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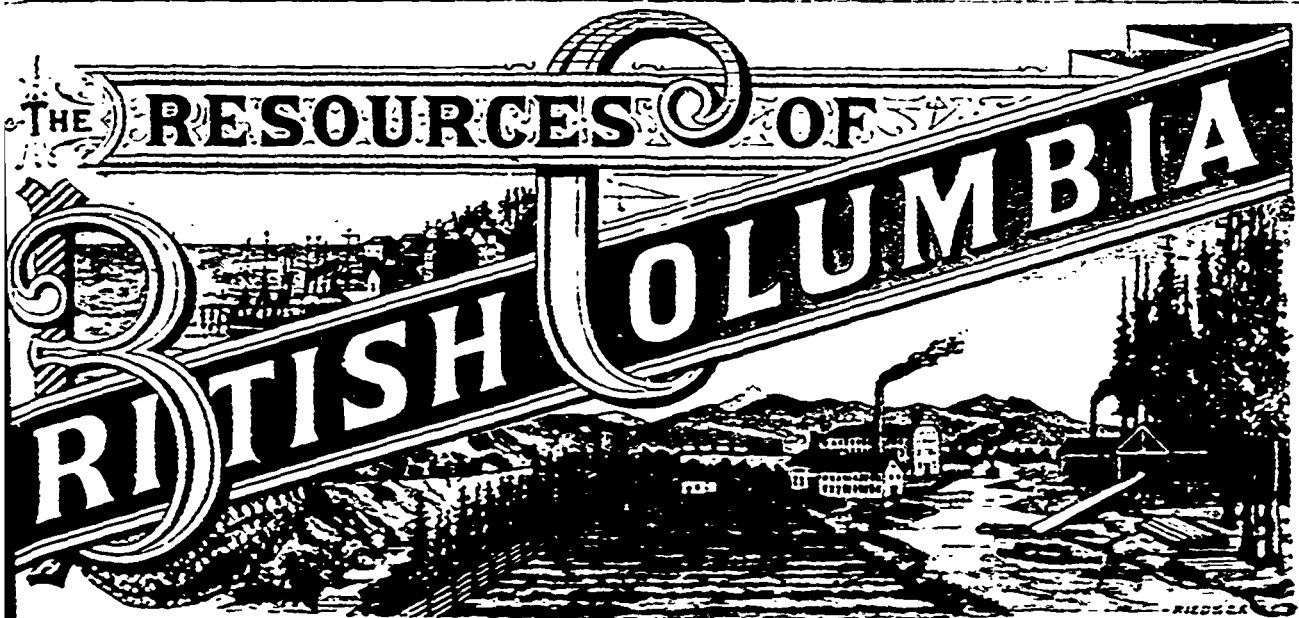
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# INFORMATION.

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

## A FEW FACTS ABOUT BRITISH COLUMBIA.

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

### Labor is Much Wanted.

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

### Climate, Crops and Fruit.

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

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

### Mining.

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

### Fisheries.

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

### Timber.

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

### Schools and Churches.

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

### Political and Municipal System.

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

### Administration of Justice.

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

### Mail Communication.

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

### The Land System.

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

### Profitable Field for Capital.

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

### ALL ARE WELCOME.

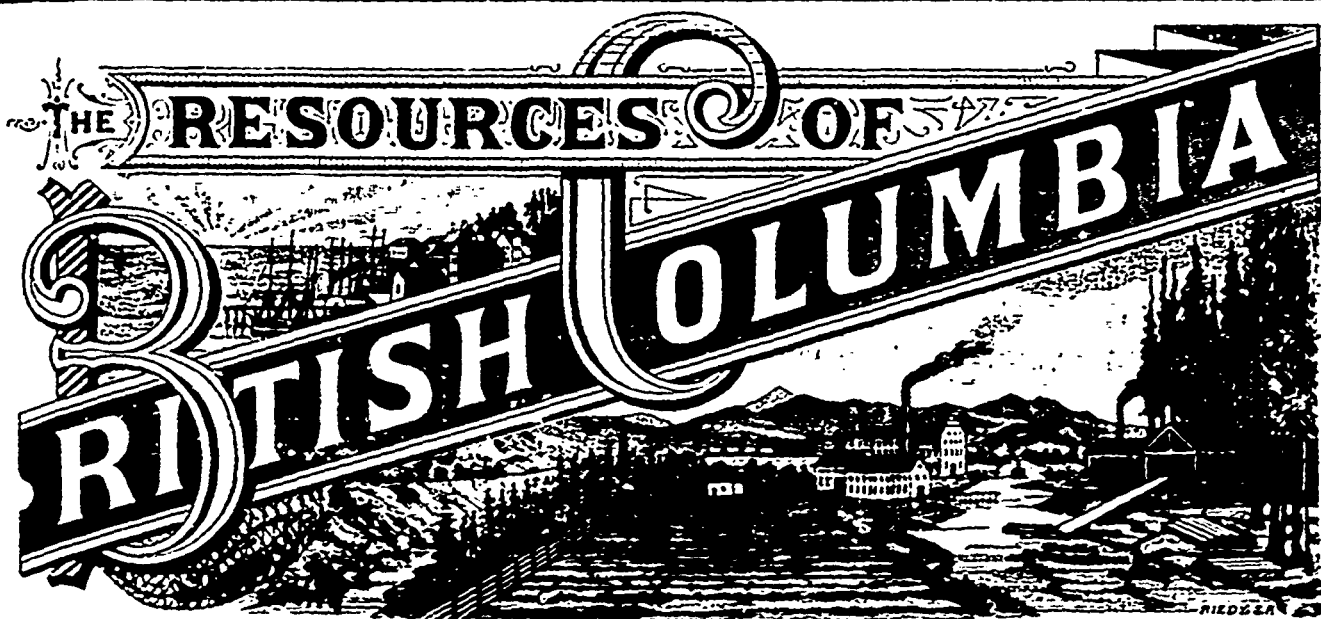
Emigrants from every civilized country are cordially welcomed to this "glorious province" (*vide* Lord Dufferin's speech). Aliens can purchase Crown lands and hold and convey real estate with every freedom. Aliens can be naturalized after one year's residence, and thereafter enjoy all the rights of citizenship.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



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FALLS SIX MILES UP S'J MASS RIVER.

# THE RESOURCES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA



VOLUME I.  
No. III.

VICTORIA, B. C., DECEMBER 1, 1883.

PER ANNUM \$2.00.  
PER COPY 2 CTS.

## LOWER FRASER RIVER.

Since our last issue several lots in the new town-site of Port Hammond Junction have changed hands at increased rates, the C. P. N. Co's new wharf has been completed, and the freight sheds on it are in course of erection. In the spring the company expect that their present wharf accommodation will be found insufficient for the rapidly increasing traffic, and contemplate considerable additions.

Near the railway station the scene is very animated, the two locomotives placed on this section of the line are working day and night. Trains of cars from Port Moody loaded with ties and rails, may be daily observed pushing to the front and steadily decreasing the gap which will unite in one direct railway communication with the east.

One of the great attractions of the Lower Fraser Valley to the intending settler is the extraordinary fertility of the alluvial flats which extend for many miles above the mouth of the river. The enormous size and superior quality of the various vegetables at Ladner's Landing, (we dare not from memory state the weight, lest the reader should suspect the writer of being a lineal descendant of Ananias) have been quoted at various times in the Provincial papers. During the past season timothy over seven feet high has been cut in the neighborhood of Port Hammond, while the average height of the same crop was about five feet seven inches. To the dwellers on the Lower Fraser the produce of the fine orchard of Mr. S. Robertson opposite the Langley Slough is well-known, and happy the thrifty housewife who can procure her fruit for preserving from his richly laden trees.

Between Port Hammond and the Coquitlam River the traveler on the Canadian Pacific will see (as his train rolls along an embankment some ten or fifteen feet above the level of the prairie),

"Far to left, and far to right"

the expanse of the Pitt Meadows. It cannot be but that a few years more will see them wrested from the Spirit of the Flood, their prolific plains secured against inundation and dotted with the dwellings of thriving settlers.

## ON DIT.

We have heard that the Provincial Government is about to suffer the loss of a most efficient officer. The Dominion Government having discovered the worth and ability of Mr. Registrar-General Aikman, has offered him an important position in their service at a considerably higher salary than he is at present receiving from our Province, and that he will in all probability, accept their offer. Whilst congratulating the Dominion upon securing Mr. Aikman, we sincerely regret the loss to our service of so gentlemanly and able an official.

We had intended to allow our lithographs in this number to speak for themselves, but a little untoward circumstance forces us to mention them. The line under the frontispiece should be "Somenos" River, not "Sumass" River. Both views are faithful representations of different varieties of our scenery, but to the tourist and lover of the beautiful, we say come, look upon the many charming scenes to be found in this new land of ours, and they will not fail of exciting the deepest admiration.

Since our last number was issued, several important events have taken place, the most prominent of which is the meeting of the fourth Provincial Legislative Assembly.

The C. P. N. Co. have decided to place one of their steamers—the Enterprise—on the East Coast route, there being, in their opinion, sufficient traffic for two lines of steamers. Their sailing days will be Tuesdays and Fridays.

The city of Victoria will, in all probability, ere this number reaches our subscribers, be lighted by electricity, and thus be placed among the pioneer cities of this coast who have seen fit to adopt and encourage a comparatively new invention.

## Resources of British Columbia.

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

MUNROE MILLER, - - - Publisher and Proprietor

### TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS:

One Copy, one year	\$2.00
One Copy, six months	1.00

All subscriptions payable invariably in advance. Postage free to all parts of the world.

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

NO QUESTIONABLE ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED IN THIS JOURNAL.

XMAS 1883.

In the mighty sweep of years, the greatest feast in the Christian calendar is again close at hand—time-honored, sacred, merry Christmas. There are many reasons why the inhabitants of this Pacific Province should greet each other on the approaching festival with feelings of peculiar gratitude and heartiness. Not more brightly did the star of Bethlehem shine on the plains of Judea, when the Prince of Peace was born, than has shone the sun of prosperity on our beloved Columbia during the year soon to be added to the cycles of the irrevocable past. While it is true that, in some households, sorrow has entered, and the traces of death are still seen in the widow's weeds and the orphan's tears, yet, as a people, we have been more than ordinarily fortunate. The blessings of health and plenty have been ours, and the general progress made has been unexampled in the previous history of this sunset land. No calamity has visited our borders; death-dealing epidemics, disastrous storms and tempests are never experienced here, while every industry and source of gain have advanced with sturdy strides on the great highway of material and moral progress. In the enjoyment of these manifold blessings, in such a favored land and under such a government, with so many evidences of prosperity about us, the day ought to bring out our heartiest congratulations and evoke our most harmonious songs of joy.

True, in a simply material point of view, one day does not differ from another, as the diurnal rotation of the earth does not seem to invest any one of them with peculiar sacredness—Christmas may be as stormy or as mild as any day in December. But, just as the mountaineer needs to pause at times in his ascent, not only for rest but to look backward upon the expanded view which his past efforts have opened up to him, and forward with hope to the regions beyond which await his approach, so do we all need occasional pauses in our life-long climb, where we can do the same, and certainly no time can be more fitting for this purpose than upon each recurrence of this time-honored festival. We have not too much but too little poetry and sentiment in our busy every-day life, and we may safely accept the few

breaks that occur from time to time as welcome seasons for the exercise of such dormant faculties.

No doubt that in our manner of observing Christmas, there is much that is absurd. Many of the observances "appropriate to the day," had their origin in ages and countries where the social characteristics were unlike those obtaining here. Like other moderns, we have been content to take the heritage without inquiry and without alteration, sacredly preserving much that once had a meaning now lost, much that is now an anachronism, a mere "survival." Even to the Christmas vocabulary we have added but little. St. Nicholas himself, the patron saint of deceived children, still masquerades under the Spanish feminine title of "Santa" and the German nickname of "Claus." The back of each coal grate, by us, is still idealized as a "Yule log," and the English "holly" is supposed, in most cases, to be fitly shadowed forth by a cedar bough, while an inedible comestible figures as the fatal English "plum pudding." In short, we have Christmas merely because we were in the line of succession. We have taken it as it was transmitted, and we have done very well with it. Despite its absurdities of ceremony and sentiment; despite the unnecessary and injurious custom of fibbing to children in order to throw a glamour of romance around the day in the minds of those whose new lives are one unceasing round of open-eyed wonder at even the most common-place occurrences; despite all these, the day is one that brings with it more of healthy sentiment, more of charity, more of good will and more of innocent enjoyment than all the other anniversaries, holidays and saints' days of the year. No after disillusion can expunge from the mind of youth "the tender grace of a day that is dead;" no bitter aftermath of experience can crowd from the memory the harvest of delight that was garnered in the sweet Christmas time when the world was "rich and strange." Hail, Christmas! May the time never come when the day shall have lost its pleasing significance to the civilized world, and when science, sitting in the seat of the scoffer, shall point its finger at its wreck as another "discredited superstition."

In making this number of the RESOURCES, we extend, with unfeigned pleasure, to our many readers, the compliments of the season in the heartiest and most comprehensive expression of these times.

Notwithstanding there is something singularly alluring in the opportunity that the good Christmas time presents to the editor of any journal; not only does he enjoy that inestimable privilege of the journalist—to do all the talking—but, it being his last opportunity in the year, the right to discourse of that most fascinating subject, himself and his work. It is now ten months since the RESOURCES came into existence. In that twilight hour in which it was formulated it was, like Dickens' "Great Expectations"—a grand and comprehensive scheme, destined to place it

in the foremost rank of illustrated journals. Its policy was already outlined in the editorial mind, the principles upon which this policy was based were definitely arranged. The lines on which it was to move were sharply drawn; and now, after ten months of experience in the application of these shining principles, then evolved, we cannot help looking upon our plan with pardonable pride, as one of the most coherent, most practical, wisest and best that we could devise. (Moreover, it is as good as new and for sale at a low figure.)

We are very conscious that we have not attained the sublimity to which our erring footsteps wandered. But, how little the public knows, how little it can conceive, of the perplexities and difficult obstacles that beset and embarrass in the conduct of even the humblest journalistic enterprise. Do you think, dear reader, that the imperfections which you censure, are less apparent to us than to yourself—that we feel them less keenly? Do you think that long practical service in a business requiring a thousand kinds of special knowledge, that you never so much as dreamed of, makes the journalist amenable to advice on subjects to which you give a passing thought and he his heart, his mind, his life? When you kindly point out to him the particulars wherein he has failed of reaching your ideal of perfection, do you assume that he has reached his own, and are you rightly impatient that he should reform? Do you ever reflect that this journal is the work, directly and indirectly, of not one but a thousand fallible minds and blundering hands? These, no doubt, are a plea for toleration, but they have little of personal significance. Our venture has met with a success that has exceeded our hope. The public has generously accorded us a hearty welcome on each return of every calendar, which we accept as a tribute to our endeavour rather than to our performance—a recognition that we are grateful for now, and hope to merit later. Relieved of the hard necessity of making our journal *pay*, we could make it better; as things are, we make it as good as we can afford to. May the time come when, on some glorious Christmas day, we shall be able to say to a perfect public, "You have enabled us to make a perfect journal." In the meantime, we would extend to our patrons and numerous readers, in the most hearty manner, the compliments of the season, that they may live to enjoy its many returns with a growth of wealth, health, happiness and enduring prosperity—these the *Resources* sends greeting on that festive day.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA BOARD OF TRADE.

Some three months ago we gave a brief sketch of the organization and growth of this influential and painstaking Commercial Institution; we take pleasure now, in placing before our numerous readers, in all parts of the world, a few of the many important matters which have engaged the deliberations of its members from July, 1880, to the present time, and from which good results not only have been realized already, but will yet be experienced in the not very distant future by all classes, whether engaged in "Trade and Commerce" or otherwise. Exchanges of

matters of commercial interest were first sought with (and effected) the Boards of Trade of the Dominion, Quebec, Montreal, Portland, San Francisco, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and have ever since continued these reciprocal benefits.

One of the first subjects which engaged the attention of the Board was the subject of duty on "ground feed or ground barley," a matter apparently of little consequence to most people, but of vital importance to the miller and farmer. Originally it was entered *free*, and under the new tariff it appeared to come under the denomination of unenumerated, *i. e.* 20 per cent. ad. val. instead of which the customs collected 15 cts. per bushel, or, roughly, about 35 per cent. The matter was referred to Ottawa and it was decided that:—"If the barley in question contained all constituents of the grain it can only be entered as *barley* at the rate of 15 cts. per bushel. More recently this matter was again urged in the proper quarter shewing that the successful operation of flour mills in British Columbia was largely hindered, partly on account of the insufficiency of the local supply of home grown wheat, partly owing to the humidity of the climate producing grain of a soft nature, and requiring to be mixed with grain of a harder kind, in order to make flour of a quality equal to that imported from California and Oregon, but mainly attributable to the tariff of 15 cts. per bushel on imported grain, and the remoteness of *this* Province from the Eastern ones, by which it is utterly impracticable to procure such grain from that market and thus avoid duty, which is equal to a tax of 75 cts. per barrel of flour made in British Columbia from imported grain, whilst the duty on flour manufactured in the United States is but 50 cents per bushel. This difference naturally gives our American consins a "pull" of 25 cts. per barrel of the home made article, and as an obvious sequence, operates very seriously against the interest of the local producer, in fact, sufficiently to destroy an industry of that nature. It was suggested to either remit the duty on grain imported into British Columbia for such purpose or allow a drawback equal to the rate of duty imposed, so that the home made article might be placed on such a footing as to fairly compete with that imported from the United States or elsewhere. Suffice it, that no fault can attach to the Board that its warm advocacy for relief has not been attended with very tangible results from the simple fact in reply that a differential tariff cannot be conceded. At one time the tow boat owners complained bitterly about American tow-boats being tacitly permitted to tow vessels into and out of British Columbia ports, and the case was referred by the Board to the Customs and Marine Departments, and in reply it was informed that an Act was in force which "prevented such vessels towing from point to point in Canada under a penalty of \$400 for each offence." This does not, however, prevent those tugs from coming to our loading ports and towing vessels to Puget Sound or to sea, or from sea into any of such ports.

A most vexatious and annoying Act, known as the "Stamp Act," was passed in 1879, which rendered it incumbent upon every person making a promissory note to place thereon an "inland revenue stamp." A test case was made by the Board and the decision given by the judges was to the effect "that said Act did not apply to British Columbia." This was followed up by a resolution to all senators and members requesting them to oppose any legislation having a tendency to make it applicable. The benefits thus gained were of short duration, as the Act referred to

has since been repealed, mainly from the fact that the arguments in support of its continuance were far outweighed by those against it. The small amount of Revenue derivable therefrom, as compared with the expense of enforcing it, and the difficulty in obtaining such stamps in scattered districts, where even the ordinary postage stamp is with difficulty procurable.

Not three years ago an official communication was sent to the Board by the Lieutenant-Governor requesting to know the opinion of the Board as to whether the number of German residents, and the extension and importance of the German commerce in this Province, justified the further maintenance of the German Consulate in the City of Victoria, and to which the council of the Board replied that the number of German residents in said city alone would justify the maintenance of said Consulate, irrespective of the extension and importance of the commerce as affecting British Columbia.

The subject of telegraphic communication has ever and anon been considered, and steps taken repeatedly to urge the necessity of improving it, upon the Minister of Public Works, and it is indeed gratifying to mark the success attending the importunities of the Board in this regard, as we now have a land line from Victoria to Nanaimo, a cable from Nanaimo via Valdez Island to Point Gray at Burrard Inlet, a land line built from the latter point to New Westminster and the land lines from New Westminster to the northern part of the Province, put in good working order, instead of, as heretofore, being mainly, if not entirely, dependant upon the Western Union Co. But this is not all, as we attribute, in a great measure, the prospect in the near future of a second cable, to the increasing efforts of the working committee of this institution. This cable, we are credibly informed, that some \$18,000 has been voted by the Dominion Government for a new submarine cable route between Vancouver Island and Washington Territory via Victoria and Port Angelos, or else a land route from Victoria to Cape Beale via San Juan Harbor with cable, thence to Neah Bay (Cape Flattery) in Washington Territory. We venture an opinion that the former plan would be more preferable, (and probably less expensive) and connect it with the Puget Sound land line to Cape Flattery. The commercial element will doubtless hail the advent of either with much pleasure.

A committee of the Board in 1880 drew up a very careful report upon the effect of the "Canadian Tariff" in British Columbia, but more particularly in reference to "Duties on Freight" (clause to Tariff 1879) giving a very neat table showing that the enactment referred to, was especially burdensome to British Columbia, owing to the great distance which separates it from the Eastern Provinces and United States, as also the consequent excessive freights which are charged on importations from those parts, and a resolution was passed urging the Ministers of Customs and Finance to amend the Tariff as would at once place this Province in the same position as the Eastern Provinces of the Dominion, in regard to importation from the United States. The result of this step has been the cancellation of such duty on the cost of transportation of merchandise to the port of San Francisco, destined for British Columbia by an order in Council, dated 12th May, 1881, upon the recommendation of the Minister of Customs, and endorsed by the Treasury.

OUR IMPORTS.

We show, in the accompanying table, some of the different countries we patronize and the extent of our purchases. The totals for the different years are not small when we consider our population, but the grand time for British Columbia will be when the figures become greatly reduced through the agency of small factories established in our midst.

ABSTRACT VALUE OF GOODS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION FROM 1872 TO 1882, INCLUSIVE.

	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882
Eastern Canada.....	\$ 22,215	\$ 53,691	\$ 69,101	\$ 117,061	\$ 120,535	\$ 163,112	\$ 111,754	\$ 121,070	\$ 228,072	\$ 257,111	\$ 405,768
Great Britain.....	52,945	73,257	33,574	80,523	1,158,612	712,082	96,157	721,092	450,697	500,120	750,043
United States.....	1,060,660	1,590,650	1,228,107	1,550,000	1,590,012	1,365,000	1,512,820	1,448,677	1,100,582	1,014,430	1,806,000
France.....	1,031	2,319	224	2,210	292	72	80	.....	.....	1,000	7,751
Germany.....	.....	158	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,310
Belgium.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
China.....	.....	6,161	5,141	10,063	81,315	.....	.....	121,070	44,669	127,822	240,170
Japan.....	.....	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	783	1,015	140	62
Spanish West Indies.....	1,551	6,918	11,012	18,831	21,163	10,103	15,000	14,863	850	4,300	4,697
Spain.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	552	9,083	611	300
Chile.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,015
Australia, New South Wales, etc.....	1,110	65,460	68,733	47,867	1,213	5,005	2,039	2,076	735	2,180	6,097
Rendwich Islands.....	67,178	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,800	5,618	8,010
Central America.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	375	940	308
Switzerland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	151
Norwegian Islands.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spanish Possessions in Pacific.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turkey in Asia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mexico.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South America.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Duty Collected, no det. return rec'd.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1,793,281	2,452,400	2,411,110	2,907,917	3,074,710	2,320,665	2,420,827	2,562,405	1,910,688	2,854,948	3,331,683

\* Year ending June 30, 1882.

In looking over the different articles imported and the quantities consumed, it does seem as though there are many openings for manufacturers in a small way, and with this end in view we shall, hereafter, every quarter, give a full return of the different articles we import and their value, together with the duty paid thereon, hoping to stimulate our capitalists to action, and, in the event of their failing to avail themselves of opportunities, to let enterprising men, wherever



they may be, know that numerous articles are imported into British Columbia made up, ready for use, and that there is a possibility of success attending the efforts of him who first engages in its local manufacture. By this means our Province can be turned into a workshop, employment given to all who are willing to labor, and what is now, in a business way, a paradise for commercial travelers be transformed into the same thing for its own inhabitants.

**ELEVEN YEARS' EXPORTS.**

The following table of the exports of British Columbia, will, we think, be a surprise to many British Columbians and at the same time show the people of other countries what vast resources are at our command, all in their infancy.

The area of the Province is sufficient for a mighty empire and the marvel is that a country so richly endowed by nature, should have been so long neglected.

TABLE OF EXPORTS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA FROM 1872 TO 1882, INCLUSIVE.\*

Product of	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882
The Mine.....	1,869,565	1,221,802	1,351,115	1,929,294	2,022,351	1,709,548	1,756,171	1,581,812	1,644,629	1,317,070	1,437,072
The Fisheries.....	37,709	43,361	114,116	183,949	71,310	108,008	423,840	633,493	317,410	400,864	1,014,210
The Forest.....	214,377	211,076	290,116	292,498	273,480	298,442	327,360	273,366	238,801	162,747	392,671
Animals and their Produce.....	214,700	259,292	331,025	411,810	520,307	240,863	257,314	294,671	339,218	350,474	300,529
Agricultural Products.....	112	2,463	5,296	9,727	8,090	3,093	462	2,503	3,843	218	046
Manufactures.....	1,340	1,107	448	.....	39	1,500	.....	.....	100	22	241
Miscellaneous.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,453	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,250
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,609,000</b>	<b>1,742,123</b>	<b>2,061,745</b>	<b>2,777,285</b>	<b>2,711,052</b>	<b>2,346,869</b>	<b>2,766,147</b>	<b>2,704,847</b>	<b>2,564,031</b>	<b>1,729,554</b>	<b>3,118,119</b>

\* Year ending June 30.

The aggregate amounts to \$26,973,598 for eleven years, or an average of nearly two-and-a-half millions. The most pleasant part of the retrospect is this: We start with an annual export trade of \$1,858,050, and end with \$3,118,119—an increase of almost one and three-quarter times what it was in the 1872.

The returns from our mines show very evenly throughout; the greatest variation between the highest and lowest being only about \$750,000. The gold yield grows less yearly, but the gain in coal compensates for the shrinkage in that quarter and thus enables the mine to hold rank one in our industries.

In 1872 the export trade of fish and oil amounted to \$37,706; in 1882, \$1,014,210, an increase of nearly twenty-seven fold, and this, mainly, in the preparation of one variety of fish—salmon. That another decade will give a similar return for other varieties, we have every reason to believe. Attention has been turned to our herring, and if Scotland can sell \$11,000,000 worth of the poor man's fish annually, let us consider that it is because there is a demand for them, not that her waters are more bountifully supplied than ours.

The figures given are for the products of British Columbia and do not include goods exported from this Province, manufactured in other countries.

**GOLD YIELD.**

The table below shows the yield of gold, as nearly as can be ascertained, by British Columbia since 1858—the time of the Fraser River gold excitement, together with the number of men engaged in gold mining and the average yield per man employed:

Year.	Amount actually known to have been exported by Banks, &c.	And one-third more, estimate of gold carried away in private hands	Total.	Number of Miners employed	Average yearly earnings per man.
1858 (6 months)	\$ 390,265	\$ 130,098	\$ 520,363	3 000	\$ 173
1859	1,211,304	408,789	1,615,072	4,000	408
1860	1,671,610	557,133	2,228,743	4,400	506
1861	1,969,549	666,529	2,636,078	4,200	624
1862	3,184,700	1,061,566	4,246,266	4,100	517
1863	2,801,868	933,962	3,735,830	4,400	849
1864	2,518,804	872,811	3,391,615	4,294	813
1865	1,908,560	663,525	2,572,085	2,962	868
1866	1,880,651	630,217	2,510,868	3,044	814
1867	1,779,739	593,213	2,372,952	2,390	992
1868	1,331,234	443,744	1,774,978	2,369	749
1869	1,072,717	334,239	1,396,956	2,348	599
1870	1,349,545	449,260	1,798,805	2,450	734
1871	1,378,228	462,743	1,840,971	2,470	671
1872	979,312	328,437	1,307,749	2,340	567
1873	1,273,444	461,154	1,734,598	2,963	643
1874	1,256,178	618,736	1,874,914	2,034	1,222
1875	1,339,946	446,692	1,786,638	2,362	763
1876	1,216,136	432,043	1,648,179	1,960	830
1877	1,073,670	312,534	1,386,204	1,943	677
1878	1,073,049	213,009	1,286,058	2,124	607
1879	844,836	164,971	1,009,807	1,933	519
1880	572,287	174,456	746,743	1,968	381
1881	596,071	159,018	755,089	1,738	549
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$47,111,713</b>				

The list of births, marriages and deaths published in this issue comprises only those which have been registered in Victoria, it being impossible for us to reach the records of other cities and towns in the Province.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

If the pulse of the real estate market be considered an index, we may safely say that British Columbia is growing better day by day. Confidence seems to have taken up her abode among our local capitalists, who of late have been launching out considerably. Holders of property, never slow to notice such a movement, have stiffened their backs, and advanced prices, but apparently without the effect of checking the demand. Outside capital, seeking investment, is beginning to find us out, and the general outlook is that of a rising market for some time to come. To capitalists abroad we take occasion to say, by way of assurance, that to investors in real estate in this country, the Nemesis of a bad title need never haunt one, owing to the manner in which our transfers are effected.

The present Registration System has been in operation throughout British Columbia since the 1st of June, 1870, and in force on Vancouver Island since 1861, a period of twenty-two years; if, therefore, time can be considered as an essential test of the value of principles contained in any public enactment, the registration system has undoubtedly had the benefit of that test to an extent seldom experienced in the life of a colonial law—its leading principles remain unaltered, no amendments having been made beyond the alteration of a few of its working details.

Lawsuits with respect to the ownership of registered lands, are unknown, and must remain exceedingly rare so long as the principles of the present system are in force. This fact, singularly enough, in the eyes of the legal fraternity, seems to be its greatest fault.

Loans on mortgage are effected and transfers are made with as much ease as the transfer of bank stock is made in England—a search of from five to ten minutes being all that is necessary to disclose the state of any registered title.

We have had placed at our disposal the following figures, showing the amounts paid per year for real estate from 1870 to 1879 inclusive:

1870	\$ 62,75
1871	20,40
1872	52,20
1873	31,50
1874	51,57
1875	50,00
1876	31,50
1877	40,26
1878	32,70
1879	35,00

The returns of 80-81 we are unable to present but can state that there has been a gradual rise in the volume of business transacted since 1879, more especially marked in the eleven months of the pre-

sent year just past. We give the comparative table of 1882-3 from January to November inclusive:

1882		1883	
January	\$ 11,26	January	\$12,00
February	2,70	February	22,50
March	14,20	March	62,00
April	9,20	April	12,50
May	17,50	May	20,90
June	2,00	June	12,00
July	2,00	July	1,00
August	1,60	August	11,50
September	2,20	September	2,00
October	0,00	October	11,20
November	2,00	November	12,50
Total	\$96,00	Total	\$100,00

Following is the number of sales in each month, of the respective years, together with the highest and lowest prices obtained in each month's transactions.

No.	No. Sales	Highest Sale	Lowest Sale	No.	No. Sales	Highest Sale	Lowest Sale
January	10	\$1,50	\$0	January	11	\$1,000	\$0
February	1	1,000		February	1	2,000	
March	1	1,000		March	1	2,000	
April	1	1,000		April	1	2,000	
May	1	1,000		May	1	2,000	
June	1	1,000		June	1	2,000	
July	1	1,000		July	1	2,000	
August	1	1,000		August	1	2,000	
September	1	1,000		September	1	2,000	
October	1	1,000		October	1	2,000	
November	1	1,000		November	1	2,000	

The total number of sales for eleven months ending November, 1882, was 511, realizing \$204,741, or an average of \$1770.53 per sale. For corresponding time in 1883 the number was 225, realizing \$1,769,072, or an average of \$1912.51.

The foregoing records are not for the city of Victoria alone, but include every sale so far registered in the office of the Registrar-General for the Province of British Columbia, and bargains having been struck in so many different parts of the country, their negotiation and classification under district headings would have been needless labor and not have changed the result.

In Port Hammond property a feeling of security appears to have taken possession of recent purchasers, one gentleman who paid \$150 for two lots having been offered that amount for each of them. Improvements at this place, in shape of wharf, &c. are progressing as rapidly as circumstances will permit. Recent sales show advanced rates, we expect with the opening of the spring this property will have much attention paid to it, it being so favorably located on line of the C. P. R.

Lots in Port Moody are rapidly appreciating in value, in one instance which has fallen under our notice, a purchaser four months since paid \$45 for a lot for which he received about two weeks ago \$250; the highest price paid for a single lot being \$2500.

Property holders in New Westminster are firm, and prices steadily trending upward, influenced, no doubt, by the early prospect of railway connection.

Victoria City suburban and district property have of late shown much buoyancy; prices firm, a

gradual stiffening in the early spring advancing from twenty-five to 100 per cent., according to location, and on the principal thoroughfares lots are difficult to obtain, even at the advanced rates. The city improvements have been marked, both as to magnitude and class of buildings, the new departure of having six three-story brick and stone buildings erected during the past few months and now in course of completion, shows conclusively the growing requirements of the increasing trade; the many private dwellings erected during the present year, the general advance in rents for all descriptions of house property, the scarcity of resident property in agent's hands, and the eagerness with which would-be tenants agree

during the next year many buildings will dot this favorite pleasure resort. Quite a demand has suddenly sprung up for small lots of good farming land for both residence and market-garden purposes, and good offers for land on the Saanich and Burnside Roads have been made, but sales have been few, owing to wealthy owners not desiring to sell in subdivisions. We expect a new departure soon to be inaugurated, and that with the subdividing of large tracts of suburban land the growth of the city will be materially augmented.

There seems to be almost a boom in the delta lands of the Fraser, 640 acres of wild land, located at Canoe Pass, having been purchased, a few days since, by



THE BELMONT TANNERY—SEE PAGE NINE.

to pay an advanced rent proves without a doubt a large addition to our population.

Loans on Mortgage have been made as low as five per cent. per annum; but the ruling rates may be quoted at from seven to eight per cent with money plenty.

Large tracts of land in the eastern suburbs of the city have been more or less subdivided and sold in small plots at prices ranging from \$100 to \$1000 per acre, the largest prices being paid for desirable residential property situate on Cadboro Bay Road, and near Carey Castle, the residence of His Honor Lieut. Gov. Cornwall.

Property on Victoria Arm, leading to the Gorge, has been sold at \$100 per acre, and we expect that

Mr. L. Guichon, for \$12,000. It is not easy to determine who is the most fortunate in this transaction—the seller or the buyer.

In concluding this article we take occasion to return our thanks to the Government for the privilege of inspecting the necessary documents from which our tables are compiled, and for the kind and courteous treatment received at the hands of Registrar-General Aikman, and the employees of his office. When we remember that the corps of assistants in this office is *not* large and the volume of business is large—double the usual quantity, at present, occasioned by the preparation of an entirely new outfit for the Registration Office to be established in New Westminster the willing manner in which they make explanations causes one to feel that the quality of their politeness is not strained.

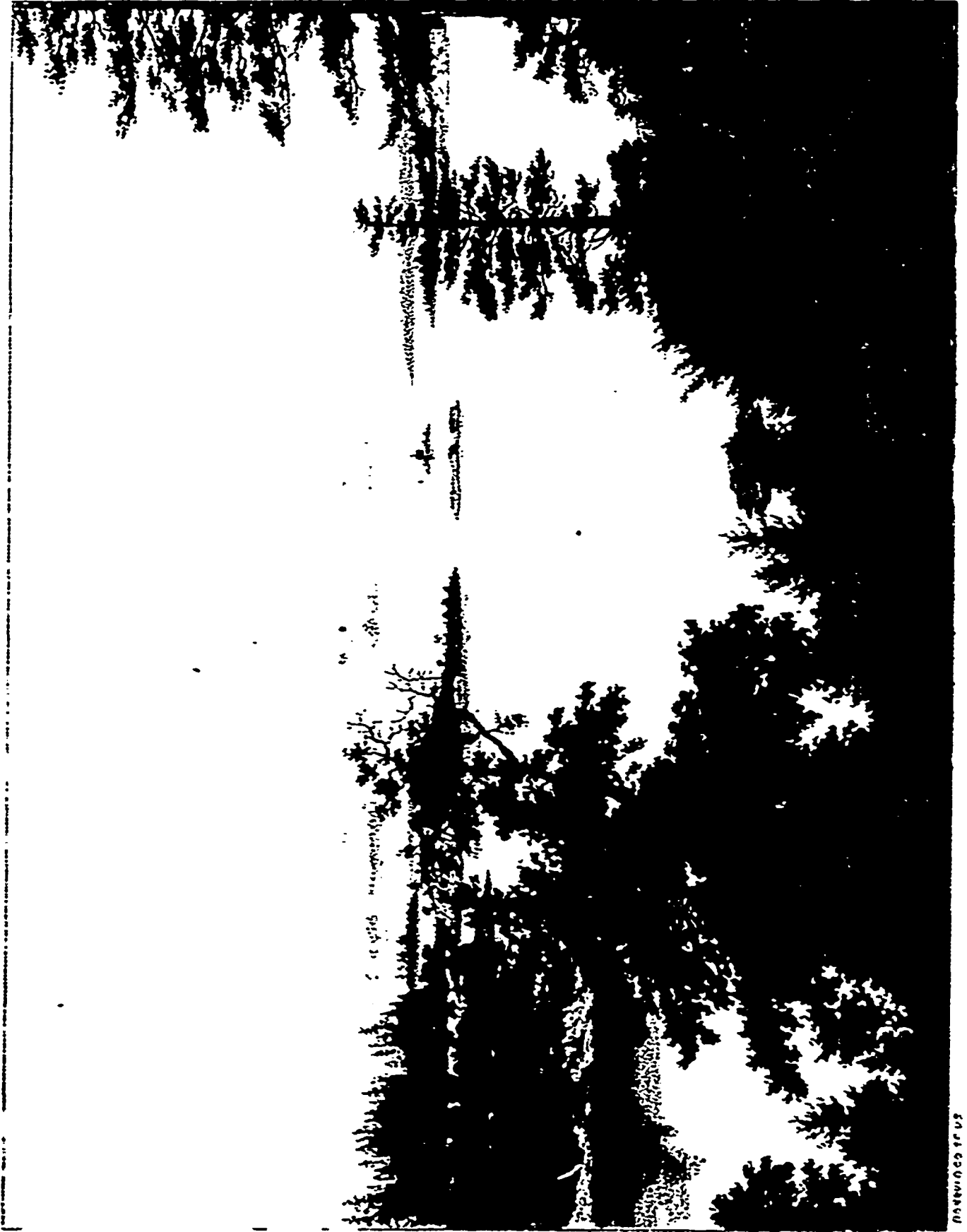
## OUR DRIVE TO GOLDSTREAM.

We were to start at 8 a. m., sharp: our party numbered about thirty persons—men, women, and children. It had been arranged that we should start from a given point and proceed to our destination together, there were four carriages in all, and at the appointed time, two drove up within a few minutes of each other, but, as usual on such occasions, the third carriage did not put in an appearance until fully half an hour later; in the meantime, the first comers, being tired of waiting, resolved to proceed and drive slowly, until overtaken by the remaining ones. We had made up our minds to abandon the cares of business for the time being, and relinquish all thought of the approaching week's toil, and devote our energies to the obtainment of a day's recreation and pleasure,—in fact, to have a good time generally; only those who have had experience in like cases can appreciate the anxiety which one feels while waiting and watching for the delinquent coachmen; seconds expand into minutes, and minutes lengthen into hours, as the time passes; a general feeling of indignation takes possession of the company, the ladies threaten all manner of vengeance, and declare they will give "that driver," a piece of their mind, if he ever does come, while some openly declare they would not go at all, if it were not for a consideration of the disappointment which they knew others would feel at their absence.

At last the sound of approaching wheels is heard in the distance and immediately after the carriage drives up. Former indignation now yields to present exigencies, a little hustle ensues, and the ladies, first to resent an injury, and God bless them, always first to forgive, are occupied in making things agreeable and pleasant. Soon we are all comfortably seated, the whip cracks, and away we go as happy as larks on their sportive frolics in the open fields of summer. The day is a beautiful one, not a cloud is visible above the horizon. The sun sheds his benignant rays, while the balmy atmosphere, fresh from the bosom of mother ocean, maintains a moderate and congenial temperature, and all nature smiles approvingly. Onward to Store street where are situated the foundries and machine shops of the city. Here are heard the merry ring of the anvil and the incessant rattle of the small hammers, as in the hands of skilled workmen they spread the rivets which draw down the iron and close the seam of the huge massive boiler which is destined to occupy an important position among the various agencies in connection with the commercial interests of the Province. Here too is the sash and door Factory of Messrs. Muirhead and Mann. In 1878, this firm met with a most serious loss, their fine premises containing a large amount of first class machinery and material of various kinds, valued at \$10,000, was wholly destroyed by fire. As there was no insurance the loss bore heavily upon them, and there were grave doubts at the time as to their being able to replace them. But with undaunted courage,

the possession of an untarnished record and sound business principles, together with personal integrity and good moral character, they were enabled to start again, and supported by the confidence and goodwill of the community, it was not long until their new buildings arose, Phoenix-like, from the ashes of the old, to their present dimensions, a monument to the credit of honest industry. At a point on Rock Bay, to the left of the first bridge, is the large steam saw-mill of Mr. Wm. P. Sayward, the leading lumber merchant of the place. This fine property is one of the most useful institutions in the city and gives employment to a large number of men. The bay seems filled with logs of all sizes and dimensions, ranging from one to six feet in diameter and from twelve to one hundred feet in length. The capacity of the mill is 30,000 feet a day, and it may be here mentioned as evidence of the material growth of the city and its environs, that all the timber cut is used for construction purposes on local works. Perhaps no enterprise has contributed more to the convenience of builders than this important work. Here the contractor may give his order and have his material cut to any size or form under his own personal supervision, while every opportunity is afforded to make a proper selection in regard to quality.

Crossing the first bridge, the principal object which comes prominently to view is the Bay Tannery, situated upon a slight eminence, just fronting the bridge; this institution is owned by Johnson & Magill, and was started about the first of February of the present year; the proprietors have displayed an immense amount of energy, having in such a short space of time fitted up a building of three stories, containing forty vats, dyeing rooms, and all modern conveniences for a first-class tannery; the currying rooms are heated by steam, the bark mill is capable of grinding one ton an hour; they have already on hand some thirteen hundred sides of sole, harness, and other varieties of leather; to this enterprise a more extended notice is due, as the quality of their manufactures are deemed equal to any of our present importations, and superior, in some respects, as being closer grained and not so porous. To our left, and situated on the north bank of the harbor, between the bridges, is the match factory, of Messrs. Manson & Hendry; this (if we except the proverbial *match-makers*, that are to be found in every community, and whose name is legion) is the only institution of the kind in the Province; the works are not large, but are compact and convenient, and fitted up in good taste; the number of hands employed varies from three to six. A superior article is turned out, and until recently all the lucifers used here were manufactured by this firm, but owing to the removal of the excise from California made matches, the foreign article is now admitted to our market on much more favorable terms than formerly, the result of which is, a lively competition has set in, and the profits of the trade are not nearly so good as they were; it is hoped, however, that Messrs. Manson & Hendry will be able to hold their own against foreign competitors, and that the merchants and others will take a patriotic view of the question, and strive to encourage home productions, as far, at least, as they can do so without sacrificing



ESQUIMALT HARBOR FROM PARSON'S BRIDGE  
ESQUIMALT

their own interests. We are now fairly started, and our minds are free to contemplate the beauties of nature as we roll along in joyful anticipation of the coming pleasures mapped out for the day, and which we hope to realize ere we return to city life again; the roads are in fine condition, the horses are fresh, and jog along at a lively pace; a cottage here and there is seen by the roadside, surrounded by many beautiful flowers and ever-green trees, which point to happy and contented homes. As we near Parsons' Bridge, at the head of Esquimalt Harbor, and about five miles from the city, several men are seen to cluster around some object, apparently of considerable interest—it is the open season for game, and as we draw up, it is at once clear that the men have been out for a hunt; on the scales lay a fine buck, which, doubtless, had been the object of rare sport, while from the attitude of the huntsmen, it was evident that the chase for the day had not yet ended.

As our object is the pursuit of pleasure, pure and simple, we push on, not caring to linger, lest from contemplating the excitement of the chase and the sport consequent thereto, our minds revert in sympathetic thought to the terrible agony of the noble animal as bounding along the plain and through the forest he strains every nerve, cord and muscle in a death-like effort to escape from the pursuing and relentless foe. From this point, distinctly seen in the distance is the neat little town of Esquimalt, which is Her Majesty's Naval Station on the Pacific coast. It is finely situated on one of the safest harbors in the world. At the present time there are several fine vessels, including the magnificent iron-clad *Swiftsure*, lying gracefully at anchor. It was in this harbor, in September, 1882, that her Royal Highness, the Princess Louise, escorted by the officers of H. M. S. *Comus*, His Excellency, the Governor-General and other distinguished persons, amidst the gorgeous display of hunting, the booming of cannon and grand naval and military discipline, landed beneath the Royal Standard at the Royal Navy Yard. Here she was cordially received by His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor, the members of the local Legislature and thousands of men, women and children dressed in holiday attire, with smiling faces, and hearts accord in a determination to extend to the daughter of our beloved Queen, a hearty and honest welcome, and at the same time, express their loyal attachment and adherence to British Institutions. Those who had the honor of witnessing the grand display on that memorable day, the easy grace and unaffected demeanour of Her Royal Highness and His Excellency Lord Lorne, as they ascended the carpeted incline to the carriage in waiting, will not try to forget it, nor will they be unmindful of the splendid exhibition of beauty and fashion which had assembled there as representatives of Columbia's fair daughters and stalwart men. The magazine is situated on a small island at the head of the harbor. Here are stored large quantities of gunpowder, an important element in time of war, and one which has occupied a conspicuous position among other causes that have contributed much to the wealth, the power and grandeur of the British Empire. As we pass on, the harbor with its associ-

ations, disappears behind the intervening trees. The magazine is no longer in view, and as our minds again revert to the beautiful scenery by the road side we express a fervent wish that the expensive and destructive agencies of war may be used hereafter only in works of art, or in commemoration of intellectual victories unaided by the sword. A drive of about one and-a-half miles brings us to the junction of the road leading directly to Langford Lake and Goldstream. A short distance to the left of this point, and situated beneath the hill on the brink of a lagoon divided from Royal Roads by a sandy beach stretching from the Metchosin shore to the entrance of Esquimalt Harbor, is the fine property of the Belmont Tannery and Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Company, Limited, of which we give an engraving in this issue. The company have 540 acres of land at this place and a fine tannery, equal, if not superior to any in the Province. The leather of which they manufacture large quantities, and various kinds, such as, sole, upper, harness, trunk, etc., is of a very superior quality. The water used by this firm, and which, by the way, arises from springs on their own property, is said to be well adapted to tanning purposes and it is possible that to this fact may be traced their success in the tanning business. This enterprising firm is justly celebrated for the manufacture of all kinds of boots and shoes, and their goods always command good prices. Their boot and shoe factory is situated on Government, near Yates street. It is a large three story brick building, and to the observer from the foot of Yates Street presents an imposing appearance. Mr. William Dalby, ex-Mayor of Victoria, is the energetic manager, and under his superior skill as a practical tanner and currier, combined with good business tact, and many years experience, the institution has become one of the leading industries of the Province.

Turning to the right, from the Metchosin Road, we pursue our course through what is known as the Langford estate. This large farm, which now appears to be used principally as a sheep run, was once noted for its great fertility, producing not less than sixty bushels of wheat to the acre; the soil is of a light sandy loam and has the appearance of being much run down. The casual observer, at this season of the year, would most likely describe it as a barren waste, but by deep plowing, a liberal application of Mr. Spratt's guano, and careful cultivation, there is no doubt that it would be quickly restored to its former state of productiveness. These remarks refer more particularly that portion of the farm south of the road. There are other parts, so the writer was informed, that are in a much better condition. At about one and-a-half miles distant from the Metchosin Road, at the base of a high mountain, is situated that beautiful sheet of water known as Langford Lake, having a superficial area of 150 or 200 acres. Here a number of sports from the city have located their camp, and with gun in hand are anxiously watching for the approach of game, while the dogs have been sent out to scour the woods in the vicinity. One of the peculiarities of the deer is, that when hotly pursued, he takes straight to the water, where he would be more than a match for the hounds, but falls an easy victim to the unerring shot of the hunter. On our return to the Lake in the evening, we were just in time to witness the

capture of a fine doe. Langford Lake is noted for the placidity of its waters, and the fine romantic scenery by which it is surrounded. Unlike other Island lakes, it is said to contain no fish; it is about eight miles from Victoria, over an excellent road, and without doubt is situated in one of the most delightful natural parks that abound in this favored land. Now that population is flowing into the country, and the prospect of the early construction of the Island Railway, it will be strange indeed if some enterprising individual does not secure the ground, and erect a hotel with all the necessary conveniences for the pleasure-seeking public; the investment would certainly be a good one, and if run in connection with some one of our city hotels, would afford an agreeable change to guests, to whom a continuous life in the city frequently becomes monotonous. As a resort for invalids, such an enterprise would be most desirable, while many families who go to the country during the summer months, would become its yearly patrons. For a man with limited capital no better opportunity for investment can be held out, because, when once established, it would become an increasing source of wealth.

With some reluctance we bid adieu to this charming spot, and in half an hour arrive at the end of the road. Here a party of engineers sent out by Mr. Robert Dunsmuir to make an exploratory survey for the long contemplated railway, have pitched their tents. Some doubts have been expressed as to the possibility of finding a practicable route through the mountains at this point, and, if one is found, the work must necessarily be heavy, expensive and difficult. Mr. A. Gilmore is the lucky owner of 750 acres of land in this vicinity, a portion of which is already under cultivation, and he is yearly adding thereto. He has erected a good hotel and extensive barns, sheds and stable, where good accommodation for man and horse may be had at all times. Leaving our carriage at this point, and preceded by the ladies and children, we shoulder our baskets and take the trail down the deep gulch at the bottom of which flow the deep, cool waters of Goldstream. Crossing the bridge, a few minutes' walk brings us to a lovely spot on the elbow of the stream. This is the point of destination. Here we find the balance of our party who with commendable forethought have got the pot boiling as a preliminary necessity in the order of the day. Here on the beautiful grass, beneath the sheltering branches of two mammoth cedars, we spread the cloths and make a table fully thirty feet in length. Soon the dishes begin to rattle and our attention is drawn to the ladies who appear to vie with each other as they draw out from their inexhaustible baskets the thousand and one good things that have been provided for the jolly feast. To say that ample justice was done, and that all arose from the table fully impressed with the importance of the part assigned to the fair sex, would but poorly express it. It was now suggested that we pay a visit to the falls, and about one-half of the party started out, led by the young and gay, singing, "Over the hills and far away." Ascending the hill by a circuitous route, we reach a fine plateau of about two hundred acres, the most of which could be easily cleared and brought under cultivation. Being sheltered on the north by a range of high mountains and receiving the sun's rays direct from the south, it is naturally quite warm during the day, and, if free from summer frosts, should be a most desirable locality for the cultivation of fruit and garden vegetables. Some years ago, so it is said, a

certain Esculapian becoming disgusted with the world and its vanities, sought repose from the frivolities of life and built for himself a habitation on this quiet and romantic spot, his only companions being his two dogs and his trusty rifle. Like Robinson Crusoe, he was boss of the situation. It was said of the old gentleman that he led a charmed life, and was such an expert hunter that game of all kinds surrendered themselves at once, and came walking in, whenever it became known that he was out for a hunt, for, like Davy Crockett's coon, they preferred submitting to the inevitable, knowing that any attempt to escape would be in vain, and tend to prolong the agony. He was spoken of as a kind-hearted man, and was known by the old settlers as "the wild man of the woods;" not a vestige of the "hermitage" now remains, the place where it once stood was pointed out to us, but the fierce fires that occasionally sweep over forest and plain have long since leveled it to earth. Sweeping around to the left, and about a mile and-a-half from camp, we again reach the north bank of the ravine through which the stream runs.

A clap of thunder is now heard in the distance, and we cast a suspicious glance in the direction from whence it comes, not a cloud is visible, and enraptured by the fairy-like view of the Goldstream glen, we rush madly down the steep hill, fully two hundred feet, paying little heed to the frequent admonitions of an approaching storm; puffing and blowing, and perspiring freely, we reach the bottom, and are now in full view of what is known as the Goldstream Falls; the water does not fall perpendicularly, however, but descends on a steep incline, more in the form of a cataract, or chute, its whole length is not more than forty feet; the stream is not visible from where we stand, before it reaches the brink of the precipice, at which point it shoots suddenly out as if emerging from a subterranean passage, the basin into which it falls is about fifty feet in diameter, and from the constant action of the water, is cut deep into the solid rock; the side walls are perpendicular, or hanging over, and thickly clad with natures choicest ferns of various kinds. The volume of water at this time of the year is not large, and hence does not strike the observer with that feeling of awe and wonder which one feels when at first he beholds the broad and turbulent Niagara—it is simply a pleasant, harmless stream, but in the fall and spring of the year, when swollen by the heavy rains and melting snows, it becomes a raging, roaring torrent, tearing up trees and rocks as it rushes furiously down the mountain side, in its onward course to the sea. The bed-rock is a sort of shale, and standing on its edge, points back to the distant period, when mother earth, emerging from the deep water of the ocean, was fearfully agitated by the convulsionary struggle. Having satisfied our curiosity, we return to camp; the thunder which, before was heard in the distance, is now rattling and reverberating overhead, while the snow-white crest of the thunder cloud is plainly seen upon the mountain brow; here it lingers for a while, and then slowly dissolves, as if reluctant to mar the pleasures of the day. An hour or two is spent in singing and other innocent amusements, after which comes tea. Having seen everything of interest, and feeling strong and vigorous, we take our departure, and are soon on our way back to the city, the drive in the cool of the evening is most agreeable; about 8 p.m. we arrive home without a single mishap, and fully satisfied with the days' pleasure.

## A NEW WHITE GRAPE.

Among the exhibits at our various fairs last month were mammoth peaches and many other delicious fruits, but the grape was conspicuous by its absence. That grapes can be successfully grown in the open air in the neighborhood of Clinton will be seen by our correspondence, and with the view of furthering this branch of horticulture we present this engraving of a new and hardy variety, the Francis B. Hayes. It is an entirely new variety, having been fruited about the year 1872, and exhibited before the Massachusetts Horticultural Society in 1874 when it was noticed as "a white grape, with medium sized branches and berry, quality first rate, and very early." One very noticeable feature about the "Hayes" is its hardiness. The leaves remain green on the vines until late in the fall, long after the first frost, and after those of other varieties have dropped, showing at once a constitution not easily affected by cold, and assuring the ripening of both fruit and wood, no matter how late the season. The berry is of medium size, color, when full ripe, a fine amber yellow; flesh, tender, juicy, and of a delicate texture, with fine flavor, no foxiness. Vine vigorous, very hardy, fruit ripening from seven to ten days before Concord. The grape will be offered for sale for the first time in the fall of 1884, and orders will be received and booked there-forward by John B. Moore & Son of Concord, Mass.

## O'LEARY ON BRITISH COLUMBIA.

[London Canadian Gazette.]

British Columbia possesses marvelous resources in gold, copper, iron, coal, timber, and excellent agricultural land; and now that the country is being opened up by a railway those resources will be rapidly developed. Four years ago I stood on the banks of the Fraser, which drains British Columbia, and predicted to a friend that in a very few years she would be a kind of a South Wales, or Cleveland Hills of the Pacific coast, and every day since, that prediction is being in course of verification. But over Wales and the other manufacturing districts of England she has the advantage of having hundreds of miles of the finest pine timber on the globe, and beds of quartz rich in silver and gold, besides the salmon fishery of the Fraser and Skeena, which are among the most prolific in the world. Now that emigration is becoming one of the prominent questions of the day, I thought it well, with your permission, to place these general facts before your readers, and in subsequent numbers of your journal, will go more into detail of the climate, geography, government, and resources of the confederation of Provinces or States now attracting so much attention, and known



A NEW GRAPE—THE "FRANCIS B. HAYES."

under the general name of the Dominion of Canada.  
Yours etc.

PETER O'LEARY.

Friend O'Leary, a sensible, patriotic Irishman, like Michael Davitt, by education and early training a "Britisher," does not forget the pleasant months he spent in Victoria and on our mainland, four years



ago. Our grand forests of which he makes deserved mention, have these two advantages, namely, that on the northern coast they are not subject to destructive autumnal fires; in the south, where, (as in 1833,) such forest conflagrations occur every few years, it is a consolation, until, if ever, these burnings of valuable public property can be prevented, that the Douglas fir, the most valuable of our pines, after a fire, is replaced by its own seedlings, unless so utterly burnt out, as to result in what in Quebec is termed a *Brule*; pine forests destroyed by fire east of the Rockies, are, we learn, replaced by greenwood or deciduous trees, such as willow, poplar, maple, etc.

In addition to what Mr. O'Leary says of the salmon fisheries of the Fraser and Skeena, we have further to state that besides these noble streams, there are at least a hundred others within British Columbia, where salmon can be netted, and otherwise taken, at and near their junction with the waters of the Pacific; salmon can also be caught in our numerous sheltered salt water canals, inlets, and estuaries.

### PAST HAPPENINGS.

#### OCTOBER.

Is gone with its beautiful wealth of variegated foliage, diminishing with every successive breeze. The ancient Germans amid their dense forests, encircling many a primeval swamp and bog, reckoned the beginning of winter from the full moon of October. Not so with us hereabouts, where winter often puts in no serious appearance until towards Christmas, and perhaps once in a decade, scarcely at all—witness last year, 1882-3. October, 1883, has been a month of seasonable showers, oftenest by night, of slightly frosty mornings, of sunshine bright as that of July, and with often bracing sea breezes, rendering walking exhilarating exercise.

On October 13th, 1531, Ulrich Zwingli Latinized Zuinglius, the Swiss religious reformer, was killed fighting at Cappel. His views agreed in essentials with those of Luther, and were almost identical with Calvin's. In liberality and large-heartedness he surpassed any reformer of the sixteenth century. Two of the positions he maintained are worthy of quotation: The first was, that "no person should be molested for his opinion," and that "all good men, who have fulfilled the laws engraven on their consciences, whatever age or country they may have lived in, will partake of eternal felicity;" the second, for which he has, both by Catholics and Protestants, been reproached, is that "the ecclesiastical must in all respects be subordinated to the secular power." This sentiment contributed, perhaps indirectly, to his fate, as it was in obedience to the order of the Zurich magistrates, that he met death on the field of battle, a circumstance with which several of his enemies have thought fit to stigmatize his memory.

On October 14th, 1758, killed at the battle of Hochkirchen, Field-Marshal James Keith, "descended of a Scottish family, once as great in wealth and station, as any of the Hamiltons or Douglasses, but which went out in the last century like a quenched light, in consequence of taking a wrong side in politics." Long ago one of the family founded Marischal College, Aberdeen. James Edward Keith and his brother the Earl Marischal, when very young men were engaged in the rebellion of 1715-16, and lost all but their lives. Abroad, they, by ability, attained to positions "historically, more distinguished than those forfeited by their youthful imprudence." Of the

subject of this notice it is recorded that "his correspondence with Frederick (the Great), written in French, possesses much historical interest, his presence of mind was very remarkable, and his knowledge deep and varied in character, whilst his military talents and lively sense of honor made him take rank among the first commanders of the day." His brother, the Lord-Marshal of Scotland, thus wrote of him to Madame de Geoffrin: "My brother has left me a noble heritage; after his having overrun Bohemia at the head of a large army, I have found only seventy dollars in his purse." The various extracts in this and our like article for September, are from many and the best sources. The late James Keith Hepburn, who died in Victoria, British Columbia, over twelve years ago, used to take pride in telling his intimates of his being of the race of the "Keiths, Earls Marischal."

The Edict of Nantes, promulgated in 1598, by the gallant and good Henry IV, surnamed the Great, granted the freedom of worship to Protestants in France. That kingdom was seriously damaged nearly a century later, when Louis XIV revoked the wise edict. The persecution immediately following that revocation deprived France of about half a million of her most skilful, industrious, and intelligent Protestant subjects, who betook themselves and belongings in the forms of capital and skill, chiefly to England, Germany, and Holland.

On the 31st October, 1517, 366 years ago, Martin Luther affixed to the door of the Castle Church at Wittenberg his celebrated theses, calling in question the doctrine of Indulgences. The Elector of Saxony, Frederick the Wise, has founded a university in Wittenburg, and was Luther's first protector.

Called to Nuremberg to answer for his heresy, Luther was thus addressed by Cardinal Cajetan: "Retract. Do you think the princes will fight for you? No, indeed; and where will you be then?" "Under Heaven," was Luther's answer. True religion like its great object, endure. Reform of man's ever-changing theologies is now advancing briskly in Europe, America, Asia and Africa.

#### NOVEMBER.

Is gone, and early winter is on us, snow having covered the ground for two days. Fogs have been rare this month, most of the rain has fallen during the night, as the snow has, but we have noted about five days of rain, not incessant, with others of alternate sunshine and shower, as in April. There has been little frost during the month. Oaks are denuded of foliage; so are the maples, although festooned thickly with grey moss or lichen. A few wan leaves are still to be seen on the willow. The absence of southerly gales this fall is noteworthy. November was styled by the ancient Saxons *Wintmonat*, or the wind month.

On November 1, in 1818, died in London, the philanthropic Sir Samuel Romilly, highly commended to posterity by his success in mitigating the severity of the old Draconic code of English law, under which even keeping company with gipsies was punishable with death. When this young and rapidly rising lawyer-son of a jeweler commenced his efforts, there were about three hundred crimes, statutablely capital. In Parliament, in the forefront of progressive members, he sat for twelve years. His oratory was considered by some as the finest of the age; and a passage in his speech favoring abolition of the slave trade was received in the House of Commons with the singular welcome of three distinct rounds of applause. In 1818, just before his demise, and on a dis-

lution of Parliament, the electors of Westminster placed Romilly at the head of the poll, so much was he esteemed for loftiness of purpose, integrity and learning. This too, notwithstanding that during said election, he had refused to spend a shilling or solicit a vote. Ponder well on this great man's career, ye young aspirants in British Columbia for legal or political distinction.

The French Protestant refugee, Romilly's grandfather, settled as a wax-bleacher, in London in 1685. This was the memorable year of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and of the accession to the British throne of the unendurable bigot, James II, who, to the utmost was striving along with his late brother's intimate friend Louis, XIV of France, how best to retard the world's advancement towards greater light, whilst the *élite* of the French were becoming exiles for freedom of worship, and the Scottish covenanters, also cruelly persecuted, were, in caverns and in their highest mountain hollows and gullies, asserting this "right of man," now happily undisputed wherever, the world over, English is the national tongue.

Of the many distinguished names of descendants of Huguenots in every department of English national life, few if any, rank higher than that of Sir Samuel Romilly.

On November 4th, 1677, William of Orange married, in London, his fair cousin, Mary Stuart (of York) William, when homeward bound with the princess, his bride, landing at Sheerness on account of unfavourable wind, visited Canterbury and there, while macadamized roads, steamers, railroads and telegraphing as yet were things of the future, he ran short money. November roads being in those days miry, and conveyance of mails tardy and irregular, the municipal authorities of the cathedral town, when applied to, were slow of action, suspecting the self-styled royal party to be impostors. "In the meantime, (says the Book of Days), Dean Tillotson of the Cathedral, the sharp-witted son of a shrewd Yorkshire Puritan clothier, heard of the strange affair and making his way to the inn, saw and recognized the Princess. Rushing back to the deanery, he collected all his ready money and plate, and, returning to the inn, presented it to the Prince. Twelve years afterwards when William and Mary were King and Queen of Britain, this service of the far-seeing Dean was not forgotten. He was made Clerk of the Closet to their Majesties, and soon after was consecrated Archbishop of Canterbury." Tillotson forsook Puritanism at the Restoration, but was zealous against Popery in the time of James II. Shrewd enough he was, like the Vicar of Bray, in the time of Henry VIII, to forecast the end, and to be ever on the winning side.

16th November, 1632. The lion of the north, and the bulwark of the protestant faith, as, in the "Legend of Montrose," Sir Walter Scott makes the soldier of fortune, Dugald Dalgetty term Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, fell at the battle of Lutzen. On opening it, he offered up a prayer, gave out Luther's Hymn, his army chorusing it. He next gave out a well known hymn, said to be his own, beginning: "Fear not thou little chosen band," and, with the battle cry, "God be with us," dashed at the enemy. This great and successful general was a severe disciplinarian. He was a patron of the sciences, and founded a royal academy at Abo, and a university at Dort in Livonia, besides enriching the University of Upsal. Well may the Swedes be proud of him, and of their earlier King, Gustavus Vasa.

## NEW WESTMINSTER CITY AND DISTRICT

New Westminster is the largest city on the mainland of British Columbia and the second largest in the Province. It stands on the north bank of the Fraser River, about fifteen miles from its entrance into the Gulf of Georgia. Until 1868 it was the capital of the Colony of British Columbia, but when that Colony was united with Vancouver Island, the capital was removed to Victoria by a majority vote of the then existing Legislature. The situation is such as to give promise of great future development. The bank of the Fraser rises gradually to a height of about 200 feet, and from all points on the river, for a distance of one or two miles above and below, New Westminster presents a splendid appearance. From a commercial point of view, the site has been aptly chosen. All trade with the great interior passes through it, and it is surrounded on every side with magnificent farms and growing industries. Between the city and the gulf are the delta lands, formed by deposits brought down by the river. These lands are unsurpassed anywhere in the world for fertility and richness, and they are being rapidly brought under cultivation. On the south, from the Gulf up to near Yale, are to be found numerous settlements, lying between the river and the American boundary. On the north side of the river, also, there are several tracts of excellent land, much of which is being brought under cultivation. All these settlements are growing rapidly, and new settlers are penetrating regions more remote from the river, where some fine lands have been discovered, the existence of which has been hitherto unknown. On the north of New Westminster is Burrard Inlet, with large lumbering industries and magnificent facilities for ocean shipping. The district stretches from the Gulf of Georgia to Yale, over 100 miles, and New Westminster City is the market for this vast and thriving region, as well as for the great interior beyond. The Fraser is navigable for sea-going ships as far up as the city and for light draught steamers up to Yale, regular lines of steamers are established to Victoria and Yale, and the steamships Victoria and Sardonix make (between them) weekly trips from San Francisco. At present there is a steamer running twice a month to the terminus of the Northern Pacific Railway, at Tacoma, and next season it is expected that two steamers will be put on this route, making trips at least twice a week. From her position, therefore, and her facilities of water communication, New Westminster seems destined to become the centre of a very extensive trade. It is expected that the Canadian Pacific Railway will be completed to Burrard Inlet in 1885. A charter has already been granted for the construction of a

line of railway, connecting New Westminster with the C. P. R. This line the Dominion Government have promised to survey, and it will undoubtedly be built at an early date, either by the Government, the syndicate, or the private company which holds the charter. This connection will give the city additional importance, as she will practically become the terminus of the C. P. R. for all Provincial purposes. The population of the city is now about 3,000, and it has been increasing with considerable rapidity for the past two years. The city is very healthy, has a good supply of water, has excellent public schools and other educational institutions. It is well supplied with churches and the laws are enforced with considerable efficiency. The penitentiary (Dominion) and lunatic asylum (Provincial) are situated in the suburbs. City lots may be obtained at reasonable prices, but there is a steady advance in real estate, both in the city and district. Rents are still moderate, and living costs less than in many other parts of the Province. The resources of the district are chiefly agricultural lands, timber and fish. The timber limits are very extensive and contain the finest pine and cedar in British Columbia or anywhere else. The Fraser River salmon are known everywhere. They frequent the river in immense numbers, and there are now, within about fifteen miles of the city, fourteen large canneries, engaged in canning salmon. In an ordinary season these establishments should put up about 300,000 cases, representing a money value of over \$1,500,000. In addition to the packing industries, there are a number of large saw-mills in the district. The principal mills are at Burrard Inlet, about twelve miles from the city. The Moodyville and Hastings mills have a capacity of about 175,000 feet per day. Nearly all this lumber goes to foreign markets, and the number of ships visiting the inlet is considerable. On an average there are always five or six ships at the Burrard Inlet mills. There are three saw-mills and wood manufacturing establishments in the city, with a capacity of upwards of 50,000 feet per day, and there are several other smaller mills in the district. The climate of New Westminster District is not excelled in any other part of British Columbia. In the city the thermometer rarely falls below eight or ten degrees above zero, and the summer weather is characterised by cool nights and grateful breezes from the salt water. As an evidence of the rapidity with which this fine district is being settled up, the Immigration Agent at New Westminster (Mr. Wm. Ross) states that over 700 new settlers have taken up land since he took office, about six months ago. It is estimated that about 2,500 have been added to the population of the district during the past summer. There is perhaps no part of the Province where more rapid and substantial progress has been made, and there is no other place in British Columbia which has a brighter future prospect than the city and district of New Westminster.

### COWICHAN

As an electoral district, Cowichan comprises the six sub-districts of Cowichan, Quamichan, Somenos, Comiakien, Shawnigan, Chemainus and several islands in the Gulf, the principal of which are Admiral or Salt Spring, Mayne, Pender, and Galiano, and the interests of this district are as varied as the district is extensive.

From Mill Stream, the former site of Sayward's Mill on the south, to Oyster Bay on the north, the settlement extends about thirty miles along the east coast of Vancouver Island, with an indefinite distance inland. The pioneer explorers at the present being Messrs. Menzies and Jordan whose places are probably ten miles back from the coast in the main valley of the Cowichan on the north side of the river and Robertson of Glenora on the south.

Timber lands have been taken up the valley above this, but the valley narrows from here and the distance from any of the steamer landings has prevented any one going further back though there is much good land in that vicinity, which will no doubt be taken up by incoming settlers when the proposed railway is under way which will bring that and many other places near to a station and therefore to a market. After a meeting held here in the old theatre (which is now replaced by a fine brick building) and at which the character of the country was described, a number of the would-be gold seekers went upon the gun-boat and located, and are now well-to-do farmers and have farms which are valued at eight, ten and twelve thousand dollars. Among these may be mentioned Messrs. Skinner, Bednall, Alexander Bell, Boal, Davie Brothers, W. and J. Drinkwater and others.

The characteristic feature of Cowichan has been agriculture, the land being very fertile, capable of raising wheat that has obtained diplomas of merit at the American Centennial Exhibition of 1876, and at Paris in 1878. The valley, which probably cannot be surpassed in the world for root crops, is a wide alluvial flat one and-a-half miles wide where the trunk road crosses it near the tide water, gradually narrowing up to the foot hills near W. C. Duncan's farm, is mostly taken up with that curse of British Columbia, an "Indian Reserve." Over 2600 acres of the best land in the Province lie here idle, the Indians not being an agricultural race, but essentially a boating, fish-eating people. As it is now, it is neither of advantage to the Indians themselves nor the settlers, it is fenced in such a way as to be of little or no value as a run, and the total amount cultivated as potato patches, does not probably exceed 100 acres in all. It would not be hard to prove that the value of the lands now held in trust for the Indians, properly laid out, would bring in to them a much better return, and would be of immense advantage to the settlement. It is not too much to say that if the

Indians were taken to some large island, the lands sold and the proceeds applied to their benefit, that all parties would be better off. This settlement would then become what nature intended it: a natural garden, and the homes of hundreds of the active Anglo-Saxon race; in place of being as it is at present, a beautiful park-like wilderness. Whether the Dominion Government, with whom rests the ultimate disposal of these lands will see fit to deport our dusky brethren to a more fitting abode for their piscatorial instincts, or will wait until they become civilized off the face of nature to join the great majority in the happy hunting grounds, is a problem of the future; our delegation would do well to bring it to the notice of the powers in or at Ottawa in the East, but I incline to the belief that they will let the remnant of the lost tribes severely alone. From invisible causes the Indians are rapidly failing; pampered and assisted as they are, with all sorts of tools and help, they fail to maintain their numbers in the presence of the aggressive pale face and it is only the matter of a generation or two when they will be among the memories of the past.

The fertility of the soil here may be judged by the crops grown. Potatoes will go ten and twelve tons to the acre, turnips thirty-five pounds weight, and in a field of them many cartloads of them will go over twenty pounds each; the hay crops go from two to three tons to the acre of wild grass, and of timothy, have been known to go over five tons to the acre. But though the cultivation of the soil has been and probably will continue to be the main-stay of Cowichan, its other industries will bear mention, and we may briefly glance at the lumber interests.

In early years Mr. W. P. Sayward saw the advantages to be gained by converting the giants of the forest into plank, and planted a mill on the outlet of Shawnigan Lake where a water power capable of being converted into a sixty horse-power was set to work to slice up the Douglas fir into building material and continued to whirr and shave until removed to more convenient premises on Victoria Harbor. The site is there still and the power, but only available, I believe, to such enterprising individuals as will use it to make woolen clothing or anything else than lumber.

In Cowichan Bay, Mr. W. J. Sutton invested in a mill, but for some reasons it has never flourished and has lately, we believe, changed hands. The machinery was such as is used in Canada and was found incompetent for the timber here.

Abundance of good logs are to be found on the firm's timber limits up the valley, but some difficulty has been found in getting the logs down the river. Notwithstanding the many drawbacks experienced by the Suttons they have turned out a great deal of lumber and loaded ships for different foreign ports, besides supplying the bulk of the local demand. The mill is well situated in a quiet offset called Mahoney's Bay with depth of water at the wharf for any sea-going vessel. The saws are driven by steam power, and, as a specimen of the capacity of the mill, we saw a board 36 feet long and 54 inches wide cut by their double circular saws.

Askew's mill in Horse-shoe Bay has also lately changed hands and under proper management will no doubt prove a bonanza to the purchasers, Messrs.

Croft & Severance who gave \$22,000 for the outfit. This mill is situated in a fine land-locked bay, as its name indicates, in Chemainus district and has a water power capable of being worked up to 60 horse power with a proper turbine.

Mr. Holmes, the indefatigable Church of England clergyman, has also lately been building a sawmill in connection with his proposed Industrial School at Holmesdale that will probably turn out 10,000 feet per day. This, with many of the best farms is situated on the "bench," a formation apparently the former level of the valley, and in which are some fine valleys and lakes extending to the foot of the hills which form the water-shed of the main valley about fifteen miles wide and in which several lakes have been left by the receding river. Round these lakes are some good farms, the residences of Messrs. A. H. Green, W. C. Brown, H. A. S. Morley, H. Fry, W. Kingston, Robertson, Crate and others.

Mounting one of those precipitous bluffs which here form a noticeable feature in the landscape and which follow the peculiar crag and tail formation mentioned by Hugh Miller in speaking of the geology of the British isles, but which here singularly face the south and have all the debris trailing away to the north, showing that at its last dip under the water, probably hundreds of thousands of years ago, the current was from the south. Mounting one of these, called Mount Sahiline which rises abruptly on the north-east out of Cowichan Bay, we have a magnificent view. The Quamichan and Somenos lakes seem almost close at hand. The distant shimmer of Shawnigan can be seen through the pine tops, and the river can be traced far up the valley. The farms seem like little green clearings. The trunk-road can be traced like a thread along the edge of the "Reserve" where the yellow and brown of the ripe maple mingle with the red of the dogwood and green conical pines, making a charming picture, marred only by the unsightly Indian ranches scattered promiscuously over this sylvan scene. We can trace the Kokesilah, along whose northern bank there is still some good land unoccupied, up to the "forks," where gold was discovered in small quantities in 1863. Still further up this river (a branch of the Cowichan) a silver lead has been found and prospected and though work is now stopped we believe that the ore has been pronounced good by experts and the mine is still held in favorable consideration by the owners.

Anthracite croppings have also been found by that indefatigable prospector, W. A. Robertson, and bituminous coal has also been found in small veins in two places; in fact, as Mr. Richardson of the Dominion Geological Survey has asserted to the writer, the whole district is coal measures and may contain untold wealth at no great depth. Gold has been found at the "Lake" by "Con Cregan" and also again by the late John Davie, but the production of these mineral resources as a marketable article must be relegated to a period when the blighting influence of the Railway and other reserves shall have been removed. Cowichan is well supplied with stores and schools; is a sociable place, and presents many attractive features to the settler or tourist. It has an Agricultural society, a public library and a remarkably healthy climate, and were it not for the absurd policy of keeping such a large scope of good ground lying idle in trust for the Indians, would soon take front rank as a producer, being naturally the finest valley on the Island.

## ONE DAY'S HUNT IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The engraving here presented is from a photograph taken of all the parties engaged in the hunt, and shows the quality of game to be found within easy distance of good accommodations. To lovers of gunning we extend a cordial invitation to visit us, and partake of our bountiful supply of game. In this slaughter of the innocents four men took part, who succeeded in bagging four bears, seven goats and eight ptarmigan in the space of seven hours and-a-half.

We have been furnished with a full account of the entire expedition by one of the principal parties en-

The sun is sinking lower and lower behind the hills. The shadows of approaching night are creeping higher and higher up the opposite slope. She stretches her great length upon the heather covered ground, and placing her head between her paws quietly watches the playful frolics of her three cubs. Hark! What is that? Only a whistle; but it comes from the lips of a human being, and, as if seized with the dread of some terrible danger, she raises her head and, turning it in the direction of the sound, the object for which that whistle was given is attained and the next instant a bullet from a Winchester rifle crashes through her skull. She springs to her feet, and uttering the most piteous wail I ever heard from the



THE RESULT OF ONE DAY'S HUNT IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

gaged in the sport. Mr. John Fannin, but owing to want of space, we cannot avail ourselves of it. The account abounds in amusing incidents and his closing paragraph, which we give, makes us regard him as a full cousin to Shakespeare's melancholy Jaques:

"After all, there is a good deal of murder in the shooting down of a wild animal. At least it has seemed to me in very many cases of my own experience. This one I am about to relate in particular: Here is an animal enjoying the freedom of a wilderness almost unknown to man. There is no cautiousness—no thought of danger—because there is no animal of her surroundings that she dreads. She strolls along leisurely enough, stopping now and then to pick up some choice root or caress a favorite cub,

lips of human or beast, drops dead at the feet of her three cubs, who, a moment after, share the fate of their mother. This was murder in the first degree."

## NEW WESTMINSTER BOARD OF TRADE.

The New Westminster Board of Trade was incorporated during the present year under the several necessary Acts of Parliament of the Dominion of Canada. The officers elected for the years 1883 and 1884 were Ebenezer Brown, President, Jas. Cunningham, Vice-President, Thomas J. Trapp, Secretary. At the time of incorporation it had a membership of forty-four, but we have not learned how many have joined since. The objects are the same as those of all other Boards of Trade, and are so well known to commercial men that we need not here specify them.

## DR. DAWSON'S EVIDENCE.

(Concluded.)

Q. How does the interior plateau country of British Columbia compare with that of Utah and Nevada?—It is much less in general altitude. The climate is not so dry. It is better suited for agriculture and stock-raising, as far as the agricultural land exists, and instead of a country almost bare of forests, it is largely—the higher elevations in the south and the whole of the northern part—covered with timber of more or less value. The only point in which the comparison is in favor of Utah and Nevada is that, owing to the timber and the glacial drift, it has been more difficult to prospect the country for minerals, although the same rocks run north from Utah, Nevada, and Idaho, and there is reason to believe that they may hold similar valuable metalliferous deposits that have not yet been developed.

By Mr. Fisher:—Q. You say the northern part of the plateau, and the coast line, is covered with timber. What proportion of the other portion of British Columbia would not be required to be cleared for agricultural purposes?—Almost the whole of the land in the southern part of the interior, which is really suitable for agriculture, lies in the river valleys, and of that, nearly all is now in a state of prairie or very lightly wooded.

Q. Chiefly bottom land? Chiefly bottom lands in the valleys.

By Mr. Trow:—Q. What grass is there?—Bunch grass is the most abundant and valued.

By Mr. Fisher:—Q. Is it suitable for pasturage naturally?—Yes.

By Mr. Baker, (Victoria):—Q. Would you please inform me what are the circumstances, in your opinion, having a tendency to retard the development of British Columbia as a mining country?—I think the greatest have been its remoteness from other districts where mining is actively prosecuted the small population, the cost of getting there, and the cost of supplies and living generally; also, as I have stated before, the forest covering a great part of the country. The covering of drift material further renders it a difficult country to prospect. I have no hesitation in saying that the railway, opening up a section across the entire width of the province, and in communication with navigable rivers and lakes, which will give a great impetus to the mining industries.

Q. Please give me your opinion as to the distribution of gold in British Columbia, the total, actual and estimated yield of gold from 1858 to 1875, the average number of miners employed yearly, and their average earnings per man per year for that period?—I have given in answer to a previous question these, facts in a summarised form, up to 1882. I have not here the statistics in detail.

Q. Where are the principal areas of gold bearing rocks, and is there any reason to believe them to be the geological equivalents of the richest auriferous rocks of California?—I think there is very little reason to doubt that the gold bearing schists are the geological equivalent of the gold-bearing rocks of California. The region in a small area which has yielded the greatest portion of gold is the Cariboo country. There are also the Omenica, Cassiar, Kootenay, and Big Bend districts, together with the Fraser River which in 1858 was the first to attract the attention of miners. On Vancouver Island the Leech River district has yielded altogether about \$100,000?

worth of gold, and it is not improbable that auriferous veins may be discovered there from which that yield has been derived.

Q. During your visit to the Cariboo region, what were the wages paid to mechanics, laborers, Chinamen and Indians, and the prices of provisions at that time?—Ordinary laborers—that was in 1876—received \$5 a day, mechanics \$5 to \$7, Chinamen generally \$3 a day. These prices were considered a great reduction on those prevailing formerly. A man who could not make \$8 a day out of a gold claim did not think it worth working, in the earlier days of Cariboo, and a good deal of ground was then past over hurriedly that will pay to work again. The cost of living was high also. Flour was 8 cts. a pound, beans 15 cts., bacon 35 cts., grain for horse feed 7 cts., and hay 5 cts., a pound.

Q. Do you think the quartz in the region of Cariboo could be crushed to advantage if greater facilities for getting in machinery and supplies were offered?—That is still an open question, in so far as the veins at present known are concerned. Most of the specimens we have received have not proved rich though the veins are very wide. If the facilities were great, for instance, if it were situated on the coast, I daresay even the lodes now known might be worked but I doubt if any of the discovered veins would pay to work in the Cariboo district. It is probable, however, that we have not yet found in that district the sources of the heavy alluvial gold, because most of what is found in the placers is coarse gold in nuggets or pellets of considerable size, and in the quartz the gold so far discovered has been for the most part distributed in a very high state in iron pyrites.

Q. What silver and copper indications are there on the mainland, where situate, and is there reason to believe any of the lodes to be true fissure veins of much value if properly worked and with adequate machinery?—The Hope and Cherry Creek localities are both on the mainland, and those are the two most promising localities for silver I know. As I have not personally visited the Hope mine, I cannot state whether it is a true fissure vein or not. In Cherry Creek mine there was some interruption met with in the vein, and all one can say of it at present is, that very rich ore has been derived from it, and it appears well worth fuller investigation. There are a number of places where copper has been discovered, not only inland but on the coast. I do not know any more promising locality than the Howe Sound one from which we have had specimens. In the publication already referred to, I have catalogued seventeen copper localities.

Q. Other than Leech River, is gold to be found in Vancouver Island?—Some years ago the Vancouver Island Government, at that time separate from British Columbia, sent out an exploring expedition, which examined a large part of the Island. They discovered the Leech River Diggings and they found also small quantities of gold in several other rivers, and from time to time prospects have been got in other parts. One may even get colors on the sea beach where magnetic iron sand is found, but no deposits have been found up to the present, rich enough to work, besides the Leech River ones.

Q. What are the known fuel producing formations in British Columbia of economic value?—The formation which produces the most valuable fuel of British Columbia, that of Queen Charlotte Islands, almost all of Vancouver Island and some on the mainland,

is the cretaceous, of the same age as the chalk of England and much newer than the coal rocks of Nova Scotia. Most of the lignites occur in the Tertiary formation which is the newest form in the country and covers a large area of the interior of the Province. Very excellent lignite occurs in its lower layers.

Q. Do you think anthracite coal exists in Queen Charlotte Islands in sufficient quantities to be remunerative if properly worked?—The total quantity got from the known seam was about 800 tons before work was suspended. I examined the place carefully and consider it well worthy of further investigation, but one cannot give an opinion as to its actual value till more prospecting work has been done.

Q. Apart from Nanaimo and Comox, what other places on Vancouver Island are possessed of good coal indications?—I believe I have already given all the available information on this point.

Q. What is the general thickness of the seams in Nanaimo, Wellington, Comox and Quatsino, their quality and character, and does coal exist in Barclay Sound at the head of Alberni Canal?—Coal has been found in Barclay Sound, but we are unacquainted with its thickness or extent. The region has never been thoroughly examined. The thickness of the thickest seams in Quatsino Sound is between four and five feet, as far as I know, but it has been imperfectly explored as yet. The quality of the coal there is excellent, and there is a considerable extent of coal measures, stretching probably across the Island from Quatsino to Fort Rupert. There is, however, up to the present time, no settlement there and no traffic, and consequently it has not been considered a paying matter to open the place up.

Q. Is lead, cinnibar, mercury and platinum to be found in any part of British Columbia in any quantity?—Lead occurs in a number of localities, I believe in considerable quantities. Some I have mentioned in connection with silver, silver being generally found associated with galena. It is also said to occur on Kootenay Lake. Cinnibar has been found only in small quantities, none to warrant actual mining. The most promising I have heard of is on the Homatheo River, above Bute Inlet. Platinum is found in small quantities in connection with gold washings. It is the only part of the Dominion I believe in which platinum has been found.

Q. What building and ornamental stones are to be found in British Columbia, their location, extent and probable value?—British Columbia is very richly endowed with all kinds of building and some varieties of ornamental stones. There are the sandstones of the cretaceous period in connection with the coals of Vancouver Island, sandstones and freestones, some of them of excellent quality, and judiciously chosen—some of them have been proved to be not enduring—they make excellent building stone. Granites and other crystalline rocks of that kind exist in great abundance along the whole coast, and might be used to any extent and exported. There is a lack of suitable stone for building, in the vicinity of San Francisco. There are also a number of places where marble quarries have been opened out, but no extensive quarrying has yet been inaugurated.

Q. What is the diameter of the largest tree you have seen in British Columbia, and are there very many of that size or nearly approaching it?—I cannot state precisely the diameter of the largest Douglas fir I have ever seen; when a specimen was selected to send to the Philadelphia Exhibition, one was

chosen which was sure to be sound throughout, and there were larger trees that we were not sure about. This tree had a diameter of 8 ft. 4 in., and a height of 195 ft., and there were a great many in the vicinity of Burrard Inlet approaching to this size. In fact whole areas of forest are composed of trees of similar size.

Q. What is the average size of logs sawn in the mills at Burrard Inlet?—I should say the average size must be between 4 ft. and 5 ft.

Q. In diameter?—Yes, in diameter.

Q. What class of spars can be got out, *i. e.*, their length and diameter?—Spars and masts of any size desirable for shipping can be easily got in British Columbia, and are unsurpassed for straightness and strength. I believe masts have been usually shipped hewn to octagonal form from 20 to 30 inches in diameter and 60 to 120 feet long. They have been shipped to special orders as large as 42 inches in diameter and 120 feet long. Yards are generally from 12 to 24 inches in diameter and 50 to 102 feet long.

Q. How does the timber at Burrard Inlet compare with that at Puget Sound, as to size, quality and market prices?—It is probably about the same in both places; or Burrard Inlet, not being so much cut into as Puget Sound, probably contains in proportion to its area more valuable timber at the present time.

Q. Are there any places on Vancouver Island adapted for the erection of sawmills?—A great number of localities. For instance in the vicinity of Cowichan and north-west towards Comox, where there is a large area of flat country covered with fine timber, besides Alberni Canal and other places on the coast.

Q. Have you any means of knowing the principal markets to which British Columbia lumber and spars are shipped, the prices obtainable in those markets, and the general opinion of its quality?—I cannot state the prices obtained in the markets. It has been shipped to a small extent to San Francisco—not in large quantity because of the duty. A good deal has been sent to South America, and to Australia, some occasionally to China, and masts and spars have been exported to England and France. Its quality tested by strength and in other ways is excellent particularly for masts and spars. The only respect in which the Douglas fir compares unfavorably with white pine, is its somewhat coarser grain, and that is connected of course with its greater strength.

Q. What amount of good farming land is there in the districts of Victoria, Cowichan, Esquimalt, Metchosin, Sooke and Saanich respectively?—I cannot state the exact areas in these districts. They are included in the general estimate of the lands of Vancouver Island given before. The districts above mentioned are in fact the principal farming tracts of the Island.

Q. Of how many acres does an average farm consist in those localities, what cereals are they capable of producing, and what is the average yield per acre?—The farms on the coast and on Vancouver Island are capable of producing all ordinary cereals successfully. The average yield per acre is invariably very high. The average yield of wheat I have stated is 30 to 40 bushels per acre, as far as can be ascertained, on Vancouver Island. I have not here the statistics of the other grains and root crops.

By Mr. Hesson:—You said you considered the mining industry would always be the prominent industry of the country. Did you take into consider-

ation the value of the farm products, in consequence of the smaller population involved in mining?—I think the value of the agricultural lands, especially in the interior, where they are isolated by mountains, depends upon the development of the mining to a large extent. That is what has provoked farming in the vicinity of Cariboo and other mining districts. The interior of British Columbia has been practically cut off from the coast in the west, and whereas, in the interior, a farmer may produce more wheat in one year than he can sell in three, he has not been able to send it to the coast because of the mountain barriers, and Vancouver Island is actually drawing its grain to a large extent from Washington Territory and Oregon.

Q. I understand from the prices you quoted that there was a scarcity of those articles?—The cause of the prices in Cariboo is the remoteness. Cariboo is 5,000 feet above the sea, and farming is quite impossible at the mines.

By Mr. Fisher:—Q. Do the average prices of farm products in Victoria, Nanaimo, and about there, compare favorably with the prices in the Eastern Provinces?—They are much higher in all cases. I cannot, however, give the exact figures.

By Mr. McNeill:—Q. Is it a good quality of wheat that is raised there?—Very excellent. That in the interior of British Columbia resembles that from Oregon. The kernel is very hard and it makes excellent flour.

By Mr. Fisher:—Q. The agricultural produce is not equal to the demands of the inhabitants?—That of the coast is not equal to the demand of the coast region. In the southern portion of the interior it has been more than sufficient, and there is no external market. But when the railway is completed, it will work a revolution in that part of the country, because it will be possible to send grain to the coast. It is the same in regard to stock. The cattle have so far had to be driven by narrow and often very hilly and difficult trails across the range of the Cascade Mountains and down to Hope. They suffer in condition and in every way, and are less valuable than if they were brought down directly by rail.

By Mr. Baker (Victoria):—Q. What is the extent and nature of the farming land in and about Nanaimo, Comox, and the east coast of Vancouver?—I cannot give you the statistics for those districts severally. In fact I hardly think any surveys have been made so accurate as to yield this information, but there is a large quantity of flat land now wooded for the most part, which will be ultimately valuable in the vicinity of Nanaimo and Comox. In fact a large portion of that which is marked on the map as belonging to the coal bearing region is flat land susceptible of cultivation either in the proximate or further future.

Q. What is your opinion as to the probable acreage of farming land in other parts of Vancouver Island? Apart from the district enumerated in previous questions, I think the farming lands are not large. There are limited tracts elsewhere at the head of the inlets and harbors on the coast.

By Mr. Cochran:—Q. Do you think there would be any difficulty in clearing the lands by burning the timber?—I believe by watching the right season, it can be done by felling and being ready to clear up when it is dry enough to burn. The size of the trees and the expense of labor are deterrents. It will be done eventually, no doubt. This land, especially

when the valuable timber has been removed, will be brought into use as agricultural land.

By Mr. Fisher:—Q. Is there a great deal of small growth in that part of the country?—It is not usual in the dense forests. Limited tracts are covered with scrub.

Q. The stumps of these large trees must be some distance apart?—Yes, but such large stumps take many years to decay, though time will overcome this.

By Mr. McNeill:—Q. How does the climate compare with Great Britain, as far as humidity is concerned?—The climate of some parts of the coast, particularly of the west part of Vancouver and the Queen Charlotte Islands, is more humid than that of Great Britain, and even the west of Ireland, but inside the islands where it is sheltered by the mountain ranges, the climate is not near so humid. There is a great difference.

By Mr. Baker (Victoria):—Describe respectively the nature and extent of the farm lands of the Fraser, Kootenay, and Okanagan? I do not know that any precise estimate has been made of the farming land about the estuary of the Fraser, but there is a great deal of flat land there, partly prairie land which has to be dyked to prevent the overflows of the river, and make it useful for agriculture. In 1877, Mr. Dewdney informed me that about 400,000 acres had already been surveyed in townships, of which he estimated about 230,000 as prairie or lightly wooded. To this may be added 10,000 to 15,000 acres, representing good land near the Fraser, between Chilliwack and Hope. I included the Okanagan and Kootenay country, the general estimate for the southern interior. There is a beautiful tract on Okanagan Lake, about the Mission, which is already pretty nearly settled and has many good farms. Then, on the Spallumcheen, between Okanagan and Shuswap Lake, there is much fine land in a very wide valley, and irrigation is here not necessary. It is easily accessible by water from Kamloops.

Q. What is the average acreage of farms in those localities, nature of soil, products, yield per acre, and the adaptability of such lands for grazing purposes?—I am not in a position to state the average acreage held by the farmers, but owing to the small demand for cereals, and stock being the only product which it has been possible to sell to advantage, the cultivated area is, as a rule, comparatively small. Each farmer cultivates only such grain as he can dispose of while he may have a large herd of cattle feeding on natural grasses, and derive his income chiefly from the sale of these. I cannot speak too highly of the grasses and grazing land of the southern part of British Columbia. It is not excelled, or perhaps equalled by any grazing land I know. The only danger is the overstocking of certain districts, and I think measures should be taken to prevent this in time.

Q. At what price per acre could any of the farms in British Columbia be purchased, and what facilities are there in British Columbia for acquiring land generally, including timber leases?—The British Columbian Government is liberal in granting land to settlers. Wild lands are sold at the rate of \$1 per acre, and claims of 160 acres west of the Cascades, of 320 acres east of the Cascades, are given, the title being secured by four years' residence and payment not exceeding \$1 per acre.

Q. What facilities are there for sending stock from British Columbia into Manitoba and North-West



Territories?—Of late years, some stock—particularly horses—have been taken across the Mountains into the North-West Territories. Last year the British Columbian Government very wisely spent a sum of money in cutting out a trail by the Crow's Nest Pass, and that is the easiest route to take cattle from British Columbia into the North-West at present. There is a very fair trail all the way now by the Crow's Nest Pass leading from the Kootenay country. Then cattle have also been driven across by the South Kootenay Pass. Some have preferred the South Kootenay Pass on account of it being a somewhat shorter route, but I think on the whole the Crow's Nest is the most favorable. Horses have also been driven across into the Peace River country, but the demand is so small that it is not likely to be repeated at present. They were sold to the Hudson's Bay Company for trade with the Indians.

By Mr. Baker (Victoria):—As to the manufacture of dog-fish oil, do you apprehend it will be a commodity of any value in the near future?—Its value is becoming better understood. It is used largely for lubricating machinery and other purposes. I think it is likely to be a very important branch of the fishing industry on some parts of the west coast, and the more it is prosecuted the better for the other fisheries, because the dogfish are so voracious that if they were exterminated the other fish would have a better chance of increasing or prolonging their existence.

Q. Is there not a tolerable quantity of red and yellow cedar in British Columbia? There is a very large quantity of red cedar, which is found not only on the coast, but in the interior, where a humid climate prevails, in the Selkirk and other ranges, and even as far as the western slopes of the Rocky Mountains. The yellow cedar is more limited. It is confined to the coast, and a good deal is in tracts difficult to get at, but owing to its superior quality as a fine wood for cabinet making purposes, it is likely to be sought after.

By the Chairman:—I inferred, but I do not know if I was correct in the inference, from your statement, that in the interior of British Columbia the lack of rain would be some drawback to the agricultural development of the country?—Over a great part of the southern part of the Province, where agricultural land exists, the rainfall is insufficient for the growth of crops, and irrigation is resorted to, but in most districts abundance of brooks are available for that purpose and, although to an eastern farmer it may seem to be a disadvantage to have to irrigate his land, a western farmer, his irrigating ditches once made, prefers it, as he has not to pray for rain, but merely cuts a hole in the ditch.

Q. Are the facilities for irrigation equal or superior to those in Colorado?—Generally much superior, because the rainfall on the hills is considerable and the valleys comparatively narrow. There are only some portions of Colorado which can be irrigated. There are large tracts permanently barren from want of water.

From a private letter, dated Montana, Nov. 1, we are allowed to extract the following:—“We have had almost continuous falls of snow since the 1st October, and where I live, twelve miles from town, there is a depth of two feet on a level.” British Columbians may justly appreciate their climate and court comparison with the seasons of any country.

## FERTILIZERS AND SAVAGES.

“To what extent is the use of agricultural fertilizers known among uncivilized people?” is one of the questions raised in a paper by Mr. G. Brown Goode, on “The Uses of Agricultural Fertilizers by the American Indians and the Early English Colonists.” Mr. Goode finds clear evidence in his historical readings that the Indians of New England used and taught the early settlers to use the menhaden as a manure. The aboriginal name, *munnauchalleanog*, whence our menhaden is derived, means fertilizer and another name, *paghadan*, is derived from a verb which means to enrich the land. Governor Bradford tells, in his “History of Plymouth Plantation,” how the Indian Squanto taught the colonists in planting their corn, that, “excepte they got fish, and set with it (in these old grounds), it would come to nothing.” George Tourt, in a journal published in 1622, in speaking of the planting, says, “According to the manner of Indians, we manured our ground with herrings, or rather shads.” No other direct reference to its use by Indians is quoted, but several instances are found in which the employment by the colonists of fish for manure is mentioned. Dr. Rau has met with but one allusion to the use of fertilizers by uncivilized races. It is in the writings of Garcilasso de Vega, who mentions the use of guano by the Peruvians. Mr. H. H. Bancroft has found in a translation of the Quiche MS., by Brasseur de Bourbourg a notice of the Maya custom, of cutting and burning the growth on the corn-fields, and allowing the ashes to remain as manure. This, however, was accidental rather than intentional fertilization, as the main object of the burning was to clear away rubbish. Professor Atwater has learned that the Indians of the north shore of Lake Superior use white-fish and lake-trout in manuring their fields, and Mr. Dall says that the Indians of Alaska have learned a rude system of agriculture from the Russians. —*Popular Science Monthly*.

## HOPS.

“There is not a country on the face of the earth better adapted for hop culture than British Columbia. Fine hops have been produced in Victoria District, Vancouver Island. We have a climate and soil capable of producing an average crop of 2,500 lbs. to the Thirty cents per pound may be called a fair average. This would give an annual crop worth \$750 to the acre. A snug little hop farm of 20 acres would thus produce \$15,000 a year. The figures may at first sight appear excessive, but careful examination will show them to be moderate. In this climate no renewal of seedlings would be necessary, as there is no such thing as throwing up the roots by frost. We know of no industry offering a surer or larger reward than hop culture in the valley of the Lower Fraser.” —*British Columbian*.

We aim to make our advertising columns the vehicle only of what is best calculated to promote the interests of our readers—to exclude whatever is pernicious, at whatever sacrifice—and render them so absolutely reliable, that they may be consulted with a certainty that everything therein stated will be found precisely as represented.

## HUNTING FOR GOLD.

The news came in that Joe Heron's party had been massacred by the Indians, so immediately a party was made up to go to the scene of the murder for the double purpose of assisting the survivors, if any, and of examining the creek that these men had been killed in exploring. Seventeen of us got under weigh early in the morning, Judge O'Reiley taking advantage of our company to near the boundary line where Dewdney's trail suddenly swings to the right out of the Mouille Valley, while we kept on to Bonner's Ferry. There we made our final fit-out. We were all well mounted and armed and here we took in our stores for we had now to proceed up the river valley to the bend where Libby Creek comes in.

Having money always at hand on the creek I never had occasion to carry any, and when I found we would each require some additional stores. I had to see about borrowing; but they said, "No need of that. John will let you have anything, and you can send the money by express when we get back." When I asked John he seemed to think it unnecessary to ask about such a thing; such used to be the generous, free style of doing, among the miners of those days, of which I could give many instances. There seemed to be a sort of general understanding that a man must get what he wanted and if he could pay for it, all right, if not, it was the same. However, from here we had to look out for Indians. We always kept well together, and camped about thirty-five miles up from the ferry.

We saw where the massacred party had left their horses, and we had occasionally to do the same and let them feed for an hour or two on the first good grassy plain. We came up to the mouth of Libby creek through some grand gorges, winding back along natural shelves and galleries to surmount rocks that were cut perpendicularly by the river. Opposite Libby creek is some fine open country, and Libby creek is itself a broad level alluvial deposit for miles up. Here we made a raft, a great heavy thing, that sank three feet under water and wet everything up to that height. Some crossed over to catch the horses, others drove them in; but had any Indians attacked us then we would have been scattered to the four winds, but no Indians were to be seen yet. We pushed on and camped near where the ill-fated explorers had met their fate—nothing remained but the charcoal and ashes of their fires.

The Indians had watched the party, and had come into their camp and took tea with them, retiring a short distance and camping.

The first man that showed his head above the canyon in the morning, was shot. So the poor fellows knew what they had to contend with; they had either to kill or be killed; but the Indians were too many for them. They had fired their last shot before nine in the morning, and the Indians always creeping close, they ran for a creek, but one was dead and the others disabled so as to be too slow, when the Indians came on with their murderous yells, overtook, and beat them down. Joe Heron had received a shot in the breast but not in a vital part; he got to the creek,

tried to rush over a log, and slipped off, but that slip saved his life, for he was washed under the bank which was undermined and got his head into the hollow of the log above water and there escaped the vigilance of the treacherous enemies. Joe could hear them on the log again and again. They couldn't track him over the other side and couldn't find him down the creek, but Joe kept his head well into the log and his feet well extended under the bank, and awaited developments. The Indians gave up the chase eventually and bestowed their energy on the goods and horses. They took everything they wanted, and set fire to the rest; got drunk on some whiskey, and in the night Joe made tracks, but wasn't followed. He lived twenty-three days on service berries and such other wild fruit; working his way into the creek, where he was in hopes of getting relief, which he did shortly. We had been tracking him up; there were no signs at their last camp of either horses or cargo, the Indians had burnt everything that they didn't take away. We got into the mining camp a day or two after Joe. He had lived on service berries for the whole time, dragging himself along a short distance every day. Meantime, the news had spread to Walla Walla and Blackfoot; and the mining population began streaming in from the latter place. You could see men in every stage of frenzy, galloping over logs, their horses reeking with sweat; blankets flying like flags behind them; hats lost in the brush. "Where's the Recorder's office?" Still they come, charging along. You see men you haven't seen for years, from every mining camp for hundreds of miles around. But the diggings are not much. If the men hadn't been killed by the Indians there wouldn't have been a rush. We spent a few days prospecting, and then for the back track. We intended to return by following the Kootenay river up. Most of the party had made up their minds to shoot the Indians at sight, for their mean treachery; but any that we saw took good care to keep out of gun shot. We kept on under strict regulations; traveling over some beautiful open prairies and grassy hills and soon reached Tobacco Plains, where we had again a well defined trail and got back without further trouble than is experienced in fording Elk and F rivers where the horses had to swim.

The Indians who had killed the Joe Heron party were disowned by the neighboring tribes and eventually brought about their own destruction, one of them had a bag of gold taken from the murdered men, so the Kootenays informed the authorities in Wild Horse creek. Two of them were brought in, and locked up; word was sent to Libby Creek. The self-elected administrators of justice came and claimed them; the only stipulation of the Recorder being that they should take the Indians to the scene of the slaughter, or, at best over the line. The Indians were ironed and put on horses, their feet tied under the horses' bellies, and the horses led by the avengers.

A few hours later this party was met, returning, about sixteen miles from the camp, by some packers. There was one thing noticeable—some horses without riders, and no one able to say how the Indians had managed to escape.

## Births, Marriages and Deaths.

## BIRTHS.

- Jan'y 1. To the wife of Thomas Wilson, a daughter.  
 1. To the wife of C. N. Cowen, a daughter.  
 2. To the wife of R. L. Green, a son.  
 3. To the wife of H. S. Roebuck, a son.  
 3. To the wife of John H. Scafe, a son.  
 8. To the wife of A. C. Muir, a daughter.  
 15. To the wife of Edward Abel, a son.  
 19. To the wife of Samuel Clay, a daughter.  
 19. To the wife of A. Holmes, a son.  
 25. To the wife of R. Othman, a son.  
 25. To the wife of W. Pudmore, a son.  
 28. To the wife of Wm. Eitershank, a son.
- Feb. 18. To the wife of C. C. McKenzie, a daughter.  
 22. To the wife of W. H. Lewis, a daughter.  
 23. To the wife of R. F. John, a son.  
 24. To the wife of E. A. Hisecks, a son.
- Mar. 3. To the wife of D. R. Harris, a son.  
 11. To the wife of John R. Lovell, a daughter.  
 10. To the wife of J. F. Chandler, a son.  
 5. To the wife of J. Bussay, a daughter.  
 4. To the wife of John Scott, a son.  
 12. To the wife of George Cruckshank, a son.  
 20. To the wife of J. D. Milne, a daughter.  
 10. To the wife of B. H. Smith, a daughter.  
 31. To the wife of F. G. Wright, a daughter.  
 12. To the wife of M. Bechtel, a daughter.  
 20. To the wife of G. H. Maynard, a son.
- April 1. To the wife of James G. Mann, a daughter.  
 5. To the wife of R. A. Brown, a daughter.  
 7. To the wife of George Jesses, a daughter.  
 1. To the wife of R. H. John, a daughter.  
 1. To the wife of W. Lorrimer, a son.  
 17. To the wife of C. S. Jones, a daughter.  
 4. To the wife of G. L. Simpson, a daughter.  
 26. To the wife of J. Williams, a son.
- May 12. To the wife of J. Newbuzging, a daughter.  
 21. To the wife of Munros Miller, a daughter.  
 27. To the wife of S. Field, a daughter.  
 28. To the wife of Peter Schronsen, a daughter.  
 31. To the wife of A. Blake, a son.
- June 1. To the wife of N. Marotte, a son.  
 12. To the wife of H. H. Horn, a daughter.  
 16. To the wife of S. H. Glover, a son.  
 27. To the wife of Arthur Churton, twins, son and daughter.  
 9. To the wife of E. G. Tilton, a daughter.  
 15. To the wife of William Hoesey, a son.  
 13. To the wife of C. Bazzozzi, a son.  
 10. To the wife of W. J. Guepel, a son.  
 25. To the wife of J. Gruliths, a daughter.
- July 1. To the wife of James R. McKenzie, a son.  
 23. To the wife of A. S. Robertson, a son.  
 23. To the wife of F. T. James, a daughter.  
 23. To the wife of W. T. Drake, a daughter.  
 17. To the wife of W. A. Robertson, a son.  
 24. To the wife of Charles Smith, a son.  
 16. To the wife of W. J. Stephens, a daughter.  
 26. To the wife of John Bartlett, a daughter.
- Aug. 1. To the wife of Robert Ward, a son.  
 16. To the wife of Robert Erskine, a daughter.  
 13. To the wife of John Robertson, a daughter.  
 15. To the wife of Thomas Bamford, a daughter.  
 23. To the wife of S. Roberts, a daughter.  
 2. To the wife of W. H. Thistle, a son.  
 16. To the wife of L. Goodacre, a son.
- Sept. 3. To the wife of E. Field, a son.  
 17. To the wife of N. Allar, a daughter.
- Oct. 8. To the wife of C. F. Jenkins, a daughter.  
 16. To the wife of Alfred Humean, a daughter.  
 8. To the wife of Chas. T. Jenkins, a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

- JOHN NICHOLSON. In this city, Jan. 24th, by Rev. F. G. Wright, James A. John to Emily Jane Nicholson.
- GIBSON McDONALD. In this city, Jan. 24th, by Rev. Robert Stephen, Willam Gibson to Anne McDonald.
- HAWK-BONNOR. In this city, Jan. 24th, by Rev. J. N. Lemmens, Peter Haack to Matilda Bonnor.
- IRVING CARLOW. In this city, Jan. 1st, by Rev. C. Watson, William Irvine to Florence Beatrice Carlow.
- GRAY BELL. In this city, Jan. 16th, by Rev. Daniel Gamble, Wm. Gray to Maggie Bell.
- VINE GILTON. In this city, Feb. 5th, by Rev. J. N. Lemmens, H. N. Vine to Annie Vestha Gilton.
- SWENSON SPIKER. In this city, Feb. 13th, by Rev. C. Watson, Alfred Gabriel Swenson to Minnie Spiker.
- WALTON BLACKETT. In this city, Feb. 23th, by Rev. C. Watson, George N. Walton to Catherine Elizabeth Blackett.
- HANNAN SHUTE. In this city, Feb. 23th, by Rt. Rev. Bishop Cridge, Philip Hannan to Ellen Shade.
- BOY JOHNSTON. In this city, March 17th, by Rev. W. W. Malachi, Samuel Boy to Miss A. J. E. Johnston.
- MOYRETT GOOD. In this city, March 18th, by Rt. Rev. Bishop Hills, William Moyreitt to Anne Berkeley Good.
- SIMPSON LITON. In this city, March 22th, by Rev. Alfred Shildrick, Geo. F. D. Simpson to S. V. T. Leigh.
- WRIGHT McPHER. In this city, March 23th, by Rev. Daniel Gamble, Alexander Wright to Isabella McPher.
- DARE-PHILLIPS. In this city, March 23th, by Rev. C. Watson, Joseph Dare to Elizabeth Sarah Phillips.
- JENKINSON BOWKINS-NOVA. In this city, March 23th, by Rev. C. Watson, William H. Jenkinson to Susan Bowkins-nova.
- NOBLE HARKNESS. In this city, March 23th, by Rev. C. Watson, Henry Noble to Clara Harkness.
- IRVING HAMILTON. In this city, April 23th, by the Lord Bishop of Columbia, P. L. Irving to Diana Hamley.

- GILLESPIE-PARKER. In this city, April 19th, by Rev. C. Watson, William Gillespie to Mary Ann Parker.
- KING GREY. In this city, April 19th, by Rev. C. Watson, Jesse King to Matty Grey.
- JACKSON SAMURSON. In this city, April 25th, by Rev. C. Watson, William Jackson to Catherine Telfer Samurson.
- McCLUSKEY WILSON. In this city, May 9th, by Rev. J. J. Jonekean, C. B. McCluskey to Jane Wilson.
- WESTOVER TENYACK. In this city, May 1st, by Rev. A. E. Green, Silas Richard Westover to Jessie Amelia Tenyack.
- FIRTH CROWTHER. In this city, May 12th, by Rev. C. Watson, A. J. E. Frith to Jessie Crowther.
- SIMPSON PARKER. In this city, May 12th, by Rev. R. H. Smith, Henry Simpson to Elizabeth Parker.
- McGREGOR GRAHAM. In this city, May 25th, by Rev. R. H. Smith, Alex. McGregor to Sarah Graham.
- HAMILTON RAWLINGS. In this city, May 19th, by Rev. C. Watson, A. Y. Hamilton to Clara Rawlings.
- ROME HUMMELL. In this city, May 23, by Rev. C. Watson, L. S. Rome to Miranda F. Hummell.
- HARKNESS-KOITAS. In this city, June 7th, by Rev. W. W. Malachi, David Harkness to A. S. McKoolan.
- IRVING MUNRO. In this city, June 12th, by Rev. Robert Stephen, John Irving to Jane Munro.
- FOSTER MCKINLAY. In this city, June 6th, by Rt. Rev. Bishop Cridge, Robert Foster to Mary Jane McKinlay.
- COLVIN STRATHERNE. In this city, June 16th, by Rev. Daniel Gamble, James H. Colvin to Elizabeth Stratherne.
- BABINGTON BEVENAMP. In this city, June 18, by Rev. C. Watson, Clarendon Babington to Susan Beuchamp.
- WARREN BLEE. In this city, July 19th, by Rev. R. H. Smith, Frobene Warren to Alice Blee.
- WATT-PASSERARD. In this city, July 3, by Rev. J. B. Chantrell, William Watt to Harriet Passerard.
- MILLER MILLINGTON. In this city, July 23, by Rev. J. B. Chantrell, Joseph Miller to Louisa Millington.
- NORTHCOTE HAYNES. In this city, July 27, by Rt. Rev. Bishop Cridge, R. C. G. Northcote to Selma Haynes.
- BUSH L'APLANTE. In this city, July 31, by Rt. Rev. Bishop Cridge, Thomas L. Bush to Adele L'Apante.
- MOSS THORNBERG. In this city, July 7th, by Rev. C. Watson, Neils Moss to Johana Thornberg.
- MUNCH MONNEROT. In this city, July 21, by Rev. William Pollard, Robert Munch to Catherine Monnerot.
- PEATE GREEN. In this city, August 17th, by Rev. A. Shildrick, Arthur Henry Peate to Edith Green.
- McTHERVAN BUSH. In this city, August 20, by Rev. W. Heynen, Michael McThervan to Ann Bushan.
- MILLER BEMETTE. In this city, Aug. 11th, by Rev. C. Watson, George W. Miller to Dollie Bemette.
- MYERS CHAPMAN. In this city, Aug. 18, by Rev. John Reid, Madison Myers to Mary Chapman.
- BOWEN WEEKS. In this city, Sept. 18, by Rev. Daniel Gamble, Walter Bowen to Ruth Weeks.
- LEWERKE CADWALLADER. In this city, Sept. 12th, by Rev. C. Watson, John H. Lewerke to Jennie Cadwallader.

## DEATHS.

- GERRITSEN. In this city, Jan. 31, J. Gerritsen, native of Holland, aged 66.
- EDWARDS. In Saanich, Jan. 19, Ellen M. Edwford, aged 25 years 3 months.
- TOWN. In this city, Jan. 8, Sophia Tool, relict of the late John Tool, aged 22.
- TOWN. In this city, Jan. 3, W. S. Ford, native of Washington, City 53 years.
- GREEN. In this city, Jan. 3, Caroline Green, wife of Ashdown Green, Esq. a native of London, England, aged 33 years.
- McNICOLL. In this city, Jan. 6, Margaret McNicoll, native of Ireland, 27 years.
- PORRINO. In this city, Jan. 8, Joseph Edward Proffert, aged 25 days.
- GURRY. In this city, Jan. 9, H. L. Green, aged 7 days.
- HENTHORN. In this city, Jan. 11, A. A. Henthorn, aged 11 months 5 days.
- MONTANO. In this city, Jan. 11, Jose Joaquin Montano, a native of Cape Verde Islands, aged 60 years.
- PITT. In this city, Jan. 12, Philip Pitt, native of Virginia, aged 62 years.
- WILLIAMS. In this city, Jan. 6, Frank R. Williams, aged 8 years and 4 months.
- MORRIS. In this city, Jan. 18, Rebecca Morris, aged 7 months 17 days.
- McDOONELL. In this city, Jan. 12, Anthony Jas. McDoonell, a native of England, aged 76 years.
- CARTER. In this city, Jan. 28, Rebecca Amelia Carter, aged 21 years 7 months.
- HARRISON. In Metehun District, Jan. 25, Lillian M. Helgesen, aged 3 years.
- GWYNNE. On Salt Spring Island, Jan. 22, Ann Maria Gwynne, a native of Virginia, aged 45 years.
- BULLEN. In this city, Jan. 23, Sarah Ann Bullen, a native of Bowmanville, Canada, aged 23 years 6 months.
- BOYDIE. In this city, Feb. 18, L. D. Bechtel, a native of Nebraska, 12 months.
- THURSTON. In this city, Feb. 6, Jas. Thurston, a native of Yorkshire, England, aged 46 years.
- GRAHAM. In this city, Feb. 21, Beulah Graham, a native of Olympia, aged 19 years.
- THOMSON. In this city, Feb. 3, Henrietta G. Thomson, aged 2 years 11 months.
- HILL. In this city, Feb. 23, Helen Hill, wife of John Hill, a native of Ontario, aged 45 years.
- LEATH. In this city, Feb. 2, Robert Curry Leath, a native of Inverness, Canada, aged 28 years.
- PEARS. In this city, Feb. 1, Wm. Edward Pears, aged 4 years.
- JACKSON. In this city, Feb. 2, John Jackson, a native of Staffordshire, England, aged 61 years.
- RUSSELL. In this city, Feb. 2, John Russell, a native of England, aged 17.
- THOMPSON. In this city, Feb. 6, John Thompson, a native of Liverpool, England, aged 35 years.
- SELLICK. In this city, Feb. 10, Alice Sellick, a native of England, aged 11.
- ROLDANS. In this city, Feb. 10, Catherine Minerva Roldans, a native of Missouri, aged 49 years.
- MARWICK. In this city, Feb. 15, Flora Marwick, aged 15 years 8 months.
- BAKER. In this city, Feb. 16, Mary Baker, aged 21 years.
- LEAMAN. In this city, Feb. 16, J. W. H. Leaman, a native of Upper Canada, aged 21 years.
- McMILLAN. In this city, March 11, James McMillan, native of England, 20 years.
- FIELD. In this city, March 12, Mand Evelyn Field, aged 2 years 11 months.
- MATTHEWS. In this city, March 15, Elizabeth Jane Matthews, a native of Cornwall, England, aged 46 years.
- McFARLANE. In this city, March 22, Patrick McFarlane, a native of London, England, aged 51 years.
- WARD. In this city, March 21, Earl Ward, a native of Kentucky, aged 30.
- LEUNG. At Cedar Hill, March 21, Elizabeth Jane Leung, aged 7 years.
- BARTHOLOMEW. In North Saanich, March 17, Margaret Bartholomew, a native of Ontario, Canada, aged 51 years.

HENDERSON. At the Oklaha, March 29, Elizabeth Henderson, a native of Fifeshire, Scotland, aged 28 years.

BRETHOUR. In South Saanich, March 11, Phillip Brothour, a native of Canada, aged 21 years.

BROWN. In this city, April 14, William Brown, a native of Dover, England, aged 64 years.

POWERS. In this city, April 11, David Powers, native of Ireland, aged 68.

RHODES. In this city, April 15, Godfrey Rhodes, native of Honolulu, 28.

McKENZIE. In South Saanich, April 21, Mary Ann McKenzie, a native of Nova Scotia, aged 55 years.

CRUIKSHANK. In Esquimalt District, April 29th, Jas. Alex. Cruikshank, aged 7 weeks.

HEELER. In Esquimalt District, April 30, John Heeler, aged 1 year 5 mos.

MORTY. In this city, April 1, Frederick W. Morty, a native of Surrey, England, aged 43 years.

BRADFORD. In this city, April 3, William Bradford, a native of Bermuda, aged 53 years.

MUIR. At Sooke, April 2, John Muir, a native of Ayrshire, Scotland, aged 84 years and 10 months.

McTIERNAN. In this city, April 10, John McTiernan, a native of Ireland, aged 34 years.

HOWSE. In this city, April 8, Margaret Howse, native of Scotland, 57 yrs.

HUSTON. In this city, April 12, Elizabeth Huston, (widow of Guy Huston) a native of Belfast, Ireland, aged 57 years.

DERBYSHIRE. In this city, April 20, Thomas Derbyshire, a native of Tasmania, aged 23 years.

McTEAGH. In this city, May 5, John McTeagh, a native of Ireland, aged 50 years and 6 months.

KENNY. In this city, May 6, Robert Kenny, a native of Scotland, aged 50.

CAMPBELL. In Esquimalt, May 1, Unney Christina Campbell, 5 yrs 4 mos.

GLOVER. In this city, May 6, Sandford H. Glover, a native of Canada, aged 43 years.

SMITH. In this city, May 9, Alfred W. Smith, a native of Victoria, aged 18.

SCOTT. In this city, May 12, John Hume Scott, a native of Scotland, aged 31.

MELROSE. In this city, May 13, Helen Melrose, a native of Scotland, aged 57 years.

SOHL. In this city, May 28, Elizabeth Lillie Sohl, aged 9 months.

SMITH. In this city, May 29, Peter Smith, a native of Holland, aged 30.

PARRY. In this city, May 29, a native of South Wales, aged 75 years.

PASSE. In this city, May 31, Ellen Pasce, a native of Liverpool, England, aged 45 years.

VAUGHAN. In this city, June 1, John Vaughan, a native of Liverpool, 31.

LEMER. In this city, June 3, Edward Lemer, a native of London, England, aged 50 years.

MARLETTE. In South Saanich, June 4, Adeline Marcotte, aged 16 years.

McDONALD. In this city, June 8, Susan McDonald, a native of Toronto, aged 31 years.

SPARKS. In this city, June 7, William Sparks, a native of England, 58 yrs.

HALL. In this city, June 9, Phillip John Hall, a native of Torquay, England, aged 56 years.

BROZE. In this city, June 13, John Broze, a native of England, aged 44.

LECLARE. In this city, June 21, Margaret Leclare, aged 16 years.

KRANZ. In South Saanich, June 23, Caroline Kranz, a native of Germany, aged 45 years.

SYME. In this city, June 28, Janet Syme, a native of Ayrshire, Scotland, aged 58 years.

BARKER. In this city, June 27, Robert Barker, a native of England, aged 57.

FOSTER. In this city, July 6, Ninian Frederick Foster, a native of England, aged 63 years.

WOOD. In this city July 7, Anne Wood, a native of the Isle of Man, aged 50 years.

McVITTE. In this city, July 12, Charles McVitte, a native of Ireland, 63.

THOMAS. In this city, July 14, Mary Thomas, a native of Ireland, aged 31.

HUBBART. In this city, July 14, John Hubbard, a native of Scotland, 42.

NOVA. In Cowichan, July 9, John Nova, aged 71 years.

REVEAL. In this city, July 21, N. T. Reveal, a native of Iowa, aged 33 years.

JENKINSON. In this city, Aug. 23, Robert Jenkinson, a native of England, aged 34 years.

BUSH. In this city, Aug. 27, Thos. L. Bush, a native of Baltimore, Md. 40.

McKINNON. In this city, Aug. 23, Hector McKinnon, a native of Scotland, aged 69 years.

CAVERT. In Esquimalt District, Aug. 31, Minnie, Helena Caver, aged 1 yr 8 mos.

ROBERTSON. In this city, Aug. 31, Alex. Holmes, aged 7 months.

PATERSON. In this city, Aug. 21, William F. Paterson, a native of Tasmania, aged 43 years.

CALHOUN. In this city, Aug. 18, John William Calhoun, aged 4 months.

CALHOUN. In this city, Aug. 17, Arsene Calhoun, aged 2 years.

FRASER. In this city, Aug. 19, William Robert Fraser, aged 1 year 9 months.

DUGAN. In this city, Aug. 23, Thos. George Dugan, a native of England, aged 18 years.

WATSON. In this city, Aug. 21, Robert Scott Watson, a native of Scotland, aged 22 years.

ROBERTSON. In this city, Aug. 21, John Johnston Robertson, a native of Glasgow, Scotland, aged 61 years.

O'CONNELL. In this city, Aug. 22, Patrick O'Connell, a native of Ireland, aged 26 years.

GOWEN. In this city, Aug. 3, Alpha Gowen, aged 7 months 2 days.

ANDERSON. In Victoria District, Aug. 3, Robert Anderson, a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, aged 29 1/2 years.

FLAKERTY. In this city, Aug. 6, Margaret Flakerty, a native of Ireland, aged 42 years.

HALLONAS. In this city, Aug. 8, Frank Haldonas, a native of Spain, aged 30 years.

SMITH. In this city, Aug. 9, Vernon Sterling Smith, aged 1 year.

KEAST. In this city, Aug. 11, Carlbert Keast, aged 2 years.

DOUGAN. In this city, Aug. 11, V. H. Donoran, aged 11 months.

HUNTER. In this city, Aug. 15, George Hunter, a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, aged 37 years.

HARTNAGLE. In this city, Sept. 15, Otto Adolph Hartnagle, a native of Karlsruhe, Germany, aged 20 years.

JOHN. In South Saanich, Sept. 15, Matilda John, a native of Glamorgan-shire, South Wales, aged 22 years.

SMITH. In Lake District, Sept. 22, Louisa Alberta Smith, aged 14 months.

FIELD. In this city, Sept. 19, William Field, aged 16 days.

WATSON. In this city, Sept. 1, Mary Ethel Watson, aged 11 months 21 days.

ADEN. In this city, Sept. 25, Theodore Aden, a native of Holland, aged 11.

CALVIN. In this city, Sept. 17, Walter H. Calvin, aged 11 months.

WILLIAMS. In this city, Sept. 1, W. J. T. Williams, aged 4 months.

JACKSON. In this city, Sept. 1, John Russell Jackson, aged 21 years.

BROWN. In this city, Sept. 1, Edward Brown, aged 2 months.

JOHNSON. In this city, Sept. 6, H. M. Johnson, aged 5 months 5 days.

CADILL. In this city, Sept. 6, Philip Cadill, a native of Edinburgh, 23.

CLARKE. In this city, Sept. 7, Sidney Wellington Clarke, aged 11 years.

RIGG. In this city, Sept. 2, C. W. Rigg, a native of Leeds, England, 57.

STEPHENS. In this city, Sept. 11, H. F. Stephens, aged 14 years.

FENNEY. In this city, Oct. 1, Wilhelmina Fenney, a native of Holland, 46.

LEWIS. In this city, Oct. 4, Hastings H. Lewis, a native of England, aged 20.

KOLP. In this city, Oct. 7, August Kolp, a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, aged 11 years.

BUTLER. In this city, Aug. 3, Frank Butler, aged 9 months 14 days.

SHAW. In this city, Oct. 10, Martha Shaw, a native of Chicago, Ill. 17 yrs.

MARLETTE. In South Saanich, Oct. 15, Pierre Marcotte, aged 1 1/2 months.

BROWN. In this city, Oct. 28, Mabel Brunel Brown, aged 2 years.

WILLIAMS. In this city, Oct. 20, Thos. Herbert Williams, a native of Somersetshire, England, aged 66 years.

HAMILTON. In this city, Oct. 3, James Hamilton, a native of Woodstock, N. B., aged 40 years.

St. CLAIR. In this city, Oct. 22, C. A. St. Clair, aged 8 months.

PRITCHARD. In this city, Oct. 31, Thos. Pritchard, a native of Abergavenny, Wales, aged 79 years.

TELEGRAPH RATES.

The following are the charges on telegrams of 10 words to the various places mentioned in the table from Victoria to:

La Connor, W. T.	\$ 90
Seattle, Tacoma, Olympia	1 00
POKER SOUND LINE -Port Gambler, Port Ludlow, Port Blakely, Port Madison	1 60
" " Port Townsend, Irondale	1 75
" " Neah Bay	2 00
" " Port Angelos	2 25
Portland, Vancouver, Kalama, Astoria	1 25
San Francisco and all other W. U. offices in California	1 50
All offices in Nevada	1 75
BRITISH COLUMBIA LINE -Cowichan, Somenos, Chemainus, Valdez Island, Nanaimo, Granville, New Westminster	25
" " Sumass, Chilliwack, Hope, Yale, Botston Bar, Keefer's, Lytton	50
" " Spence's Bridge, Cache Creek, Quesnelle, Barkerville	1 00
" " Clinton, Bridge Creek	75
" " All Eastern States, Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia	2 00
England, France and Germany, per word	75
per word	75

1782.

Vancouver, in his "Voyage," thus speaks of a portion of British Columbia, and his special description written one hundred years ago, has at the present time a general application: "To describe the beauties of this region, will, on some future occasion, be a very grateful task to the pen of the skillful painter. The serenity of the climate, the innumerable pleasing landscapes, and the abundant fertility that unassisted nature puts forth, require only to be enriched by the industry of man, with villages, mansions, cottages and other buildings to render it the most lovely country that can be imagined, whilst the labor of the inhabitants would be amply rewarded in the bounties which nature seems ready to bestow on cultivation." *Chas. Forbe's Prize Essay.*

TO BUSINESS MEN.

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

The benefits derived from the use of this Preparation over many others, advertised to alleviate and cure the pulmonary disorders already adverted to, can be testified to by many persons in this Province.

FULL DIRECTIONS ON THE BOTTLE ENCLOSED WITHIN

TRUTH AND LIGHT.



SHOTBOLT'S

BALSAM

OF

**Aniseed.**

FOR THE CURE OF  
COUGHS.

COLDS,

ASTHMA,

WHOOPIING COUGH,

BROUCHITIS,

HOARSENESS,

AND ALL DISEASES OF THE

Throat and Lungs.

PREPARED ONLY BY

**T. SHOTBOLT,**

Family and Dispensing Chemist,

Johnson Street, Victoria, B. C.

*N. B. See that you get Shotbolt's Original Balsam of Aniseed.*

Special Notice. Balsam of Aniseed does not dry up a cough and leave the inflammation and behind it, but it loosens the phlegm and morbid matter, relaxes the tissues, allays the inflammation and permits nature to heal the lung tissue and diseased parts: gives the consumptive a good night's rest, free from coughing, and a light and easy expectoration in the morning. If consumptives are not too far gone it will cure them.

NERVE AND BONE



**LINIMENT.**

A CERTAIN CURE FOR  
RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, BRUISES  
CHRONIC PAINS IN ANY PART  
OF THE BODY.

DIRECTIONS.—To be well rubbed on the affected parts with the hand.

PREPARED BY

**THOS. SHOTBOLT.**

FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMIST.

JOHNSON STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

SHOTBOLT'S

**Hair Restorer.**

Cleanses the Hair thoroughly  
from Dandruff or Scurf,

AND

POSSESSES STIMULATING PROP-  
ERTIES WHICH EFFECTUALLY  
PROMOTES ITS GROWTH,

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

DIRECTIONS.

With a piece of flannel or sponge, well  
rub the Hair at the roots, three or four  
times a week, or as often as may be ne-  
cessary.

**THOMAS SHOTBOLT,**

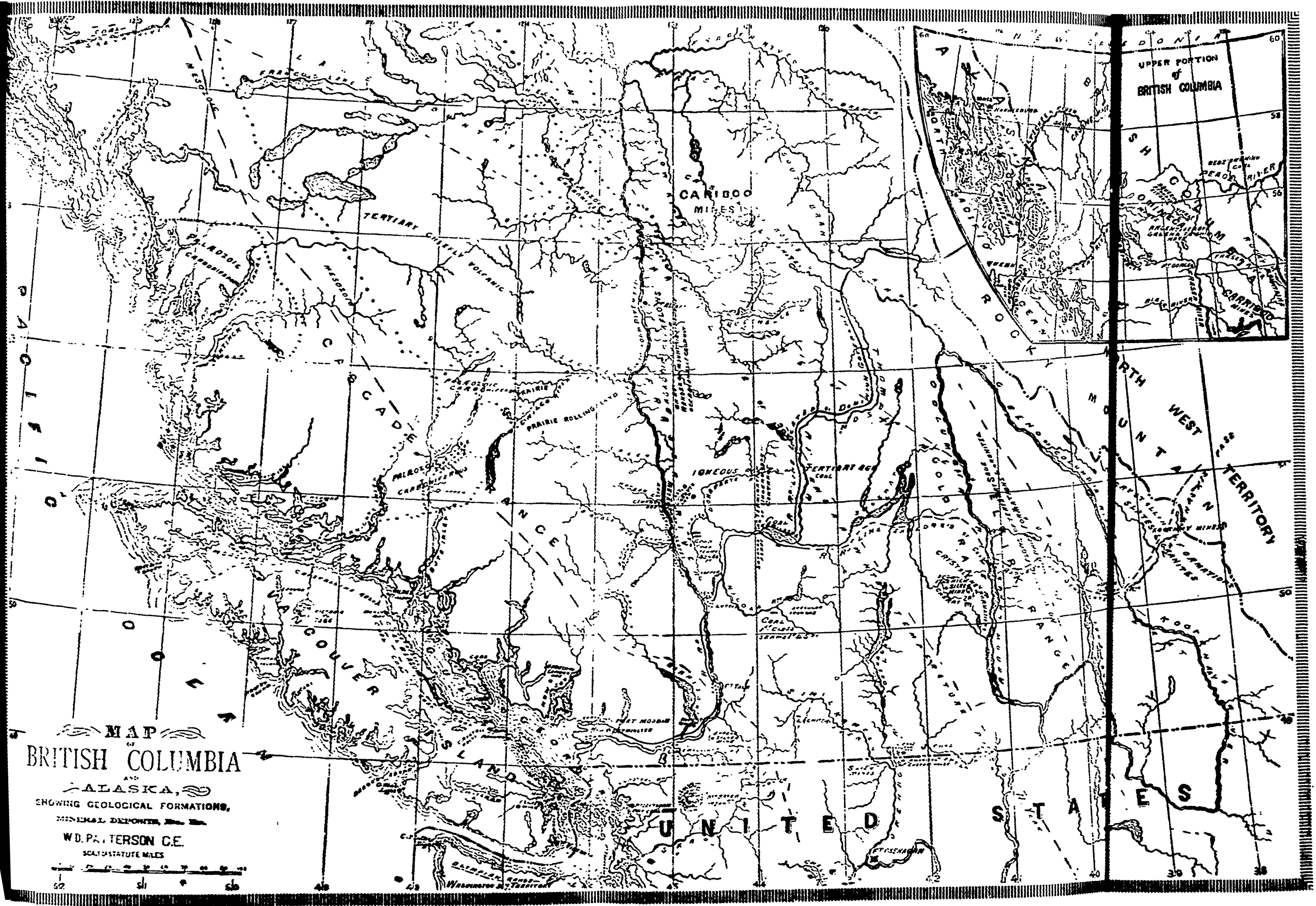
Family and Dispensing Chemist,

JOHNSON STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

# J. P. DAVIES & CO., AUCTIONEERS,

ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY, 1863.

APPRAISERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. VALUATIONS OF REAL ESTATE A SPECIALTY.



# KURTZ & CO.

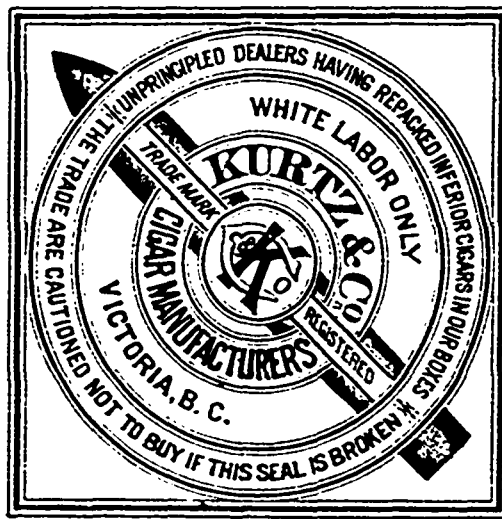
PIONEER

**WHITE LABOR CIGAR**

MANUFACTURERS

Government Street, - VICTORIA, B. C.

**B. C. A. A.**  
 <1883>  
**FIRST PRIZE**  
 TO  
**Kurtz & Co.**  
 FOR CIGARS.  
 A. PEELE, SEC.



Our extensive facilities enable us to offer to our patrons CIGARS unexcelled in value and quality by any manufacturer in the Dominion. Cigars seasoned by AGE, not kiln dried.

See that our TRADE MARK is on each box Uncut.

WE HAVE IN STOCK

**500,000 WELL SEASONED CIGARS**

Made from the best Veulta Havana Tobacco.

**ALL OUR GOODS ARE WARRANTED FIRST-CLASS.**

WE MAKE NO COMMON CIGARS.

NEW WESTMINSTER DISTRICT, B.C.

**PLAN**  
OF THE TOWN OF  
**PORT HAMMOND JUNCTION,**

1882.  
(TOWNSHIP N<sup>OS</sup>.)  
**J. P. DAVIES & CO.,**  
AUCTIONEERS.



SCALE

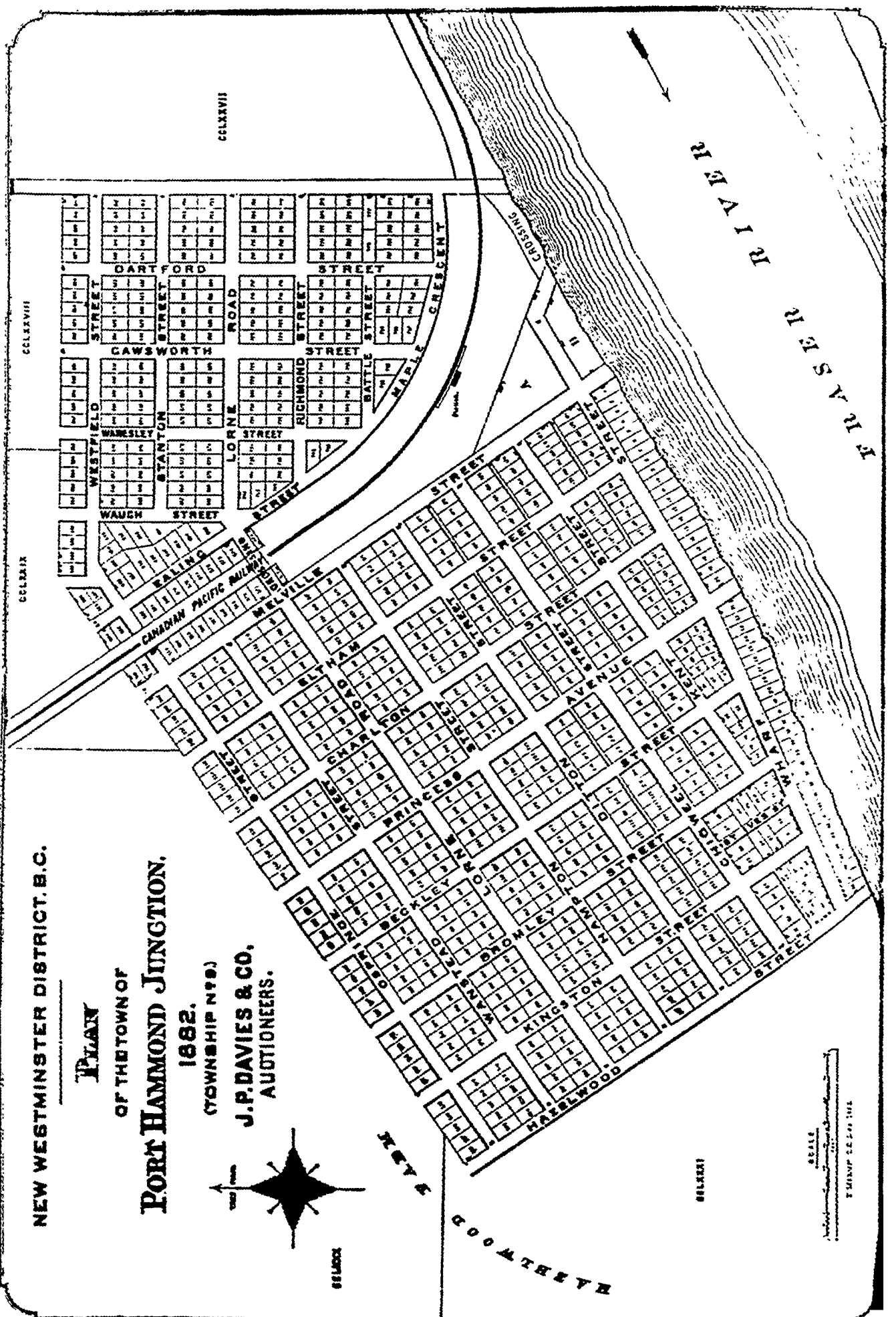
KEY

ONE HUNDRED FEET

SCALE

SCALE

T.M.S.P. 22-23-102



CELLXVIII

CELLXVII

CELLXIX

FRASER RIVER

CROSSING

MAPLE CRESCENT

DARTFORD STREET

CAWSORTH STREET

RICHMOND STREET

WANSLEY STREET

STANTON STREET

LORNE STREET

BATTLE STREET

WAUGH STREET

SALINGO STREET

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

MELVILLE STREET

BLISS STREET

CHAMBERLAIN STREET

WILSON STREET

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MAINLAND ADVERTISEMENTS.

**The Dominion Saw Mill Company, Ltd.**

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

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

VICTORIA AGENCY AND LUMBER YARD:  
J. M. COWPER, Agent, Constance Street.

**C. D. RAND,**

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

**REAL ESTATE BROKER,**

Notary Public, Collector and Conveyancer,  
Insurance Agent, &c.

Buys and sells Town Lots at Port Moody and New Westminster. Also Improved and Unimproved Lands throughout the District.

All business transacted with vigor.

**CHAS. G. MAJOR,**

**GENERAL DEALER**

COLUMBIA STREET,

**New Westminster.**

**A. M. HERRING,**

Wholesale and Retail

**CHEMIST & DRUGGIST,**

Columbia Street, NEW WESTMINSTER.

Orders from the country will receive prompt attention.

**WOODS & TURNER,**

Land Surveyors, Real Estate Agents and Conveyancers,

Columbia Street, NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

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

Phoenix Fire Insurance Company of Brooklyn.  
Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.

**Trapp Brothers,**

SUCCESSORS TO H. W. DRANE & CO.

Direct Importers of Dry Goods,

**Clothing and Hardware.**

DRESSMAKING, MILLINERY AND TAILORING  
DONE ON THE PREMISES.

Paints, Oils, Colors, Glass, Doors, Sash &c

**AUCTIONEERS.**

COLUMBIA STREET,

NEW WESTMINSTER.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

**BOSTON BAR HOTEL,**

H. B. DART, Proprietor.

First-Class Hotel Accommodation.

Telegraph, Post Office and General Store

**Boston Bar, B. C.**



**Notice.**

**DOMINION RAILWAY LANDS  
IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.**

Whereas information has been received by the Dominion Government that timber has been cut on Dominion Railway Lands in this Province for Milling purposes, especially in the neighborhood of Burrard Inlet, this is to give notice that all persons cutting timber on these Lands will be prosecuted, and all Mill Owners purchasing logs thus cut will be proceeded against.

JOSEPH W. TRUTCH,

Dominion Government Agent.

Office of the Dominion Gov't Agent,  
Victoria, B.C., Oct. 25th, 1883.

**Orchestral Music**

FURNISHED FOR

*Concerts, Entertainments, Socials, Parties, etc.*

APPLY TO A. L. FRANCIS,

Residence near cor. Pandora and Quadra Sts.

Lower orders at M. W. Waitt & Co.'s Book Store.

**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.

**E. H. ADLER,**

MANUFACTURER AND GENERAL REPAIRER  
OF

**CABINET AND UPHOLSTERED FURNITURE**

in all its branches, at MOST REASONABLE TERMS.  
ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

FORT STREET, BETWEEN GOVERNMENT AND BROAD STREETS,  
Victoria, B. C.

**DAVID HEAL**

Manufacturer of Tin, Sheet Iron & Copper Ware

CONTRACTOR AND JOBBER.

Johnson St., bet. Fort and Douglas, Victoria, B. C.

**THOMAS SHOTBOLT,**

*Wholesale and Retail Chemist and Druggist,*

JOHNSON STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

*Orders from the Mainland will receive  
Prompt Attention.*

**M. W. WAITT & CO.**

**Booksellers & Stationers**

DEALERS IN

**STAPLE FANCY GOODS.**

British Columbia Agents for L. Prang & Co.'s Art Publications.

" " " J. & J. Taylor, Toronto Safe and Lock Works.

" " " Hemme & Long Pianofortes.

" " " Mason & Risch Pianofortes.

" " " B. Shoninger Organ Company.

" " " W. Bell & Co. Organ Co.

## LUMBERING IN NEW WESTMINSTER.

Our enormous forest wealth, and its attendant lumbering, is, and will be, one of the chief factors in the prosperity of British Columbia. The Douglas Fir (*abies Douglasii*) grows luxuriantly, and in large quantities on most of Vancouver Island, on the mainland and on all the coast from Point Roberts to the Alaska boundary, and as far back as the Cascade Mountains. Lumber mills are steadily increasing in capacity, and new ones are starting up. On the Island we have substantial mills at Victoria, Cowichan, Chemainus, and Nanaimo, besides smaller ones at several other places; on the coast of the mainland are two large export mills at Burrard Inlet, a good mill at Georgetown supplying the North-West fisheries and other local demand, and three mills at New Westminster, all manufacturing lumber for home consumption; there are also many other mills up the Fraser, and in the interior beyond the Cascade Mountains.

In our present number we give a description of the New Westminster mills, obtained by our representative from personal inspection.

## THE DOMINION SAW MILL COMPANY. (LIMITED.)

This company's mill is advantageously situated at the junction of the North and South Arms of the Fraser River; it was built in 1878 by Webster Bros., from Harrison River, but the present owners became an incorporated joint stock company under the above title in 1883. The mill site was chosen with a view to the exportation of lumber, and the present company intend carrying out that object, they having every facility for so doing. The mill wharf just completed is 220 feet by 70, running out to 25 feet depth of water, which is sufficient accommodation for any vessel that can enter the Fraser River. The mill proper is a two story building 40x160 feet, with all necessary outlying sheds; the circular saws, 62 and 56 inches, are on the upper floor, also the edger, which is principally employed in cutting *cutts* from the main saw, producing the grain edged flooring which is so superior; on the ground floor is situated the planing machinery, and lath, picket, and shingle mills, the latter having a capacity of 20,000 shingles per day; also steam drying house for kiln-drying lumber, black smith and carpenter shops, boarding houses, etc., etc. The company's new factory building will be about 150 feet long, by 35 feet wide, two stories high. The new engine and machinery for the manufacture of all kinds of sash, door, mouldings, scroll sawing, and turning has been ordered from Canada, and will be of the latest pattern and of the most improved description; this machinery will be driven by an independent engine which can be run if necessary when

the mill is stopped. The company have recently purchased two more boilers, which, with the three already in use, will about double the present capacity of the mill, the engines being sufficiently powerful to work off the steam from the five boilers. A gang saw will shortly be added to the mill, and when other contemplated arrangements are completed, the company intend turning their attention to the business of furnishing salmon canneries on the river with boxes, trays, floats, etc. The mill employs from fifty to sixty hands. The barge C. L. Taylor, with a carrying capacity of about 400,000 feet, is chartered to carry lumber to the company's depot in Victoria. The company runs two logging camps, one on the Pitt River and one on the Lillooet, a tributary of the Pitt River; the force employed in the camps is generally about twenty-six men and twelve yoke of oxen; they also buy logs delivered at the mill; a steamer is shortly to be built for towing logs and delivering lumber. The capital stock of this company is \$50,000, and the principal shareholders are: Jno. A. Webster, Jno. B. Henderson, James Gray, all of New Westminster, and A. A. Green of Victoria. The Dominion Saw Mill Company have established a lumber yard in Victoria, on Constance street, near the Albion Iron works, and placed Mr. J. M. Cowper in charge as agent.

THE ROYAL CITY PLANING MILLS COMPANY. (LIMITED) Is situated at the junction of the North and South Arms of the Fraser River; the business was started in 1878 by Hendry, McNeir & Co., was incorporated July 1st, 1880, and is now known under the title given above. When the mill was started its capacity was 7000 feet per day, but the present capacity is 30,000. The mill building and sheds cover a space of about 200 feet long, by 150 feet wide, and is two stories high, the wharf frontage is 200 feet long and preparations are in progress for extending it 66 feet; the mill contains all modern improvements in machinery, consisting of circular and gang saws for resawing; shingle mill with capacity of 30,000 shingles per day; lath mill; box factory, in which is used a first-class power printing machine, capacity 2000 per day; heading saw for resawing waste; lathe for turning net floats, capable of turning out 600 per day; rotary morticing machine, for making salmon can tray ends, and machines for the manufacture of all kinds of mouldings, cave troughs, etc. The amount of lumber used in the box factory, in the last two years, amounted to 1,500,000 feet, and twenty tons of nails were used in the same time, in the manufacture of the boxes, besides which a large number of box lumber was supplied unmade; in the busiest part of the season, no less than twenty hands are employed in this department. On the upper floor is the department for the manufacture of sash, door, blind, bracket, scroll and turning work of all kinds; sometimes no less than twenty hands are employed in this department; attached to which is a two story building, 60x30 for painting and glazing sash and door; 72,000 feet of glass, imported from Belgium, will be used in this department within the present year. A drying house is attached to the mill, with a holding capacity of about 20,000 feet. To keep the foregoing complete set of machinery in motion, two

large tubular boilers supply steam to two engines, developing about 200 horse power. A large store contains all the company's supplies for mill and logging camps; the company employs altogether about one hundred hands, runs its own logging camps, besides buying logs; in the office two book-keepers are kept constantly busy. John Hendry, David McNeir, R. B. Kelly, Andrew Haslam and Andrew E. Leers, are the present members of the company; they have recently purchased the saw mill at Nanaimo, lately occupied by C. Carpenter, where they intend to carry on the business in all its branches; the mill has been thoroughly overhauled and repaired; it is now running, but it is the intention of the company to build a new mill of larger dimensions, which they hope to have running within a year.

#### BRUNETTE SAW MILL, NEW WESTMINSTER B. C.

This mill is advantageously situated at the mouth of the Brunette River, about one mile above the city. It was built during the years 1877 and 1878 and has one double circular, one self feeding edger, one planer, one lath machine, two trimmers and one stencelling machine. The mill is driven by two engines, one 6 x 12 and one 12 x 18, with a separate boiler for each; capacity 18,000 feet per day of eleven hours. The proprietors make a specialty of fish cases, take a great deal of care in their manufacture and have succeeded in giving general satisfaction. The mill wharf is second to none on the river, has a frontage of 260 ft. and has 20 feet of water at low tide. Any vessel that can come to New Westminster can come alongside and load without difficulty. A store is attached to the mill. The members of the firm are H. L. De Beek, Warren De Beek, C. H. De Beek and J. B. Kennedy.

#### A LETTER FROM CLINTON.

EDITOR RESOURCES.—Your letter asking for information about this portion of the country for your journal was duly received, and I am sorry not to have the time to do justice to this mountainous district.

In the outset let me say:—We do not claim to have vast spaces for agriculture—consequently the cereal returns represented, will look small. Quantities this season approximately are: Wheat at and around Lillooet 250,000 pounds; from the ferry to Pavillion 376,000. There is also a little raised at Dog Creek, chiefly for the settlers' use. Barley is not grown on the Fraser, for the reason of there being no market, while in these higher lands, wheat does not answer well. The yield of barley is: Pavillion, 382,000; Clinton Valley, 163,000; Grave and Maiden Creeks, 130,000, or a total yield of 1,300,000 pounds of cereals, in a season which has been unpropitious from excessive drought.

Large crops of peas are produced, used for fattening swine, and the beans grown in the Fraser valley have long been famous in Cariboo, as superior to those imported. This industry has had a temporary check from the fact that the laborers employed in the production, could get better pay on the railway.

I do not know a place in this district where a man could locate a new farm. We depend entirely on production by irrigation, and the water commanding the flats has all been pre-empted for many years. The yield of grain could easily be doubled by the ranchers as they do not sow to the full extent, and also by better farming, such as summer fallowing etc. Cattle and sheep do well. I think the stockmen could carry four times the numbers they now have on the lands. Only a few years since, cattle were so low in price it did not pay to go to any expense with them. These things right themselves without legislation, when there is a good market; we should hope so, for the sake of the poor dumb brutes who have suffered terribly from want of shelter and food during the long winter months. Raising swine would seem to be an easy affair, yet there has never been sufficient bacon for the demand, without importations. Horse stock does remarkably well, where care is taken. The bands of Mr. Harper at Chilcotin, Mr. Bowe of Alkali and the Messrs. Saul, of Round Mound, are famous for size and quality. Heavy draught and stage horses are here equal to those of any country, while saddle animals unsurpassed for endurance are as plentiful as leaves in Valambrosa. Thus far it would seem I have not made a good showing for so large a district, and, for a place so long settled, perhaps you would infer, "the least said the soonest mended." However, I told you at the commencement this was not an agricultural district. The small farms that are opened, produce well, and on the low valley of the Fraser, without any protection, can be raised grapes, melons, Indian corn, tomatoes etc. The district is essentially a mass of undeveloped mines, containing nearly every metal men require, and although nature does not furnish printed signs, for those who run to read, to the intelligent prospector nothing can be more plain. I have specimens taken in a distance of forty miles, say from Churn Creek (where there is a coal vein) down to Pavilion Creek, of gold, copper, lead, silver, quicksilver, selenium, alum, etc., found in their coarse state. At Lillooet, I remember, years ago, a Mr. Baar, who was drowned at Cayoosh creek, brought in a quantity of Lead ore, which he stated was obtained three miles from town, and quantities of native copper were always easily obtainable from Bridge river. The Chinese discharged labourers from the railway, are now, to the number of four or six hundred, making a living by gold mining on the Fraser banks above Lillooet on ground that has been gone over many times before. There are many places it would pay to sluice, did the men given to that business, go to the expense of bringing water on. To conclude—about the people of these mountains—they are certainly above average frontier settlers in intelligence and industry. For morality—if the police courts are any guide—we can say, there is never any crime committed by the whites, (and unless some imported newcomer strays in,) the showing is a clear docket annually. There are no habitual drunkards or petty larceny cases, and as a healthy place, free from epidemics, such as measles whooping cough, croup, *et hoc genus*, it cannot be surpassed.

F. W. FOSTER.

At A. C. Frazer's logging camp at Burrard Inlet, a log of Douglas fir was recently cut, of the following dimensions: length, 131 ft.; diameter at the butt, 54 inches; at the top, 39 inches; there was not a knot in it and it scaled 9,500 ft.

MUNROE MILLER

STEAM BOOK AND JOB PRINTER,

VICTORIA, B. C.



W. & A. GILBEY'S

**Wines, Spirits and Liqueurs.**

A large and well-selected stock from the above well-known firm always on hand, either in bond or duty paid, consisting of

PORTS.  
 SHERRIES.  
 MARSALAS,  
 MADEIRAS.  
 QUININE SHERRY (fine tonic)  
 SWEET SPANISH WINES,  
 CLARETS.  
 BURGUNDIES,  
 SAUTERNES.  
 HUNGARIAN WINES.  
 SPARKLING SAUMER,

MARASCHINO,  
 CURACOA,  
 NOYEAN,  
 CHERRY BRANDY.  
 ORANGE GENEVA.  
 ORANGE BRANDY,  
 BRANDY BITTERS,  
 ORANGE BITTERS,  
 GINGER BRANDY,  
 PEPPERMINT,  
 ORANGE SHRUB,

CLOVES,  
 GINGER CORDIAL,  
 UNSWEETENED GIN,  
 OLD TOM GIN,  
 PLYMOUTH GIN,  
 HOLLANDS GIN,  
 SCOTCH WHISKIES,  
 IRISH WHISKIES,  
 PALE & DARK BRANDIES,  
 JAMAICA RUM,  
 WHITE RUM.

**HENRY SAUNDERS, Agent,**

**Johnson Street, Victoria, B. C.**

## ADVERTISING DIRECTORY.

## AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

**E. G. PRIOR**, importer of Iron, Hardware, Canadian, American, and English Agricultural Machinery, Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

**MARVIN, EDGAR, S. E.** corner Bastion and Wharf Sts. Importers of Hardware and Agricultural Implements. Agts., for the Vigorite Powder Company; the best Giant Powder in the market.

## AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

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

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

## BAKERIES.

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

## BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.

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

## BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORIES.

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

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

## BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

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

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

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

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

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

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

## BOARD AND HACK STABLES.

**CARNET, EDWD.** Leave or send orders to Stable Orders attended at all hours. Telephone 79.

## BRICK-MAKERS.

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

## CARRIAGE MAKERS AND BLACKSMITHS.

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

## CIGAR MANUFACTORIES.

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

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

## CANDY MANUFACTORIES.

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

## COMMISSION AND BROKERAGE.

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

## CUTLERY.

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

## DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY.

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

**WILSON, WM. & CO.** - City House, 7 Govt. St. Importers of English Merchandise. Wholesale and Retail dealers in Dry Goods, Etc. (Established 1861.)

## DRUGGISTS.

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

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

## FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERY, ETC.

**SALMON, E. J. & CO.** Johnson Street, opposite H. Saunderson's grocery. Furniture, crockery, tin-ware and Indian curiosities.

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

**WEILER, JOHN**. Also a magnificent stock of crockery and glassware. Fell's Block, Fort St.

## GROCERIES—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

**FELL & CO.** Importers. Also wine and spirit merchants. Fell's Block, Fort Street.

**NEUFELDER & ROSS**, Government St. Importers and Dealers in Groceries, Provisions, Island Produce, Wines and Liquors.

**ROWBOTHAM, A. J. & CO.**, corner Douglas and R. Pandora Sts. Dealers in Groceries, Provisions, Island and Oregon Produce, etc. Goods delivered to any part of the city.

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

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

## GENERAL MERCHANDISE—WHOLESALE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

## GROCERIES—WHOLESALE.

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

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

## HOTELS.

**ALBION HOTEL**, Renworth & Seeley, Proprs. cor. Store and Herald Sts. Newly Furnished. Board and Lodging per week, \$5.00; per day, \$1.00; Meals, 25 cts.; Beds, 25 cts.

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

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

## HAIR-DRESSING, BATHS, ETC.

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

## MEAT MARKETS.

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

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

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**ALLSOP & MASON**, Real Estate Agents and Conveyancers, Fire and Accident Insurance agents. Town and country property for sale. Government St.

**AUSTIN, JOHN J.** Office—Govt. St., 3 doors south of Fort St. Real Estate Agt., Notary Public, Conveyancer, Custom House Broker, Etc. Money to loan.

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

## SALOONS.

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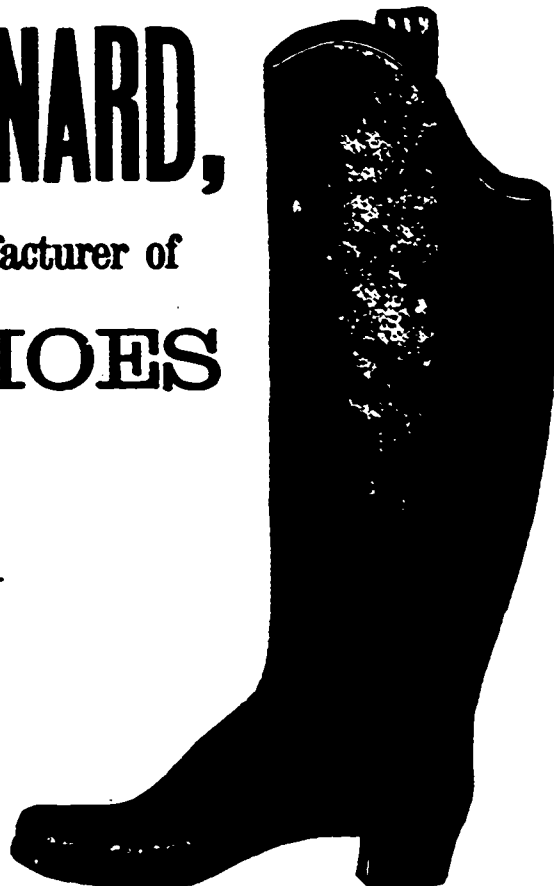
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*Allion House, Government-street.*

*Brown & White.*

## GOOD HEALTH.

**ARTIFICIAL NOURISHMENT.**—One of our foreign exchanges relates a novel method for administering nourishment to invalids and persons with weak digestion, which, it is alleged, has been practised in Paris with much success.

Diseases and enfeebled health commonly owe their origin to the imperfect assimilation of food. When the digestive functions are impaired, the body is insufficiently nourished, and is unable to resist the encroachment of disease. For the maintenance of health and for restoration from sickness, it is of the first importance that the food be not only of the most nourishing kind, but that it be administered in a form easy of digestion and assimilation.

In a paper recently communicated to the Medical Hospital Association, Paris, by Dr. Debove, he describes a form of alimentation which has attracted much attention. His system is to supply nourishment in the form of powder instead of bulk. Uncooked meat from which the fat has been removed is minced finely, and allowed to dry in an oven of moderate heat, until it becomes perfectly hard without being burned. It is then reduced to impalpable powder, by pounding in a mortar and passing through a fine sieve. The powder so obtained represents about four times its weight in flesh. The fiber and the large percentage of water contained in the flesh are thus removed, and the essential properties of the meat retained and presented in a form not difficult to digest. Other alimentary substances, such as lintels, beans, peas, etc., can be prepared in the same way.

In cases of consumption, the treatment is said to have proven remarkably successful, and in general debility and nervous diseases arising from weakness, restoration is rapid and permanent. A few spoonfuls of the powder are equal to the meal of a person with a healthy appetite. The powder, when bottled, will keep an indefinite time, and may be taken with a little milk, gravy, wine, water, or other liquid.

**SALT WITH NUTS.**—A correspondent of the *German-town Telegraph* writes that journal as follows: One time, while enjoying a visit from an Englishman, hickory nuts were served in the evening, when my English friend called for salt, stating that he knew a case of a woman who was taken violently ill by eating hearty of nuts in the evening. The celebrated Dr. Abernethy was sent for, but it was after he had become too fond of his cups, and he was not in a condition to go. He muttered, "Salt! Salt!" of which no notice was taken. Next morning he went to the place, and she was a corpse. He said that had they given her salt it would have relieved her, and if they would allow him to make an examination he would convince them. On opening the stomach, the nuts were found in a mass. He sprinkled salt on this, and it immediately dissolved. I have known of a death myself which appears to have been the effect of the same cause. I generally eat salt with nuts, and consider it improves them.

**MEDICATED GELATINE IN SKIN DISEASE.**—Prof. Pick, of Prague, has recently advocated a new method of applying remedies to diseased skin. He melts in a water-bath some pure white gelatine, in twice its

weight of distilled water, and while keeping up an incessant agitation, adds the quantity of medical substance; e. g., iodoform, salicylic or phenic, and pyrogallie acids, and then allows the mass to cool. For use, a portion of this mass is melted in a little receptacle placed in boiling water, and is then applied to the diseased skin by a camel-hair brush. It presently sets, and compresses the skin; but unless smeared over with a little glycerine, in the proper use of which some little experience is needed, the gelatine is apt to crack and fall off. In this way Pick has obtained good results, by the application of a gelatine containing 10 to 20 per cent of pyrogallie acid, or 10 per cent of chrysoarobin, after a thorough washing of the parts with potash soap in a warm bath. In severe cases he renews the applications every two days. He has also successfully employed gelatine, medicated with 5 to 10 per cent of salicylic acid, in chronic eczema and some erythematous conditions, and in pruritus. The gelatine is easily removable by washing.

**WARTS.**—Are warts caused by impure blood? and what is the best way to remove them? How about charming them off? In answer to the above the *Herald of Health* says: Warts are not caused by impure blood, but may exist in otherwise healthy persons. There are many ways of curing them. Perhaps as good an one as any is to touch them daily with strong acetic acid. Be careful not to let the surrounding skin be touched, however. You wish to know if warts can be charmed away, and if so, how? Warts often disappear suddenly and from no apparent cause. Had the owner charmed them he would have believed this was the cause of the fright. They may disappear after "charming," and one method is just as good as another. Warts may be strangled by tying a tight ligature round the base of each.

**POISONOUS MAPLE SYRUP.**—The common practice of using galvanized iron pans for boiling maple syrup is by no means so free from danger as has been supposed. At the last meeting of the Ohio Mechanic's Institute, a paper was read by a chemist, in which a case was cited which clearly proves the dangerous character of zinc when used for such a purpose. As is well known galvanized iron is simply sheet iron covered with zinc. If the sap is perfectly sweet, it will corrode the zinc but little; but if it has become a little sour by standing too long before being boiled, a very considerable amount of zinc may be dissolved; in one reported case nearly an ounce of zinc sulphate to the gallon of syrup. This is the cause of the metallic taste which many persons who use it freely must have frequently noticed. A considerable quantity may be present without being detected by the taste. Until some better means of condensing the sap is found and adopted than the galvanized iron vessels now in use, we would advise those who are particular as to the quality of what goes into their stomachs to avoid the use of maple syrup, unless they know that it is not contaminated with zinc.

**VEGETARIANISM AND GOUT.**—An old English doctor reports that he has never been successful in the treatment of gout, except in cases in which he required total abstinence from animal food, as well as from wine.

**DIPHTHERIA.**—It is said that decaying cabbage will produce diphtheria sooner than any other nuisance about the house.

## HUMOROUS.

## MILLIONAIRE AND BAREFOOT BOY.

(Harper's Monthly.)

'Tis evening, and the round red sun sinks slowly in the west,  
The flowers fold their petals up, the birds fly to the nest,  
The cricket chirups in the grass, the bats fit to and fro,  
And tinkle-tinkle up the lane the lowing cattle go;  
And the rich man from his carriage looks out on them as they  
come—  
On them and on the Barefoot Boy that drives the cattle home.

"I wish," the boy says to himself—"I wish that I were he,  
And yet upon maturer thought, I do not—no sirree!  
Not for all the gold his coffers hold would I be that suffer there,  
With a liver pad and a gouty toe, and scarce a single hair;  
To have a wife with a Roman nose, and fear lest a panic come,  
Far better to be the Barefoot Boy that drives the cattle home."

And the rich man murmurs to himself: "Would I give all my pelf  
To change my lot with yonder boy? Not if I know myself.  
Over the grass that's full of ants, and chill with dew to go,  
With a stone bruise on either heel and a splinter in my toe!  
Oh, I'd rather sail my yacht a year across the ocean's foam  
Than be one day the Barefoot Boy that drives the cattle home."  
G. T. L.

A boy was making a great racket on his drum in front of a house in Summerville. "Little boy," said a lady, "you must not drum here; there is a lady sick in this house." "Well," said the boy, "I wish I was a doctor. There's somebody sick in every house in town."

Fools and children tell the truth, it is said; and to illustrate we will give you the story of Bishop Wurtzburg and the little shepherd boy of whom he asked, "What are you doing, my little lad?" "Tending swine." "How much do you get?" "One florin a week." "I am also a shepherd," continued the bishop, "but I have a much better salary." "That may all be, but then I suppose you have more swine under your care," innocently replied the boy.

During the Indian war of 1882, General Sherman paid a visit to Camp Apache, in Arizona. While there a huge red-skin, who was captain of the scouts, followed the general wherever he went, and repeatedly begged as a present one of the small cannons standing on the parade-ground. Finally the general impatiently turned to the Indian, exclaiming: "What do you want of the cannon, anyway? Do you want to kill my soldiers with it?"

"No," replied the Indian in his guttural voice; "want to kill cow-boys with it. Kill soldiers with a club."

Frontiersmen will be quick to find the moral of this true story.

MOVEMENTS OF THE CZAR.—There was a company of gentlemen engaged in a little game of poker in a prominent gentleman's parlor one night lately. It grew late, and fears were expressed by the party that they were trespassing upon the kindness of the mistress of the house, who, by the way, was not present. "Not at all, gentlemen—not at all! Play as long as you please. I am Czar here!" said the master of the mansion. "Yes, gentlemen, play as long as you please!" said a silvery voice, and all rose as the mistress of the house stood before them. "Play as long as you please, gentlemen! But as it is nearly 1 o'clock, the Czar is going to bed." And he went.

A countryman lounged into one of our drug stores the other day for the purpose of having a prescription carefully and accurately compounded. He handed his document to the clerk who went into an adjoining room to get some of the necessary materials to be used in its composition. During the clerk's absence, our hero noticed some dreamy, creamy looking stuff in a saucer on the counter, which he took for some new fangled beverage, and without more ado downed it. Presently the drug-man returned, when Rusticus says: "Say, mister, what was that stuff in that saucer?" "That—that's quicksilver. Good God! where is it?" "It's in my boots, by thunder, that's where it is!"

SHE WAS A TWIN.—We are indebted to a "staff correspondent" for the following anecdote concerning the recent registration of female voters in Boston. Its accuracy is vouched for by an eminent artist—one of the most distinguished stone-cutters of the Hub. Enter old lady of a certain age. "I wish to register, sir?" "Your name, please?" "Almira Jane Simpson." "Your age?" "Beg pardon?" "Your age?" "Do I understand that I must give my age?" "Yes, miss, the law requires it." "Worlds, sir, would not tempt me to give it! Not that I care. No; I had as leave wear it on my hat as a hackman does his number; but I'm a twin, and if my sister has a weakness it is that she dislikes any reference made to her age, and I could not give my own, because I do not wish to offend her."

Still about dinner. The drawer would not believe this story about an alleged Bostonian if it had not happened forty years ago at the hospitable and elegant mansion of a United States District Judge in Southern Indiana. The Judge was blessed with a wife who was one of the most charming women of her time, and the house was famous in those days for its fine dinners. On one occasion, among the dozen guests, was a Boston man, whose chief recommendation seemed to be his city-cut clothes, who was always making himself disagreeable by comparisons between the cultured Bostonians and the uncultured Westerners. He was hardly seated at the table, next to the engaging hostess, when he poked his fork (it hurts us to write this about Boston) into a strange-looking dish near him, and with a look of curiosity exclaimed, "What have we here?"

"In my old Kentucky home," said the lady, "we used to call it bonaclabber." (It ~~was~~ a queer dish for a dinner table.)

"Ah!" said the Boston man; "we, in my old State of Maine home" (thank God! he was not born in Boston), "used to feed that stuff to the hogs."

"Indeed," quietly remarked the beautiful Mrs. H—, "we do here in Indiana sometimes. Will you be helped to some?"

A. C. Frazer of Burrard Inlet, lately got out a stick of Douglas fir 113 ft. long, and 40 inches diameter at the top; it squared 28 by 28, without a knot visible. The same person also cut a log, two months ago, which scaled 21,000 feet.

Persons wishing extra copies of this number of the RESOURCES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, can procure them at the bookstores or at the publication office.

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Has just received the Largest Stock of

**TOYS AND FANCY GOODS**

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ALSO,

Fancy Vases,

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**THOS. CARRINGTON,**

**PROPRIETOR,**

**Corner Government and Fort Streets, - VICTORIA, B. C.**

**P. O. Box 185.**

## OUR SALMON AND SALMON CANNERIES.

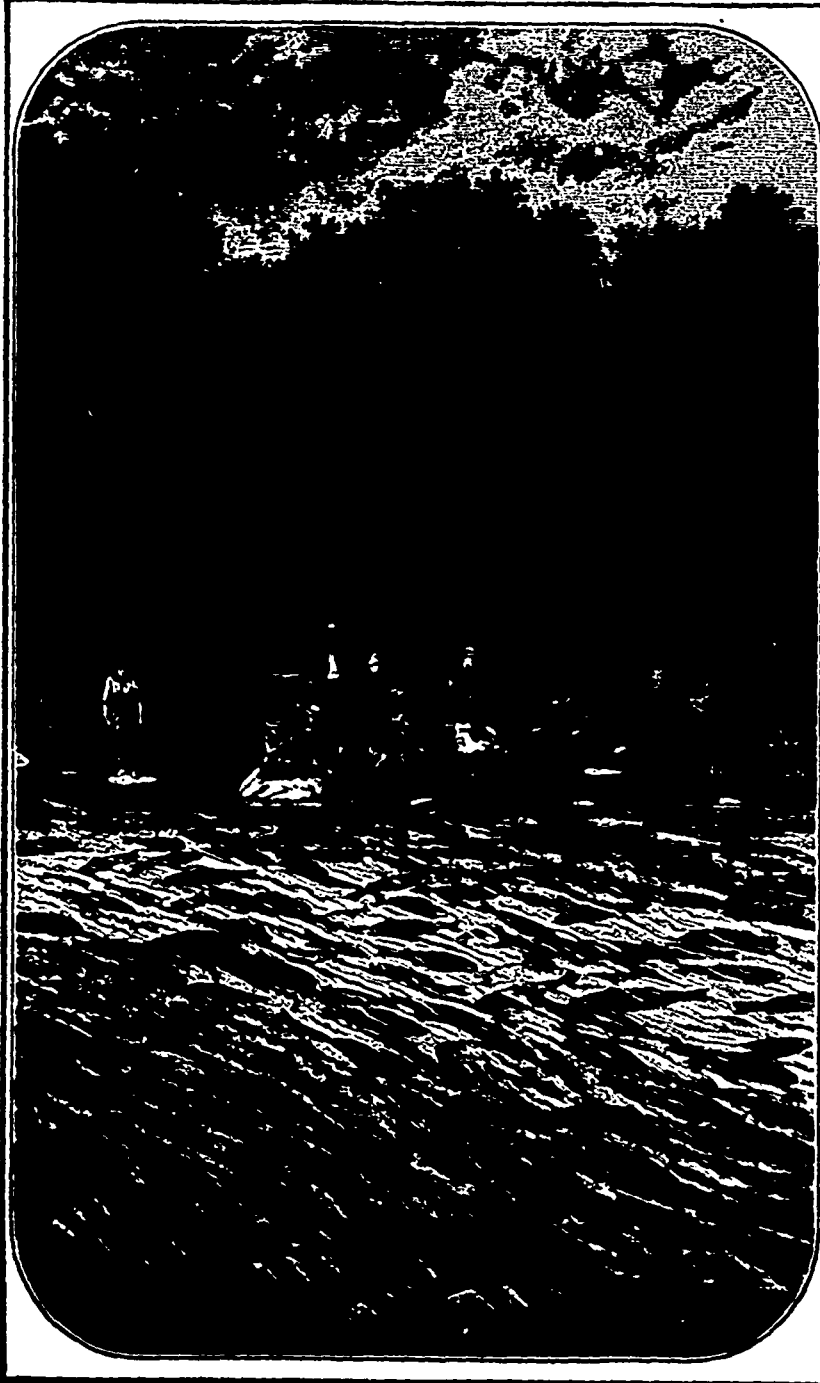
A glance at our table of exports will be sufficient to show the importance of our fisheries, and the great part they are destined to play in the future of our Province. This source of wealth needs but to be gathered—no tilling of the soil, manuring, providing against late frosts, drought, or other ill incident to the avocation of the husbandman. It may almost be considered nature's bounty to man, bestowed with a lavish hand, and for which no recompense is demanded. To persons abroad the *modus operandi* of preparing the fish may not be uninteresting, and with this end in view, a description of some of our canneries will not be amiss.

In preparing the article, we have thought proper to embellish our page with a view of Gordon Creek, a small tributary of the Fraser, during the salmon season, and as the stream seems to be about as full as it can comfortably hold, to remove all doubt from the minds of persons who have never seen the like, we take the following from Mr. Chittenden's *Guide to British Columbia*, in which the name of the photographer and eye-witnesses are given :

"I have read, with much allowance, accounts of the multitudes of salmon sometimes seen in the smaller tributaries of the Umpqua, Columbia and Fraser Rivers, but, after what I have witnessed to-

day, am prepared to believe any fish story within the limits of possibilities. Arriving at Emory, five miles below Yale, two young men from San Francisco reported immense numbers of salmon at the mouth of Emory Creek, a small, rapid mountain stream flowing into the Fraser, just above. Going there, I found it packed so full in places that I counted, while standing in one position upon the railroad bridge, over

400 different salmon. Mentioning the matter to a resident, he remarked: 'Oh! that's nothing. If you want to see salmon, go to the next creek beyond.' Reaching there after a walk of about four miles and taking a central position upon the bridge crossing it, I counted, without moving, over 800 salmon. This stream rushes down the mountain side with a fall of, probably, 150 feet within a mile-and-a-half, being from five to fifteen yards in width. For a distance of several rods up from its mouth, the salmon were crowding in from the muddy Fraser, now again rapidly rising, almost as thick as they could swim, and in their desperate efforts to ascend the successive falls above, presented a spectacle never before witnessed by the oldest settler.



SALMON IN GORDON CREEK, NEAR YALE, B. C.

Mr. John Woodworth, who has lived in this locality for the past twenty-four years, says he never heard of the like. The salmon is a fish of extraordinary strength and agility, and are said to jump and swim up perpendicular falls from ten to twenty feet in height. I stood upon the bank an hour and watched

them in their desperate struggles to make the ascent of several of lesser size within sight. Of hundreds which made the attempt, only a few, comparatively, succeeded, but fell back exhausted, splashing and whirling among the boulders. Many were covered with great bruises, some had lost their eyes, a few lay dead upon the shore, others were dying, and all seemed nearly worn out. Stepping close to a pool filled with them, I easily caught two in my hands, which offered but little resistance. Before leaving, a photographer, Mr. D. R. Judkins, of New Westminster, arrived and took views of the remarkable scene. Mr. Daniel Ashworth, wife and family, were also present. Reaching Yale, I told a hotel-keeper about it, estimating the salmon at thousands. 'Thousands!' he exclaimed, almost with indignation, 'why, there are millions of them now running up the Fraser within a few miles of town.' Getting aboard Mr. Onderdonk's construction train, I rode along the river fifteen miles, to the end of the track. Millions was probably not much of an exaggeration, for although the river was quite muddy, schools of salmon, numbering thousands each, could be seen from the platform of the cars, at short intervals, the entire distance."

Through the courtesy of Mr. R. T. Williams, publisher of the *British Columbia Directory*, we are enabled to present the engraving.

#### THE DELTA CANNERY,

One of the largest on the Fraser, has a frontage of 120 feet, while it runs parallel with Chilcotin Slough (which here empties into the Fraser) 150 feet, giving the building proper a size of 150x120 feet with a 10 foot wharf completely around three sides of it, with engine room attached to the rear 20x40 feet, office and store room in close connection 20x24 feet, while a short distance back from the cannery, and fronting on the above mentioned slough, is a coal house 20x24 feet, and net house 24x80 feet. This large and well ordered establishment has been in operation about six years, and has been one of the most successful on the river. During the fishing season which commences about the first week in July, they employ forty boats of their own in fishing, and a number of others on contract. It requires four Indians to man each boat, two for the day shift and two for the night, making a total of 160 Indians. 150 Chinamen are engaged in the cannery, and about 20 white men as heads of the various departments, making a total of 330 men employed; in addition to these they employ a number of Indian women knitting nets; in length these nets will average from 120 to 150 fathoms, at a cost of one dollar per fathom. A better idea can be obtained of the amount of work required to make one of these nets, when we reflect that their length is about 900 feet, with an average depth of 16½ feet; about fifty of these are kept constantly on hand, sufficient to meet any mishap that may occur, as they are constantly wearing out and otherwise being injured; the amount of money required to sustain this department in full working order can be estimated from the fact that one net will stand but one month's constant fishing; it is then thrown aside as useless. When the season commences, four fishing camps are established on the

river by this company, each camp containing forty Indians in charge of a white man, one situated at the mouth, one at Canoe Pass, one at Chatham Reach, while the cannery is the base of operations for the fourth; from the different camps the Indians are sent out day and night, while each morning the company's steamer Brunette (procured by them at a cost of \$2000) makes a trip to each camp and brings in the fish in a scow towed along for that purpose; the fish are duly landed by the employees and passed to the cutting tables after being thoroughly washed by a hose attached to the force pump in the engine room; after the fins and heads are cut off and the fish opened, they are slid along into vats; from these they are passed to the cleaning tables, where they are scraped and washed scrupulously clean; they are now passed to a large knife composed of eight blades, and so arranged as to cut the fish the exact length of a can; they are then sliced and allowed to drain, after which they are conveyed to the filling tables, where they are filled at the rate of from 1000 to 1400 per day for each man; a good filler can fill 1500 cans *per diem*; the cans are now carried to the toppers, who wipe them and put on the tops; they then pass to the crimping and solder machine, where they are put into a sort of hopper and pass around a wheel that crimps the lid to its place, then, by an ingenious device they pass through acid, then through a solder bath, and away from the machine down an incline plane of about fifty feet. This ingenious contrivance was invented by J. Spratt, Esq., of the Albion Iron Works, Victoria, and certainly reflects great credit on its inventor. At the bottom of the above mentioned plane they are captured by the men, and put into trays and carried to the bath room where the vent holes in the lids are soldered; they are then placed in coolers and tested in hot water to ascertain if every part has been properly soldered, after which they are boiled for a considerable time, the time of this, the first cooking, is varied according to the different opinions of experts in the canning business; they are taken from the kettles and vented, the vents soldered and tested as before by the hot water process; they are then placed on iron trucks and passed into retorts for final cooking, and here subjected to a strong pressure of steam. The time allowed in this, the last cooking, also varies as above stated; after this they are taken and dipped in a strong solution of caustic soda, which cleanses the cans thoroughly; they are then placed on trucks and run under a long pipe, which is so arranged as to shower cold water down on them, while a stream of water from a hose attached to the pump above mentioned, is kept constantly playing on them till sufficiently cool, when they are wheeled across the cannery, and allowed to stand about one day to cool and harden, then tested and stacked up to stand for about ten days before being again moved; at the expiration of that time they are tested and moved, again tested and lacquered, then labeled. At this occupation the Chinaman becomes very expert, as the quicker they can put on a label, the more money realized, and that is certainly the strongest inducement that can be held out to a celestial to quicken his movements; they are paid for this at the rate of 33½ cents for 1000 cans. After the labeling process, the cans are finally tested

and boxed, after which they are ready for shipment. The number of times the cans are tested is to be sure that no bad can is passed or shipped—the proof of how well it pays is clearly shown by the high reputation the Maple Leaf brand enjoys in Canada and foreign markets. Everything in and about the cannery is kept scrupulously clean, and consumers of this important article of food, need not fear, but may rest assured that they get the fish in their purity without deleterious substances of any kind; this is most particularly watched by the general manager, Mr. Page, while Mr. J. H. Lyon, the cannery foreman, is always at his post, likewise attending, with jealous care, to the cleanliness of everything, while both carefully look after the business of the firm, and are mutually kind and courteous to strangers. In conclusion we would state that a visit to this well-managed establishment would amply repay any person who may be interested, or would like to learn more of this, one of the greatest industries of our rapidly advancing Province.

#### SPRATT'S ARK.

A floating cannery in the shape of a large vessel constructed by Mr. Joseph Spratt, one of British Columbia's most enterprising and successful business men, was built and equipped by that gentleman, and launched from his yard during the late summer. The ark is fitted throughout with every appliance requisite for a cannery, being fully supplied with retorts, boilers and machinery, extensive accommodations for the numerous hands employed, and is propelled by a pair of screw propellers. The completion of this extraordinary craft was not effected until the first run of salmon was well advanced this year, which accounts for the comparatively small pack of fish put up on board; but some 4000 cases of salmon have been canned on the ark for the English market and have been shipped thither by Mr. Robert Ward, of Victoria. The brand is known as "Spratt's Ark." Besides the advantage of moving the ark from point to point in search of salmon, she can be utilized the whole year round; for immediately after the salmon runs are over, the ark is employed in expressing oil from herrings—the refuse being dried and prepared as manure, the ark being also supplied with machinery and appliances for both industries, and worked during the winter months in conjunction with Mr. Spratt's recently acquired herring fishery at Burrard Inlet. Considering the enterprising proprietor has spent over \$75,000 in the construction and equipment of the ark, and is working her with his well-known energy, he is deserving of all success.

#### RIVERS INLET CANNERY.

This institution was established in 1880, at the mouth of the O-wee-kay-no River, Rivers Inlet, where they have 160 acres of land having a water frontage on two sides—the river on one, the bay on the other side. Their buildings are spread over about two acres of ground and comprise—Cannery 218 x 70 feet, net-house 70 x 30 feet, in which are stored about fifty nets always ready for use. Boarding house 18 x 35 feet, together with sleeping quarters for employees, one being 30 x 18; three, 20 x 12 and superintendent's quarters, 20 x 18. Coal house, 30 x 30 feet, two retorts of the capacity of 500 cases each, one 4 x 6 engine, boiler 16 feet long, 4 feet in diameter, two soldering machines, together with, in the second

story of the main building, a complete tin shop fitted up with all the latest and most improved machines used in canneries.

In connection with the cannery the company have built a warehouse 70 x 30 feet in which can be stored, 5000 cases of fish, and a good wharf 180 x 30 feet. The harbor is fine, water deep, no obstacles to navigation existing in the Inlet, and vessels of largest class may at all times come and go without the slightest danger, thus presenting first-class advantages to European purchasers who may desire to load their own vessels and save cost of transportation. The cannery has a capacity of about 1000 cases per day, representing about 8000 fish, to furnish which they employ forty boats, day and night, manned by 160 Indians and white men, and in the preparation of the fish after being caught, 120 Chinese find employment, making a total of about 300 persons who gain a livelihood in and around the cannery. This employment lasts for about four months of the year.

The cleaning house is 70 x 25 feet and provided with an overshot water-wheel, which draws the fish-laden cars from the wharf to the cleaning troughs; the water, liberated from the overshot wheel, flows with tremendous force through the trough, carrying with it all offal, into the bay, leaving no trace of filth or stench.

The trading post and store is under the management of Mr. Hart, one of the firm, whilst Mr. Drany, another partner, has the general superintendence of the cannery. The latter gentleman has been for a number of years in the business, having formerly been foreman for Messrs. Findlay, Dutham & Brodie, on the Fraser, and, also, for the Windsor Canning Co. on the Skeena, and is thoroughly posted in all branches of the business, which in a measure accounts for the quality of the article which they put on the market. It is unnecessary to enumerate the different stages through which the fish pass after being caught until labelled and boxed, as the operations are about the same in one cannery as another.

#### EWEN & CO'S CANNERY.

This well known establishment is situated on Fraser River at New Westminster, where it was built in 1870. It is thoroughly fitted with all the improved appliances for preserving and canning salmon, the canning capacity being fully equal to 1000 cases per diem.

Mr. Alexander Ewen is the pioneer cannery, and his establishment, in a busy season, furnishes employment to nearly three hundred hands, while 35 to 40 fishing boats are engaged. The Cannery, wharf and warehouse represent some \$40,000, and Messrs. Ewen & Co. have probably packed more salmon than any other firm in the same business in this Province, having put up 94,000 cases, 3,000 barrels, and over 1,000 half barrels valued at half a million dollars, since commencing operations on the Fraser. The pack during the late season (1883) amounted to 10,500 cases.

Messrs. Ewen & Co's brand is the "Lion" and their agents are Messrs. Robert Ward & Co. Victoria.

#### THE RICHMOND CANNERY,

Built in March, 1882, is situated on Richmond Island close to the sea on North Arm, Fraser River, being twelve miles below New Westminster. The buildings of this well established cannery are most ample and comprise the main cannery, 200 feet long

by 50 feet wide, two stories high, with a covered-in wharf 25 feet wide the whole length of the building, thus making the building 75 feet wide by 200 long, besides which are the necessary dwelling houses for the whites, the Chinese and Indian laborers, charcoal, solder and lacquer houses, and a commodious store where a supply of general merchandise in connection with the cannery are kept for sale. The machinery and plant comprise the latest and most improved system of steam boilers, engines, retorts, pumps, solder machines, bathroom fixtures, boats, nets, etc. A very desirable and valuable auxiliary as well as luxury, in connection with this cannery is an abundance of the purest of cold spring water brought in iron pipes from the hills on the mainland side of the river. The canning capacity of the cannery is 600 cases of 4 dozen each, 1 lb. cans, per day and the pack of this season was 8,900 cases of the finest suk-i salmon for one month's work. The trade mark of the Richmond Canning Co is "Horse Shoe Brand," which is Registered in both England and Canada, so as to be protected against inferior imitations. The shareholders are Messrs. J. H. Todd & Son, Victoria, (Agents), Angus C. Fraser, Burrard Inlet, Wm. Munzie, Victoria, and D. A. McMillan of Richmond Island, Fraser River.

COQUITLAM CANNERY

Is situated about four miles above New Westminster on Fraser River and was established by Messrs. Benjamin Haigh & Sons in 1879.

The cannery is a first-class establishment being complete with all kinds of machinery including can-fillers and soldering machines and the canning capacity is upwards of 1000 cases per day. The steamer "Iris" is owned by this firm, and is employed in towing the fishing boats and scows, and the entire establishment represents an outlay of over \$40,000. During the fishing season about 30 boats are engaged, and employment is furnished to about 175 to 250 hands according to the supply of salmon.

During five seasons Messrs. Haigh have packed no less than 67,500 cases salmon valued at \$337,500, the total number put up this year being 10,500 cases. Messrs. Robert Ward & Co. of Victoria, represent the brand which is known as "Star and Triangle."

MR. E. A. WADHAM'S CANNERY

Was established in the early part of this year and stands on the Fraser River in Delta municipality. It is very complete in all its arrangements and the buildings and machinery represent an outlay of over \$20,000. The capacity of this cannery is quite equal to 1000 cases per diem, and as many as 245 hands find employment here during the salmon season. Mr. Wadhams has completed his first years' operations with a pack of 11,600 cases salmon. Messrs. Robert Ward & Co. of Victoria are the agents for the establishment, the brand being "Excelsior."

Connecticut appears to run semi-religious stories. At a dinner party a good deacon was assigned to the head of the table. Feeling that a blessing should be a knd, and too modest to officiate himself, he ran his eye down the table until it rested on a man with a very solemn countenance. "Will you ask a blessing, sir?" The man addressed put his hand behind his best ear and shouted: "I would thank you to repeat your remark. I am so—deaf that I didn't hear you."

GOLD EXPORTS.

The following returns show the amounts of gold exported by the banks, together with allowance for exportation by private hands for the seven years inclusive from 1876 to 1883:

	1876.
Bank of British Columbia .....	\$461,811 90
Bank of British North America.....	527,150 20
Garsche, Green & Co.....	317,501 12
Add one-third by private hands.....	416,922 12
<b>1877.</b>	
Bank of British Columbia.....	553,251 16
Bank of British North America.....	497,718 00
Garsche, Green & Co.....	553,123 00
Add one-third by private hands.....	422,005 12
<b>1878.</b>	
Bank of British Columbia.....	501,710 61
Bank of British North America.....	417,856 96
Garsche, Green & Co.....	240,101 50
Add one-fifth by private hands.....	212,224 00
<b>1879.</b>	
Bank of British Columbia.....	519,400 00
Bank of British North America.....	529,250 00
Garsche, Green & Co.....	416,820 00
Add one-fifth by private hands.....	215,000 00
<b>1880.</b>	
Bank of British Columbia.....	396,741 09
Bank of British North America.....	248,800 00
Garsche, Green & Co.....	247,220 00
Add one-fifth by private hands.....	168,961 00
<b>1881.</b>	
Bank of British Columbia.....	325,000 10
Bank of British North America.....	229,250 00
Garsche, Green & Co.....	238,750 00
Add one-fifth by private hands.....	174,125 00
<b>1882.</b>	
Bank of British Columbia.....	275,000 00
Bank of British North America.....	181,000 00
Garsche, Green & Co.....	276,000 00
Add one-fifth by private hands.....	126,000 00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$3,977,700 00</b>

Since 1877, miners have taken advantage of the increased banking facilities of the Province and it is now thought that not more than one-fifth is carried away in private hands.

PROSPECTIVE IMMIGRANTS. Mr. E. Buce, of Minneapolis, who left for home last Saturday, invested in considerable property before leaving. He secured lots in this city, at Port Moody and at Coal Harbor. He also purchased, through Messrs. Woods & Turner, about 450 acres of wild land lying back of the Hastings town site, for \$5,000. Mr. Buce says there are many people in Minnesota who will probably come to this Province shortly. The principal attraction is the climate, which contrasts most favorably with the severe winters of Minnesota. He expresses the opinion that this will be a magnificent fruit country, but does not think that it will ever excel in grain. Mr. Buce intends to return shortly, and will probably take up a good deal more land.—*Columbian*.

SELECTIVE breeding of fish seems at hand, Seth Green has crossed the striped bass with shad, herring with shad, whitefish with salmon, salmon with brook-trout, and brook-trout with salmon-trout. The last cross is the most successful, and gives fine fish and good breeders. A cross between it and brook-trout promises to make a large trout, suitable for rivers and lakes. Mr. Green purposes next season to produce a seven-eighths brook trout. He would try a cross between brook-trout and grayling provided both fish spawned at the same time of year, and has hopes of yet securing a cross between the grayling and the California mountain-trout, with which this condition is fulfilled.—*Popular Science Monthly*.

Leaves of parsley eaten with a little vinegar, will prevent the disagreeable consequences of tainted breath by onions.



## OUR GOLD MINES.

The following from the report of the Minister of Mines may be taken as the condition of our mines at present, and shows very fairly what has been done in the past, and if anticipations are realized, that we may expect something of a revival in this industry.

## CARIBOO.

Although the yield of gold in this district fell off considerably during the past year, it is gratifying to find that a spirit of cheerfulness and hope pervades the comprehensive report of the Gold Commissioner.

The sum voted at the last session of the Legislature has, so far as the portion appropriated to Cariboo is concerned, already borne some fruit. Prospecting, other than surface and outside of the well-known gold bearing creeks, had almost become a

Messrs. Foster and Paris, who were also assisted out of the vote for explorations, traveled down Willow River for a distance of about forty miles below Barkerville. They were not prepared to sink, and their expedition was without result.

Pearce and Bennett, the fourth party assisted in their outfit by the Government, found paying diggings on a tributary of Cunningham Creek. This discovery tends to confirm the opinion that Cariboo has, so far, been only partially prospected, for Cunningham Creek has been well-known for over twenty years.

## MR. BOWEN'S REPORT.

Sir.—In pursuance of request in your circular of 13th September last, I have the honor to enclose forms containing mining statistics of the district for the present year, and submit the following report in connection therewith.



A MINING SCENE IN CARIBOO IN THE EARLY DAYS.

thing of the past. It has now received a stimulus which will certainly last during the coming season, independently of the success or failure of any particular work now being prosecuted.

The interesting report of Messrs. Petrie, McDonald, Porter and Johns is herewith published. They evidently have faith in Ollalie Creek, and the nature of the ground apparently fulfils the conditions considered favorable by those experienced in the deep diggings of Cariboo. Unless driven out by water at a lower level, the result ought soon to be known.

A report from Messrs. Johnston and MacDonald, who likewise received a portion of the Government grant, is also published. They traveled over the section of country lying to the north of Sagar Creek, but were not in a position to do other than surface prospecting. They found favorable indications of gold, and are of opinion that a creek they discovered is worth being thoroughly tested.

From a reference to the accompanying statistics it will be seen that a marked decrease in the annual gold product has taken place, a result that has caused much disappointment among the miners generally, but more especially among those companies who, for the past year or two, have been preparing to work their claims by hydraulic process. Not that their claims have proven non-remunerative, but simply from the fact that this system of mining is comparatively new to Cariboo, and consequently, the time, trouble and expense necessary to put such claims in proper working order has been under-estimated.

Another cause for the decrease in the yield will be found in the decreased number of men employed. The statistics show that our white mining population number about seventy-five less than in 1881, which is accounted for by the demand for skilled white labor upon the railroad works.

The Chinese, who now out-number the white popu-

lation of the district by about two to one, very naturally again make the best showing, as, while many of the white men are either prospecting or erecting elaborate machinery to work their mines, the Chinaman, on the contrary is busy with his sluice-box or rocker, every day adding something to the general output.

On Williams Creek the Bed-rock Flume Co., have not done any work the present season. The old Downey and Bradley Nicholson Co., situated about three-quarters of a mile above Richfield, and now in the hands of the Chinese, admit taking out \$16,000 the past season. This claim has been worked continuously for eighteen years, and still has every appearance of being good for years to come. The Boneta Co., situated immediately above the old Black Jack claim, appear to have found a back channel from which very good pay was taken during the season.

The gentlemen to whom a conditional lease of the abandoned ground below the canyon was promised last year, have been unsuccessful in their endeavors to induce capitalists to take hold of the enterprise, have surrendered their right to the lease, and the ground, or a portion of it, has been located by miners, who are engaged running a drain to open up the same, and expect to be taking out gold shortly.

The Waverly Hydraulic Co., of Grouse Creek, lost the greater part of the season by reason of their tunnel, through which their claim is being opened, getting choked with gravel and dirt, which filled the cut above with water to a depth of some ninety feet. This necessitated considerable delay, as it was deemed too hazardous an undertaking to attempt opening the tunnel while that pressure of water remained, and the greater part of the season was lost before the claim was opened for work.

The Sugar Creek Hydraulic Co., have progressed satisfactorily with their work, having reached pay dirt and washed out about \$2,000. The owners feel confident of being able to make it profitable in future.

The Glamorgan Co., of New Creek, who have been running a tunnel through very bad ground for the greater part of the past two years, lately sank a blind shaft in their tunnel and obtained what they consider paying prospects. They are now about to put up machinery and expect to be taking out pay in about two months hence. Other claims have been located, both above and below, on this creek.

On Antler Creek, the Yellow Lion Co., situated below the old McBean Bench, and in the pass leading towards Cunningham Creek, about a year ago found gold on the bed-rock within a few feet of the surface, and followed it into a channel from twenty-five to thirty feet deep, which appears to run towards Cunningham Creek. This claim has paid well the whole season, and would indicate that the Antler lead, from this point, runs through the pass towards Cunningham Creek, a distance of some three miles, and which up to the present time remains unprospected. The benches on the lower end of Antler Creek, worked principally by Chinese, have paid fairly well during the past summer.

From Last Chance Creek, which was worked and paid handsomely in years past, but latterly entirely abandoned, Messrs. J. Holmes and George McLeod have obtained excellent prospects about one mile from its mouth. They exhibited a beautiful sample of gold, one piece of which weighed over an ounce, and, on application were granted discovery claims. At present writing it is impossible to form an opinion as to the extent or value of this discovery.

The bars and benches on the Fraser and Quesnelle Rivers have been less productive than in 1880-1881. There have, however, been a less number engaged, and those principally Chinese. Mr. St. Laurent, Collector at Quesnelle, reports the discovery, by Chinese, of some new mines about thirty miles up Quesnelle River, some twenty of whom have taken up supplies and will remain there during the winter.

The limited sum of money, from the vote of last session, placed at my disposal for exploration purposes has, I believe, after consultation with the members from this district, been most judiciously expended. Four different parties were assisted in purchasing their outfit, three of whom have handed in reports which will be found hereunto annexed. Whatever the ultimate result of these discoveries may be, at present we can only conjecture. I must, however, say that the representations made by these different parties have evoked much enthusiasm here among all classes; and two parties, one of four and another of six men, will be kept out all winter, prospecting for deep digging, on creeks discovered the past season, and believed to contain gold in paying quantities on the clay.

One party of four men, under Mr. Hilton, have already started with some 2,800 lbs. of supplies, furnished by the traders, farmers, and miners of the district, to prosecute researches on a creek about forty-five miles north of Cottonwood Bridge. This creek was discovered by Messrs. Hilton and North, last summer and named Alder Creek. They took out between five and six ounces of gold on top of the clay, and have returned there again to reach bed-rock, if possible.

Another party of six men proceed at once to Porter Creek, about forty-five miles south of Barkerville and will endeavour to reach bed-rock on that creek.

Messrs. S. Pearce and W. Bennett, who also received assistance in their outfit from the exploration fund, discovered a small gulch putting into Cunningham Creek, which will pay fair wages. The discoverers have built themselves a cabin, and will work there the coming season. Two companies have recorded ground on the stream, which has been named Pearce's Gulch.

One observable feature in the reports of the parties who have been out exploring the past season, is the number of favourable-looking creeks and gulches found, upon which no appearance of previous prospecting was seen. This renders it most desirable that one or two parties, of say four men each, should be kept out during the coming summer, and any assistance made by the Government towards this end would, I think, judging from the action taken the present season, be most liberally supplemented by the people of this district.

There was melted at the Government Assay Office, Barkerville, \$194,142 30 for the eleven months of present year. I estimate the total yield of gold for the district, exclusive of Omineca, for 1882, as follows:—

Barkerville Division.....	\$180,500
Lightning Creek Division.....	85,525
Quesnelle Division.....	71,610
Keithly Division.....	98,500
Estimated amount of which no account was obtained.....	20,000
Estimated yield throughout district from date of collecting statistics till 31st December.....	15,000
	<hr/>
	\$471,525

With the exception of some tunnel work on Burns' Mountain, no prospecting for quartz was done. Samples of quartz taken from a ledge found on one of the tributaries of Willow River by Foster and Paris, assayed at the Government Assay Office \$15 07 per ton of 2,000 lbs., with traces of silver.

JNO. BOWEN,  
Gold Commissioner.

MR. STEPHENSON'S REPORT.

FORKS QUESNELLE, 15th November, 1882.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith the mining statistics for Keithley Division, Cariboo District. Although I have been as careful as possible in collecting information, I must acknowledge a serious falling off from last year's yield of gold in nearly all the different sections of this division.

The unprecedented high waters of this season, certainly did in many instances retard work, and on Keithley Creek did considerable damage to several of the creek claims. But upon the other hand for hydraulic and ground sluicing claims, where plenty of water is needed, the season has been unusually good for a plentiful supply.

As yet there is very little hydraulic mining in this section, chiefly owing to heavy outlay necessary to get water upon the benches that would pay to be worked as hydraulic claims.

The river mining has been greatly retarded by the water keeping at a high stage until late in the season, thereby causing quite a number of Chinamen to go down the country, who, had the water been as low as usual at the time of the year, would have been mining upon the river bars until the cold weather set in; but this season the cold weather has come before the water has gone down, therefore, we have very little river mining this fall.

On the Fraser River, from Quesnelle to Soda Creek, there are comparatively few miners this year, they having apparently worked the diggings found last year without any new discoveries for the current year.

W. STEPHENSON,  
Government Agent.

REPORT OF MESSRS. PETRIE, McDONALD, JOHNS AND PORTER.  
To the Commissioner of Cariboo District:

SIR,—We, the undersigned, having received a portion of the Government fund for exploration purposes, beg leave to submit the following report which contains a summary of our proceedings since 15th August last:—On that date we left Barkerville and proceeded south over Bald Mountain until we struck Swift River and its tributaries. Here we found small prospects on the surface; but as we were not prepared to sink for deep diggings, continued our way in a southerly direction across the divide between Swift River and the main Quesnelle.

On the south side of of the divide, we found a very large quartz ledge from 15 to 20 feet in width with well defined walls. The ledge runs in a N. E. and S. W. direction and is traceable on the surface for over 700 feet, the croppings in places rising 10 feet above the ground. It is so situated on the side of the mountain that we judged a tunnel run in a distance of 500 feet would tap the ledge 1000 feet from the surface.

On the south side of the divide we found a section of country, which heretofore seemed to have been en-

tirely overlooked. We found one large stream to which has been given the name of Porter Creek, having a number of small tributaries, upon several of which we found gold upon the clay. We made an attempt to sink on one of these, but for lack of windlass and rope, could only get down about 18 feet. This stream empties into Porter Creek about a mile from where we were sinking. Subsequently we ascertained that Porter Creek empties into Swift River about five, or perhaps six, miles below where we were working.

In the meantime our supply of provisions was getting exhausted, but fortunately one of our party about this time killed a cariboo, and as grouse were very plentiful we prolonged our stay several days, and found that on Porter Creek the valley in places is over a mile in width, that small prospects could be found over the whole of this distance, which confirmed us in the belief, that we had found a favourable field to prospect in, and we determined as our provisions were exhausted to return to Barkerville and refit ourselves again, and come back to test the deep ground. Accordingly we started back, and reached Barkerville on the 23rd September. Receiving further aid, we started back again, on the 28th, provided with rope, windlass, buckets, etc. In order to get through with horses and pack animals, we were obliged to go by way of Stanley, following the old Swift River trail for about 15 miles, and then cutting our way through the timber the remainder of the distance. This occupied us ten days, and as the cold weather was setting in we had to build ourselves a cabin, which took eight days more. We then commenced sinking a new shaft about fifty feet from the old one which we had left at 18 feet, and continued sinking until the 21st November, having reached a depth of 56 feet, when we were again obliged to return to Barkerville for more supplies.

The shaft is well and securely timbered. The ground is for the first few feet gravel, then about ten feet clay, then more gravel for about thirty feet, after which, comes a hard dry slum to bottom.

The sinking is pretty good (hard and dry); we can only conjecture as to depth to bed-rock, but think it will not exceed 25 feet from where we left off. We have named this creek Ollalie Creek.

As the Government fund for exploration is exhausted, as well as our own individual resources, we have made an appeal to the general public for assistance, and have met with such a generous response that we intend returning in a few days to continue sinking, if possible, our shaft to bed-rock.

FRANK PETRIE,  
ALEX. McDONALD,  
ALEXANDER PORTER,  
SILAS JOHNS.

Barkerville, B. C., 30th November, 1882.

MESSRS. JOHNSTON AND McDONALD'S REPORT.

To John Bowen, Gold Commissioner, Richfield:

SIR,—We beg to report the result of our prospecting tour to the north of Sugar Creek:—Starting from Sugar Creek on the 15th August, we went down Valley Creek twenty miles, then went north-west to Stone Lake Valley, a distance of ten miles. We then struck a creek, about the size of Stouts Gulch, running to the east, on which we sunk three prospect holes and got colours of gold in each, but not enough

to pay. We did not get bed-rock on this creek. We then went on about four miles in a north-west direction and struck another creek of about the same size, and sunk several holes on it with the same result. We then went on about one mile further, and found a large stream, larger than Williams Creek. We found bed-rock at the upper end of this creek, but found no gold; this creek runs east. We then went across the mountain in a westerly direction, about ten miles, and came on Willow River; followed Willow River about three miles and struck another creek emptying into it from the north. On this creek we found a canyon and did some prospecting, getting colours of gold. This is a good looking creek, but it would take considerable work to prospect properly. There are several quartz ledges crossing it—the kind of quartz found on Lowhee Creek. We think the creek worth a thorough prospecting. We went on four miles to another creek about as large as Williams Creek, on which we found prospects of fine gold, and started a ground sluice. Got a cut about in five feet, when we came on a soft mud or slum; we drove a pole into it about twelve feet and concluded we could not bottom and gave it up. There is no quartz or slate rock to be seen on this creek. We went on to another creek about four miles, but found it small and worthless looking, therefore did not stop to prospect it. We then came back up Willow River to the creek where the quartz and slate was found. Crossed Willow River and came on a creek upon which we obtained a good prospect, in one pan about ten cents, but it did not hold out.

We then started for home, and on the way prospected some of the bars on Willow River. We got fine gold, but whether in sufficient quantities to pay we are uncertain; although gold was obtained in every pan we tried. Coming up Valley Creek to within four miles of Sugar Creek, we prospected on a creek which puts into the former from the south, finding nothing.

We also prospected on a creek between Sugar and Mustang Creeks, but did not find the channel, as there was no wash where we sunk.

We then returned to Sugar Creek, where we arrived on the 17th September.

The country through which we traveled is very favourable looking for gold, but it would require a larger force of men to sink.

A. JOHNSTON,  
ALEX. McDONALD.

CASSIAR.—MR. VOWELL'S REPORT.

CASSIAR, B. C., 24th October, 1882.

SIR.—I have the honour, herewith, to forward for the information of the Government, the mining statistics for 1882, and such other particulars in reference to my district as may be of importance, viz:—

Since my last report, dated the 18th July, 1882, a slight improvement has taken place in mining prospects throughout the district.

The output of gold for 1882 has been fair, and compares favourably with that of last year, when there were nearly twice the number engaged in mining as have been at Cassiar during the present year.

On McDames Creek there was a decided improve-

ment during the latter portion of the season, and on Thibert's Creek several hill claims have proved highly remunerative, while others are being opened with the intention of prospecting, etc., during the winter months.

Dease Creek has not done much, but all *hope*, as regards the richness of its *hills*, has not been yet abandoned, several companies being determined to carry on prospecting in that locality next year.

Those who have been mining on the Liard—some twenty in all—are very well satisfied with their season's work, and some Chinese and others have done so well on Walker's Creek as to induce them to return next year with many of their friends.

In going down the Liard River last spring, the Chinese lost one boat with four Chinamen and the boat load of provisions.

Estimate of the general yield of gold during past season is as follows:

McDames Creek section.....	\$72,700
Dease and Thiberts section.....	\$3,100
Yukon, Tak na and Sticksen.....	30,000
Total.....	\$182,800

The last entry (30,000) is mere guess work, no returns having been received from the last mentioned places.

A. W. VOWELL,  
*Gold Comm'r and Stipendiary Magistrate, Cassiar.*

LILLOOET DIVISION.—MR. PHAIR'S REPORT.

LILLOOET, 18th November, 1882.

SIR,—In compliance with the request contained in your circular letter of the 13th September last, I have the honour to forward herewith the mining statistics for the Lillooet Division of Lillooet District for the year 1882.

No new discoveries of gold have been made the past season, nor any prospecting done except on Bridge River and its south tributary. On the latter, a company of four men put in a wing-dam and obtained a very fair prospect. They got \$13 in coarse gold from a hole 4 feet by 11 feet and 6 feet in depth, which was chiefly on the bed-rock. It was, however, too late in the season to test the creek thoroughly, but they intend returning early next spring.

They told me the creek is easily wing-dammed, and that there is plenty of good timber adjacent to it.

It is on this south branch that Indian Hunter Jack, whom I mentioned in my last report, has a claim recorded, and which paid him very well during the past season. Thirteen Indians have just returned from there, none of whom had less than \$30 in gold dust.

The journey can be made in three or four days from this town. The route is by Seaton Lake, thence across the mountain, which is very steep and without a trail. Indians will not pack supplies for less than 5 cents a pound.

There are many creeks in the vicinity of this one, which, from what I can learn, were never thoroughly prospected.

The amount of gold bought here this year was \$9,270 less than last year.

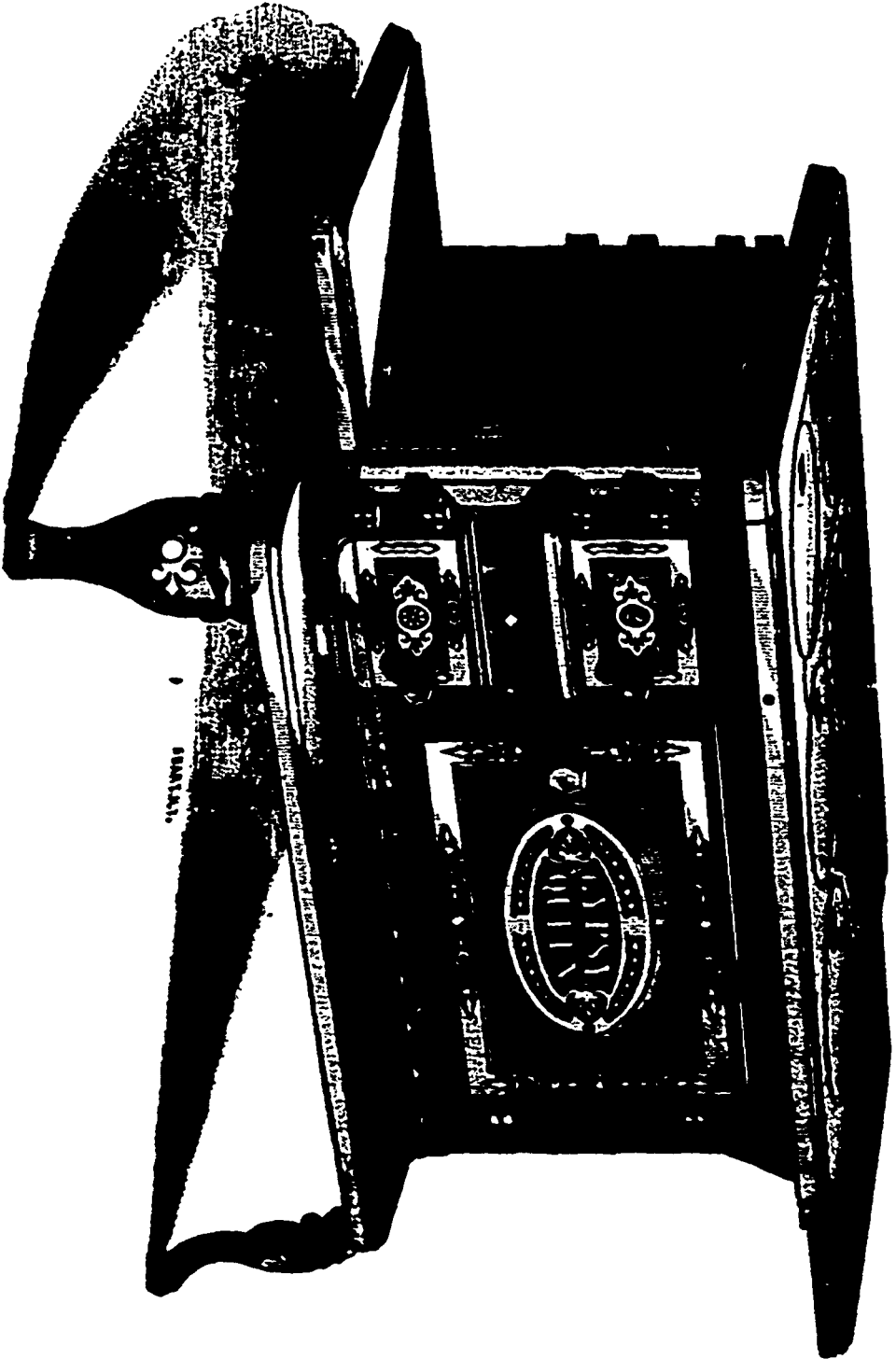
The total yield for the past season is about \$30,415.

C. PHAIR,  
*Government Agent.*

THE RESOURCES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA will be mailed to any address on receipt of price of subscription—\$2 per year.

**LEHMIBERGER & LEWIS,  
Tinsmiths, Plumbers, Etc.,**

**YATES STREET,**



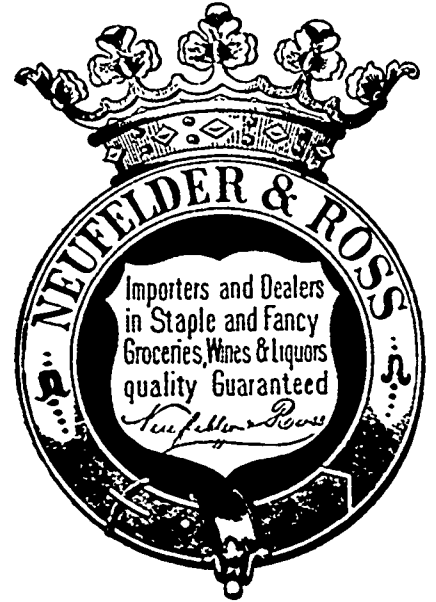
**VICTORIA, B. C.**

Agents in Victoria for "Winthrop," "Westlake," "Gypsy Queen," and other Celebrated Ranges and Stoves.

# VICTORIA POST OFFICE

## TIME TABLE OF ARRIVAL AND CLOSING OF MAILS. FOR MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1883.

CLOSE.	PLACES.	DUE.
Monday and Thursday at 7 p.m.	NEW WESTMINSTER, Burrard Inlet, Granville, Moodyville, Ladner's Landing and Port Moody.	Wed. and Sat. at 4 p.m.
Monday at 7 p.m.	MAPLE RIDGE (Port Hammond), Langley, Matsqui, Riverside, Chilliwack, Sumas, Upper Sumas, Hope, Emory and Yale.	Wednesday at 3 p.m.
Monday at 7 p.m.	MUD BAY, North Arm, Clover Valley and Hall's Prairie.	Wednesday at 3 p.m.
Monday at 7 p.m.	LYTTON, Drynoch and Spence's Bridge, Kamloops and Nicola Valley.	Wednesday at 3 p.m.
Monday at 7 p.m.	ASHEROFT, Cache Creek, Savona Ferry, Clinton, Lac la Poudre, Soda Creek, Alexandria, Quesnelle, Van Winkle and Barkerville.	Wednesday at 3 p.m.
Wednesday at 3 p.m.	LILLOOET, Pavilion, Alkali Lake, Big Bar Creek, and Dog Creek.	Wednesday at 3 p.m.
Monday at 7 p.m.	DECK & PRINGLE, Spaldumcheen, Okanagan, Okanagan Mission.	Wednesday at 3 p.m.
1st Dec., at 7 p.m.	PENTICTON, Semilkameen, Osoyoos and Rock Creek.	Within 3 weeks after date of departure, Alternate Wed., 3 p.m. Twice each month.
4th and 18th November	PLUMPER PASS..... SKEENA, Metlakathla, Fort Simpson, Fort Rupert, Alert Bay, Hazelton, &c., (due notice will be given of dates of departure.)	About 20th Dec.
Monday, 31st Dec., at 7 p.m.	FORT WRANGEL, Sitka, Harrisburg and Juneau City, via Port Townsend, W. T.	Wednesday and Saturday at 3 p.m.
Monday and Thursday at 7 p.m.	NANAIMO, Wellington, Cowichan, Maple Bay, Somers, Salt Spring Island, Chemainus and Burgoyne Bay.	Alternate Saturdays at 4:30 p.m. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 12:30 p.m. Same as days of departure.
4th and 18th December	COMOX and Quadra (Baynes Sound).....	Uncertain.
Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday at 7 p.m. Dec. 6th, 14th, 22d and 31st, at 11:30 a.m.	EASTERN PROVINCES, Manitoba, United States, Grt. Britain and Europe, via Port Townsend, W. T. SAN FRANCISCO CITY, California, Nevada, New Mexico and Arizona.....	Uncertain.
Thursday, Dec. 6th, at 11:30 a.m. 6th and 22d December at 11:30 a.m. Saturday, 22d Nov., at 11:15 a.m. 8 a.m., 11 a.m., 2 p.m. and 5 p.m. Tuesday at 8 a.m. Tuesday at 12 m.	AUSTRALIA, New Zealand and Sandwich Islands..... SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, Mexico and Panama. CHINA AND JAPAN, British India and Straits Settlements. ESQUIMALT—four times daily..... SOOKE, Metchesin and Colwood..... SAANICH.....	Uncertain. Uncertain. Uncertain. 9:30 a.m., 12:30 p.m., 3:30 p.m., 6:30 p.m. Monday at 3 p.m. Tuesday at 9 a.m.



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

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

OFFICE HOURS—From 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. MONEY ORDER OFFICE—From 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.  
R. WALLACE, POSTMASTER.

### Money Order Office.

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

#### COMMISSION ON MONEY ORDERS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

### 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 stamp; the registration fees on letters to places in Canada and Newfoundland is 2 cents; to Great Britain and the United States, 3 cents.

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

### Parcel Post.

Parcels are sent to places within the Dominion of Canada (only) and should be plainly addressed, marked "By Parcel Post." The sender's name should be written on the lower left hand corner. A parcel must not contain a letter or any correspondence, postage 6 cents per 4 oz., or fraction of 4 oz.; limit of weight, 5 lbs., within the Province. To the Eastern Provinces of the Dominion, the limit of weight is 2 lb. 3 oz. Parcels may be registered—see Sec. 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	4
Burgoyne Bay	43	Matsqui †	108
Bridler Creek †	364	Mission	100
Barkerville * † §	337	Maple Ridge	100
Cache Creek † §	225	Nanaimo * †	25
Cassiar	1050	New Westminster * † §	25
Cowichan †	35	Nicola Valley	25
Comox †	134	Okanagan	45
Chilliwack * †	122	Okanagan Mission	45
Clinton * † §	311	Quesnelle * † §	49
Departure Bay	60	Riverside	105
Granville * †	82	Soda Creek * † §	112
Grand Prairie	376	Somonas †	112
Horseshoe Bay	51	Spence's Bridge * † §	112
Hope †	160	Sumas*	112
Harrison River	124	Stanley §	112
Kamloops * † §	340	Savona's Ferry	112
Kootenay	800	Spaldumcheen	112
Langley	92	Vancouver Bay	112
Lytton * † §	323	Wellington	112
Lillooet	326	Yale * † §	112
Ladner's Landing*	62		

### Licensed Stamp Vendors in Victoria.

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

**T. N. HIBBEN & CO.**  
Booksellers, Stationers, News Agents,

AND  
GENERAL DEALERS IN OTHER GOODS MORE IMMEDIATELY  
CONNECTED WITH SIMILAR ESTABLISHMENTS.

VICTORIA, B. C.

# Steamer Movements--For Month of December.

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

MUNROE MILLER, PUBLISHER & PROP'R.

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

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

British Steamer Sarlonyx, Capt. Gaudin, leaves San Francisco for Victoria, New Westminster and Nanaimo twice a month.

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

**ESQUIMALT STAGE.**—Leave Victoria 7.45 a. m., 8 a. m., 10.45 a. m., 11 a. m., 1.45 p. m., 2 p. m., 4.45 p. m., 5 p. m. Leave Esquimalt—8.45 a. m., 9 a. m., 11.45 a. m., 12 m., 2.45 p. m., 3 p. m., 6 p. m., 6 p. m.

**3** For Puget Sound—Str. North Pacific leaves wharf at 5 a. m.  
From Puget Sound—Str. Geo. E. Starr due at 1 p. m.  
For Burrard Inlet—Str. Maude leaves Spratt's wharf at 7 a. m.

**4** From Puget Sound—Str. North Pacific due at 1 p. m.  
For Puget Sound—Str. Geo. E. Starr leaves H. B. C. wharf at 5 a. m.  
For New Westminster, calling at Ladner's Landing—Str. Yosemite leaves H. B. C. wharf at 7 a. m. connecting with steamer for Yale and all way ports.  
For Nanaimo, calling at Cowichan, Burgoyne Bay, Maple Bay, Salt Spring Island and Chemainus—Str. Wilson G. Hunt leaves Spratt's wharf at 7 a. m. Str. Maude leaves Burrard Inlet for Nanaimo.

**5** From Puget Sound—Steamer G. E. Starr due at 1 p. m.  
For Puget Sound—Str. North Pacific leaves H. B. C. wharf at 5 a. m.  
From Nanaimo and way ports—Str. Hunt due at 4 p. m.  
From New Westminster—Str. Yosemite due.  
Str. Maude leaves Nanaimo for Comox.

**6** For Puget Sound—Str. Geo. E. Starr leaves H. B. C. wharf at 5 a. m.  
From Puget Sound—Str. North Pacific due at 1 p. m.  
Str. Mexico, Capt. Huntington, leaves San Francisco for Victoria and Puget Sound ports.  
Str. Maude leaves Comox for Nanaimo.  
For San Francisco—Str. Geo. W. Elder, Capt. Hayward, leaves wharf at outer harbor at 12 m. Mail closes at 11.15. Express at 11:45 a. m.

**7** For Puget Sound—Str. North Pacific leaves H. B. C. wharf at 5 a. m.  
From Puget Sound—Str. Geo. E. Starr due at 1 p. m.  
For New Westminster, calling at Ladner's Landing—Str. Yosemite leaves H. B. C. wharf at 7 a. m. connecting with steamer for Yale and all way ports.  
For Nanaimo, calling at Cowichan and Maple Bay—Str. Wilson G. Hunt leaves Spratt's wharf at 7 a. m.  
Str. Maude leaves Nanaimo for Burrard Inlet.

**8** For Puget Sound—Str. Geo. E. Starr leaves H. B. C. wharf at 5 a. m.  
From Puget Sound—Str. North Pacific due at 1 p. m.  
From New Westminster—Str. Yosemite due.  
From Nanaimo and way ports—Str. Wilson G. Hunt due at 4 p. m.  
Str. Maude leaves Burrard Inlet for Victoria.  
San Francisco steamer due to-morrow (Sunday).

**10** For Puget Sound—Str. North Pacific leaves H. B. C. wharf at 5 a. m.  
From Puget Sound—Str. Geo. E. Starr due at 1 p. m.

**11** For Puget Sound—Str. Geo. E. Starr leaves H. B. C. wharf at 5 a. m.  
From Puget Sound—Str. North Pacific due at 1 p. m.  
For New Westminster, calling at Ladner's Landing—Str. Yosemite leaves H. B. C. wharf at 7 a. m. connecting with steamer for Yale and all way ports.  
For Nanaimo, calling at Cowichan, Burgoyne Bay, Maple Bay, Salt Spring Island and Chemainus—Str. Wilson G. Hunt leaves Spratt's wharf at 7 a. m.  
For Burrard Inlet—Str. Maude leaves Spratt's wharf at 7 a. m.

**12** For Puget Sound—Str. Geo. E. Starr leaves H. B. C. wharf at 5 a. m.  
From Puget Sound—Str. North Pacific due at 1 p. m.  
From Nanaimo and way ports—Str. Wilson G. Hunt due  
From New Westminster—Str. Yosemite due.

**13** For Puget Sound—Str. Geo. E. Starr leaves H. B. C. wharf at 5 a. m.  
From Puget Sound—Str. North Pacific due at 1 p. m.  
From Burrard Inlet—Str. Maude due at 4 p. m.

**14** For Puget Sound—Str. North Pacific leaves H. B. C. wharf at 5 a. m.  
From Puget Sound—Str. Geo. E. Starr due at 1 p. m.  
For New Westminster, calling at Ladner's Landing—Str. Yosemite leaves H. B. C. wharf at 7 a. m. connecting with steamer for Yale and all way ports.  
For Nanaimo, calling at Cowichan and Maple Bay—Str. Wilson G. Hunt leaves Spratt's wharf at 7 a. m.  
Str. Geo. W. Elder, Capt. Hayward, leaves San Francisco for Victoria and Puget Sound ports.  
For San Francisco—Str. Mexico, Capt. Huntington, leaves wharf at outer harbor at noon. Mail closes 11:20. Express 11:45.

**15** For Puget Sound—Str. Geo. E. Starr leaves H. B. C. wharf at 5 a. m.  
From Puget Sound—Str. North Pacific due at 1 p. m.  
From New Westminster—Str. Yosemite due.  
From Nanaimo and way ports—Str. Wilson G. Hunt due at 4 p. m.

**17** For Puget Sound—Str. North Pacific leaves H. B. C. wharf at 5 a. m.  
From Puget Sound—Str. Geo. E. Starr due at 1 p. m.  
For Burrard Inlet—Str. Maude leaves Spratt's Wharf at 7 a. m.

**18** For Puget Sound—Str. Geo. E. Starr leaves H. B. C. wharf at 5 a. m.  
From Puget Sound—Str. North Pacific due at 1 p. m.  
For New Westminster, calling at Ladner's Landing—Str. Yosemite leaves H. B. C. wharf at 7 a. m. connecting with steamer for Yale and all way ports.  
For Nanaimo, calling at Cowichan, Burgoyne Bay, Maple Bay, Salt Spring Island and Chemainus—Str. Wilson G. Hunt leaves Spratt's wharf at 7 a. m.  
Str. Maude leaves Burrard Inlet for Nanaimo.

**19** From Puget Sound—Str. Geo. E. Starr due.  
For Puget Sound—Str. North Pacific leaves H. B. C. wharf at 5 a. m.  
Str. Maude leaves Nanaimo for Comox.  
From New Westminster—Str. Yosemite due.  
From Nanaimo and way ports—Str. Wilson G. Hunt due at 4 p. m.

**20** For Puget Sound—Str. Geo. E. Starr leaves H. B. C. wharf at 5 a. m.  
From Puget Sound—Str. North Pacific due at 1 p. m.  
Str. Maude leaves Comox for Nanaimo.

**21** For New Westminster, calling at Ladner's Landing—Str. Yosemite leaves H. B. C. wharf at 7 a. m., connecting with steamer for Yale and all way ports.  
For Puget Sound—Str. North Pacific leaves H. B. C. wharf at 5 a. m.  
From Puget Sound—Str. Geo. E. Starr due at 1 p. m.  
For Nanaimo, calling at Cowichan and Maple Bay—Str. Wilson G. Hunt leaves Spratt's wharf at 7 a. m.  
Str. Maude leaves Nanaimo for Burrard Inlet.

**22** For Puget Sound—Str. Geo. E. Starr leaves H. B. C. wharf at 5 a. m.  
From Puget Sound—Str. North Pacific due at 1 p. m.  
From Burrard Inlet—Str. Maude due at 4 p. m.  
From New Westminster—Str. Yosemite due  
From Nanaimo and way ports—Str. Wilson G. Hunt due at 4 p. m.  
Steamer Mexico, Capt. Huntington, leaves San Francisco for Victoria and Puget Sound ports.  
For San Francisco—Str. Geo. W. Elder, Capt. Hayward, leaves wharf at outer harbor at noon. Mail closes at 11:20. Express at 11:45.

**24** For Puget Sound—Str. N. Pacific lvs H. B. C. whf at 5 a. m.  
From Puget Sound—Str. Geo. E. Starr due at 1 p. m.

**25** For Puget Sound—Str. Geo. E. Starr leaves H. B. C. wharf at 5 a. m.  
From Puget Sound—Str. North Pacific due at 1 p. m.  
For New Westminster, calling at Ladner's Landing—Str. Yosemite leaves H. B. C. wharf at 7 a. m. connecting with steamer for Yale and all way ports.  
For Nanaimo, calling at Cowichan, Burgoyne Bay, Maple Bay, Salt Spring Island and Chemainus—Str. Wilson G. Hunt leaves Spratt's Wharf at 7 a. m.  
For Burrard Inlet—Steamer Maude leaves Spratt's wharf at 7 a. m.  
San Francisco steamer due.

**26** For Puget Sound—Str. North Pacific leaves H. B. C. wharf at 5 a. m.  
From Puget Sound—Str. Geo. E. Starr due at 1 p. m.  
From New Westminster—Str. Yosemite due.  
From Nanaimo and way ports—Str. W. G. Hunt due at 4.

**27** For Puget Sound—Str. Geo. E. Starr leaves H. B. C. wharf at 5 a. m.  
From Puget Sound—Str. North Pacific due.  
From Burrard Inlet—Str. Maude due at 4 p. m.

**28** For Puget Sound—Str. North Pacific leaves H. B. C. wharf at 5 a. m.  
From Puget Sound—Str. Geo. E. Starr due at 1 p. m.  
For New Westminster, calling at Ladner's Landing—Str. Yosemite leaves H. B. C. wharf at 7 a. m., connecting with steamer for Yale and all way ports.  
For Nanaimo, calling at Cowichan and Maple Bay—Str. Wilson G. Hunt leaves Spratt's wharf at 7 a. m.

**29** For Puget Sound—Str. Geo. E. Starr leaves H. B. C. wharf at 5 a. m.  
From Puget Sound—Str. North Pacific due at 1 p. m.  
From Nanaimo and way ports—Str. Wilson G. Hunt due  
From New Westminster—Str. Yosemite due.  
Str. Elder, Capt. Hayward, lvs San Francisco for Victoria and the Sound

**31** For Puget Sound—Str. North Pacific leaves H. B. C. wharf at 5 a. m.  
From Puget Sound—Str. Geo. E. Starr due at 1 p. m.  
For San Francisco—Str. Mexico, Capt. Huntington, leaves wharf at outer harbor at noon. Mail closes 11:20. Express 11:45  
For Burrard Inlet—Str. Maude leaves Spratt's wharf at 7 a. m.

PENDRAY'S

CELEBRATED SOAPS, SODAS AND WASHING POWDERS  
FOR SALE BY ALL RESPECTABLE GROCERS.



# THE WHITE HOUSE



Government Street, Victoria.

## AUTUMN AND WINTER NOVELTIES.

We are in receipt by regular steamers, and also by Wells, Fargo's Express,  
DIRECT FROM LONDON,

### SILKS! RIBBONS! RIBBON VELVETS!

Buying direct from Manufacturers or their Agents, and marking all goods at WHOLESALE PRICES, our customers may rely on getting goods which, for style, quality and price, are UNRIVALLED.

On application, we forward patterns by mail, post-paid, to any part of the Province, so any lady resident of British Columbia may choose her Dry Goods at home, saving time and trouble, and only pay wholesale prices if she orders direct from the WHITE HOUSE.

### JUST RECEIVED.

*New Ottoman Silks for Mantles and Dresses.*

*New Black and Colored Silk Velvet Ribbons,*

*Black and Colored Cashmeres and Merinoes, Heather Mixtures,*

*Scotch Suitings, French Serges, Estemene & Dress Serges, Velveteens,*

*Dolmans, Ulsters and Jackets, Zephyr Circulars and Newport,*

**LADIES' AND GENT'S UMBRELLAS.**

**MILLINERY** Latest Styles in TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED HATS AND BONNETS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS AND LACES.

### WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Bleached Muslin, Horrick's soft finished gold medal, 9, 8, 7, 6 and 5 yards for the dollar. Unbleached, best American and Canadian makes. Bleached Sheetings, best brands, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4. Unbleached Sheetings, Lacomia and Piquot, all widths. Table Linen, White Satin finished, Bleached Damask, Scotch Loom dice. TOWELS, Honeycomb, Linen, Damask, Turkish and Royal Rugby. Table Spreads, White Irish Linen, Scotch Diaper. Window Curtains and Nottingham Lace by the yard. Bed Spreads, Honeycomb and Marseilles. Ladies' Underwear, Skirts, Night-gowns, Drawers, Chemises. Ladies' Silk Scarfs and Ties. Sun Hats, Corsets, Kid Gloves, 2, 4 and 6-buttons, Jouvin's make. Handkerchiefs in Cambric, Fancy, Initial, Hem-stitched. Embroideries, narrow, medium and wide Laces, imitation Torchon, Maltese applique. Pillow Case Lace, Crotchet Edging and Everlasting Trimming. Fans, Belts, Veilings, Fringes, Scarlet and White Flannels, Fancy Colored Flannels, Shirting, stripes and checks, Blankets, Comforters, &c.

If you choose to order, you may depend on getting the best goods at lowest prices. If in town you can, by comparing prices, see if you are getting value for your money.

Thankful for the liberal patronage already secured, and confident that we can give satisfaction to all who favor us with their orders for

**THE  
WHITE  
HOUSE.**

*Hutcheson,  
Young & Co.*



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Importer and Wholesale Dealer L.

**Furniture, Carpets, Glassware, Etc.**

Upholstery in all its Branches.

Carpets Sewed and Laid. Wall Paper Hung. Lounges and Mattresses Made to Order and Repaired.

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FELL'S BLOCK, FORT ST. - VICTORIA, B. C.

## SPENCER & HASTINGS,

PORTRAIT & LANDSCAPE PHOTOGRAPHERS.

Dealers in Photographic Material. Enlargements a Specialty.

FORT STREET, - VICTORIA, B. C.

## BLUE RIBBON CLUB

GIVES AN ENTERTAINMENT EVERY SATURDAY NIGHT AT OMINECA HALL, YATES STREET, VICTORIA, COMMENCING AT 8 P. M.

THE CHOIR AND ORCHESTRA LED BY PROF. FRANCIS S. Gray, President.

## JAMES MILLAR,

GENERAL BLACKSMITH AND WAGON MAKER.

Improved Combination Iron Beam Plows and Yelland's Celebrated Patent Harrows always on hand. Carts, wagons and buggies manufactured to order. Horse shoeing executed with neatness and despatch.

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

## WM. CRAFT,

Importer of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

**VANCOUVER HOUSE,**

Corner of Yates and Broad Streets, Victoria, B. C.

**SAN FRANCISCO BATHS,  
HAIR DRESSING AND SHAVING SALOON.**

GOVERNMENT ST., OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

**CEIGER & BECKER, Proprietors.**

Victoria, British Columbia.

## Sewing Machine Depot,

THOMAS FLETCHER,

Sells all the Latest Improved Sewing Machines at the most Moderate Prices.

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

## J. & J. FLETT,

**FAMILY GROCERS,**

Farm Produce Always in Stock.

Southwest Corner of Fort and Douglas Sts., Victoria, British Columbia.

GOODS DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE.

## VICTORIA BAZAAR,

Government Street, Victoria, B. C. Post Office Box 94.

**HENRY GRIBBLE,**

Importer and Dealer in

British and Foreign Toys, Fancy Goods, Lamps, Stationery, Etc., Etc.

## E. G. PRIOR,

IMPORTER OF

Iron, **HARDWARE, CANADIAN, AMERICAN AND ENGLISH AGRICULTURAL Machinery**

GOVERNMENT 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.

Try Tippins' Infallible Cough Drops.

Celt's Foot Rock for Coughs and Colds, for Children nothing equals it.

**W. J. Tippins,**

VICTORIA CANDY FACTORY.

Fort Street, - Above Fell's Block, - Victoria.

## YALE RESTAURANT,

Mrs. E. Merryfield, Prop.

Board & Lodging, per week, \$5.50; Board, per week, \$4.50; Single Meals, 25 cts. Beds, 25 cts.; Tea or Coffee and Hot Rolls, 15 cts., also

Temperance Drinks.

DOUGLAS STREET, OFF. CITY HALL, - - - VICTORIA, B. C.

# QUEEN'S MARKET.

Government Street, - - - Victoria, British Columbia.

## Goodacre & Dooley,

### WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHERS.

Contractors to Her Majesty's Royal Navy.

Shipping Supplied at the Lowest Rates.

# W. & J. WILSON,

Opposite Post Office, Victoria, B. C.

HAVE THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK IN  
BRITISH COLUMBIA, OF  
**CLOTHING, HATS, UMBRELLAS**  
**AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.**

W. & J. W. will be happy to give information concerning British Columbia to visitors and intending settlers.  
(Established 20 years. Recommended for best value on the Coast.)

## OCCIDENTAL HOTEL

Corner Wharf and Johnson Streets,

**VICTORIA.**

*See* The Largest and most Convenient Hotel in the  
City. Board and Room from \$1 to \$1.50 per day.

## J. FINLAYSON,

Family Grocer, Tea and Coffee Dealer

*Government St., Victoria, B. C.*

Ships supplied with Stores. Goods delivered to any  
part of the City.

## Allsop & Mason, REAL ESTATE AGENTS

(ESTABLISHED 1863)

*VICTORIA, B. C.*

Town Lots and Farming Lands for sale on reasonable  
Terms.

## S. C. BURRIS

## ARCHITECT

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