.

In 1801, donkeys and mules drew in cars running on iron rails (narrow gauge) loads of stones from Wandsworth to Croydon, Surrey. Amongst the coalpits of Northern England similar facilities had been earlier availed of. In 1800 certain improvements having been made in them by a Mr. Benjamin Outram these ways were termed Outram roads, soon abbreviated into tramroads and tramways, terms still in use. Mr. Outram was father of Sir James Outram, in his day known as the Bayard of India.

## Resources of British Columbia.

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

MUNROE MILLER, - - - Publisher and Proprietor.

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NO QUESTIONABLE ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED IN THIS JOURNAL.

### AN ADDRESS TO THE FARMERS.

#### *A Market for Victoria.*

Victoria is making great progress in many ways. The town is spreading in all directions, a large theatre and minor places of amusement have been provided, and her merchants are pushing their trade far and wide. They are aware of the advantages of being in constant communication with each other, and the fact is well attested by the existence of the Union Club and the foundation of the Commercial Club. Our farmers, however, have been overlooked and not having the same advantages, they are, as is, perhaps, to be expected, somewhat behind the times. They live far apart and are scattered over a large district, having few opportunities to meet to compare notes and to benefit by the exchange of their experiences in farming. Farmers are not much given to corresponding, indeed they have not much time, and if a man is able to snatch a few hours repose, he prefers to spend them in a comfortable chair under the shade of some wide-spreading tree, either in conversation with his wife or in smoking and trying to catch up with the too fast traveling times, by the aid of a newspaper. We have tried to draw farmers into correspondence with each other through our columns, but have failed, as we somewhat expected to do, knowing how small is their leisure time.

The farmers, however, are glad of an excuse for coming to town. They make their purchases, they gather all the fresh news, have many a gossip with old friends and acquaintances, and go home feeling all the better for it. But in other respects they gain little or nothing by such visits. They meet only a few farmers who happen to come to town by chance like themselves, they learn what each of such men is doing, but they learn little or nothing of the affairs of the greater number, how their wheat is likely to yield or their views of the coming harvest.

There being no market, the farmer is compelled to consign his farm products to a class of middlemen who pay him just what they think fit, and who, not satisfied with absorbing most of his well earned profits, require such a profit from the consumer that they open the door to competition from the States even where no competition should be possible.

All this, and more arises from there being no market or exchange in Victoria of any kind. Nor is the farmer the only sufferer. For want of a market, our people have the trouble and delay of sending to San Francisco for a great portion of their provisions, which they ought to get more cheaply at home.

We know, of course, that we cannot expect to compete with California in the production of grapes and peaches, but not only is fruit of that description imported in large quantities, but ordinary vegetables, strawberries, plums and apples, corn, flour and even chicken-food are brought into the city by every steamer. It must be remembered that the great maxim of political economy is, "the supply creates the demand." If a market constantly supplied with all home produce can be formed, the demand for such produce is certain to spring up; people will always prefer to buy what is close to their own doors rather than have the trouble of sending to the States for it, running the risk of having much of the fruit spoiled by some unexpectedly long voyage, as the recent trip of the "Idaho." But it is necessary they should be able to make certain of getting what they want, and if the supplies are intermittent, they must perforce, guard themselves against disappointment by ordering what they require from abroad.

It is sufficient in the first place to arrange for a market day, and when one day has become recognized as such, the market itself will naturally grow out of the institution with very little trouble to the promoters. There are many places in the States where there is no regular market, but the farmers, by common consent, drive into town on a certain day of the week, generally on Thursday or Saturday.

On that day every man can make sure of meeting all those he wishes to see, who are not kept at home by illness or pressure of business, and it is seldom they will allow any business to be more important than that of attending. Business is thus rendered much brisker, more being done on one of these days than in weeks of desultory driving about among one's neighbors. In England, where the habits of the people so much more resemble ours, there is not only a market held in every town of any size, but many of the markets are so large that they have to be divided into a cattle market, a sheep market and hog market, and they become so necessary to the towns in which they are held, that if any of them are closed, all business drops until they

are re-opened. What helps to make Chicago the great centre of the States more than the fact that it is the best and largest market in the country for cattle, hogs and corn?

The great markets bring the most intelligent men together and the farmers have every opportunity to ventilate their ideas; their views are broadened, and every man imparts some useful lesson to his fellows. Farmers learn more from each other at one of these markets than they could have gathered from reading a dozen articles of the "newspaper fellows" who seldom really know much of the subject beyond what they have gathered from their farming acquaintances who cannot be expected to be at the trouble of explaining much to a man who knows so little of the subject. In any case the newspaper writer is but a middleman and the less middlemen there are in all businesses the better for the principals.

We have broached this subject because we wish to see some movement made to establish a market and we wish to suggest to our farmer friends that they make some effort in this direction.

The first thing to be done is to agree on a day to hold a meeting of themselves in the city discuss the matter and, we think, as the first thing to be done is to ascertain how the farmers' interests can best be served, the meeting should be confined to agriculturists in order to ascertain what steps they consider should be taken, and what proposals should be made to the city authorities. All parties are deeply interested in the matter, but to the farmers it is one of the most vital importance, and we, therefore think they should be first consulted.

As we find it very difficult to get any one to take the initiative we have determined to call the meeting ourselves and we hope our friends will do their best to support us. We have consulted Mr. J. D. Pemberton, of Gonzales Farm, Victoria, J. P., and he has entered warmly into our plans and promised, although it is more to his interest that there should be no market, to attend the meeting and further the scheme in every way he can.

We propose that the first meeting shall take place in the week ending the 30th August next, by which time we hope harvest work will be brought to a satisfactory close, but we must ask our friends to leave to us the selection of the place of meeting, as we must be guided by the number who are likely to attend. We can, however, assure our friends that beyond the expense of coming into town, not a cent need be spent. If our friends when they meet cannot see their way to naming a day for a market day and making other arrangements well and good(?) our object in endeavouring to bring them together fails and there is an end of the matter. But if, as we

hope will be the case, they consider it expedient to appoint a market day, either once or twice a week or once a fortnight, as they please, they can name such day. Having fixed upon a market day and pledged themselves to make that their day of coming to town they can then appoint a committee to arrange with the citizens, who we are certain will be found ready to assist in every way in their power, for the establishment of a market that will be self-sustaining. San Francisco has three or four flourishing markets, and it will be strange indeed if Victoria cannot maintain one. We can assure our friends they have only to set the ball rolling for it to gather size and force every day and there is much truth in the proverb "God helps those who help themselves." If they wait for the citizens to make the first move nothing will be done, for the citizens naturally look to the farmers to take the first step as being the most interested.

Although we have no wish to dictate to the meeting the resolutions that should be passed we invite correspondence on the subject that we may know the views of those who are coming. We cannot promise to reply to all our correspondents by letter, as we hope they will be too numerous for us to do so, but we will reply at the meeting and we can in the meantime benefit by their suggestions.

We shall be pleased to arrange the preliminaries as we have suggested, and we will ask such of our friends as think favourably of our suggestion, to fill up the form at the foot of this, naming the day in the week—ending the 30th of August—they think most convenient for the meeting, and return it to us by post, directed to Munroe Miller, Duck's Building, Johnson Street, Victoria, Box 30. We will keep all such forms as we receive, for future inspection, ascertain which day of the week has been selected by the majority, and send every one of our correspondents notice by postal-card.

All that we further ask our friends to do, is to come punctually at the time appointed, and having introduced them to each other and seen them make a start in the business of the day, we will leave it them to pass such resolutions as they may think fit; for, although we shall be prepared to assist them to the best of our abilities, we have no wish to take any further part in the proceedings than they are disposed to permit us, being amply repaid for any little trouble we may have, by the pleasure of seeing them assembled and on the road to success.

Should we find the number of farmers who reply favourably to this suggestion, to be too small to be of a representative character, we will send notice to all of such number that they may not be put to the trouble of needlessly attending. We hope, however, that farmers will freely respond.

The issue of this number has been delayed in order that this appeal may be inserted.

### FORM OF NOTICE.

MUNROE MILLER,  
Duck's Building,  
Box 30. Johnson St., Victoria.

I shall be pleased to attend the meeting of farmers proposed by you to take place in Victoria, at the place you may name in the week ending Saturday, the 30th August, 1885, and suggest that such meeting take place on the \_\_\_\_\_ in such week at \_\_\_\_\_ o'clock. I shall, however, be happy to fall in with the views of the majority.

Yours truly,  
(Signature)

### REGULATIONS

*For the Disposal of Dominion Lands within the  
Railway Belt in the Province of British  
Columbia.*

#### PRELIMINARY INTERPRETATION.

1. These Regulations shall apply exclusively to the public lands of the Dominion, within what is known as the Railway Belt, in the Province of British Columbia, which lands shall be styled and known as Dominion lands; and the following terms and expressions therein shall be held to have the meaning hereinafter assigned them, unless such meaning be repugnant to the subject or inconsistent with the context; that is to say:—

2. The term Minister of the Interior means the Minister of the Interior of Canada:

3. The term Surveyor-General means the officer of the Department of the Interior bearing that designation, or the chief clerk performing his duties for the time being:

4. The term Agent or Officer means any person or officer employed in connection with the administration and management, sale or settlement of Dominion lands; and the term Local Agent means the agent for Dominion lands as aforesaid, with respect to the lands in question: and the term Land Office means the office of any such agent.

5. The term Dominion Land Surveyor means a surveyor duly authorized under the provisions of the Dominion Lands Act, 1883, to survey Dominion lands;

6. The term Crown Timber Agent means the local officer appointed to collect dues and perform such other duties as may be assigned to such officer, in respect to the timber on Dominion Lands:

7. The term Clause means a section of these Regulations distinguished by a separate number; and the term Sub-Clause means a sub-division of any clause distinguished by a separate number or letter, in smaller type.

8. The term Canada Gazette means the official Gazette of the Government, published at Ottawa;

9. The term British Columbia Gazette means the official Gazette of the Government of British Columbia, published at Victoria.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

2. The Department of the Minister of the Interior shall be charged with the administration and management of the Dominion lands:

2. Such administration and management shall be effected through a branch of the said Department, to be known and designated as "The Dominion Lands Office."

3. The Governor in Council may appoint an officer to be styled "The Commissioner of Dominion Lands," and an officer to be styled "The Inspector of Dominion Lands Agencies," and such officer shall respectively have the powers, not inconsistent with the provisions of these Regulations and perform the duties that may be, from time to time, conferred upon and assigned to them by Order of the Governor in Council; the Governor in Council may also establish a "Dominion Lands Board" to investigate and settle all disputed questions arising out of the duties imposed upon the Commissioner of Dominion Lands and the Inspector of Dominion lands agencies, and all matters connected with the administration of the Dominion land system in the Province of British Columbia; and such Dominion Lands Board shall be composed of such persons, and shall have such powers and authority, not inconsistent with these Regulations, and shall perform such duties as shall, from time to time, be prescribed by Order of the Governor in Council:

4. Copies of any records, documents, plans, books, or papers belonging to, or deposited in, the Dominion lands office, attested under the signature of the Minister of the Interior or of the Surveyor-General, or any chief clerk or officer authorized thereto, and of plans or documents in any Dominion lands or surveys office in the Province of British Columbia, attested under the signature of the agent or Inspector of Surveys or other officer in charge of such office, shall be competent evidence in all cases in which the original records, documents, books, plans, or papers would be evidence; and lithographed or other copies of maps or plans purporting to be issued by "Dominion Lands Office" of the Department of the Interior, and to have a lithographed or copied signature of the Minister of the Interior or of the Surveyor-General thereto attached, shall be received in all courts and proceedings as *prima facie* evidence of the originals and of the contents thereof:

5. No person employed in or under the Department of the Interior, including the Geological Survey Branch thereof, shall purchase or take security upon any Dominion or other lands except under authority of an Order in Council, or act as agent of any other person in such behalf: nor shall any person so employed disclose to any person, except his superior officer, any discovery made by him or by any other officer of the Department of the Interior, nor any other information in his possession in relation to Dominion lands, until such discovery or information shall have been reported to the Minister of the Interior, and his permission for such disclosure has been obtained.

#### DOMINION LANDS—TOWNSHIPS.

3. The Dominion lands in British Columbia

shall be laid off, so far as practicable, in quadrilateral townships, each containing thirty-six sections of as nearly one mile square as the convergence of meridians permits.

2. The sections shall be bounded and numbered as shown by the following diagram:—

	N						
	31	32	33	34	35	36	
	30	29	28	27	26	25	
	19	20	21	22	23	24	
W	18	17	16	15	14	13	E
	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	6	5	4	3	2	1	
	S						

4. The lines bounding townships on the east and west sides shall be meridians; those on the north and south sides shall be chords to parallels of latitude.

5. Each section shall be divided into quarter sections of one hundred and sixty acres, more or less, subject to the provisions hereinafter made.

6. In the survey of a township, the deficiency or surplus resulting from convergence of meridians shall be allowed in the range of quarter sections adjoining the west boundary of the township, and the north and south error in closing on the correction lines from the north or south shall be allowed in the ranges of quarter sections adjoining, and north and south respectively of the said correction lines: Provided, that such deficiency or surplus, and such north and south error, or either of them, may, by the Governor in Council, be ordered to be equally distributed among all the quarter sections involved.

7. The dimensions and area of irregular quarter sections shall, in all cases, be returned by the surveyor at their actual measurements and contents.

8. To facilitate the description for letters patent of less than a quarter section, every section shall be supposed to be divided into quarter quarter sections, or forty acres, and such quarter quarter sections shall be numbered as shown in the following diagram, which is intended to show such subdivisions of a section, which shall be styled legal subdivisions:—

	N				
	13	14	15	16	
	12	11	10	9	
W	5	6	7	8	E
	4	3	2	1	
	S				

2. The area of any legal subdivision, as above set forth, shall, in letters patent, be held to be more or less, and shall in each case be represented by the exact quantity as given to such subdivision in the original survey.

ORDINARY SALE OF LANDS.

9. Dominion lands, as the surveys thereof are duly made and confirmed, shall, except as otherwise hereinafter provided, be open for homesteading and purchase at such prices and on such terms and conditions as may be fixed upon from time to time by the Governor in Council: Provided, that no purchase be permitted at a less price than two dollars and fifty cents per acre: Provided also, that except in special cases where otherwise ordered by the Governor in Council, no sale to one person shall exceed a section, or six hundred and forty acres:

And provided also, that whenever so ordered by the Minister, such unoccupied land as may by him be deemed expedient, from time to time, may be withdrawn from ordinary sale and settlement, and sold at public auction to the highest bidder— an upset price being fixed for the same.

2. Provided further, that any legal subdivision or other portion of Dominion lands which may be deemed by the Minister of the Interior of special may be reserved from ordinary sale and be disposed of in such manner and on such terms and conditions as may be fixed by the Governor in Council, on report of the Minister of the Interior.

TOWN PLOTS, &c.

10. The Minister of the Interior shall have power to withdraw from sale or homestead entry any tract or tracts of land, and to lay the same out into town or village lots, the lots so laid out to be sold, either by private sale and for such price as he may see fit, or at public auction, an upset price being fixed for the same.

11. The Governor in Council may set apart and appropriate such Dominion lands as he may deem expedient, for the sites of market places, gaols, court houses, places of public worship, burying grounds, schools, benevolent institutions, squares, and for other like public purposes, and at any time before the issue of letters patent therefor may alter or revoke such appropriation, as he deems expedient; and he may make free grants for the purposes aforesaid of the land so appropriated—the trusts and uses to which they are to be subject being expressed in the letters patent.

12. The provisions of clauses numbered thirteen to twenty-four of these Regulations, both inclusive, shall not apply to lands settled upon after the first day of July one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

HOMESTEAD RIGHTS.

13. Any person, male or female, who is the sole head of a family, or any male who has attained the age of eighteen years, shall, on making application in the Form A in the Schedule to these Regulations, be entitled to obtain homestead entry for any quantity of land not exceeding one quarter section, and being of the class of land open under the provisions of these Regulations, to homestead entry:

2. The entry for homestead shall entitle the recipient to take, occupy and cultivate the land entered for, and hold possession of the same to the exclusion of any other person or persons whomsoever, and to bring and maintain actions for trespass



committed on the said land: the title to the land shall remain in the Crown until the issue of the patent therefor, and the said land shall not be liable to be taken in execution before the issue of patent:

3. The privilege of homestead entry shall only apply to surveyed agricultural lands; no person shall be entitled to such entry for its timber, or for hay land, or for land on which there is a stone or marble quarry, or coal or other mineral having commercial value, or whereon there is any water power which may serve to drive machinery, or for land which by reason of its position, such as being the shore of an important harbor, bridge site or canal site, or being either an actual or prospective railway terminus or station, it will be in the public interests to withhold from such entry.

14. Whenever the survey of any township has been finally confirmed and such township opened for homestead entry, any person who has *bona fide* settled and made improvements before such confirmed survey on land in such township, shall have a prior right to obtain homestead entry for the land so settled on, provided such right be exercised within three months after the land is opened for settlement; and provided that such land has not been reserved or the right to homestead entry is not excepted under the provisions of these Regulations: no homestead entry shall be granted to any other person in respect of such land until three months after notice in writing shall have been given by the local agent to such *bona fide* settler that such land is open for settlement.

15. The person who shall have first *bona fide* settled and made improvements on Dominion lands before such confirmed survey as aforesaid, may stake out the land so settled upon in the following manner: It shall be in the form of a square, and its area shall not exceed one hundred and sixty acres. Its boundaries shall be north and south, east and west lines. At each angle a post at least four inches square and standing four feet above the ground, shall be planted and plainly marked with scribing iron or knife to designate the angle of the claim and shall also have in the same manner the name of claimant marked thereon. Between the posts at the angles, if in timber, a line shall be well cut out and marked. He shall also, with his application to the Local Agent accompanied with a fee of ten dollars, furnish an intelligible sketch, showing the nature and shape of his claim, the timber, if any thereon; also all streams, roads, hay lands, water powers, quarries, &c., and if it shall afterwards be found that the applicant has suppressed any information in such sketch, the right of claimant shall be voided in every respect, and after the land shall have been so staked out he shall, in addition to the prior right of obtaining homestead entry granted by the last preceding section, be entitled, if he shall have continuously resided on such land, to bring such actions of trespass and ejectment as he would be entitled to bring were he the owner in fee of the same land: Provided always, that nothing in these Regulations contained shall give, or be construed to give, any such person any right whatever against the Crown

16. To obtain homestead entry it shall be neces-

sary for the person applying therefor to appear and make affidavit from the Local Agent according to form B C or D, in the Schedule to these regulations, as the circumstances of the case require. Upon filing such affidavit with the Local Agent, and on payment to him of an office fee of ten dollars, such person shall receive a receipt from the Local Agent according to the Form F in the Schedule to these regulations; and such receipt shall be a certificate of entry, and shall be authority to the person obtaining it, to go into possession of the land described in it;

(2.) Provided, that in case of intending immigrants or other persons proposing to settle together, the Minister of the Interior or the Land Board, on requisition signed by them, may authorize any person they name to obtain homestead entries for them, before their arrival in the territory in which the land they desire to occupy is situate;

(3.) The person so authorized shall, to obtain such entries, make application in the Form G in the Schedule to these regulations, on behalf of each of those whom he represents, and shall make affidavit before the Local Agent according to form H, J or K, in the Schedule to these regulations, as the circumstances require, and pay for each homestead entry the office fee of ten dollars hereinbefore prescribed for such entry;

(4.) Persons occupying land owned by them may obtain homestead entry for any contiguous land open to the same; but the whole extent of land, including that previously owned and occupied, must not exceed one quarter section;

(5.) A person applying for such entry for contiguous land, must, when making the affidavit prescribed for homestead entry, also describe therein the tract he owns and lives upon; and his residence upon and cultivation of the whole shall thereafter be of the kind and for the term required by the provisions of these regulations, in the case of ordinary homestead entry, before he shall be entitled to patent for the part so entered for: Provided that such residence and cultivation may be upon and of either the land originally occupied by him, or that for which homestead entry has been obtained, or both.

17. In case a dispute arises between persons claiming the right to homestead entry for the same land, the Local Agent, or any person thereto authorized by the Minister of the Interior, shall make investigation and obtain evidence respecting the facts; and his report thereon, together with the evidence taken, shall be referred to the Minister of the Interior for decision, or to the Dominion Lands Board, Commissioner of Dominion Lands, or such person as may be appointed by the Governor in Council to consider and decide in cases of such disputes;

(2.) Provided, that when two or more persons have settled upon and seek to obtain homestead entry for the same land, the one who settled first thereon and has continued to reside upon and cultivate the land for which homestead entry is sought, shall be entitled to such entry if the land be of the class open to homestead entry, and if it be not in the opinion of the Minister of the Interior otherwise

inexpedient, in the public interest, to entertain any application therefor ;

(3.) Provided further, that where contending parties have valuable improvements on the lands in dispute, the Minister of the Interior, if the application to acquire the land by homestead entry is entertained by him, may order a division thereof in such manner as shall preserve to each of them as far as practicable, his improvements ; and the Minister may, at his discretion, direct that what the land so allotted to each of them may be deficient of a quarter section shall be made up of unoccupied land adjoining, if there be any such of the class open to homestead entry.

18. Any person who has obtained a homestead entry shall be allowed a period of six months from its date within which to perfect the entry, by taking, in his own person, possession of the land and beginning continuous residence thereon and cultivation thereof ; and if the entry be not perfected within that period, it shall be void, and the land shall be open to entry by another person, or to other disposition under these regulations, by the Minister of the Interior.

(2.) Provided further, that in the case of immigrants from elsewhere than the North American continent, the Governor in Council may extend the time for the perfecting of entry, to twelve months from the date thereof.

19. In case a certain number of homestead settlers, embracing not less than twenty families, with a view to greater convenience in the establishment of schools and churches, and to the attainment of social advantages of like character, ask to be allowed to settle together in a hamlet or village, the Minister of the Interior may, in his discretion, vary or dispense with the foregoing requirements as to residence, but not as to the cultivation of each separate quarter section entered as a homestead.

20. At the expiration of three years from the date of his perfecting his homestead entry, the settler or in case of his death, his legal representatives, upon proving to the satisfaction of the Local Agent that he, or they, or some of them, have resided upon and cultivated the land during the said term of three years, shall be entitled to a patent for the land, provided such proof is accepted by the Commissioner of Dominion lands, or the Land Board, and on payment of one dollar per acre for the land : Provided also, that the patent therefor shall not issue to any person not then a subject of Her Majesty by birth or naturalization.

(2.) Provided, that in the case of a settler who may have obtained homestead entry for land occupied by him previous to survey thereof, in manner hereinbefore mentioned, residence upon and cultivation of the land for the three years next preceding the application for patent, shall, for the purpose of the issue of patent, be held equivalent to that prescribed in the foregoing clause, if such residence and cultivation be otherwise in conformity with the provisions of these regulations,

(3.) Any person proving that he has resided on the land for which he has homestead entry for twelve months from the date of his perfecting his entry therefor, and that he has brought under cul-

tivation at least thirty acres thereof, may, before the expiration of the three years defined in sub-clause two of this clause, obtain a patent by paying two dollars and fifty cents per acre for the land ;

(4) In addition to the cases hereinbefore mentioned, any person claiming a patent for a homestead, shall be entitled thereto on proving that he has erected upon his homestead a habitable house, and has *bona fide* resided therein for not less than three months prior to the date of his application for his patent ; that for the period between the time within which, by clause eighteen of these regulations, it is provided that a homesteader shall perfect his entry, and the commencement of his said three month's residence upon his homestead, he has been *bona fide* resident within a radius of two miles from his homestead quarter section ; that within the first year after the date of his homestead entry, he had broken and prepared for crop not less than ten acres of his homestead quarter section ; and that within the second year he had cropped the said ten acres and broken and prepared for crop not less than fifteen acres additional ; and that within the third year after the date of his homestead entry, he had cropped the said twenty-five acres, and broken and prepared for crop not less than fifteen acres additional, making in all not less than twenty-five acres of the said homestead cropped, and fifteen acres additional thereof broken and prepared for crop, within three years of the date of perfecting his homestead entry ; and the residence described in this sub-clause shall be sufficiently fulfilled, if the applicant has not been absent from his residence for more than six months in any one year ;

(5.) Proof of the residence, erection of a habitable house and cultivation required by this clause, shall be made by the claimant by affidavit, and shall be corroborated by the evidence on oath of two disinterested witnesses, resident in the vicinity of the land affected by their evidence, and accepted as sufficient by the Commissioner of Dominion Lands or the Land Board ; such affidavit shall be sworn and such testimony given before the Local Agent or some other person named for that purpose by the Minister of the Interior.

21. In case it is proved to the satisfaction of the Minister of the Interior that a settler has not resided upon and cultivated his homestead, except as herein provided, for at least six months in any one year, the right to the land shall be forfeited and the entry therefor shall be cancelled ; and the settler so forfeiting his entry shall not be eligible to obtain another entry, except in special cases, in the discretion of the Minister of the Interior :

(2.) Provided that in the case of illness, vouched for by sufficient evidence, or in the cases of immigrants requiring to return to their native land to bring out their families to their homesteads, or in other special cases, the Minister of the Interior may in his discretion, grant an extension of time, during which a settler may be absent from his homestead without prejudice to his right therein ; but the time so granted shall not count as residence.

22. A homestead, the entry of which has been cancelled, may, at the discretion of the Minister, be held for sale of the land with the improvements, if

any—or of the improvements only in connection with homestead entry thereof—to another person.

23. Any assignment or transfer of homestead right or any part thereof, and any agreement to assign or transfer any homestead right, or any part thereof, after patent, which shall have been obtained, made or entered into before the issue of the patent, shall be null and void; and the person so assigning or transferring or making an agreement to assign or transfer, shall forfeit his homestead right and shall not be permitted to make another homestead entry: Provided, that a person whose homestead may have been recommended for patent by the Local Agent, and who has received from such Agent a certificate to that effect in the Form 1, in the Schedule to these regulations, countersigned by the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, may legally dispose of and convey, assign or transfer his right and title therein.

24. If any person or persons thereto authorized by the Minister of the Interior, place immigrants as settlers on homestead lands, free of expense to the Government, the Governor in Council may order that the expenses or any part thereof, incurred by such person or persons for the passage money or subsistence in bringing out an immigrant, or for aid in erecting buildings on his homestead, or in providing horses, cattle, farm implements or seed grain for him, may, if so agreed upon by the parties, be made a charge upon the homestead of such immigrant; and in such case the claim for expenses incurred on behalf of each immigrant, as above, together with interest thereon, must be satisfied before a patent or certificate for patent shall issue for the land: Provided as follows.—

(a.) That the sum or sums charged for the passage money and subsistence of such immigrant shall not be in excess of the actual cost of the same, as proved to the satisfaction of the Minister of the Interior:

(b.) That an acknowledgment by such immigrant of the debt so incurred shall have been filed in the office of the Local Agent:

(c.) That in no case shall the charge against such homestead for principal moneys advanced exceed in amount the sum of five hundred dollars:

(d.) That no greater rate of interest than six per cent. per annum shall be charged on the debt so incurred by such immigrant:

(2.) If an immigrant to whom an advance has been made, as in this clause provided, and by whom or for whom a homestead entry, has been obtained, forfeits such entry under the provisions of these regulations, the Minister of the Interior may, in his discretion, treat the person by whom such advance was made as if he were the person who had obtained such entry, or his legal representatives, and as if, up to the time of his being so treated, no forfeiture of the entry had taken place; and if, under like circumstances, the immigrant by or for whom a homestead entry has been obtained, has acquired a right to receive a patent for the land forming the subject of such entry after three years' residence, and does not apply for the issue of the same, the person or persons by whom the advance was made may obtain such patent or certificate of patent in the name of the person so

entitled to obtain the same, or of his legal representatives, and thereupon the advance made shall be a statutory mortgage on such homestead.

#### GRAZING LANDS.

25. The Governor in Council may, from time to time grant leases of unoccupied Dominion lands for grazing purposes to any person or persons, for such term of years and at such rent in each case, as may be deemed expedient; and every such lease shall contain a condition by which the Governor in Council may authorize the Minister of the Interior, at any time during the term of the lease, to give the lessee notice of cancellation thereof; and at the end of two years from the service of such notice, such lease shall cease and determine.

#### MINING AND MINING LANDS.

26. Lands containing coal or other minerals, whether in surveyed or unsurveyed territory, shall not be subject to the provisions of these Regulations respecting sale or homestead entry, but shall be disposed of in such manner and on such terms and conditions as may from time to time be fixed by the Governor in Council by Regulations to be made in that behalf.

27. It is hereby declared that no grant from the Crown of lands in freehold, or for any less estate has operated or will operate as a conveyance of the minerals therein, unless the same are expressly conveyed in such grant.

#### WATER.

28. Every person lawfully entitled to hold land under these Regulations, and lawfully occupying and bona fide cultivating lands, may record and divert so much and no more of any unrecorded and unappropriated water of the Dominion from the natural channel of any stream, lake or river of the Dominion passing through such land, for agricultural, mining or other purposes, as may be reasonably necessary for such purposes, upon obtaining the written authority of the Local Agent of the district to that effect, and a record of the same shall be made with him, after due notice as herein mentioned, specifying the name of the applicant, the quantity sought to be diverted, the place of diversion, the object thereof and all other particulars as such Local Agent may require. For every such record the Local Agent shall charge a fee of two dollars: and no person shall have any exclusive right to the use of such water, whether the same flow naturally or otherwise through or over his land, until such record shall have been made and such fee paid.

29. One month previous to such authority as aforesaid being given, the applicant shall post up in a conspicuous place, on each person's lands to be affected by the proposed diversion of any stream, lake, or river, and on the district court house, notices in writing, stating his intention to apply for authority to take and convey and divert such water (as the case may be) specifying all particulars relating thereto, including direction, quantity, purpose, and term.

30. The owner of any water privilege acquired under these Regulations by record shall have no exclusive right to the water privilege so recorded

until he shall have constructed a ditch, flume or other conduit for conveying the water to the place where it is intended to be used; and in case any such conduit shall not be of sufficient capacity to carry the quantity of water so recorded, then the exclusive right of such owner shall be limited notwithstanding such record, to the quantity which such conduit may be capable of carrying, until such conduit shall be enlarged so as to be capable of carrying the quantity of water so recorded.

31. Priority of right to any water privilege shall, in case of dispute, depend upon priority of record.

32. The right of entry on and through lands acquired by others under these regulations for carrying water for any lawful purpose upon, over, or under such land, may be claimed and taken by the owner of any such privilege acquired under these regulations, he (previous to entry) paying or securing payment of compensation as aforesaid for the waste or damage so occasioned to the person whose land may be wasted or damaged by such entry or carrying of water.

33. In case of dispute, such compensation or any other question connected with such water privilege, entry, or carrying, may be ascertained and assessed by the Local Agent of the district, or other person appointed by the Minister of the Interior, for that purpose, in a summary manner.

34. Water privileges for mining or other purposes, not otherwise lawfully appropriated, may be claimed, and the said water may be taken upon, over, or under any Dominion lands, or lands the right to which shall be acquired under these regulations by obtaining a grant or license from the Local Agent of the district; and, previous to taking the same, paying reasonable compensation for waste or damage to the person whose land may be wasted or damaged by such water privilege, or carriage of water, and in the event of dispute as to the amount of compensation, the same may be ascertained as in the last preceding section is mentioned.

35. In either of the cases referred to in the last two preceding sections the Local Agent or person appointed by the local Agent or person appointed by the Minister of the Interior for that purpose shall have all the powers of a County Court Judge in the Province of British Columbia, in awarding costs, and the certificate of the Agent or other person appointed as aforesaid, of the amount of compensation ascertained and assessed under the last two preceding sections and of costs awarded, shall have the effect of an award and may be made a rule of the Supreme Court of British Columbia and enforced accordingly.

36. Any owner of any ditch, flume, or other conduit or water privilege acquired by record or otherwise under these regulations who shall wilfully waste any quantity of water by diverting any more of it from its natural course, through any ditch or otherwise, than the quantity actually required by him for irrigation or any other purpose for which he is entitled to use such water, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars for each such offence, to be recovered before a Justice of the Peace, Stipendiary Magistrate, Local Agent or

other person appointed by the Minister of the Interior for that purpose, in a summary manner, and in default of payment by distress, or by imprisonment for any period not exceeding six months; and no owner of any first record to any water privilege shall have the right to interfere with or prevent the construction of any dams, break-waters, or other improvements made or hereafter to be made for the purpose of saving or economizing the waters of any creek, lake, or water-course of any kind: Provided, that the construction or use of such dam or break-water does not nor will divert such water from its proper channel at the point or place where such owner takes the water used by him into his ditch or channel: Provided also, that the construction and use of such dam or breakwater shall not injure the source from which such water is taken, or the property of any party or parties, by backing water, flooding, or otherwise: Provided also, that all disputes arising upon any matter or thing in this clause contained, shall be decided in a summary manner, before any Justice of the Peace, Stipendiary Magistrate, Local Agent or other person appointed by the Minister of the Interior for that purpose, who shall have full power to make such decision as shall seem to him just and equitable.

37. The proprietors or occupiers of any lands subject to irrigation may, with the consent in writing of the Local Agent or other person appointed by the Minister of the Interior for that purpose, by means of flumes, ditches, drains, or other conduit, through the adjacent Dominion lands or land, the right to which shall have been acquired under these regulations, run their surplus and waste water into any creek, gulch or channel: Provided further, that when such power is exercised by either of the above officers, any Commissioners or other officers acting under the drainage, dyking, and irrigation Acts of British Columbia for the time being in force, shall not be at liberty to interfere with the power so exercised. The provisions of this clause shall, except as to the lands which for the time being shall be Dominion lands, be subject to the provisions of the law for the time being in force respecting compensation for entry upon occupied lands for carrying water through or over them.

38. In measuring water in any ditch or sluice, the following rules shall be observed: The water taken into a ditch or sluice shall be measured at the ditch or sluice head, no water shall be taken into a ditch or sluice except in a trough placed horizontally at the place at which the water enters it; one inch of water shall mean half the quantity that will pass through an orifice two inches high by one wide, with a constant head of seven inches above the upper side of the orifice.

#### TIMBER LICENSES.

39. The enactments and provisions in the twenty-six next following clauses shall be limited in their effect to the Dominion Lands in the Railway Belt in British Columbia lying west of the one hundred and twentieth degree of longitude, west of Greenwich; and in regard to the timbered lands within the Railway Belt in British Columbia lying east of the said 120th degree of longitude west of Greenwich, the provisions of the Dominion Lands

Act, 1883, and the regulations thereunder made from time to time by the Governor in Council, shall apply.

(a.) The word "timber" shall mean all wood and the products thereof.

40. It shall be unlawful for any person, without a license in that behalf, to be granted as hereinafter mentioned, to cut, fell, or carry away any trees or timber upon or from any of the Dominion lands, unless such lands are rightfully held by homestead entry under the provisions of these regulations.

41. Every person who shall violate the provisions of the preceding section shall, for each offence, be liable to a penalty of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, to be recovered in a summary manner, upon the complaint of any person, before any Stipendiary Magistrate, or two Justices of the Peace, and in default of payment by imprisonment not exceeding sixty days.

42. Any person desirous of cutting or felling and carrying away trees or timber from Dominion lands may obtain a license to that effect upon complying with the following provisions:—

(a.) He shall apply in writing to the Minister of the Interior for a license, and shall also, if the land intended to be covered by such license be not included in any surveyed township, stake out the land sought for by placing at each angle or corner of the land a stake or post at least four inches square and standing not less than four feet above the surface of the ground: and upon each post he shall inscribe his name, and the angle represented thereby thus:—"A. B.'s N.E. corner" (meaning north-east corner), or as the case may be: except such posts are so planted before the notice referred to in the next succeeding section is given, all the proceedings taken by the applicant shall be void: and with his application he shall forward to the Minister of the Interior a map or sketch of the land so staked out specifying metes and bounds and showing thereon the best information in his power respecting the same, but if the land has already been included in any general survey, then the official number of the section or sections or part thereof applied for shall be given.

(b.) He shall, after making the application for the license, publish for a period of thirty days in the BRITISH COLUMBIA GAZETTE and in any newspaper circulating in the district in which the lands lie, notice of his application for a timber license, and shall in such notice give the best description of the land applied for, specifying metes and bounds, and such further particulars, if any, as may be required by the Minister of the Interior.

43. In the event of any adverse claim being filed with the Minister of the Interior, he may hear and decide upon the same.

44. Timber licenses shall be granted for such a term and such length of time as may from time to time be determined by the Governor in Council: no person shall be entitled to more than one license at the same time; the licensee shall pay to the Minister of the Interior, for the use of Her Majesty, and annually during the currency of the license, the sum of fifty dollars therefor, the first payment to be

made upon the granting of the license, and subsequent payments thereafter annually on a day to be named in the license, and in default of payment of any such sum within thirty days after the same should have been paid, the license shall be void.

45. No timber license shall be granted in respect of lands forming the site of any Indian settlement or reserve, and the Minister of the Interior may refuse to grant a license in respect of any particular land, if in his opinion it is deemed expedient in the public interest so to do.

46. The license may be in the form M set forth in the schedule to these Regulations.

47. Every licensee shall keep an account in writing of the number of trees felled by him upon the land embraced within his license, and shall, at the expiration of every three months, during the currency of his license, make and furnish to the Minister of the Interior a statement in writing, verified by declaration to be made before a Justice of the Peace, showing the number of trees so felled, and shall then forthwith pay to the Crown Timber Agent, for the use of Her Majesty, in respect of each tree felled, the sum of thirty cents, except for such trees as are hereinafter excepted.

48. The licensee, shall if required, produce to the Crown Timber Agent the original account of trees and timber, cut, felled or removed upon or from the land included within his license.

49. If the licensee shall not keep an account in writing of the number of trees felled under the license, or shall not render to the Crown Timber Agent the statement in writing aforesaid, or shall wilfully make a false statement, he shall be liable to a penalty of two hundred and fifty dollars, to be recovered as aforesaid, and in default of payment, imprisonment not exceeding sixty days, and in case of conviction, the license held by him may be cancelled by the Minister of the Interior.

50. The preceding section of these Regulations shall not be construed so as to inflict penalties upon miners, engaged in prospecting or mining, or upon travelers, or upon persons engaged in merely scientific pursuits, or exploring, or upon farmers cutting timber for purposes connected with their farms, or upon persons cutting cordwood for fuel for their own use, or for school purposes.

51. In reckoning the number of trees felled, there shall not be included small timber used for skids, levers, rafting stuff, or the like, and no dues shall be payable in respect of such small timber.

52. If any person, without authority or otherwise than is expressly permitted by these regulations, cuts or employs, or induces any other person to cut or assist in cutting any timber or any of the Dominion lands, or removes or carries away any merchantable timber so cut from any Dominion lands, he shall not acquire any right to the timber so cut, or any claim to any remuneration for cutting, preparing the same for market, or conveying the same to or towards market; and any timber so cut may be seized by the Crown Timber Agent, or other officer or agent of the Minister of the Interior, and shall be sold for the benefit of the Crown; and

all horses, oxen, mules and live stock, or any or either of them, and the machinery, plant and material found upon any of the Dominion lands whereon timber shall have been cut without lawful authority, shall be liable to forfeiture, and may be seized by the officer aforesaid, and may be sold for the benefit of the Crown.

(a) If any timber shall be removed or be caused to be removed by any person from Dominion lands, such person shall, in addition to the loss of his labor and disbursements, forfeit a sum of three dollars for each tree (rafting stuff excepted), which he shall remove or cause to be removed from such land, which sum shall be recovered with costs in the name of the Minister of the Interior, in any court having jurisdiction in civil matters to the amount of the penalty;

(b) In any proceedings under this section, it shall be incumbent upon the party charged, to prove his authority to cut.

53 Where timber has been cut without such authority, or permission, as aforesaid, on Dominion lands, and has been made up with other timber into a crib, dam, or raft, or has been in any other manner mixed up with other timber, the whole of the timber so mixed up shall be held to have been cut without authority on public lands, and shall be liable to seizure and forfeiture by the Crown Timber Agent, or other officer or agent of the Minister of the Interior on behalf of the Crown.

54. The officer making the seizure may, in the name of the Crown, call in any assistance necessary for securing and protecting the timber seized.

55. All timber, animals, or things seized under these Regulations shall be deemed to be condemned, unless the person from whom they were seized, or the owner thereof shall, within one month from the day of the seizure, give notice in writing to the nearest Crown Timber Agent, that he claims, or intends to claim the same; failing such notice, the agent aforesaid shall report the circumstances to the Minister of the Interior, who may order the sale of the said timber by the said Agent at such time and in such manner as he may think fit.

56. In all cases where the notice referred to in the last preceding section has been given, any Supreme Court judge may, upon petition in a summary way, try and determine such seizures, and may order the delivery of the timber to the alleged owner, upon his giving security, by bond, with two good and sufficient sureties, to pay double the value, in case of condemnation.

(a) Such bond shall be taken in the name of the Minister of the Interior to Her Majesty's use, and shall be delivered up to and kept by the said Minister of the Interior:

(b) If any timber, animal or thing in respect of which a bond has been given is condemned, the value thereof shall be forthwith paid to the Minister of the Interior and the bond cancelled, otherwise the penalty shall be enforced and recovered.

57. Every person availing himself of any false statement or oath, to evade the payment of any moneys payable under these Regulations, in respect of timber, shall forfeit the timber in respect of

which payment of such moneys is attempted to be evaded.

58. The Minister of the Interior may, from time to time, define timber districts and may appoint a Crown Timber Agent for each district.

59. No logs cut under any license granted under the provisions of these Regulations, shall be sawn or otherwise manufactured into lumber or other material until the logs shall have been scaled and measured by the Crown Timber Agent of the district, and the sums and timber dues prescribed by these Regulations duly paid thereon.

60 All logs shall be scaled and measured by the Crown Timber Agent or person appointed by the Minister of the Interior for that purpose in the district in which such logs have been cut.

61 On the scaling and measurement of saw logs the person making the same shall make out a bill, stating therein the number of logs, the number of feet—board measure—contained in such logs, and the name of the owner; and the Crown Timber Agent shall enter in the books of his office a copy of such bill; another copy of the bill shall be made out and delivered to the owner or his agent, with a certificate thereto attached, that it is a true and correct bill, which bill so certified, shall, for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of timber dues to be paid in respect of such logs, be presumptive evidence of the facts therein contained, and of the correctness of such scaling or measurement.

62. The scale and rule by which the quantity of logs shall be determined is the rule laid down and prescribed in Scribner's Lumber and Log Book, as copyrighted in 1882, by George W. Fisher of Rochester, New York.

63. There shall be payable and paid by the licensee to the Minister of the Interior, to and for the use of Her Majesty, the sum of seventy-five cents, for each and every one thousand feet of board measure contained in such logs, and until the same shall be paid the logs shall not be removed from the land where they were cut, and a lien for such timber dues shall attach to the logs until the dues are paid, and as soon as the logs are scaled and measured, and until payment of the dues, the Crown Timber Agent may take and hold possession of the logs.

64. In scaling or measuring logs such allowance for hollow or crooked, or otherwise defective logs shall be made as would make them equal to good, sound, straight, and merchantable logs.

65. The Minister of the Interior may cancel any timber license granted under the provisions of these Regulations, if in his opinion, the licensee shall not, within the time prescribed by his license, continuously proceed to cut and manufacture the timber within the limits of his license.

#### SLIDES, &c.

66. No sale or grant of any Dominion lands shall give or convey any right or title to any slide, dam, pier, or boom, or other work previously constructed on such land, or on any stream passing through or along it, for the purpose of facilitating

the descent of timber or saw logs, unless it be expressly mentioned in the letters patent or other documents establishing such sale or grant, that such slide, dam, pier, or boom, or other work, is intended to be thereby sold or granted:

(2.) The free use of slides, dams, piers, or boom, or other work on streams, to facilitate the descent of lumber and saw logs, and the right of access thereto for the purpose of using the same and keeping them in repair, shall not in any way be interrupted or obstructed by, or in virtue of, any sale or grant of Dominion lands made subsequent to the construction of such works.

67. The free use, for the floating of saw logs or other timber, of all streams and lakes that may be necessary for the descent thereof from Dominion lands, and the right of access to such streams and lakes, and of passing and re-passing on or along the land on either side, and wherever necessary for such use thereof, and over all existing or necessary portage roads, past any rapids or falls, or connecting such streams or lakes, and over such roads, as owing to natural obstacles, may be necessary for taking out timber from Dominion lands, and the right of constructing slides where necessary, shall continue uninterrupted, and shall not be affected, or obstructed by, or in virtue of any sale or grant of such lands.

#### PATENTS.

68. A Deputy Governor may be appointed by the Governor General, who shall have the power, in the absence of, or under the instructions of the Governor General, to sign letters patent of Dominion lands; and the signature of such Deputy Governor to such patents, shall have the same force of virtue as if such patent were signed by the Governor General:

(2.) Every patent for land shall be prepared in the Department of the Interior, and shall be signed by the Minister of the Interior or his Deputy, or by some other person thereunto specially authorized by order of the Governor General in Council, and when so signed shall be registered by an officer specially appointed for that purpose by the Registrar General, and then transmitted to the Secretary of State of Canada, by whom or by the Under-Secretary of State the same shall be countersigned, and the great seal of Canada thereto caused to be affixed: Provided that every patent for land shall be signed by the Governor or Deputy Governor, as hereinbefore provided.

69. Whenever, through error in survey or in the books or plans of a Dominion lands office, any grant of land is found to be deficient, the Minister of the Interior may order a free grant equal in value, at the time such land was granted or sold, to the ascertained deficiency; or he may order the purchase money of so much land as is deficient, with interest thereon at the rate of six per centum per annum, from the time of the purchase thereof, to be paid back to the purchaser; but no claim respecting any such deficiency shall be entertained, unless it be made within five years from the date of the patent, nor unless the deficiency is equal to one-tenth of the whole quantity described in the patent

as being contained in the lot or parcel of land granted.

70. Whenever a patent has been issued to, or in the name of a wrong party, or contains any clerical error, misnomer or wrong or defective description of the land thereby intended to be granted, or there is in such patent an omission of the conditions of the grant, the Minister of the Interior may (there being no adverse claim) direct the defective patent to be cancelled and a correct one to be issued in its stead—which correct patent shall relate back to the date of the one so cancelled, and have the same effect as if issued at the date of such cancelled patent.

71. In all cases in which, through error, grants or letters patent have issued for the same land, inconsistent with each other, and in all cases of sales or appropriations of the same land inconsistent with each other, the Minister of the Interior may order a new grant to the person thereby deprived, of land of value equal to that of the original grant, at the time the same was granted, or may, in case of sale, cause repayment to be made of the purchase money with interest, or when the land has passed from the original purchaser, or has been improved before the discovery of the error, or when the original grant was a free grant, the Minister of the Interior may assign land, or grant such amount of scrip for the purchase of Dominion lands as to him may seem just and equitable under the circumstances; but no claim under this clause shall be entertained, unless it is preferred within one year after the discovery of the error.

72. In all cases wherein patents, leases or other instruments respecting lands have issued through fraud, or in error or improvidence, any court having competent jurisdiction in cases respecting real property in the Province or place where such lands are situate, may, upon action, bill or plaint respecting such lands and upon hearing of the parties interested, or upon default of the said parties, after such notice of proceeding as the said court shall order, decree such patent, lease or other instrument to be void; and upon the registry of such decree in the office of the Registrar-General of Canada, such patent, lease or other instrument shall be void.

73. When any settler, purchaser, or other person refuses or neglects to deliver up possession of any land after forfeiture of the same under the provisions of these regulations, or whenever any person is wrongfully in possession of Dominion land, or refuses to vacate or abandon possession of the same, the Minister of the Interior may apply to a Judge of any Court having competent jurisdiction in cases respecting real property in the Province or place in which the land is situate, for an order in the form of a writ of ejectment or of *habere facias possessionem*; and the said Judge, upon proof to his satisfaction that such land was so forfeited, and should properly revert to the Crown, or if wrongfully in possession of such person, shall grant an order upon the settler or person or persons in possession, to deliver up the same to the Minister of the Interior or to the person by him authorized to receive such possession; and such order shall have the same force as a writ of *habere facias possessionem*, and the sheriff shall execute the same as he would execute the said writ in an action of ejectment or a petitory action.

## ASSIGNMENTS.

74. The Minister of the Interior shall cause to be kept in his Department books for registering, at the option of the parties interested, assignments of any right to Dominion lands which is assignable under these regulations, upon proof to his satisfaction that such assignment is in conformity with these regulations; and every assignment so registered shall be valid against any other assignment unregistered or subsequently registered; but any assignment to be registered must be unconditional, and all conditions on which the right depends must have been performed or dispensed with by the Minister of the Interior before the assignment is registered.

75. On any application for a patent by the legal representatives of a person who died entitled, or who had made entry and but for such death might have been entitled to such patent, the Minister of the Interior may receive proof of the facts in such manner as he may see fit to require, and upon being satisfied that the claim has been justly established, may allow the same and cause a patent to be issued accordingly.

## TOWNSHIP PLANS AND PATENT LISTS.

76. The Minister of the Interior shall transmit to the Registrar-General of British Columbia or his proper deputy or deputies, as early as possible in each year, a certified copy of the map of each township in such county, district or division, surveyed in the year next preceding, together with a certified list of the lands in such county, district or division, patented during such a year.

## GENERAL PROVISIONS.

77. The following powers are hereby delegated to the Governor in Council, to be exercised, from time to time, by Special Orders in Council, upon the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior:

(a) To withdraw from the operation of these regulations, subject to existing rights as defined or created under the same, such lands as have been or may be reserved for Indians:

(b) To encourage works undertaken, with a view of draining and reclaiming swamp lands, by granting to the promoters of such works, remuneration in the way of grants of the land so reclaimed or of such portions thereof, or any other land, as may be deemed fair and reasonable:

(c) To make such orders as may be deemed necessary from time to time to carry out the provisions of these regulations, according to their true intent, or to meet any cases which may arise and for which no provision is made in these regulations; and further to make and declare any regulations which may be considered necessary to give the provisions in this clause contained full effect; and from time to time alter or revoke any order or orders or any regulations made in respect of the said provisions, and make others in their stead:

2. Every order or regulation made by the Governor in Council, in virtue of the provisions of this clause, or of any other clause of these regulations shall, unless otherwise specially provided in these regulations have force and effect only after the same has been published for four successive weeks in the *Canada Gazette* and *British Columbia Gazette*; and

all such orders or regulations shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament within the first fifteen days of the Session next after the date hereof.

78. All affidavits, oaths, solemn declarations or affirmations required to be taken or made under these regulations, except as otherwise herein provided, may be taken before a Registrar of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, or the Judge or Registrar of any County Court, or any Justice of the Peace, or any Commissioner for taking affidavits, or Notary Public, or any Dominion Lands Agent or officer, or any person specially authorized to file such affidavits by these regulations or by the Minister of the Interior

79. The Dominion Lands Board, the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, the Inspector of Dominion Lands Agencies, and any Local Agent, and any person specially authorized to that effect by the Governor in Council, shall have power to summon before them or him any person by subpoena issued by them or him, to examine such person under oath and to compel the production of papers and writing before them or him, and such subpoena may be in the Form N in the Schedule to these regulations, and—if any person duly summoned neglects or refuses to appear at the time and place specified in the subpoena upon him legally served, or refuses to give evidence or to produce the papers or writings demanded of him—may, by warrant under their or his hands or hand, cause such person neglecting or refusing, to be taken into custody and to be imprisoned in the nearest common gaol, as for contempt of court, for a period not exceeding fourteen days.

80. In any case where an affidavit or oath is required by these regulations, a solemn affirmation may be administered to, and made, instead of an oath, by any person who is by law permitted in civil cases to make a solemn affirmation instead of taking an oath.

81. Every receipt or certificate of entry or sale issued by an agent of the Dominion lands shall, unless such entry or sale shall have been revoked or cancelled by the Minister of the Interior, entitle the person to whom the same was granted to maintain suits at law or in equity against any wrong-doer or trespasser on the lands to which such receipt or certificate relates, as effectually as he could do under a patent of such land from the Crown.

## SURVEYS AND SURVEYORS. WHO SHALL BE COMPETENT TO SURVEY DOMINION LANDS

82. The Minister of the Interior may, in his discretion, from time to time appoint such fit and properly qualified persons to act as Dominion Land Surveyors in the Province of British Columbia as to him may be expedient or necessary; whenever it may be deemed expedient, the Governor in Council may, by Order in Council, declare that sections eighty-seven to one hundred and twenty-four inclusive of the Dominion Lands Act, 1853, or any of them, shall be extended, and take effect in the Province of British Columbia, on a day to be appointed in and by such order, and from and after the day so appointed, the said sections eighty-seven to one hundred and twenty-four inclusive or any of them shall



have the same force and effect as if they had been embodied in and formed part of these Regulations.

TARIFF OF FEES.

83. The Governor in Council may establish a tariff of fees to be charged by the Minister of the Interior for all copies of maps, township plans, field notes and other records, and also for registering assignments; and all fees received under such tariff shall form part of revenue from Dominion lands.

SCHEDULE.

FORM A.

*Application for a Homestead Entry.*

I, \_\_\_\_\_, of \_\_\_\_\_, do hereby apply for a homestead entry, under the provisions of the Regulations for the disposal of Dominion Lands within the Railway Belt, in the Province of British Columbia, approved by Order in Council of the 20th April, 1885, for the \_\_\_\_\_ quarter section of section number \_\_\_\_\_ of the \_\_\_\_\_ township, in the range \_\_\_\_\_ of the \_\_\_\_\_ meridian.

FORM B

Affidavit in support of claim for homestead entry by a person who has *bona fide* settled and made improvements upon lands in advance of survey.

I, A. B., do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I am over eighteen years of age; that to the best of my knowledge and belief the land in respect of which my application is made is of the class open for homestead entry; that I became resident upon and began to cultivate the said land on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 18\_\_\_\_, before the same was surveyed; that I have resided upon and cultivated the said land continuously ever since; that that there is no person residing or having improvements upon it, and that this application is made for my exclusive use and benefit, with the intention of residing upon and cultivating the said land, and not directly or indirectly for the use or benefit of any other person or persons whomsoever; and that I have not heretofore obtained an entry for a homestead on Dominion lands.

Subscribed and sworn }  
to, this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ (Signature.)  
18\_\_\_\_, before me. }  
Local Agent.

FORM C.

Affidavit in support of claim for homestead entry by a person who has not previously obtained homestead entry.

I, A. B., do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I am over eighteen years of age; that to the best of my knowledge and belief the land in respect of which my application is made is of the class open for homestead entry; that there is no person residing on the said land, nor are there any improvements thereon, and that this application is made for my exclusive use and benefit, with the intention of residing upon and cultivating the said land, and not directly or indirectly for the use or benefit of any person or persons whomsoever; and

that I have not heretofore obtained a homestead on Dominion lands.

Subscribed and sworn }  
to, this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ (Signature.)  
18\_\_\_\_, before me, }  
Local Agent.

FORM D.

Affidavit in support of a claim for homestead entry by a person who has previously obtained and has has forfeited his homestead entry, but is permitted by the Minister of the Interior to obtain another homestead entry.

I, A. B., do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I am over eighteen years of age; that to the best of my knowledge and belief the land in respect of which my application is made is of the class open for homestead entry; that there is no person residing on the said land, nor are there any improvements thereon; that I obtained homestead entry on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 18\_\_\_\_, for the quarter-section of section \_\_\_\_\_, township \_\_\_\_\_, range \_\_\_\_\_, of the \_\_\_\_\_ meridian, but forfeited the same; that by order of the Minister of the Interior, which I now produce, I have been permitted to make application for and receive another homestead entry; and that this application is made for my exclusive use and benefit, with the intention of residing upon and cultivating the land applied for, and not directly or indirectly for the use or benefit of any other person or persons whomsoever.

Subscribed and sworn }  
to, this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ (Signature.)  
18\_\_\_\_, before me, }  
Local Agent.

FORM F.

I certify that I have received from \_\_\_\_\_ the sum of ten dollars, being the office fee for homestead entry for (describe the land), and that the said \_\_\_\_\_ is, in consequence of such entry and payment, vested with the rights conferred in such cases by the provisions of the regulations for the disposal of Dominion Lands within the Railway Belt in the Province of British Columbia, as approved by Order in Council, dated 20th April, 1885, respecting homestead rights.

Local Agent.

(Place—Date).

FORM G.

*Application for a Homestead Entry by an Agent.*

I, A. B., do hereby apply on behalf of \_\_\_\_\_, of \_\_\_\_\_, for homestead entry under the provisions of the regulations for disposal of Dominion lands within the Railway Belt in the Province of British Columbia, approved by Order in Council dated 20th April, 1885, for the \_\_\_\_\_ quarter-section of section number \_\_\_\_\_ of the \_\_\_\_\_ township, in the \_\_\_\_\_ range \_\_\_\_\_ of the \_\_\_\_\_ meridian.

FORM H.

Affidavit by an agent in support of a claim for homestead entry on behalf of a person who has

*bona fide* settled and made improvements upon land in advance of survey.

I, A. B., do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that \_\_\_\_\_, for whom I am acting herein as agent, is over eighteen years of age; that to the best of my knowledge and belief the land in respect of which my application is made is of the class open for homestead entry; that the said \_\_\_\_\_ became resident upon and began to cultivate the said land on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 18\_\_\_\_, before the same was surveyed; that he has resided upon and cultivated the said land in conformity with the requirements of the homestead provisions of the Dominion lands regulations in British Columbia ever since; that there is no other person residing on, or claiming, or having improvements upon it, and that this application is made for his exclusive use and benefit, with the intention of his residing upon and cultivating the said land and not directly or indirectly for the use or benefit of any other person or persons whomsoever and that he has not heretofore obtained an entry for a homestead on Dominion lands.

Subscribed and sworn }  
to, this \_\_\_\_\_ day } (Signature.)  
of \_\_\_\_\_, 18\_\_\_\_, before me, }  
Local Agent.

FORM J.

AFFIDAVIT by an agent in support of claim for homestead entry on behalf of a person who has not previously obtained homestead entry.

I, A. B., do solemnly swear (or affirm as the case may be) that \_\_\_\_\_, of \_\_\_\_\_, for whom I am acting herein as agent, is over eighteen years of age; that to the best of my knowledge and belief the land in respect of which the application is made is of the class open for homestead entry; that there is no person residing upon the said land, nor are there any improvements thereon, and that the application is made for the exclusive use and benefit of the said \_\_\_\_\_, with the intention of his residing upon and cultivating the said land, and not directly or indirectly for the use or benefit of any other person or persons whomsoever, and that he has not heretofore obtained an entry for a homestead on Dominion lands.

Subscribed and sworn }  
to, this \_\_\_\_\_ day } (Signature.)  
of \_\_\_\_\_, 18\_\_\_\_, before me, }  
Local Agent.

FORM K.

Affidavit by an Agent in support of a claim for homestead entry on behalf of a person who has previously obtained and has forfeited his homestead entry, but is permitted by the Minister of the Interior to obtain another homestead entry.

I A. B. do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that \_\_\_\_\_, for whom I am acting herein as agent, is over eighteen years of age; and to the best of my knowledge and belief the land in respect of which application is made is of the class open for homestead entry; that there is no person residing

on the said land, nor are there any improvements thereon; that he obtained homestead entry on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 18\_\_\_\_, for the \_\_\_\_\_ quarter section of section \_\_\_\_\_ township \_\_\_\_\_ range \_\_\_\_\_ of the \_\_\_\_\_ meridian, but forfeited the same; that by an order of the Minister of the Interior, which I now produce, he has been permitted to make application for and receive another homestead entry and that this application is made for his exclusive use and benefit, with the intention of his residing upon and cultivating the land applied for, and not directly or indirectly for the use or benefit of any other person or persons whomsoever.

Subscribed and sworn to } (Signature.)  
this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ }  
before me, \_\_\_\_\_ }  
Local Agent.

FORM L.

I certify that \_\_\_\_\_ who is the holder of a homestead entry for (describe the land, has complied with the provisions of the law required to be conformed to in order to entitle him to receive a patent for such land, and that I have recommended the issue of such patent.

(Place—Date). \_\_\_\_\_ Local Agent.

Countersigned:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Commissioner of Dominion Lands.

FORM M.

Regulations for the disposal of Dominion Lands within the Railway Belt in the Province of British Columbia, as approved by Order in Council, dated 20th April, 1885.

Timber License.

No. \_\_\_\_\_

Term \_\_\_\_\_

years—

This is to certify that \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ in the Province of British Columbia, is hereby, from this date, licensed for the term of \_\_\_\_\_ years next ensuing to enter, upon, cut, fell and remove (except as thereafter is reserved) timber from all that tract of Dominion lands situate in the district of \_\_\_\_\_ and more particularly described as (insert description of land), and containing \_\_\_\_\_ acres, more or less, with right of ingress, egress and regress for \_\_\_\_\_ agents, servants and workmen for such purposes over any adjacent, vacant and unoccupied Dominion lands.

Subject, nevertheless, to the payment of the annual sum of \_\_\_\_\_ dollars on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ in each year of the said term, and to the payment of all other sums, fees and timber dues, prescribed by the "Regulations for the disposal of Dominion Lands within the Railway Belt in the Province of British Columbia as approved by Order in Council, dated 20th April, 1885," and also subject to all other provisions of the said Act with respect to timber.

Provided always, that any and all exceptionally large trees that may be standing or growing on the

said tract of land are hereby expressly reserved to the use of Her Majesty for all time, and the said hereby expressly forbidden to cut or fell any of such trees.

Dated at

Minister of the Interior.

FORM N.

Regulations for the disposal of Dominion Lands within the Railway Belt in the Province of British Columbia, approved by Order in Council, dated 20th April, 1885.

To

Greeting :

You are hereby commanded that all things set aside and ceasing every excuse, you be and appear in your proper person before me the undersigned, at \_\_\_\_\_ on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18 \_\_\_\_\_, by \_\_\_\_\_ o'clock in the \_\_\_\_\_ noon, and so on from day to day to be then and there examined upon oath touching your knowledge of \_\_\_\_\_

And you are to bring with you and produce all papers and writings in your custody, power or control in any wise relating to the said matters; and take notice that if you neglect or refuse to appear at the time or or place aforesaid, you will be liable to be taken into custody and to be imprisoned in the nearest common gaol, as for contempt of court, for a period not exceeding fourteen days.

Given under my hand and seal, this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18 \_\_\_\_\_, at \_\_\_\_\_ (Signature of Officer.)

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

STAIR BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

**GRAY, SAMUEL**, Corner Govt. and Chatham Sts. All kinds of stairs, hand rails, newell posts, balusters, etc. made on short notice.

UNDERTAKERS.

**HAYWARD, CHAS.**, Fort and Govt. Sts., Funeral director and embalmer. Agt. for patent metallic burial caskets. The trade supplied.

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

THE RESOURCES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

RETAIL FAMILY MARKET.

(COMPILED BY NEUFELDER & ROSS, GROCERS)

Apples—Sliced..... per lb \$0 12½	Jams, Cutting's asstd..... 50
Quartered..... 10	C & B asstd..... 37
Evaporated..... 20	Cutting's asstd..... 50
Ammonia, washing, qts..... 75	Orange marmalade K..... 62½
Anchovies, in oil..... 75	Lard, Fairbank's 3 lb tins..... 62½
Christina..... 50	Fairbks 5 lb tins..... 1 00
Axle Grease, H & L, per tin..... 25	Fairbks 10 lb tins..... 2 00
Asparagus, per tin..... 50	10 lb wood..... 2 00
Arrowroot, per tin..... 50	20 lb wood..... 4 00
Barley, patent, per tin..... 37½	Lemon sugar, P & M..... 50
Pearl, per lb..... 10	Lime juice, half bottle..... 75
Bacon, choice breakfast per lb..... 22	Cordial..... 50
Beef, compressed, 2 lb tins..... 50	Lobsters, 1 lb tins..... 25
Johnson's Fluid..... 75	2 lb tins..... 50
Johnson's Fluid..... 75	Lentils..... 12½
Johnson's Fluid..... 1 00	Meals, corn, 10 lb sks..... 50
Lieber's Extract..... 50	Corn 25 lb sks..... 1 00
Butter, Bunt's Block, Roll..... 1 50	Oatmeal 10 lb sk..... 62½
Island Roll..... 62½	S. F 10 lb sks..... 62½
Pat..... 40	Scotch, 25 lb tins..... 3 00
White Clover..... 50	Crk'd wheat 10 lbsks..... 62
Beans, Bayo, per lb..... 6	Farina, 10 lb sks..... 1 50
Butter..... 6	Rice flour..... 1 50
Lima..... 6	Bucket flr 10 lb sks..... 75
Small White..... 6	Middlings, per lb..... 2
String, per tin..... 37½	Bran..... 1½
Lima, per tin..... 37½	Onleake ground..... 2½
Haricots Verts..... 37½	Chop feed..... 25
Blue, Ball, per box..... 25	Matches, 3 packages for..... 50
quid, bottle..... 25	Safety 3 pkgs for..... 25
Blacking, Mason's, 3 tins..... 12½	Maccaroni, per lb..... 37½
Ebony, 3 bottles..... 12½	Milk, condensed..... 50
Brick, Bath, each..... 12½	Mango, stuffed per bottle..... 1 00
Brushes, Yarmouth, per tin..... 50	Mustard, D. S. F. per tin..... 37½
Root..... 50 to 75	French..... 37½
Brushes, stove..... 50 to 62½	Mushrooms..... 40
Scrub..... 25 to 62½	Nuts, Brazil, per lb..... 20
Bamster..... 50 to 1 00	Brazil..... 20
Bearth..... 50 to 1 00	Almonds S. S..... 37
Buckets, zinc..... 50 to 1 00	Walnuts..... 20
Wood..... 40	Peanut..... 20
Brooms..... 25 to 75	Jordan almond is..... 1 00
Catsup, Tomato pot..... 25	Oats, per lb..... 12½
Mushroom, bottle..... 37½	Peas, per lb..... 2
Walnut, bottle..... 37½	Potatoes, p. lb, old..... 1
Candles, Prices per lb..... 20	Potatoes, per lb, new..... 2
Canary Seed, 6 lb..... 1 00	Pauls, Wood..... 75
Canary Seed, per lb..... 25	Galvanized..... 50 to 75
Celery, Salt, per bottle..... 25	Peas, Split per lb..... 10
Chocolate, per lb..... 50	Sugar, 2 lb tins..... 37½
Cocoa, Fry's and 1 p's, per lb..... 1 50	Pettit Pans..... 37½
San Houghton's..... 1 50	Peel Lemon, Citron, per lb..... 50
Chutney Sauce, per bottle..... 50	Orange, per lb..... 50
Mango..... 75	Pate de foie gras, per tin..... 1 25
Major Gray's, qts..... 1 25	Prunes, S. F. per lb..... 20
Cheese, Canadian, per lb..... 20	French, per lb..... 25
Chin..... 25	Pickles, Keen's gal..... 2 50
Domestic..... 25	C & B, qt bottles..... 62½
Swiss..... 50	Capt. Whites..... 62½
Edam..... 50	Nabob, qts..... 50
Sop Sago..... 50	Raisins, Choicest, Selected..... 50
Lumberg..... 50	Muscatelles, per lb..... 50
Hoquefort..... 1 00	Muscatelles per bx..... 8 00
Clams, per tin..... 25	Choice Muscatelles..... 25
Cream Tartar per lb..... 50	p. r lb..... 25
Cocoanut, desiccated per lb..... 60	Cala, London layers..... 25
Corn, Winslow's, per tin..... 37½	per lb..... 25
Clothespins, per doz..... 5	per box..... 3 25
Currants, per lb..... 16	per ½ box..... 2 25
Curry Powder, per bottle..... 25	per ¼ box..... 1 25
Coffee, green, C. Rica, per lb..... 25	Valencia, per lb..... 20
Green, Java..... 37½	Sultanas, per lb..... 20
Roasted, Mocha..... 50	Rice, Sandwich Island..... 10
Ground..... 40	China, per mat, 50 lb..... 2 25
Crackers Soda, extra, per lb..... 10	Saleratus, per lb..... 15
Cocoanut Lattes..... 25	Soda Bi Carbonate, per lb..... 15
Palace mixed..... 25	Sal, per lb..... 4
Picnic..... 12½	Salmon, 4 tins..... 50
La Grande..... 25	Sago, per lb..... 20
Lemon..... 25	Sardines, ¼ box, in tins..... 37½
Ginger..... 25	½ box..... 25
Huntly and Palmer 50 to 75	Marron..... 50
Doviled Underwood Ham..... 50	Russian, bottle..... 50
Chicken..... 50	Salt, bottles..... 25
Gumbo..... 50	F. L. per lb..... 2
Tongue..... 50	Sauces, L & P Large per bott..... 62½
Eggs, strictly fresh..... 25	L & P Small..... 37½
Farm..... 20	Mellors, per bott..... 25
Foreign..... 18	Nabob..... 25
Flavoring Essences, 2 oz bots..... 50	Yorkshire Relish..... 25
Comm. retail, 3 bots..... 50	Montserrat..... 37
Triple..... 37½	Tabasco..... 50
Fruits, asstd table, 2 lb tins..... 40	Seeds, Caraway, per lb..... 25
San Jose, ex h. syr qts..... 1 25	Canary 6 lb..... 1 00
San Jose, ex h. syr pts..... 75	Hemp, 6 lb..... 1 00
G & D special..... 1 50	Rape 6 lb..... 1 00
Flour, Baker's Extra, per bbl..... 6 00	Soups, Asst, per tin..... 37
Graham..... 6 00	Common yellow 20 lb..... 1 50
Graham, 10 lb sks..... 50	50 lb box..... 3 50
Rye..... 6 50	Blue Mottled, 28 lb..... 2 50
Hams, Fidelity..... 25	White Mottled, 28 lb..... 3 00
Compressed, 2 lb tins..... 75	Eng Tall wt rown per bx..... 2 60
Whole, cookd, p. lb..... 50	Toilet Soap, 1 doz..... 1 00
Herrings, Holland per keg..... 2 75	Toilet Glycerina, 1 doz..... 1 50
Smoked..... 10	Soap Ivory, 1 bar..... 15
Marinert..... 50	Spices, whole Allspice, per lb..... 25
Honey, 1 gal, tin..... 2 00	Cloves per lb..... 1 00
Half gal, tin..... 1 00	Cinnamon per lb..... 2 00
King jars..... 62½	Mace, per lb..... 2 00
Syrup jars..... 62½	Nutmeg per lb..... 2 00
Butter dishes..... 75	Pepper per lb..... 25
Hops, packed..... 50	Spices, Ground reputed ¼ lb..... 37½
Herbs, dried asstd per bot..... 50	

Spices, -2 tins..... 37½	Tongue, Lunch, No 1..... 50
Allspice..... 37½	Teas, English Breakfast..... 50
Cloves..... 37½	Choice, per lb..... 50
SPICES 2 tins..... 37½	Choicest, per lb..... 62½
Sage..... 37½	Ext Choicest, per lb 75 to 1 00
Thyme..... 37½	Japans per lb..... 75
Marjoram..... 37½	Basket Fried Garden..... 1 00
Mace..... 37½	Assam, per lb..... 75
Mixed..... 37½	Blended, Our brand..... 75
Starch, 6 lb box Kingsford's..... 1 00	Tobacco, T & B cut plug..... 1 00
12 lb box Kingsford's..... 1 50	T & B, per lb..... 75
Corn Starch, 5 lb box..... 1 00	Pages, per lb..... 1 00
Syrup, Sugar House Drops..... 1 25	Chuck, per lb..... 1 00
per gal..... 1 25	Sailor's Delight per lb..... 1 00
Sugar House tins..... 1 25	Lorillards, per lb..... 1 00
Sugar House, 5 gal keg..... 5 00	Vermeth per lb..... 25
Canadian, 5 gal keg..... 4 50	Vinegar, No 22 Malt, p. r gal..... 1 00
Canadian, per gal, 1 G..... 1 00	Wine, per gal..... 1 00
Maple, pure, 1 lb..... 1 75	Washboards..... 50
Sugar, Paris Lump, 7 lb..... 1 00	Washed powder, 3 pkgs..... 50
Dry Granulated, 9 lb..... 1 00	Wheat, per lb..... 2
C. Co (S. 1) lb..... 1 00	Yeast Powder, ¼ pkg P & M..... 25
D. Coffee, 12 lb..... 1 00	per doz..... 2 50
Central Amer, 11 lb..... 1 00	Royal, ¼ pkg..... 20
Powdered, per lb..... 5	per doz..... 2 00
Sugar of Lemon, per tin..... 50	Golden Gate, ¼ pkg..... 20
Tapioca, per lb..... 20	per doz..... 2 00
Tongue, Compressed 2 lb..... 75	Golden Gate, 1 lb pkg..... 75
Lunch, 2 lb No2..... 75	

POSTAL INFORMATION.

Money Order Office.

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

On Money Orders drawn by any Money Order Office in Canada on any other Money Order Office in the Dominion, is as follows:  
 If not exceeding \$4..... 2c. Over \$40 not exceeding \$60..... 30c.  
 Over \$4..... 10 " 10 " 60 " 80 " 40c.  
 " 10 " " 20 " 100 " " 100 " 50c.  
 " 20 " " 40 " 200 " " " " 50c.

No single Money Order, payable in the Dominion of Canada, can be issued for more than \$100, but as many of \$50 each may be given as the remitter requires.

On Money Orders payable in the United Kingdom, Newfoundland, the United States and British India  
 If not exceeding \$10..... 10c. Over \$20 not exceeding \$40..... 40c.  
 Over \$10..... 20 " 30 " 50 " 50c.  
 " 20 " " 30 " 30c.

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

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

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

Registration.

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

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

Parcel Post.

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

Table of Distances

From Victoria to various points on the Mainland and Island. The star (\*) stands for Money Order Post Office, dagger (†) Telegraph Office, section mark (‡) for B. C. Express offices.

VICTORIA * * *	0	Maple Bay .....	78
Burgoyne Bay .....	43	matquin† .....	108
Bridge Creek † .....	381	mission .....	100
Barkerville * * * † .....	57	Maple Ridge .....	87
Cheochee † .....	25	Nannimo * * † .....	57
Cassiar .....	1050	New Westminster * * * † .....	75
Cowichan † .....	35	Nicola Valley .....	25
Comox * .....	174	Okanagan .....	408
Chilliwack * * .....	132	Okanagan Mission .....	449
Clinton * * † .....	311	Quesnelle * * † .....	418
Departure Bay .....	50	Riverside .....	109
Granville * * .....	88	Soda Creek * * † .....	442
Grand Prairie .....	326	Somenos † .....	8
Horseshoe Bay .....	51	Sponco * Bridge * * † .....	253
Hope † .....	160	Sumas * .....	116
Harrison River .....	121	Stanley \$ .....	542
Kamloops * * † .....	340	Savona's Ferry .....	70
Kootenay .....	810	Spallumcheen .....	418
Langley .....	92	Vesuvius bay .....	51
Lytton * * † .....	272	Wellington .....	81
Lillooet .....	358	Yale * * † .....	173
Ladner's Landing * .....	63		

Licensed Stamp Vendors in Victoria.

T. N. HILLEN & Co., Government St. W. W. WAITE & Co., Government St.  
 H. GRIEBEL, Government St.

After occupying the field in twenty years as the leading

**TRADERS**

British Columbia for the past **HARDWARE, AGRICUL-**

**TURAL IMPLEMENT** and **METAL** dealers of the Province, **MESSRS. MARVIN & TILTON**, (late **EDGAR MARVIN**) find themselves now in a more satisfactory position than ever before to solicit the patronage of the Island and Mainland

Merchants. Buying, as they do, almost exclusively direct from Manufacturers on the best terms, and having special freight contracts with transportation companies, they are enabled to lay down their goods in

Victoria at the lowest cost, which permits their offering them at prices which will insure the retailer a handsome profit

Their lines embrace everything carried in a well appointed hardware house, including heavy and

shelf goods, Cordage, Blocks, Ammunition, Holloware, Tinware, Camp

Outfit, Farming Machines and Small Tools, Traps, &c., &c.

They will be pleased to furnish prices.

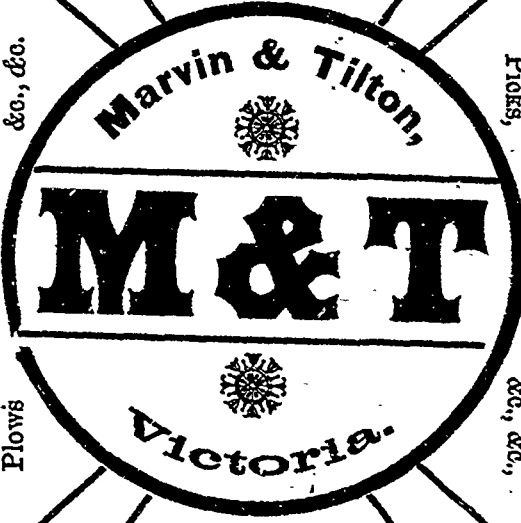
**A WORD TO THE WISE**

**IS SUFFICIENT:**

Having enjoyed for a long time a very extensive patronage from the principal Contractors on Public

**CONTRACTORS**

Improvements, Mechanical Shops, and Coal and Gold Mines, **MESSRS. MARVIN & TILTON** have made supplies required by this class of customers one of their specialties, and it is with the confidence of being in a position to give absolute satisfaction, that they invite attention to their judiciously selected goods in this line. They are prepared to fit out Blacksmith Shops, including all tools and stock. A heavy assortment of Quarry-men's, Grader's, Mason's, Bridge Builders', House and Ship Carpenter's tools always on hand and arriving, including Striking Hammers, Steel, Bars, Powder (black and giant), Gold Pans, Picks, &c., &c.



others of kindred occupations in this Province, has taught **MESSRS. MARVIN & TILTON** thoroughly the requirements of this class of their patrons, whose tastes they make every effort to satisfy. All their stock in this branch is of the best American Manufacture, and carefully selected with a view to meet the requirements of this country. Especial attention is called to their machines for Sowing, Mowing, and Threshing, which are of the most approved pattern and durable make. Small Tools for the Farm, Ranch, Dairy or Garden, and Fence Wire carried in large assortment. Agents for Wood's and Victor Mowers, Moline Plows &c., &c.

**VOLUMES WOULD NOT**

**CONVINCE A FOOL.**

The House of **MESSRS. MARVIN & TILTON** is the only establishment in the Province carrying large stocks of Belting, both Rubber and Leather, of all widths. In consequence of the large business they transact with the leading Saw Mills on the Coast and Fraser River, they are prepared to fill orders, however extensive, for the sundry articles required by Loggers and Millmen. In Builders Hardware and Tools they are far in the lead, as well as in all House Furnishing supplies of both ordinary and fine grades, of which their stock is very elaborate. In Locks and Butts they call particular attention, as well as to their stock of Nails, which are of American Manufacture. Bronze and

Elegant design, and in great

**BUILDERS**

Brass Goods of Unique and variety, always kept in stock.

Established 1858.

# MOORE & CO.

## Wholesale and Retail Druggists

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF THE FOLLOWING POPULAR REMEDIES:

French Balsam of Honey, The well-known speedy cure for Coughs and Colds. Price, 50 cents.

Densodyne, The nice instantaneous cure for Toothache. Only 25 cents. Ask for it.

Moore's "Pleasant" Castor Oil. Every Child likes to take it. 25 cents.

Japanese Hair Tonic. Always prevents the Hair from falling. An elegant perfumed dressing. Price 75

Russian Corn Varnish. Painless, Sure and Effectual. 50 Cents per bottle.

Moore's Healing Salve. For Cuts, Sores and Burns. 25 cents per bottle.

ORDERS FROM THE INTERIOR PROMPTLY AND SATISFACTORILY FILLED.

Yates Street,

Victoria, B. C.

### CHAS. HAYWARD, Funeral Director and Embalmer.

Cor. Fort and Government Sts., Victoria, B. C.

The Largest and Best Appointed Undertaking Establishment north of San Francisco. Agent for Patent Metallic Burial Caskets. The Trade Supplied.

### SPENCER & HASTINGS, PORTRAIT & LANDSCAPE PHOTOGRAPHERS.

Dealers in Photographic Material. Enlargements a Specialty.

FORT STREET, - - - VICTORIA, B. C.

### Mrs. R. Maynard,

Photographic Artist and Dealer in all Kinds of Photographic Materials.

VIEWS OF VICTORIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA FOR SALE

DOUGLAS ST., VICTORIA, B. C.

### Try Tippins' Infallible Cough Drops.

Colt's Foot Rock for Coughs and Colds, for Children nothing equal.

### W. J. Tippins,

VICTORIA CANDY FACTORY.

Fort Street, - above Fell's Block, - Victoria

### J. N. O. TEAGUE, ARCHITECT.

GOVERNMENT STREET,  
VICTORIA, B. C.

## INFORMATION.

Those desiring reliable information about British Columbia can obtain the same by applying to H. BEETON, Esq., 36, Finsbury Circus, London, E. C., the Agent-General in England; to J. S. K. KNEVETT, Esq., 17, Boulevard de la Madeleine, Paris, Agent-General on the Continent of Europe; G. FAULKNER, Esq., Agent, Toronto, Ontario; S. A. ROWBOTHAM & Co., Agents, Winnipeg, Manitoba; to JOHN JESSOP, Esq., Immigration Agent for Canada, at Victoria, B. C.; or WILLIAM ROSE, Esq., Provincial Immigration Agent, at New Westminster, B. C.