



# THE RESOURCES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

VOLUME I.  
No. 9.

VICTORIA, B. C., NOVEMBER 1, 1883.

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# BRITISH COLUMBIA IMMIGRATION BUREAU.

## INFORMATION, EMPLOYMENT AND HOMES FOR EMIGRANTS.

The Government of British Columbia having established an Immigration and Employment Bureau at Victoria, all persons desirous of obtaining authentic information about the country are hereby notified to apply, either personally or by letter, to the Agent. Pamphlets and hand-books descriptive of the country and its resources will be supplied on application, free of charge. Employers of labor (skilled and unskilled) in the province are hereby invited to place themselves in communication with the Bureau. Office at Government Buildings, James Bay, Victoria, British Columbia. All communications to be addressed to

JOHN JESSOP, *Immigration Agent.*

## A FEW FACTS ABOUT BRITISH COLUMBIA.

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

### LABOR IS MUCH WANTED.

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

### CLIMATE, CROPS AND FRUIT.

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

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

### MINING.

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

### FISHERIES.

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

### TIMBER.

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

### SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

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

### POLITICAL AND MUNICIPAL SYSTEM.

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

### ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

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

### MAIL COMMUNICATION.

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

### THE LAND SYSTEM.

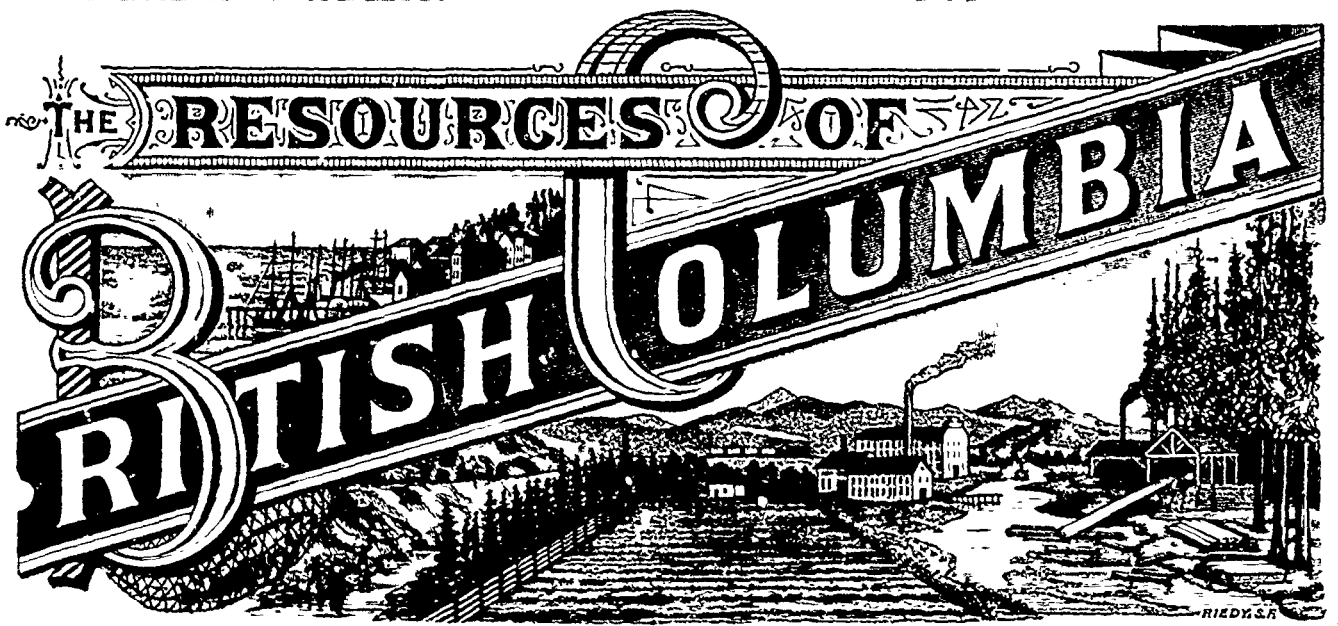
British Columbia possesses one of the most liberal land systems in the world. Crown lands can be pre-empted or purchased at one dollar (four English shillings) an acre, on easy terms of payment, and the settler can have his homestead to the value of \$2,500, and personal property to the value of \$500,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

### ALL ARE WELCOME.

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



THE GOLDSTREAM FALLS V.I.



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### GOLD STREAM.

The Gold Stream Fall, a view of which is presented in this number of *THE RESOURCES*, is situated in a westerly direction and about twelve miles from Victoria. As will be seen from the picture, the country is much broken, wild and romantic. In the year 1858, when thousands of miners from California and elsewhere, fascinated by the reports of rich auriferous discoveries on the banks of the low Fraser, were camped in and around Victoria, impatiently waiting for low water, the news came that gold had been discovered on a small creek in the immediate vicinity, and a general rush for the new el dorado took place. Gold was found everywhere in the gravel and banks of the stream, but not in sufficient quantities to pay for working. The miners called the place Gold Stream by which name it has ever since been known. The name itself is musical and captivating, and as a distinguishing feature, is all that can be desired, but to the miner it has ever proved a delusion and a snare. As a pleasure resort, however, it is an interesting and lovely spot, and the summer tourist will be amply rewarded for any trouble he may be put to in paying it a visit. In 1881-2, several quartz ledges were discovered in the vicinity of Gold Stream. Speculation rose to fever heat and the lucky "owners of quartz," counted their prospective wealth by millions. Much money was spent, and a good deal of work done, but the only return therefor was in the form of anticipation. Many laughable scenes are said to have taken place during the excitement, and thousands of dollars were offered and refused for claims one week, that were declared worthless, and abandoned the next. It is reported as an actual fact that one company appeared at the diggings and began work with masons' trowels. They were gentlemen, of course, and were quite excusable, seeing, as the miners say, they were a little green. The Fall is

about a mile-and-a-half above the bridge which crosses the stream at Gilmore's on the Leech River trail. When viewed from the deep gorge at the foot of the Fall, the scene is beautifully picturesque. The Douglas fir, cottonwood and other trees form an arcade of great beauty over the sparkling, silvery stream as it dashes down the steep incline into the pretty little rock-worn basin which nestles at its foot. The vertical, and at some points, overhanging rocks which form a natural amphitheatre in the deep ravine, possess quite as much interest as the fall itself and add much to the beauty and grandeur of the scene. Here upon the walls and in the crevices of the rocks, a variety of Maiden Hair fern and natural grasses have grown for ages undisturbed and unattended by any save the ever thoughtful hand of nature. A brief description of the Fall, with notes taken on a drive to Gold Stream, should have appeared in this number, but in consequence of the publication of the reports of the various fairs held in the Province, is unavoidably postponed. It will appear in our Christmas number.

### FROM ONE TREE.

A Douglas fir, felled at A. C. Frazer's camp at English Bay, cut the following logs:

1 log, 62 ft. long, 40 in. diameter, . . . . .	5299 ft.
1 " 56 " 44 " " . . . . .	5600 ft.
1 " 36 " 54 " " . . . . .	5625 ft.
1 " 24 " 56 " " . . . . .	4056 ft.

20,580 ft.

This was all clear lumber for the export trade. There could have been cut another log 32 ft. long, fit for local trade.

C. Woods of North Arm, Frazer river, has a field of forty acres, from which he has been cutting timothy for fourteen years, and this year his crop averaged three tons per acre.

## Resources of British Columbia.

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MUNROE MILLER, - - Publisher and Proprietor

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NO QUESTIONABLE ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED IN THIS JOURNAL.

### ISLAND LANDS.

The area of agricultural lands on Vancouver Island is no doubt small in comparison with the number of square miles contained in this "Britain" of the Pacific. As it is not easy to penetrate the solitudes of the interior, a large extent of this sea-girt isle still remains, more or less, a *terra incognita*. Yet it seems strange, after so many years of occupation by the mother country, twelve of which have passed since confederation with the Dominion and the inauguration of responsible government in the fullest and freest acceptance of the term, that so little has been done to ascertain the extent and agricultural capabilities of an island so highly favored in point of climate, resources and geographical position. Beyond one or two spasmodic attempts in old colonial times, nothing whatever has been achieved in the direction of concerted and well-planned effort to find out what there really is in the numerous valleys, embosomed among the mountains of the interior. The time has fully arrived when this "unknown land" must be thoroughly explored, when every location where a few families can find a home contiguous to each other, must be surveyed and mapped, and all possible facilities extended to settlers in reaching and opening up their claims. The Government are fully alive to the necessity of obtaining more reliable and more extended information respecting the farming possibilities of this portion of the Province. But the greatest factor in active research in this direction will be the Victoria and Nanaimo railway. West of its line of route are believed to exist numerous valleys more or less adapted for grazing and farming purposes. It will be the duty of the Government and railway syndicate and the interest of both to settle these lands with the least possible delay, not only to increase revenue and commerce but to create trade for the road when completed. These desiderata will be kept prominently in view by all concerned and the result must be great increase of population, great increase of wealth and a rapid building up of the best interests of this the commercial centre of the Province and the east coast.

West of the Sooke settlement, as has recently been ascertained by the immigration agent, there are

suitable and desirable locations for fifteen or twenty families. At the foot of Shawnigan Lake and up the Kokasalah river at least twice that number can secure claims. The Cowichan valley, along the foot hills of Mount Provost and up the Chemainus river there are numerous locations more or less desirable and well worth examination by intending settlers. From Englishman's river, about eighteen miles above Wellington, to Qualicum, twenty miles further up the coast, there are also valuable grassy swamps and alder bottoms, that can be easily brought under cultivation, and out of which excellent farms can be made without much expenditure of money or labor. At Alberni a whole township, about thirty-six square miles, is available, a good deal of which is bottom land of the choicest description. All these lands are in, comparatively speaking, home districts, to say nothing of extensive areas that are known to exist north of Comox, in the Salmon and Campbell river districts, and south of Fort Rupert at the northern extremity of the Island. Of course a good deal of the above-mentioned land is heavily timbered, but no inconsiderable portion is alder, maple and spruce bottom, with here and there a sprinkling of white pine. Grassy swamps, small lakes and fern patches, are likewise often found.

As easy clearing is, or will be, but seldom met with, intending settlers must make up their minds to face the timber, and thus create farms with axe, fire and logging team, as the fathers and grandfathers of many of them have done in the eastern Provinces and States. Wherever thirty or forty acres can be carved out of the forest or reclaimed from swamp, many thousand acres of foot hills and mountain are available for cattle or sheep runs. This of itself is a consideration of value among many other inducements, such as salubrity and equableness of climate, first-class hunting and fishing facilities, and inexhaustible mineral wealth in the shape of coal and such metals as iron, silver, lead, copper, and in some places gold. Marble of the best description is found in some localities, while limestone and other rocks of commercial value everywhere abound. Lumbering capabilities are practically inexhaustible. The area covered with magnificent forest timber is immense. Douglas fir, white pine, cedar, hemlock, spruce, and other cone-bearing trees of very large size are almost everywhere met with. This forest wealth will become year by year of greater value as the country is opened up and a demand for lumbering products increases. The time is not far distant when land, from its remoteness and other causes, now considered valueless, will be eagerly sought after and secured for the timber alone.

With all these latent resources it will be a matter of no surprise if, within the next decade, the population of Vancouver Island should increase 1000 per cent. Everything seems to point unmistakably in that direction, and hence agricultural immigrants should lose no time in selecting locations and getting in a position to take advantage of the era of great prosperity that is dawning upon the Province as a whole and this portion of it in particular.

## A FEW NOTES.

The following paragraphs, obtained by our representative at the late Provincial Fair at New Westminster, cannot fail to be of interest, not only to people in our midst, but to intending immigrants, as they not only show the yield, but the latitude and altitude at which the farming was done :

Mr. Donald Graham exhibited a fine sample of wheat grown on his farm at Spallumcheen in latitude 51.30.

S. Brighthouse of the North Arm, Frazer river, raised in 1877, 102 tons of red and white carrots and mangolds from one acre of land.

At the Cherry Creek Ranch, near Kamloops, owned by Mr. Wm. Roper, potatoes have been raised weighing fourteen pounds each.

Mr. J. F. Hawks exhibited a sample of wheat from 280,000 lbs. grown on his ranche at Soda Creek, in latitude 52.20 N., longitude 122.30 W., altitude 1690 feet.

In 1881, there was raised on Miller and Ferguson's farm, on the North Arm of the Frazer River, 440 bushels of barley, from five acres of land, an average of 88 bushels to the acre.

On the farm of Hugh Boyd, North Arm, Frazer River, in 1882, the first crop of timothy averaged three tons to the acre, the second crop averaging two tons to the acre, making the season's yield five tons to the acre.

At Douglas Lake, in the upper Nicola country, the different transactions of Mr. C. M. Beak in cattle and horses, since May last, have amounted in the aggregate, to the very large sum of one hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars.

Pinchbeck & Lyne exhibited a sample of spring wheat, taken at random from 250,000 lbs., grown on their ranche at Williams' Lake, in latitude 52.10 N., longitude 122.30 W., altitude 2135 feet; average yield 40 bushels to the acre. Also a sample of red fall wheat, grown on same ranche, averaging over 40 bush. to the acre; and a sample of barley, also grown on the same ranche, averaging 60 bushels to the acre. These samples are to be sent to the Minister of Agriculture at Victoria.

A friend informs us that in the Peace River country, in the year 1871, he saw wheat growing at Tatlah Landing, Tatlah Lake, the height of which was 4 ft., 6 in., the ears being 6 inches long. This place is in latitude 55 N. The seed had been accidentally scattered outside Hawkins' store, and when found growing of course it was cared for.

The same friend also states that he has seen timothy growing in Cariboo 7 feet 9 inches high. He says that this grass seems to come naturally and grows luxuriantly wherever the hill sides have been denuded of timber.

## PROVINCIAL FAIR AT NEW WESTMINSTER.

The British Columbia Agricultural Association held its third annual show and fair at the Agricultural Hall, Market Square, on the 10th, 11th, and 12th of October, 1883.

The fine grounds and building were admirably adapted for the purpose and glorious weather and courteous officials helped to make the affair what it was : a success.

The exhibition was opened by the Hon. Mr. Smithe, who, during his speech, remarked that the hall he was about to open, was to be devoted to other purposes than the present one—it was to be an immigrants home, and would be exceedingly useful, as large numbers were coming into the country and taking up land. The immigration agent had informed him that during the present season, no less than six hundred settlers had taken up land in New Westminster district. After congratulating the people on the quality of the exhibits, he formally declared the exhibition open.

The premier's statement that so large a number as 600 settlers had actually gone on to land during the present season in New Westminster district, although gratifying, is not at all in keeping with the ability of the district to absorb population, and the quality of the land is fully proved by the character of the exhibits. Pumpkins weighing seventy-six and fifty-six pounds from J. Reece's farm at Chilliwack. Squash from the same place weighing fifty-eight and fifty-five pounds. Hubbard squash from Ladner's Landing, weighing twenty-two pounds. Vegetable marrows from E. Grayell's Chilliwack, weighing nine pounds each. White carrots weighing three and a half pounds each. Cabbage from Ladner's Landing, weighing twenty-five pounds each, and carrots from the same place, weighing over four pounds each, early rose potatoes, five of which weighed thirteen pounds, sugar beet weighing fourteen pounds each, and onions, three of which weighed five and a half pounds. From Boundary Bay, John McKee Senr., brought parsnips, three weighing six and three-quarter pounds, white carrots, three weighing nine pounds, red carrots, three weighing six pounds, Mangold wurzel, three weighing twenty-eight pounds, and Swedes, three weighing forty-eight pounds. From Sapperton, Garnet Chile potatoes five weighing thirteen and a half pounds. J. Kirkland of Ladner's Landing, brought sugar beets, six weighing seventy-four pounds and mangold wurzels weighing twenty pounds each. From Hawkins' at Matsqui, cauliflower weighing twelve pounds each. Pears from Lulu Island weighing two pounds each. Apples from Greyell's of Chilliwack, five weighing five and a quarter pounds, and five others weighing

five and three-quarter pounds, oats from McAdams of Langley, five feet ten inches in the straw and twelve inches in the ear. Black Poland oats from the same place five feet six inches in the straw and twelve inches in the ear. Rough barley from A. C. Wells of Chilliwack averaging fifty bushels to the acre. Sweet corn from Popeum, one foot long, five weighing five and three-quarter pounds, and flint corn from the same place, fully ripe. There was also abundance of tomatoes fully ripe.

The foregoing exhibits are sufficient to demonstrate the capabilities of the soil in the different districts from which they came. We can vouch for the truth of the facts stated, and we have been thus particular, in order that intending settlers may know what the soil will produce, and when we remember that this is after a season during which we scarcely had one drop of rain for five months, the results are truly wonderful.

#### SECTION I. - SHORT HORNED DURHAMS.

W. Dalby and J. D. Pemberton of Victoria, S. Sandover of Saanich, and A. Frazer of the North Arm, exhibited; S. Sandover of Saanich carrying off first prize of \$25.50, for the best bull three years old and upwards, J. D. Pemberton of Victoria, carrying off the second prize of \$15.00. W. Dalby of Victoria, carried off the first prize of \$15.00 for the best cow in calf or milk, J. D. Pemberton of Victoria, getting second prize of \$10.00. W. Dalby of Victoria, obtained the silver medal for the best bred cow or heifer. J. D. Pemberton of Victoria, obtained the prize of \$5.00 for the best bull calf, and S. Sandover won the silver medal for the best bull of any age. The Ayrshire cattle were highly recommended.

#### SECTION I. GRADED STOCK.

In this section, John Kirkland of Ladner's Landing won the first prize of \$7.50 for the best bull, two years old and under three, first prize of \$7.50, for the best heifer two years old and under three, also the second prize of \$4.00 in the same class; the first prize of \$4.00 for the best bull calf, and the first prize of \$6.00 for the best heifer, one year old and under two. W. Ladner of Ladner's Landing won the first prize of \$10.00 for the best bull three years old and over. A. Innes of Langley took the first prize of \$4.00 for the best heifer, six months old and under one year; the second prize for milch cow, three years and over, and prize of \$2.00 for second best bull calf. G. B. Murray of New Westminster, was awarded first prize for the best milch cow three years old and over. W. H. Edmonds of New Westminster obtained the second prize of \$2.00 for heifer six months old and under one year old. W. Ladner of Ladner's Landing, obtained the \$20.00 for the best herd consisting of one bull and five cows or heifers over two years old.

#### SECTION II. - HORSES.

The show of horses was good in this section, J. D. Pemberton carrying off first prize of \$20.00 for the best stallion for agricultural purposes, with his fine Clydesdale. Mr. W. Campbell of Upper Sumass getting second prize of \$10.00. W. Turgoose of Saanich won the first prize of \$15.00 for the best stallion for carriage purposes, with his fine young horse, bred

by himself; D. M. Robinson of Victoria district, carrying off second prize. J. M. Johnson of Langley obtained first prize for the best mare. This prize was a silver medal or \$10.00; the same exhibitor also carried off first prize of \$15.00 for the best pair of draught horses, first prize of \$5.00 for the best sucking colt, first and second prizes of \$5.00 and \$3.00 for the best two year old colt, and finished by carrying off the gold medal or \$20.00 for the best exhibition of stallions, mares, fillies, and colts, made by one exhibitor and owned in the province. W. Turgoose of Saanich got the first prize of \$10.00, for the best pair of carriage horses; A. C. Frazer of the North Arm obtaining second prize of \$7.50. P. Collins of New Westminster was awarded the first prize of \$7.00 for the best dray horse. G. Black of Granville showed the best two year old filly. C. G. Major of New Westminster, exhibited the best buggy horse; G. Black of Granville, the second best. The first prize of \$10.00 for the best pulling team, was won by J. Wise of New Westminster, W. B. Townsend of the same place being second; G. B. Black of Granville had the best walking horse; W. Turgoose of Saanich being second, who also had the best saddle horse; R. Stevenson of Chilliwack, being second.

A fine filly was shown by L. Guichon which inadvertently was not entered. She was bred by him in the Nicola Valley, is four years old, stands sixteen hands and one inch and weighs 1690 lbs. A special prize was awarded to this filly.

#### SECTION IV.—LONG WOOL SHEEP.

Mr. Shopland of Foul Bay, near Victoria, exhibited a fine Leicester ram from which he had cut twelve pounds of wool this season. He obtained first prize of \$7.50 for this ram and \$5.00 for the best pen of five ewe lambs. A. C. Wells of Chilliwack carried off the first prize of \$7.50 for the best short wool ram. J. M. McKee, Senr., of Boundary Bay getting second prize of \$4.00, the same exhibitor winning the first prize of \$7.00 for the best pen of five ewes, one year old and upwards, and all the prizes for pigs.

#### SECTION V.—POULTRY.

Mrs. Wintermute of New Westminster got first prize for turkeys, S. Sandover of Saanich the first prize for geese, Fitzsimmonds of New Westminster first prize for ducks, Dr. Trew of New Westminster first and second prizes for Leghorns, J. M. Johnston of Langley the prize for any other variety; W. H. Steves of Lulu Island first prize for red game and variety game.

#### SECTION VI.—DAIRY PRODUCE.

Mrs Evans of Sumass won the first prize for fresh butter, also the first prize for tub butter, J. McAdam of Lower Langley getting second prizes in both classes. J. Sexmith of North Arm, Fraser River, got third prize for fresh butter, also second prize for cheese, A. S. Vedder, of Sumass, won first prize for firkin butter, E. Greyell of Chilliwack being second, he also getting the third prize for tub butter, A. C. Walls of Chilliwack got first prize for cheese and W. Woodward of Mud Bay third prize. This farmer exhibited splendid Cheshire cheese of which he has over a ton.



## SECTION VII.—VEGETABLES.

S. Cowley of Chiliwack first prize for any variety of potatoes and first for onions. E. Greyell of the same place second for any variety of potatoes, first for turnips, first for kidney beans and scarlet runners and first for vegetable marrow. R. Stevenson of Chiliwack took first prize for the three best varieties of potatoes, H. Webb of Chiliwack taking second prize, also first for new variety of potatoes and first for cucumbers, W. H. Rowling of the North Arm took first prize for the best cabbages (not cattle), Mr. Steves being second, who also took the first prize for carrots, J. McKee of Boundary Bay got second prize for carrots and first for parsnips, G. Richardson of North Arm took second prize for parsnips and first for peas, T. McNeely of Ladner's Landing took second prize for onions and first for lettuce, A. S. Vedder of Sumas took the first prize for corn, A. Hawkins of Matsqui the second, who also took the first prize for cauliflower, H. Boyd of North Arm took the first prize for beets, J. R. Ashwell of Chiliwack first prize for celery, J. Reece of Chiliwack first for squash and pumpkins.

## SECTION VIII.—FIELD PRODUCE.

In this section J. McAdam of Lower Langley obtained the first prize for the best two bushels of black oats, W. Turgoose of Saanich the first prize for autumn wheat, the first prize for white oats; H. Webb, of Chiliwack, the first prize for spring wheat, H. Kipp, of Chiliwack, the first prize for rough barley, first prize for best grey peas, the second prize for autumn wheat, and the second prize for white field peas; E. Grayell, of Chiliwack, the first prize for globe mangold wurzel, first for white turnips, first for flax, first for buckwheat, second best for rough barley, first for white field peas, and second for red carrots; H. Thrift, of Mud Bay, got second prize for spring wheat; G. R. Ashwell, of Chiliwack, third prize for autumn wheat; J. Reece, of Chiliwack, second prize for white carrots; G. Richardson, of the North Arm, first prize for late potatoes; R. Stevenson, of Chiliwack, first for cabbages; Kimball, of Chiliwack, second prize for white oats; Mr. Sexsmith, of the North Arm, second prizes for turnips and mangold wurzel; H. Boyd, of North Arm, first prize for red mangolds and red carrots; J. McKee, Sr., of Boundary Bay first prize for potatoes and white carrots; J. Kirkland of Ladner's Landing, first prize for long red mangolds, and second for black oats. Sweepstakes—E. Greyell of Chiliwack, won the sweepstakes of \$15.00, for the best display of grain grown by one man; A. C. Wells of Chiliwack, \$10.00 for the best baled hay; T. Dunville of same place, being second, and winning \$5.00; J. Kirkland of Ladner's Landing, won the prize for best sugar beets; Cawley of Chiliwack, being second.

## SECTION IX.—HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS AND FRUITS.

A. Jackson won the second prize for best collection of fruits; E. Greyell of Chiliwack, first prize for musk melons, first for cooking apples, first for early autumn dessert pears, and first for red and white currants; W. H. Rowling of North Arm, first and second prizes for grapes; A. C. Wells of Chiliwack, first prize for the best collection of fruits; W. D. Ferris of New Westminster, first prize for winter pears; Mrs. Stephenson of Chiliwack, first for winter eat-

ing apples; Mrs. Doekstader of Maple Ridge, first for largest and heaviest apples; Mr. Sexsmith of North Arm, first for early autumn dessert apples; W. H. Falding of New Westminster, first for quinces; C. Yeomans of Langley second for early autumn dessert pears; E. Webb of Chiliwack, first for water melons; Mr. Brighthouse of Lulu Island, second for winter pears; Mr. Cawley of Chiliwack, second for winter eating apples, and second for cooking apples; Jas. Orr of New Westminster, first for early autumn dessert apples.

## SECTION X.—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Johnson & Smith of New Westminster, obtained the first and second prizes for the best single buggy made in the province, and first prize of \$10.00 for the best drawing plow, made by themselves; W. B. Townsend of New Westminster won the prize of \$10.00 for the best double buggy made in the province; this buggy was manufactured in Victoria. R. Stevenson won the second prize, this buggy being also made in Victoria. W. Hoar of New Westminster won the prize of \$15.00 for the best assortment of saddlery made in the province; and Walter Blackie of New Westminster, the prize of \$7.50, for the best harrows made in the province.

## SECTION XI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

The exhibits in this section were of great interest and of very superior excellence, so much so that it must have been a very hard matter for the judges to decide which was the best, where all were so good; but sufficient was shown to prove that our people need not go out of the province for anything they may require. H. Mansell of Victoria, exhibited a handsome show case of boots and shoes, both men's and women's, made by himself, and received the first prize for the best pair of sewed calf boots, and first prize for best pair of men's shoes; the Belmont Boot and Shoe Co. of Victoria, had a whole room full of goods, and received the first prize for the best assortment of leather and first prize for the best assortment of boots and shoes made in a provincial factory, and first for the best sole leather. J. Rosseau of New Westminster, won the first prizes for the best harness leather and best russell leather. G. H. Maynard of Victoria, exhibited a beautiful show case of all kinds of boots and shoes made by himself, and won first prizes for best pegged kip boots, and best women's shoes. Kurtz and Co., the celebrated white labor cigar manufacturers, exhibited a mammoth show case, containing specimens of all kinds of cigars and cigarettes, which they manufacture; the exhibit was such a handsome one, and the quality of the goods must have been very well known, for the whole exhibit was purchased before the fair closed. It is hardly necessary to say that the company took the first prize for the best assortment of white labor cigars made in the province.

The Skidegate Oil Company of Queen Charlotte Islands had a tastefully arranged exhibit of samples of their steam-refined lubricating and illuminating oil. No provision having been made for oil exhibits in any of the sections, a prize could not be given, but the judges "highly recommended" it.

Mr. Bagnall of Victoria exhibited a whole room full of all kinds of musical instruments, from a jewsharp to a grand piano. The instruments were arranged with great taste, having a very pleasing effect, and contributed greatly to the adornment of the Fair. The fact that all the pianos and organs were sold, must have been very gratifying to Mr. Bagnall.

Honorable mention was obtained by T. W. Carter, Victoria, for his exhibit of bottled ale made from provincial malt and hops. From the rapidity with which the beverage disappeared, it may be inferred that it was appreciated. Mrs. Fales of New Westminster won the prize for the best five pounds of honey in the comb; R. Stevenson of Chilliwack the prize for the best flour made in the province; Ewen & Co. of New Westminster the first prize for the best Frazer River canned salmon, smoked and fresh; Kyle and Tilton of New Westminster second prize for salmon, canned by the Richmond Canning Co. on the Frazer. John Morley of Victoria, won the first and second prizes for the best horse shoes made in the province; E. M. Swickard of Victoria deservedly obtained the prize for the best assortment of provincial made gloves. The Royal City Planing Mills had a room full of exhibits of beautiful workmanship in wood. The ornamental turner's work could not be surpassed anywhere, and the door, table and bracket work was excellent. John Walsh of New Westminster won the prize for the best suit of dress clothes made in the province.

#### SECTION XII.—FLORAL.

Miss Lee won first prize for the best table bouquet, Mrs. Fales being second; Mrs. Bunte was first for the best collection of plants in flower, Mrs. Nelson being second; Mrs. Webster was first with best fernery and best specimen of fuschias; Miss Tr-w being second; Miss A. Webster showed the best hand bouquet. All these exhibits were from New Westminster. In Section 13, many ladies exhibited beautiful works of art, consisting of crayon, water color and pencil drawings, wax work flowers and fruit, photographs, moss pictures and a fine collection of native minerals and fossils. In the millinery and hand sewing everything was useful and beautiful.

#### COWICHAN AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

This institution was inaugurated years ago in the barn of the Rev. Wm. Reece, then Parson of the district. He, with a few neighbors, suggested the advisability of establishing an annual Show or Fair. The idea was popular and "took" and the nucleus then formed has proved a sound and permanent foundation, the society thus formed having held on the "even tenor of its way" through good and evil report gradually extending its basis, till now it may fairly claim to be the oldest establishment of the kind in the Province.

Having been one of the original members, I jumped on board the "Hunt" to see how the old thing kept up its prestige.

Punctually to time, the steamer cast off to the inspiring strains of Prof. Hayne's band, with about 200 excursionists bound to see the show and enjoy the beautiful scenery and the life-giving sea breezes, and surely nothing is more reviving than the bracing air on such a beautiful autumn day in the straits. Away she goes, past the steamers loading and unloading, past Dexter's "claudigger," 'out in full view of the Olympian Range and the Haro Archipelago, islands and islets. Presently we salute in proper steamboat

style, the "Slope" bound down from the mainland show. She slows down and we take off the Hon Wm. Smithe, Premier, and Supt. Todd. Into Brackman's Mill where some twenty more join us, and now for Cowichan. The "Yosemite" is seen in the distance, but she cannot transfer her passengers, about a dozen of whom wish to go to the show and take their exhibits with them. On through a narrow place where you might almost jump ashore on either side, but all is safe; the captain is there; she snorts through and the music peals louder as we dash into a broader expanse, and now the Cowichan Valley opens in the distance. Past the Saanich Peninsula and strike into Sansum Narrows, leaving the white houses nestled in green in a deep bay on our left, from the head of which the river extends away up to the "lake," the high mountains on each side showing clear escarpments against the sky.

We come to the wharf at 1 p. m. where there is a large number waiting to welcome the excursionists. After a proper amount of kissing and handshaking, the living stream is seen pouring towards the grounds.—carriages, buggies, saddle-horses. The grounds are half a mile up and on a queer place for an agricultural show, no farms, or any place to be seen where a farm could be, but we are crowded and drive on up to the gate "open sesame" and we are within the grounds. Cattle are tied all along a substantial railing and horses all round the enclosure nearly.

The Hall occupies the centre of the grounds; a long shed where dinner is served by Mr. W. C. Brown, a large open platform to the left where the terpsichoreans tip the "light fantastic." We anchor near a nice clump of pine, and indulge in roast chicken &c. Lunch over, we have a look at the cattle. They are coarse and not by any means what you would expect to see as prize animals, but I know how it is: one of the greatest drawbacks to the show is its site, the difficulty of getting stock there from the more distant districts excludes a large number, so that the cattle shown are by no means a fair gauge of what the settlement has and can produce. Hardly any one but the most enterprising individuals would think of taking a good milch cow to the show for several reasons:—the prize is small and no object is gained by the exhibitor to counterbalance the great inconvenience of taking stock.

The judges had an arduous task, having to take horses, cattle, pigs, sheep and poultry, but their awards gave general satisfaction. A number of visitors were in from other districts, among whom we noticed Messrs Peck and Horth of Nanaimo, and D. W. Gordon, Esq., M. P.

Horses are much better represented, most of them having been used to bring their owners to the show. The splendid dapper grey percheron of Todd's took first prize; J. Kier's taking second. The mares and foals of J. Hobert and Donald McPherson would

have shown well anywhere, and in the saddle-horse contest Mr. Edgson's bay mare first and Mr. R. C. Northcote's grey second, beating some very good horses. For general purposes, Kier's were the best. No sheep could compete with Botterell's stock; he took all the prizes. In pigs, Drummond and Edgson took all the prizes. Poultry was not so largely represented as might be expected, but some very fair birds were shown.

In the hall the exhibits as usual were very good. The committee having cut down the quantity of each exhibit so as to prevent such a crowding as in previous years, but there were fully as many entries as formerly and in the cereals an increase, some very fine wheat and oats being shown by Messrs Drinkwater, Duncan and Bonsall.

In the dairy and vegetable sections, there were not so many entries as in former years. The fruits were well represented and there appeared to be so many varieties of winter apples as to puzzle the judges of the interior, as no awards were made. Some peaches shown by Mr. Fuller were not to be surpassed in any country, and proved the capacity of this island to grow this luscious fruit to perfection. Some of these peaches measured twelve inches in circumference and were of the finest quality, as also those of Mr. J. P. Booth of Salt Spring. Dancing was kept up on the platform all the time the judges were making their awards which took them till four o'clock. The judges of the ladies' work and dairy, jams, &c., Mrs. Rudlin, Mrs. Carnes, and Mrs. Broadwell, left, and the anxiously waiting crowd immediately thronged the hall.

The committee of management, Messrs J. Drinkwater and J. N. Evans deserve credit for their arrangements.

The President, W. C. Duncan, Esq., was about as busy as any one, and to him and the much-in-request Secretary, Wilton Edgson, Esq., much of the success of the show must be attributed. The gate-keepers, Messrs. Drummond and Richards, might now rest from their arduous labors, as the crowd began to pack up for the landing.

Amid the hearty cheers of the Cowichaners and the music of the band, the *Hunt* cast off her lines for the home stretch about 8 p.m., and had a pleasant run down.

"T was a calm, still night,  
And the moon's pale light"

was very gratifying to the people, but not so interesting as one genial old gentleman of fine musical ear and remarkable facial qualifications, who delighted the select party in the saloon with some selections from the operas. The boat was too crowded for dancing, but a most enjoyable day was spent by all, and we "tooted our horn" to the tune of "Homo Again" at midnight, when Capt. Rudlin gallantly swung his vessel to her moorings at Spratt's Wharf.

By the kindness of the Secretary we are enabled to give a list of the prize takers, as follows:

**LADIES' WORK**—Patchwork quilt, Mrs. G. Mills; best knitted quilt, Miss Mufford; knitted socks, Miss Orlando, Mrs. Menzies; fancy needlework, Mrs. Beaumont, Miss Botterel; wool crochet, Miss Botterel, Miss Bufford; loaf bread, Mrs. Ackerman, Mrs. Charley; best jam, Mrs. Fry, Mrs. Edgson; bouquet flowers, Mrs. Moss, Mrs. Calvert.

Ackerman—Best Indian corn, second best shallots, second best collection fruits.

Bednall—Best collection grass seeds, best tomatoes, second best pears, best fresh butter.

H. Bell—Second best mixed carrots, best onions.

Booth—Best Swede turnips, second best tomatoes, best pears.

Beaumont—Second best general horse.

Botterell—Best and second best ram, best five ewes.

Bonsall, H.—Second best bushel spring wheat.

Brown—Second best geese.

Charley—Best ducks.

Drummond—Best boar.

Drinkwater—Best bushel spring wheat, best bush. oats, second best bushel field peas, second best collection Indian corn.

Davey—Best early potatoes.

Duncan, W. C.—Second best three year old colt, best bushel fall wheat, second best bushel oats, second best bushel Indian corn, best collection turnips, all kinds, second best onions, second best early carrots.

Evans, J. N.—Second best two-year old colt, second best three varieties potatoes, second best cabbages, second best beet root, second best citron melons.

Edgson—Best saddle horse, second best boar, second best fresh butter.

Fletcher—Best geese

Harrison—Best turkeys.

Hobert—Best brood mare with foal, best three-year old colt, second best yearling colt, best Belgian carrots, best red carrots, best parsnips.

Kier—Second best stallion, best general horse.

Lilly—Second best Swede turnips, best late potatoes, best three varieties potatoes, best citron melons.

Lomas—Best cucumbers, best cabbage, best varieties cabbages.

Marshall—Second best autumn apples.

Mr. Mariner—Second best cow, best two year old heifer, second best yearling, second best mangolds, second best Belgian carrots, cabbages, mixed varieties, second, best cauliflower; poultry—best Leghorns, best Hamburgs; best salt butter, best beet root, second best vegetable marrow.

Menzie—Best shallots.

McPherson—Best yearling colt, second best brood mare, best early carrots.

Northcote—Second best saddle horse, best six mangolds, best squashes.

Richards—Second best cucumbers, best collection fruits, second best ducks.

Rudlin—Best vegetable marrows.

Todd—Best stallion.

Windsor—Second best late potatoes, best autumn apples.

Win—Best bushel barley.

Young, D.—Best bushel field peas, second best early potatoes.

## SAANICH FAIR.

The fifteenth annual show and fair of the North and South Saanich Agricultural Society, was held on the 18th inst., at Agricultural Hall, South Saanich.

The show grounds being centrally located, afford, as far as distance is concerned, equal facilities to exhibitors from all parts of the district, and not being far removed from Victoria, attracted a large number of visitors interested in the agricultural resources of the country.

The officers of the society are to be commended for the harmonious and business-like manner in which the exhibition was conducted, whilst the farmers extended to all their proverbial hearty welcome.

The display of fruits and vegetables, although not quite up to former exhibits in point of size, was very satisfactory when the dry season through which we have passed is borne in mind, whilst the grain show was superior to anything ever placed before the public in this district as an exhibition of cereals.

In the stock yard, the horses were the most attractive, comprising some very fine animals, most of which were Saanich bred.

Cattle, swine and sheep were plentifully exhibited, and in fair condition, some shorthorn Durhams attracting considerable attention, whilst the poultry, dairy products, garden stuff, etc., all came in for their share of admiration and praise.

For farming implements made in the province, Messrs. McKenzie & Meston of Victoria, were awarded first prize for plows and harrows.

The display of ladies' work was good, and shows that the ladies of Saanich are not behind their fair sisters in this line, in any part of the province.

Taken as a whole, the fair was a success, and there was a marked improvement in point of quality of exhibits over former shows.

Among those present, were the Hon. W. Smith, Hon. John Robson, D. W. Gordon, M. P., N. Shakespere, M. P., J. H. Innis, Esq., A. McLean, Esq., J. Fell, Esq., J. S. Drummond, Esq., T. Russell, Esq., Thomas Russell, Esq., J. Burns, Esq., E. G. Prior, Esq., J. K. McKenzie, Esq., G. A. McTavish, M. P., P. E. Johns, M. P., T. Storey, Esq., and other well known citizens too numerous to mention.

There was a grand dinner and ball at the conclusion, and all left fully satisfied with their visit to Saanich, promising to be present at the next exhibition.

Miss Simpson of the Prairie Tavern provided creature comforts, and it is wonderful what a faculty he has for putting people in a good humor.

We give the prize gainers in alphabetical order, together with what prize was given for:

Alexander, C.—Best six Aberdeen turnips, second best twelve long carrots, best twelve shallots, best two vegetable marrow, second best bushel fall wheat, and special prize for greatest number of blue jay's heads.

Bryant, J. D.—Best milch cow, second best boar of any breed, best Indian corn, best and second best twelve onions, best twelve pears, best twelve peaches, best two squashes, best two pumpkins, best two cucumbers.

Brethour, J. W.—Best bushel early potatoes.

Brackman, H.—Best sack flour, best sack oat-meal

Bott, J. E.—Best twelve quinces.

Carter, T. W.—Best ale, best porter.

Dawson, J.—Best timothy seed, second best cow or steer for butcher, second best single draught horse, second best field peas, best twelve short carrots, any color.

Dean, G.—Best six Swedish turnips, second best six Aberdeen turnips, second best six parsnips, best two cabbages, best six beets, best three fowls, one male and two females.

Gosnell, J.—Best buggy.

John, E.—Best cow or steer for butcher, second best milch cow, second best saddle horse, second best bull, any age.

King, H.—Best twelve long carrots, any color, second best bushel spring wheat, second best mangold wurzel.

Marcott—Best two year old gelding or filly.

McTavish, G. A.—Best span draught horses, second best ram lamb, second best four sheep fit for butcher, best boar of any breed, best brood sow in farrow, best brood under twelve months, best bred boar under twelve months, second best bushel chevalier barley, best bushel potato oats, best bushel field peas, second best six beets, second best twelve shallots.

Mitchell, T.—Best bushel late potatoes, second best span draught horses, second best Swedish turnips.

McKenzie & Meston.—Best new plow made in the province, best pair harrows made in the province.

Ryan, A. G.—Best saddle horse.

Reay, W. and C.—Second best two cabbages, second best bushel late potatoes.

Sandover, S.—Best bull of any age, best and second best bred cow, best ram lamb, best ewe lamb, best four sheep fit for butcher, best bushel chevalier barley, second best twelve carrots, best six parsnips, second best collection of apples, best three ducks, one male, two females.

Spott, F.—Best two year old heifer.

Simpson, H.—Best single draught horse, best brood mare with foal at foot, second best brood sow in farrow, second best brood sow under twelve months, best bushel rough barley, best bushel common white oats, best three turkeys, one male two females, best collection of apples, second best twelve pears, best sample grapes, out door production.

Sadler, E.—Best bushel black oats.

Thompson, W.—Best island bred bull, any age, second best two year old heifer, second best ram of any age, best ewe of any age, best yearling colt, best fall wheat, best bushel spring wheat, second best rough barley, best six mangold wurzel.

Turgoose, W.—Best stallion, second best island bred bull, best rye grass seed.

Tod, Jas.—Second best stallion.

White, W.—Best ram of any age, best two geese and one gander.

Following are the prizes awarded to the ladies.

Bryant, Mrs. J. D.—Best five pounds fresh butter, best linen shirt, made in the province, second best pair knitted hose, best piece crocheted work, cotton, best piece crocheted work, wool.

Baker, Miss A.—Second best embroidery.

Dean, Mrs.—Second best five pounds fresh butter

Durant, Miss—Best embroidery.

Douglas, Miss—Best piece crocheted work.

Dooley, Mrs.—Best dozen eggs, single yolk.

## DR. DAWSON'S EVIDENCE.

(Continued.)

By Mr. Trow :—Q. There are quartz mines in Cariboo, are there not?—An attempt was made some years ago to work them, but, as far as I know, there is no mine now in operation. The difficulties are very great in some parts of the country owing chiefly to the cost of transport and supplies. Until very lately, it cost from  $7\frac{1}{2}$  cents to  $12\frac{1}{2}$  cents a pound to freight goods and supplies to Cariboo from Yale, according to the season, and such prices are so heavy a tax on expensive mining operations that it renders it impossible to work any but very high grade ores. In Omineca, still farther north, it costs 15 cents a pound to carry supplies into the district, and thus it is almost impossible for private miners to continue prospecting on their own resources, and unless they have a very rich claim which they can work, they must leave the country. One advantage of the construction of the railway and opening up of the interior will be that the poorer placer deposits will be extensively worked. Naturally, the very rich deposits form a very small part of the whole. Those of medium and poorer quality are more widespread, and when the cost of getting supplies is reduced to half its present price, a large number that do not pay to work at present will become available.

Q. Is Chinese labor employed very much at the mines? Chinese generally work on their own account in the gold mines. They choose placer mines, very often those which have been abandoned by the whites, who have picked the eyes out of the deposit, and they work for years in such localities in their own way. No one knows what they make, but it is enough no doubt to remunerate them, owing to their perseverance.

By Mr. Baker (Victoria):—Q. And their economical habits?—And economical habits.

By Mr. Hesson:—Q. Can you say anything in reference to silver?—I can say very little from personal knowledge about silver ores. There are several places where silver ores have been found, and the two most promising, so far as known, are—first, a locality at Hope, on Silver Peak, and, second, one at Cherry Creek, in the Okanagan country. Very rich ores have been brought from these, and mining attempted on both of them, but, from various circumstances, the mining has been practically stopped. In the case of the Hope mine, at least, the stoppage has not resulted from any failure of the vein, but was on account of questions regarding the management or sale of the mine. There is reason to hope that, ultimately, these two localities, and probably others, will be developed as productive silver mines. If one silver mine were started and found to pay as a commercial enterprise, probably it would lead to so much examination and prospecting of the country that many would be worked in a few years. I may also mention in this connection that we have received specimens of very rich argentiferous galena from Omineca, though from the distance of this district they cannot be worked under the present circumstances. They assay from \$25 to \$90 of silver to the ton of ore.

Q. The distance inland or up the coast?—Inland. The coast distances are comparatively little, because we have navigation, but the Omineca country lies far inland, near the Peace River.

By Mr. Allen:—Q. Is there a large amount of gold exported by the Chinese from British Columbia and

not accounted for?—No, I think not. It is accounted for, in the statement I gave, in this way. I went into it at considerable detail with Mr. Good, who was Deputy Minister of Mines at the time this general statement was first compiled, some years ago. We obtained from all the banks a statement of the gold they had sent out of the country, and from the express offices the same. Then, as a large quantity was known to be carried away by the Chinese and others, privately, without being recorded, one-third was added to the product of each year to represent that; so the statistics are not absolutely correct, but they approximate closely to the truth. I think much of the gold the Chinese get they carry away in that manner, without putting it into the hands of the banks.

By Mr. Fisher:—Q. Do you think the Chinese get one-third of all the gold in the country?—No; but many of the white miners carry away their gold themselves also. If they go to San Francisco, for example, they take the gold with them.

By the Chairman:—Q. Will you state your knowledge of the coal and lignite deposits of Vancouver Island, Queen Charlotte Islands, and the Mainland?—Coal and lignite deposits are very widely spread in the Pacific Province. In this little publication to which I have referred several times as giving an account of the mining up to the date when it was issued ("Mines and Minerals of British Columbia—Report Geological Survey, 1876 77"), thirty-two different localities in which coal and lignites are known to occur are catalogued, and some of these are important and extensive districts. Many of them will be utilized as sources of fuel supply, either generally or locally. The Queen Charlotte Islands are prominent from this point of view on account of the fact that a seam of anthracite has been discovered there. This is the only workable seam of anthracite on the Pacific coast, either of America or Asia. The seam was about six feet thick and was worked for some distance, but was found to thin out. I believe, however, that the main trouble was that the Company had expended all their money on providing facilities for shipping the coal before doing much prospecting, and since it has not been much tested, and has fallen through. I examined the vicinity of the mine very carefully in 1878, and have a map showing the locality of the coal. I think the locality is a very promising one still, and deserves more attention; but nothing more precise can be said at present, because no work has been carried on for some years. The Comox and Nanaimo districts of Vancouver Island have been more thoroughly tested, and the latter has been the principal source of supply for some years. These have been mapped by Mr. Richardson of the Geological Survey. The map is on a scale of four miles to the inch, and is somewhat detailed, showing the actual area of known coal-bearing rocks in these two places, and all other necessary facts of structure. The coal seams at Comox and Nanaimo vary from four feet to six feet and ten feet in average thickness. They are occasionally much thicker, but this is the average. The quality of the coal I should mention particularly. It is not a lignite. It is true bituminous coal of very excellent quality. It was tested by the War Department of the United States, some years ago, to find out which fuels gave the best results for steam raising purposes on the western coast, and it was found that, to produce a given quantity of steam, it took 1,800 lbs. of Nanaimo coal to 2,400 lbs. of Seattle coal, 2,600 lbs. of Coos Bay coal, Oregon, and 2,600

lbs. of Mount Diablo coal, California, showing that, as far as the Pacific coast is concerned, the coal of Nanaimo has a marked superiority over all others. In 1882 the coal raised from the Nanaimo mines was 282,139 tons, which is equal to about one-fifth the coal product of Nova Scotia, though that Province has been so much longer a coal-producing region. Of this 151,800 tons were sold in San Francisco, the retail price being about \$12 a ton. Nearly one-fifth of the coal used in San Francisco was mined at Nanaimo and a much larger proportion would be brought from British Columbia, but for two circumstances. One is that there is a considerable duty on coal which has been almost sufficient to kill the coal trade between Nova Scotia and the Eastern States; but, owing to the higher price on the Pacific coast, has not had the same effect there; and the other, that a large quantity of coal is brought out from England, in ballast, by vessels coming for grain, which would not be commercially profitable if carried in any other way.

By Mr. Baker (Victoria): Q. And from Australia also?—Yes, chiefly from Newcastle and New South Wales as ballast.

By Mr. Hesson:—Q. Is that ballast put on the market and sold, or stored for the use of ships?—I think it is put on the market and sold. A large portion of San Francisco coal supply is delivered in that way.

By Mr. Baker (Victoria):—Q. It is sold for what it will fetch? It is a small coal generally speaking?—A number of vessels come from Australia with coal ballast to San Francisco, and go back to England with grain.

By the Chairman:—Q. You say the price is \$12 a ton in San Francisco. What is the average cost of transport from Nanaimo?—I cannot say.

By Mr. Baker (Victoria):—Q. \$3.25 a ton. It is now \$2.25 a ton?—I believe coal is sold in Nanaimo for \$4 a ton.

Q. At the chutes?—Yes, and the remainder goes for transport and middlemen and losses.

Q. The market price for any coal in San Francisco is lower than that which you stated, which was in vogue some years ago?—This is from a circular from San Francisco; I dare say it may average \$8 a ton now.

By Mr. Homer:—What date was that?—1882.

Q. That was the case for two months, the average price now is \$9?—Very probably.

By Mr. Trow. You stated that the coal of Nanaimo had been compared with the American coal—what about the Nova Scotia coal?—It is about equal to the best qualities of Nova Scotia coal. Of course, those coals that come into direct comparison with it on the Pacific coast are all inferior to the Nova Scotia coals. It might be also stated in connection with the mines, that a considerable number, not only of the Chinamen, but of the Indians, are employed in the underground works and gain very good wages, and it is hopeful that a number of these West Coast Indians take to hard work kindly and support themselves in that way.

By the Chairman:—Q. They are also employed in the fisheries to a considerable extent?—Yes; and in the interior a number have taken to agriculture in a small way, and own stock, and I think will look after themselves very well in a few years.

Q. You have been speaking up to the present about the coal deposits on the islands. How about the deposits on the mainland?—It is very probable that the

coal deposits found on Vancouver Island will be found also underlying a part of the flat country about the mouth of the Fraser, below Yale, but so far, no workable seams have been found there, though specimens of very excellent coal have been got. But in the interior, within the Coast mountains, there are many localities at which both coal and lignite occur. Most of these—that country being at present really undeveloped—owing to the isolation of the localities, have not been worked. In the Nicola Valley an excellent coal has been found, five feet to six feet thick, and on the North Thompson another coal of very excellent quality is known to occur. These two are of the nature of true bituminous coals, more or less perfect. The remainder of the coals of the interior, so far as known, are, strictly speaking, lignite coals, and one of these I visited is over forty feet in thickness. The deposits on the Semilkameen and others are of local value, and, I have no doubt, will be utilized for local fuel supply. The country is amply supplied in all parts of the interior with fuel for the purposes of the settler.

Q. Can you give information as to the agricultural, mineral and other resources of the Peace River country, part of which is included by the eastern boundary of British Columbia?—The eastern boundary of British Columbia follows the 120th meridian from the 60th parallel southwards until that meridian strikes the Rocky Mountains, and a large triangular portion of British Columbia thus lies east of the Rocky Mountains. The part of the Peace River basin that is of some considerable agricultural value, and is included in British Columbia, I estimate at between 5,000 and 6,000 square miles. The remainder of the Upper Peace River country lies in the North-West Territories. The part of the Peace River country, of which I am able, from personal knowledge, to speak, is that lying south of the 57th parallel of latitude from and reaching to the Athabasca River, and has an approximate area of 31,550 square miles. The Peace River country, I should state, is naturally separated from the Upper Saskatchewan country by a band of poor land along the Athabasca. The average elevation of this region is about 2,000 feet above the sea, or a little more than that. The soil is a very fine silt, which, where it is best, very much resembles that of the Red River Valley, and is quite different from most of the soil intervening between the Red River and the Peace River country. The fertility of the soil, owing to the small attempts yet made at cultivation in that district, is chiefly evidenced by the extraordinary luxuriance of the natural vegetation found upon it. In general the Peace River country is more or less densely wooded, but there are considerable areas of prairie land also. West of the Smoky River I have estimated that the areas aggregate 3,000 square miles or 1,920,000 acres. One of the largest prairies—Grand Prairie, south of Dunvegan—has an area of 230,000 acres, nearly all prairie, with a few scattered groves of trees. The soil is magnificent; it is watered by beautiful streams, and is altogether one of the most attractive countries in a state of nature I have ever seen. The rest of the tract of 31,550 square miles which, from its flat character and low elevation, constitutes the arable region, is, as a rule, wooded, and for the most part with second growth wood, which consists of poplar, birch and spruce. Taking this area again, and deducting all the known districts which contain poor soil, and twenty per cent. best

to cover other areas which could not be cultivated, it leaves an area of the Peace River Valley, with soil suited to agriculture, of 23,500 square miles.

Q. You are speaking of the whole district, or only that in British Columbia?—I have spoken of the whole district, because that part in British Columbia—between 5,000 and 6,000 square miles of agricultural land—is similar—I speak only of that part of the Peace River country south of the 59th parallel. I do not refer to that to the north, because I have never been there myself and could only speak of it from report. To give some idea of the value of this region as an agricultural country, taking the area I have given, and supposing as a measure of its capacity—merely, of course, as an empirical supposition for the purpose of estimating its value—that the whole were sown in wheat, at twenty bushels to the acre, it would produce over 470,000,000 bushels of wheat annually. I believe that the whole of this area will eventually be cultivated. I am not quite sure that over every part of it wheat will ripen and be a sure crop, but, as far as we can judge of the climate, it is as good as, or better than, that of Edmonton on the Saskatchewan River, and where wheat has been tried in the Peace River district, as a matter of fact, it succeeds, as well as other crops such as oats and barley. We have, therefore, every reason to believe that over the greater part of this area wheat will be a satisfactory and a sure crop. If only the estimated prairie area be taken as immediately susceptible of cultivation, its yield, at the rate above annexed, would be 38,400,000 bushels.

By Mr. Trow:—Q. Do you think it is subject to summer frosts?—Summer frosts occur but I do not think they are of sufficient severity to affect wheat as a rule over the country; my personal experience is that of one season. The early frosts in the autumn cut down the potato tops before they were quite dead in the latter part of August in that year, but the wheat and other grain were not affected. In fact they would have been cut but for a week of rain which delayed the complete ripening.

Q. Whose report are you referring to?—To my own. I did not bring the map of the Peace River country, by the Geological Survey in the report of 1879-80, because it is a very large one.

Q. In a country of such extent, passing through once or twice, is it possible for any one person to know much except in general terms?—Of course one's knowledge is of a general character. I travelled over a great portion of the district. I did not merely pass through it once, but spent six weeks examining different portions, and my assistant travelled through other parts of it and reported on them. Of course, a great part, as has been stated, is wooded, and, therefore, difficult to investigate thoroughly. I know the character of the soil from the parts I have examined, and there is every reason to believe that the remainder of the district with similar elevation, and forming part of the same old lake basin in which the rich silty soils were laid down, possesses the same character. From some of the higher points you can see almost over the whole country. Of course, a more detailed exploration is to be desired, and particularly experiments with various crops of a crucial kind in certain localities, especially those at considerable elevations, for the purpose of defining the limit in altitude of cultivation.

By Mr. McCraney:—Q. Do the warm winds from the Pacific coast reach that part of Peace River Val-

ley in British Columbia?—Yes; the so-called Chinook winds have an effect south of the 49th parallel for some distance, and thence, along the mountains to the Peace River and northward. Their greatest effect is within 100 miles from the foot of the Rocky Mountains. East of that they lose their character. Their occurrence in the Peace River country is well marked. When they set in in winter an immediate thaw occurs and the snow goes. The snow fall is deeper, however, in this country than in the Bow River and Belly River district to the west. The southern country is dry and therefore a prairie country. The northern is, to a large extent, wooded and the natural precipitation of moisture is ample for agricultural purposes.

By Mr. McNeil:—Q. Have you any reason to suppose the summer frost, the year you were there, was any less severe than usual?—No; as far as I could gather it was unusually severe, yet it did not affect the wheat crop. I collected excellent specimens of wheat from the Hudson Bay post. In fact the crops of that year were later than usual on account of this period of a week or ten days of wet weather just before harvest, which delayed the complete ripening of the grain.

By Mr. Trow:—Q. At what station of the Hudson's Bay post was that wheat grown?—I spoke especially of Dunvegan, but besides that we know that wheat thrives at Lesser Slave Lake post. I saw barley, ripe and with fine heads, grown by the Cree Indians at Sturgeon Lake on the plateau and at Fort St. John, further up the Peace River and considerably nearer the mountains, barley and oats are known to have been ripe on August 12th, in 1875, though at the same place, in 1879, wheat was a failure. Fort St. John is near the western edge of the country I consider of agricultural value. Of course, I quite agree in the statement that it is very desirable to have further experiments in a few chosen localities—chosen as being the most unfavorable—to show the best and worst that can be said of the country.

By the Chairman:—Q. Can you say anything in regard to the mineral resources of that particular portion of the country?—The mineral resources of the Peace River country may be treated of comparatively briefly. They consist in gold and coal. Gold is found in the principal streams, but chiefly in the Peace River, and no very rich deposits have been discovered here, though sufficient to attract a few miners who have made good wages out of it. I do not think that, except in the Rocky Mountains, west of the Peace River country proper, there is a chance of very extensive gold mining here.

Q. Have the gold deposits you speak of been brought down from the Rocky Mountains?—Partly so and partly from the east, I believe. I think Dr. Selwyn spoke before of the fact that gold deposits of the great plains to the south have been derived from the east. In the Peace River country it is not quite the same, because the Peace River flows right through the Rocky Mountains, and the gold-bearing schist on its head waters is the northern extension of that of Cariboo. The result is that the Peace River carries with it through its whole course a considerable quantity of comparatively fine gold, and how much has come in that way and how much with the glacial drift from the east, it is difficult or indeed impossible to determine in this district. The coal resources give every promise of being very extensive. So far they have been examined only in a few places, and most

of the seams observed have been thin, but the quality of some of them, particularly in the neighborhood of the mountains, in a zone extending 50 or 60 miles east of the mountains, is excellent. On the Athabasca River some seams of lignite coal are known. There is one 10 feet in thickness of good quality, and another of three feet of even better character. There is every reason to believe, from the wide spread of the cretaceous formation in which the coals occur, that the Peace River country will be found amply supplied with mineral fuels.

By Mr. Cochrane:—Q. Is this in the North-West Territories or in British Columbia?—Partly in each. I stated that probably about 5,000 square miles of the agricultural part of the Peace River country lie within British Columbia. A large part of the coal bearing rocks is also within this Province.

By the Chairman:—Q. Have you any information respecting the probable value of the iron and copper deposits on Texada Island, Howe Sound and other parts of British Columbia, where such could be worked advantageously?—The Texada iron deposit is one of the most accessible deposits of iron discovered so far in British Columbia. It is a very rich magnetic iron ore, assaying 68.4 of iron, and a very low percentage of phosphorous and other impurities of an objectionable character. The largest exposure of it is on the west side of Texada Island, where it has a thickness of 20 ft. to 25 ft. near the water's edge, and it has been traced for more than a mile to the north-westward, the vein being at times as thin as 2 ft., but generally thicker. The ore being on the coast, is easy of shipment, and within twenty miles of the harbor at Comox, from which the Comox coals are shipped. These circumstances give it a peculiar advantage, and I believe it will be one of the first developed iron deposits of the west coast. In fact, I am informed mining is going on there to some extent, but the ore is being sent to the United States for smelting.

By Mr. Trow:—Q. Is it near coal?—There are only twenty miles of the navigable waters of the Strait of Georgia between it and the Comox coal field, and both the iron and the coal are close to the water's edge—the Comox coal perhaps about two miles back. As to the Texada copper deposits, I believe there are copper deposits in Texada Island, but I have never seen them, and we have not received any specimens of them.

By Mr. Hesson:—Q. Did you say they were not working this iron mine?—I believe they have been to a small extent lately.

By Mr. Baker (Victoria):—Q. Some three or four tons were sent to San Francisco?—For several years smelting has been carried on in Oregon. I thought possibly it had gone to those smelting works.

Q. At Puget Sound? That is recent, but for some years a little smelting has been going on in Oregon in a small way, showing it can be made to pay with poor ores and perhaps Chinese labor, on the western coast. As to the Howe Sound copper ore, referred to by the Chairman, I have no personal knowledge. It is between Howe Sound and Jarvis Inlet, at a considerable altitude in the mountains. We have had fine specimens assaying 44½ per cent. of copper, constituting a very valuable ore. I cannot, however, state any facts as to the continuity and width of the vein, which, as far as I have learned, has not been fully developed. This appears to be, however, one of the most promising copper localities

in British Columbia, and from its vicinity to the coast, should be easily worked.

Q. Were there any indications of silver in the assay?—It was not tested for silver.

By Mr. Homer:—Q. With regard to the cedar, you stated that the trees were 17 feet in diameter and hollow, and the impression conveyed was, that they were not very valuable for timber. That class of trees is considered the very best we have there. The shell is generally from 1 to 3 feet in thickness, and 20 feet to 50 feet in height. It is very fine wood for sashes, doors, cases and so on, and the other is for heavier work—walls and sills and so on?—Yes; being clean and clear wood. I perhaps gave a wrong impression, and did not mean to say that hollow cedar trees were not valuable.

By Mr. Trow:—Q. What class of immigrants would be most acceptable in British Columbia?—I think, when the railroad is opened through to British Columbia that the expansion of industries will be such as to give employment to all classes of immigrants. So far the development of the Province has been slow. The great trouble has been the cost of getting there. Again, the people who have gone there, have, in many cases, been connected with placer gold mining. These enterprises do not form a good basis for an agricultural population. I believe the railway will lead to the introduction of a class of agricultural immigrants who will build up the country to a great extent. I think, however, as I have said, that mining will take the lead among the industries of the Province.

By Mr. Baker (Victoria):—Q. Please state any facts upon the subject of the coal and lignite deposits of Vancouver Island, Queen Charlotte Islands and the mainland of British Columbia, as to additional localities not covered possibly by Dr. Selwyn's evidence?—I have mentioned the Nanaimo and Comox basins, which are the main deposits on Vancouver. There is a large extent of coal country about Sugwash, and north to Beaver Harbor on the east coast. This was the first worked in the Province, but afterwards abandoned for Nanaimo, where the seams were thicker. I think by boring in the Sugwash region there would be a very fair prospect of striking valuable seams. At Quatsino Sound, on the west coast, there is an extensive coal district, with coal of extra quality. The seams so far found are not, however, very thick, but owing to the position of Quatsino, out of the ordinary routes of traffic, and also to the fact that Nanaimo has been able to supply all the coal that could be sold on the coast, these localities have not been developed. At the head of Alberni Canal, again, coal is known to occur. I think it is not very extensive, but it might yield coals of economic value if it were explored. Lignite occurs at Sooke, Vancouver Island, but owing to the proximity of good coal, it is not of any value. At Burrard Inlet lignites again occur, but the same remark applies to these as to the last. The mines at Bellingham Bay, in Washington Territory, just south of the line on the mainland, were worked originally pretty extensively, but as the fuel obtained resembled a lignite, when other mines became worked, they were abandoned.

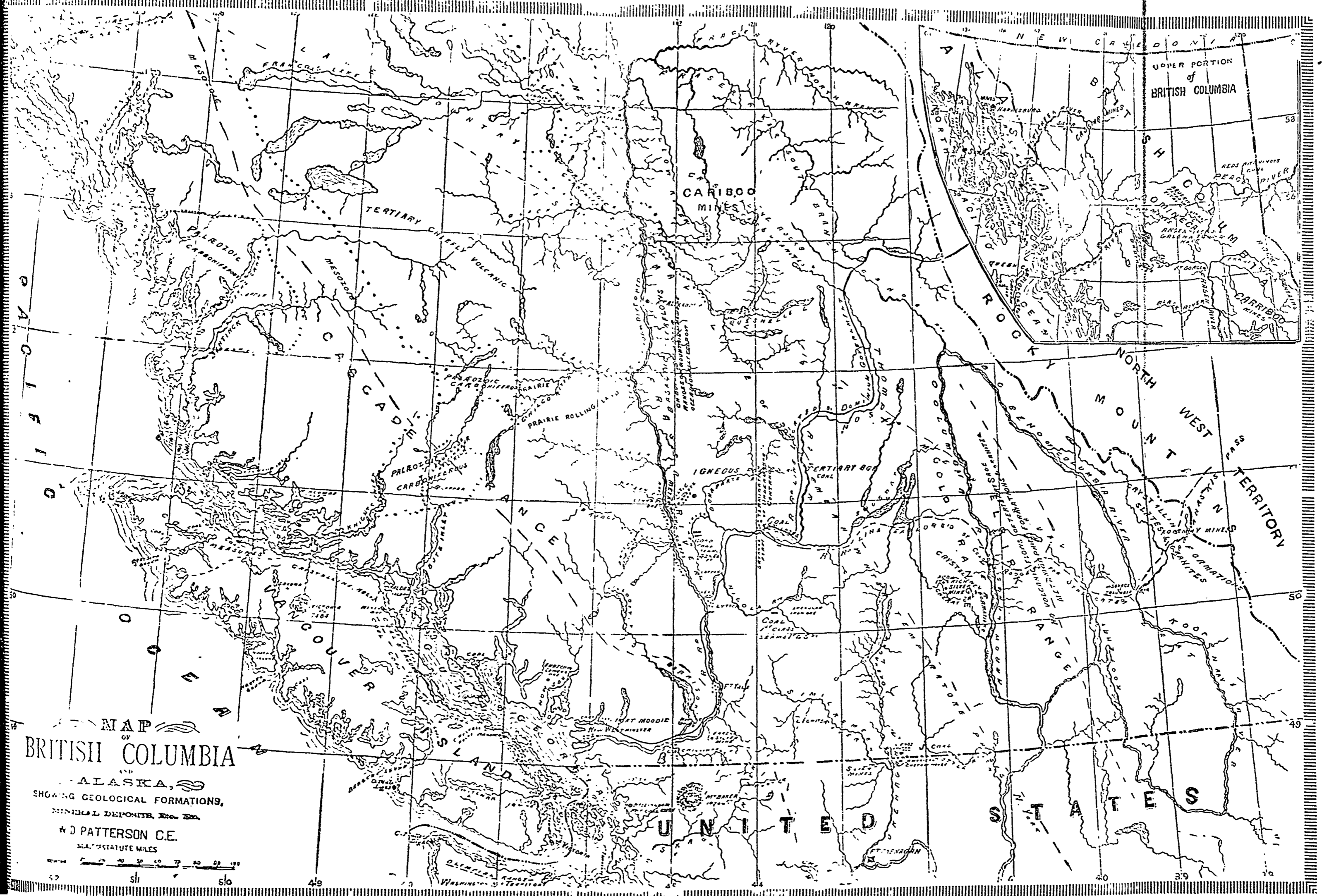
Q. State also any additional facts on the coals and the character generally of the prairie region east of the mountains between Lake of the Woods and the Rocky Mountains as far north as Peace River?—I believe Dr. Selwyn has presented already to the Committee most of the facts bearing on this great



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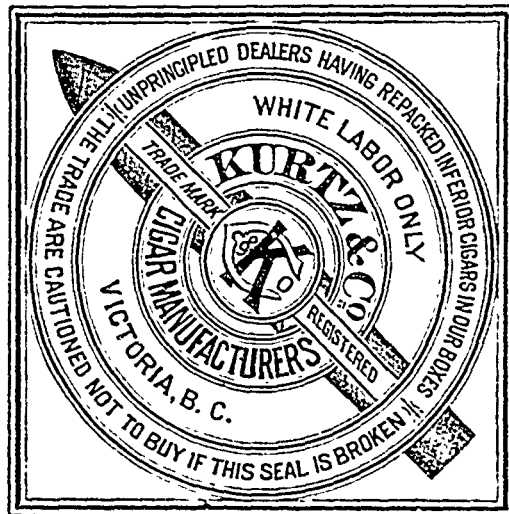
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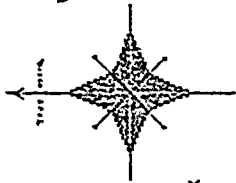
OF THE TOWN OF

PORT HAMMOND JUNCTION.

1882.

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CCLXXX

B A S T

H A M M O N D

CCLXXI

SCALE

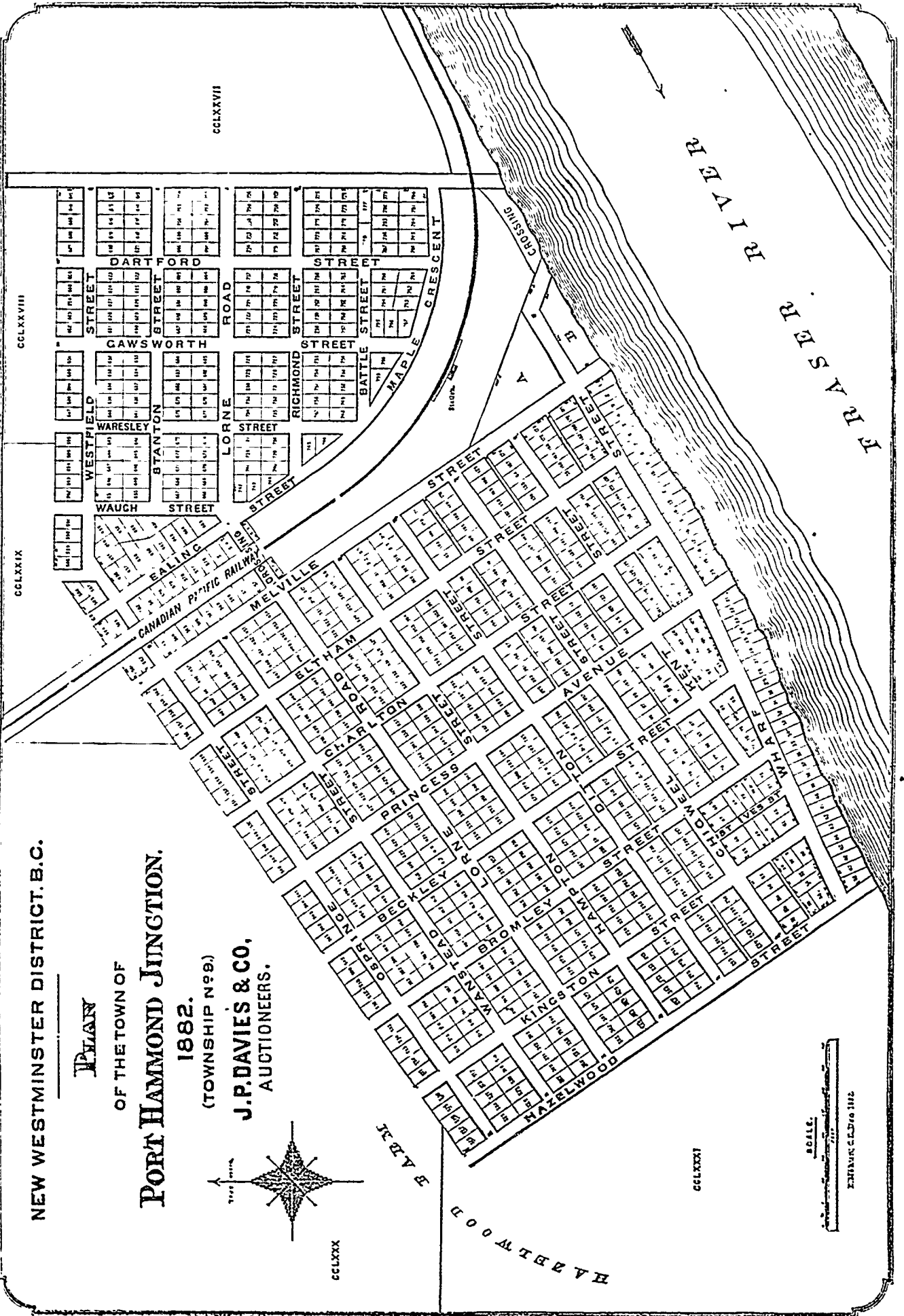


EXHIBIT C.L.D. 102

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CCLXXVIII

CCLXXVII



region. I have travelled over the greater part of it, and, in 1881, was engaged in the Geological Survey of the Bow and Belly River districts, where some of the best coals of that region occur, and a short preliminary report has been published on them. I may state that the whole of the great prairie country, west of the edge of the third prairie plateau, is amply provided with fuels. There is scarcely any district which is at a great distance from some bed of coal or lignite which is, at least of local value. The fuels near the Rocky Mountains are generally the best, and are, in some cases, indistinguishable from those of the true carboniferous period.

*To be Continued.*

### PORT HAMMOND JUNCTION.

This new townsite, of which we present a plan to our readers, is situated on the north bank of the Fraser River at a point at which the Canadian Pacific Railway first touches the bank of that river after leaving Port Moody.

The new wharves of the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company, which are to be completed by the close of the year, are within two hundred yards of the railway station, and are about eleven miles from New Westminster by water. Arrangements have also been made with the above Company for their regular passenger boats, *i. e.* the New Westminster and Yale bi-weekly, and also the through Yale steamers to call at the townsite for passengers and freight both going and returning.

The townsite contains about 223 acres, of which some fifteen have been reserved by the Dominion Government for the railway station, round house, tank, sidings, &c. At a rough estimate there have probably been \$10,000 expended on this reservation up to the present time.

Situated centrally in the most populous and extensive agricultural district of the Province, commanding the entire trade of the Lower Fraser below Langley, and being the most convenient point of shipment, not only for the Cities of Victoria and New Westminster, but also for the constantly increasing trade of the numerous canneries on the river, the prospective prosperity of the future city cannot be doubted.

Should also the Railway Syndicate determine in the future to connect the Canadian with the Northern Pacific, a reference to the Admiralty Chart will show that the shortest and best connection between the two railways can be made by a line running almost true south from Port Hammond Junction. Such a route would be of comparatively easy construction, and an important item in its favor is that at this point the Fraser could be more easily bridged than at any other place probably within fifty miles, while the mode in which the C. P. R. approaches the station offers facilities for a branch which are rarely, if at all, attainable at points higher up the river.

From Victoria to Port Hammond direct by steamer via New Westminster is about eleven miles less than via Port Moody. Until New Westminster is brought into direct railway communication with the C. P. R., all railway freight must be carried by water, therefore it is obvious that Port Hammond with its eleven miles of land-locked water communication, must be the shipping point for the former city, as against the extra twelve miles of rail and forty miles of water travel which would be the result of shipping freight via Port Moody. Goods shipped from Victoria by such a boat as the *Yosemite*, for instance, can be delivered at Port Hammond Junction in six or seven hours, saving twelve miles of railway, while if imported by sailing vessel and discharged at Port Moody, some twenty-four to thirty hours would probably be consumed in towing from Royal Roads to Port Moody. The Admiralty Chart shows a depth of from twenty to sixty feet at low water in the channel between New Westminster and Port Hammond. Any ocean steamer which can reach the former will experience no difficulty in landing her freight on the wharves at the latter.

The water lots have been cleared and more than thirty acres of streets; many lots require no clearing, but are ready for building on at once. A well known and popular gentleman is about to erect a large and commodious hotel near the station, while several lots have been secured for building purposes, stores, &c., by investors who, having visited the place, are now about to prove their faith in the future city by their works.

An abundant supply of good water can be obtained in any part of the town by sinking wells from ten to fifteen feet deep, while, should the exigencies of the future demand it, a practically unlimited supply can be brought with a good head from the Lillooet River, distant about three miles. The natural drainage is good, there being a fall of about five feet per mile, throughout the townsite.

As mentioned in our September issue, a number of lots were sold by public auction on the 30th August, *without reserve*. In a majority of instances the fortunate purchasers were within a few hours offered fifty per cent. advance on their bargain, but, as far as we can learn, invariably declined.

Without taking into consideration the fact that Port Hammond station is for all practical purposes the nearest point on the C. P. R. to Victoria, New Westminster and Puget Sound, the railway survey effectually forbids successful rivalry by any competing townsite, should such ever be attempted, situated higher up the river, the frontage for many miles being entirely occupied by the railway, while the only access to the river will be by the narrow level crossings made at public roads and existing wharves.

It having been stated by parties interested elsewhere that this townsite was subject to floods, was liable to slides, that the Government were about to remove the station to Port Haney, and alter the line so as to pass inland without touching at Port Hammond, we reprint the following correspondence between a competent and disinterested gentleman, *viz.*: Mr. Marcus Smith, and Mr. Mohun, as to the truth of the reports:

"NEW WESTMINSTER, August 28th, 1883.

"DEAR SIR,—As certain parties have propagated reports calculated to depreciate the Port Hammond property, I should be glad if you would give me answers to the following questions with a view to publicity, if you have no objection to so doing:

"1st—Is Port Hammond an eligible site for a town?

"2d—Is it in any danger from slides?

"3d—Have the Government expressed any intention of removing the station to any point higher up?

"4th—Have any instructions been received from Ottawa to alter the line?

"If you feel justified in answering these questions you will confer a favor on

"Your obedient servant,

"EDWARD MOHUN.

"MARCUS SMITH, Esq."

"CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY—(Contract, No. 92.)

"NEW WESTMINSTER, August 28, 1883.

"Edward Mohun, Esq.

"SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 28th inst., I have to state that the site for the railway station at Maple Ridge (Port Hammond) was chosen as the most suitable for the railway company and the public convenience, being at the point where the railway from Port Moody first strikes the Fraser River, and the conformation of land being most favorable for a townsite. During the unprecedentedly high floods of last year (1882) the flat land west of the railway station and down the bank of the river a considerable distance was perfectly dry, most of it being fully two feet above the flood level; only on a portion to the south-west corner of the plot laid out as the townsite of Port Hammond did the river overflow its banks to a depth of a little over one to two feet. All this portion is admirably situated for business purposes, there being a good depth of water for navigation in the Fraser close up to the shore.

"That portion of the townsite east of the railway station rises gently up to the crown of Maple Ridge. The land is a sandy loam with numerous springs of pure water, and is therefore very eligible for private residences.

"There has never been any intention on the part of the Government to make any change in the railway line or the position of the station, and no apprehension whatever is felt as to any serious landslips taking place along the face of Maple Ridge, after the slopes of the cuttings and the drainage are completed.

"Yours truly,

"MARCUS SMITH."

PRICES OF FARMING LANDS ON VANCOUVER ISLAND.

With respect to the prices of farming lands on Vancouver Island, other than vacant Crown lands, these, of course, depend much upon the locality, the nature of the farm, and the amount of improvements effected. Near Victoria, prices may be said to range from \$50 to \$120 per acre for cleared and fenced land for agricultural purposes.

**COWICHAN AND COMOX.**—The price of unimproved timbered land, in private hands, is from \$2.50 to \$15 per acre. Improved farms in these districts may be said to range from \$12 to \$50 or \$60 per acre.

The tendency of prices is upwards. The progress of Victoria of course means the increase of the value of land within easy reach of the capital. Cowichan is centrally situated upon the east coast. Comox is farther away, but the vast coal deposits of that district cannot much longer remain unworked, and there will then be a large local market.

The question may be asked, why, with such advantages of soil, climate, scenery, &c., is there not a country population of twenty or thirty thousand in Vancouver Island? Partly, no doubt, because the Province has been isolated, and also because its varied resources have drawn men into other occupations. The following perhaps in some degree accounts for the matter:—

COST OF LABOR ON FARMS—WITH A FEW WORDS ON THAT SUBJECT.

• All labor is dear in British Columbia.

• An ordinary unskilled laborer, such as one would employ to dig or cut fire-wood, receives 1.50 dollar (6s. English) a day; if he can lay claim to skill enough to qualify him to attend to a garden or an orchard, he readily commands 2 dollars (8s. English) or 2.50 dollars (10s. English) a day.

• Farm servants, engaged by the month, are paid at wages from 20 to 40 dollars (4*l.* to 8*l.* English) per month, with board and lodging, according to the kind of work required of them, and the responsibility of their positions. A few Indians are employed in the seaboard districts, at 15 or 20 dollars (3*l.* to 4*l.* English) per month, with board and lodging, by farmers who understand their character. In the interior, Indians are largely employed as herders and for general farm work. In Vancouver Island and the New Westminster district, it may be said that a dollar (4s. English) a day, with board and lodging, is the pay of the farm laborer. Higher wages are paid in the interior.

• However strong and active a man may be, he cannot expect the highest wages until he knows his work and the ways of the country. At the above high wages, farmers, of course, employ as little labor as possible, indeed, the item of labor is the great leak in the farming business in British Columbia, as it is in most young countries.

• The farmer in British Columbia gets as high prices for much of his produce as the English farmer gets. The British Columbian farmer pays no rent, but his labor bill may be set off, to some extent, against the rent of the English farmer.

• If the British Columbian farmer can, himself and

by his family, do a large share of the farm work, he must make money quickly. That is the point." *G. M. Sprout, ex-Agent General for the Province.*

INFORMATION FOR TRAVELERS.

The following table gives the distances and rates of fare for all ports in Sandwich Islands, Australia and New Zealand touched at by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamers.

MILES.	VICTORIA, VIA SAN FRANCISCO, TO	CABIN.	STEERAGE.
250	Honolulu.....	15 00	40 00
630	Auckland.....	23 00	110 00
737	Wellington.....	24 00	130 00
755	Lyttelton.....	25 00	132 00
770	Port Chalmers.....	26 00	135 00
780	Sydney.....	23 00	110 00
840	Melbourne.....	23 00	115 00
890	Brisbane.....	21 00	120 00
920	Rockhampton.....	25 00	127 50
995	Adelaide.....	21 75	127 50
930	Hobart Town.....	22 00	128 00

The following table shows the distance, fares in American gold, etc., per Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company's vessels, from San Francisco to points named:

MILES.	VICTORIA, VIA SAN FRANCISCO, TO	CABIN.	STEERAGE.
3230	Yokohama, Japan.....	\$20 70	\$25 00
3830	Hio-go, Japan.....	28 00	35 00
6250	Nagasaki, Japan.....	35 00	121 00
6750	Shanghai, China.....	35 00	132 00
7150	Hong Kong, China.....	33 00	110 00
8910	Singapore, India.....	40 00	.....
9410	Penang, India.....	43 00	.....
10750	Calcutta, India.....	43 00	.....

Children under 12 years, half rates; under 5 years, one-quarter rates, under 2 years, free. Servants accompanying their employers, two-thirds of cabin rates, without regard to age or sex.

MANIFESTS OF VESSELS TO ARRIVE.

"Prince Rupert," from London, cleared 18th Sept. 57 cks beer, 12 glass, 130 do, 45 cks sardines, 60 do, 6 cs preserved beef, 23 cks oatmeal, 85 cks saucers, 5 cks cocoa, 17 cks ginger al., 4 hbals lime juice, 11 cs confectionery, 10 kps saltpetre, 26 cks vinegar, 6 pkcs agricultural implements, 1 pkg book, 2 pkcs granite, 1 pkg paper, 1 pkg Chinaware, 1 pkg books, 25 cs furniture, oil stoves, earthenware, medicines, piano, plate glass, haberdashery, marble statuary, 3 pkcs machinery, 1 pkg bleached cotton, 1 pkg haberdashery, 1 bl wooden blankets, dyed cotton, 1 bl unbleached cotton, dyed cotton, 1 bl linen sheeting, 2 hbals haberdashery, linen damask, dyed wool stuff, 1 bl cotton hosiery, mats, wooden carpet, cotton mofes, 100 tin plates, 2 lbs church ornaments, 3 cs pianos, 3 cs armchairs, 4 cs sofas, 35 cs oilmen stores, 2 cs earthenware, 1 cs electro plates, 1 cs stone font, 1 cs sewing appar, 10 hbals refined sugar, 3 hbals printing paper, 2 hbals writing paper, 20 cs candles, 17 miles telegraph cable, 1 iron tank, 7 cs painters colors, 8 cs pickles, 1 cs silk hats, 3 cs matches, 60 cs pickles, saucers, etc, 1 cs brushware, 12 cs plate glass, 2 hbals printing paper, 4 cs writing paper, 160 cts brandy, 20 1/4 cks brandy, 20 cs brandy, 18 hbals brandy, 12 1/4 cks brandy, 85 cs brandy, 250 cs Geneva, 12 hbals Geneva, 5 pkcs B wine, 10 1/4 cks B wine, 15 cs sardines, 1 bl pepper, 45 cs pickles and saucers, 22 1/2 cks tea, 1 cs wine, 15 1/4 cks wine, 2 hbals wine, 31 1/2 cks wine, 25 hbals wine, 2 hbals wine, 5 cks wine, 20 cs B spirits, 21 cs cordials, 25 cs brandy, 10 1/2 cks brandy, 10 punchine and 50 hbals rum, 12 cs currants, 1 cs silver plate, 6 cs chutney, 21 pkcs medicines, 17 cs pickles and saucers, 2 hbals carpets, 1 bl print cottons, 8 hbals carpets, 21 pkg oilmen stores.

Money Order Office.

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

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

If not exceeding \$ 4 .....	2c.	Over \$40 not exceeding \$50 ..	2c.
Over \$ 4 ..	3c.	" 50 ..	3c.
" 10 ..	4c.	" 100 ..	4c.
" 20 ..	5c.	" 200 ..	5c.

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

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

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

## OUR PRODUCTS ABROAD.

It is very gratifying to be able to state that one of British Columbia's products, placed on exhibition and for test at the Portland, Oregon, Mechanic's Fair, met with the greatest possible appreciation and success. We cheerfully reproduce some of the notices given in the Portland papers.

Under the head of "Exhibits Worthy of Special Mention," the *North Pacific Rural Spirit* has the following: "The exhibit of Skidegate Oil from British Columbia was much admired for its purity, and inasmuch as about all of the machines while on exhibition used it as a lubricator, we have elected to give it the first mention. This oil is manufactured from a species of black shark. The Company's works are at Queen Charlotte Islands, where they annually manufacture large quantities. During the present season (1883) over four hundred thousand sharks were captured by this Company. The oil as a lubricant is very highly spoken of, and at the present Mechanics' Fair was well tested on the different classes of machinery, and in every instance gave perfect satisfaction; in fact, the commendations were universal as to its purity, lasting properties, and entire freedom from gum. Having such reliable evidence, we can safely recommend it as a No. 1 article. It is neatly put up in cases of ten gallons."

The *Oregonian* of Oct. 16th, has the following: "The Skidegate Oil Company's exhibit of lubricating and illuminating oils occupies a prominent stand at the Third street entrance. This was the only product on exhibition from British Columbia. The sample case is neat in design, and the display of oils was universally pronounced of the finest quality. The company's extensive works are located at Queen Charlotte Island. The oil is extracted from a species of black shark, and by the steam process of refining is brought to a purity of astonishing perfection. For lubricating it is highly indorsed by testimonials of unquestionable authority. It is comparatively a new product, and from the indefatigable energy of the company is bound to take a leading place amongst valuable mercantile commodities, and rank as one of the leading industries of the Pacific Northwest.

The *Northwest News*, of Oct. 16th, says: "To engineers, machinists and others using agricultural implements, it is a matter of importance to obtain the best lubricant. The perfection attained by the Skidegate Oil Company in refining oil extracted from the black shark, cannot be excelled; it is perfectly transparent, of a beautiful pale amber color, and is pronounced by parties who have used it to be of a very superior quality for any class of machinery. This company have extensive works at Queen Charlotte Island, British Columbia, where this season (1883) they captured over 400,000 sharks, and by the secret of refining the oil by steam, and evaporating every particle of moisture by dry heat, produces another valuable product from the Northern Pacific waters. The numerous acknowledgments posted on the different engines and agricultural machinery stating that 'This machinery is lubricated with Skidegate oil' are proofs of its merit, and shows that the company does not fear competition in any respect, but are ready to test it against any lubricating oil in the market.

The parcel post to Kootenay, B. C., has been discontinued.

## 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 Cases and Grained Flooring a specialty.

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## C. D. RAND,

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

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

 All business transacted with vigor.

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

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Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.

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Telegraph, Post Office and General Store.

Boston Bar, B. C.

# Steamer Movements--November and December.

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

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

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

**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.  
For Burrard Inlet Str. Maude leaves Spratt's wharf at 7 a. m.  
Str. Mexico, Capt. Huntington, lvs San Francisco for Victoria and Sound

**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.  
San Francisco steamer due.  
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.

**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.  
From Nanaimo and way ports Str. Hunt due at 4 p. m.  
From New Westminster Str. Yosemite due.  
Str. Maude leaves Nanaimo for Comox.

**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.  
Str. Maude leaves Comox for Nanaimo.  
San Francisco steamer due.  
For San Francisco Str. Victoria, Capt. Reichman, leaves wharf at outer harbor at noon. Mail closes at 11:20; express at 11:45.

**9** 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 Burrard Inlet and Maple Bay Str. Wilson G. Hunt leaves Spratt's wharf at 7 a. m.  
Str. Maude leaves Nanaimo for Burrard Inlet.

**10** 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.  
Str. Maude leaves Burrard Inlet for Victoria.  
From Nanaimo and way ports Str. Wilson G. Hunt due at 4 p. m.  
Str. for Yale and all way ports.  
Str. Sardinia, Capt. Gaudin, leaves San Francisco for Victoria, New Westminster and Nanaimo.  
Str. Geo. W. Elder, Capt. Hayward, leaves San Francisco for Victoria and Puget Sound ports.

**12** 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.  
San Francisco steamer 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.  
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.  
For San Francisco Str. Mexico, Capt. Huntington, leaves wharf at outer harbor at noon. Mail closes 11:20. Express 11:45.  
San Francisco steamer due

**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.  
From New Westminster Str. Yosemite due.  
From Nanaimo and way ports Str. Wilson G. Hunt due at 4 p. m.

**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 Burrard Inlet Str. Maude due at 4 p. m.

**16** 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.

**17** 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 at 4 p. m.  
From New Westminster Str. Yosemite due.

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

**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.  
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.  
Steamer Mexico, Capt. Huntington, leaves San Francisco for Victoria and Puget Sound ports.

**21** 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.  
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.

**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.  
Str. Maude leaves Comox for Nanaimo.

**23** 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.  
San Francisco steamer due.

**24** 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.  
From Burrard Inlet Str. Maude due at 4 p. m.

**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.

**27** 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.

**28** For San Francisco Str. Mexico, Capt. Huntington, leaves wharf at outer harbor at noon. Mail closes 11:20. Express 11:45.  
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. Wilson G. Hunt due at 4 p. m.  
Str. Elder, Capt. Hayward, lvs San Francisco for Victoria and the Sound

**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 Burrard Inlet Str. Maude due at 4 p. m.

**30** 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.

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

**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.

**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.



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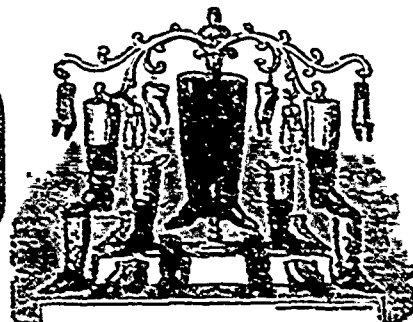
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**WEILER, JOHN**. Also a magnificent stock of crockery and glassware. Fell's Block, Fort St.

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**FINDLAY, DURHAM & BRODIE**, Wharf St. Commission Merchants, Agts. for Northern Fire Assuance 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, RITHEF & 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.

## 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 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.

**WILSON, JOHN**, Store Street. Dealer in Wines, Spirits, Groceries, etc., Wholesale and Retail.

## 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.

**DRIFTHAM HOUSE.** Redon & Hartnagel, Proprie-  
tors. 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 Sa-  
loon and Columbian Baths. A full line of hair  
goods constantly on hand.

## MEAT MARKETS.

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

## MUSIC STORE.

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

## NURSERYMEN, SEEDSMEN AND FLORISTS.

**JOHNSTON, P. T. & CO.** Store, Occidental Build-  
ing, Fort St. Nursery, Cadboro Bay Road.

## PAINTERS.

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

## REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENTS.

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

**JOHNSON, E. M.** Bastion Street next to Bank of  
B. C. Land, Loan and Real Estate Agent, No-  
tary Public and Conveyancer. Sells and collects  
throughout the Province.

## SALOONS.

**GARRICK'S HEAD,** Bastion St. N. Allan, Propr.  
Finest Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Free hot  
lunch every day from 12 to 3 P. M.

**LONDON HOTEL,** Charles Philipps, proprietor.  
Best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

**MARKET EXCHANGE,** Geo. Thompson, Propr.  
Fine wines, liquors and cigars. Corner Fort  
and Wilcox Streets.

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

## STOVES, TINSMITHS, ETC.

**WILSON, A. & W.** Fort Street opposite Broad.  
Established 1864. Best cooking and heating  
stoves. Plumbing, gas-fitting and tin-smithing.

## STAIR BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

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

## UNDERTAKERS.

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

## WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELERS.

**REDFERN, C. E.,** Government St. Chronometers,  
Watches and Jewelry, repaired and guaran-  
teed. Optical goods in great variety.

## TAXIDERMISTS.

**DOBINSON, MR. & MRS.,** Fort St. Birds, Rep-  
tiles, and other animals preserved and mounted.  
Also Fancy Goods, Berlin and Zephyr Wools, etc. for  
sale.

## Leading Provincial Newspapers.

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

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

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

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

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

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

**KURTZ & CO.,****MANUFACTURERS OF CIGARS.**

Tobacco Imported Direct from Havana and only White Labor  
Employed.

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

M. WRIGHT.

GEO. RUDGE.

**Victoria Marble Works,**  
Monuments, Tablets, Tombs, Mantels, Furniture  
Work, Etc., Etc.

Also Furnish Stone for Building Purposes.

DOUGLAS STREET, BETWEEN CORMORANT AND FISGARD

**WRIGHT & RUDGE, Proprietors.**

All Orders Promptly Attended to and Satisfaction Guaranteed.

NEW WESTMINSTER DISTRICT.

On the continental shore, opposite the south-eastern portion of Vancouver Island, and almost connected with it by numerous islands and islets, is an extensive low, rolling country, which stretches from the foot-hills or spurs of the British Columbian coast range (immediately north of the lower Fraser) southerly beyond Puget Sound, and is bounded on the east by the Cascade range of mountains, rising at one part of their course into the giant peak of Mount Baker. This area is a portion of a wide trough lying (partly sea-covered) between the Cascade mountains and the Olympian range (which latter is represented, northerly, as already said, by the islands of Vancouver and Queen Charlotte. The British-American boundary line—the 49th parallel—cuts this continental shore area in its upper part, leaving on the British side, a rich, low-lying region, between the boundary line and the above mentioned foot-hills of the coast range. Topographically, this region is in the valley of the lower Fraser. It has a long 40-mile neck from the gorge at Yale (through which the river boils), and quickly opens out afterwards, for 75 miles, into a fine valley, with an average width of from ten to fifteen miles. The legal name for the broader part of the valley is the "New Westminster District." The river Fraser, which is wholly within British territory, has a general southerly course from Yale until it reaches the broader part of the valley, when a sharp, westward turn takes it along the base of the above foot-hills. The principal portion of the valley is thus between the south side of the river and the boundary line.

(SOUTH SIDE OF RIVER.)

The boundary line, about twenty-four miles from the sea, strikes an abruptly rising spur of the Cascade mountains. This runs north-east, but does not greatly contract the valley until it approaches the river at Cheam, about 75 miles from its mouth, where, as above said, the neck ends. The surface of the whole valley is low, little above the sea-level, except for a few gravelly ridges and a river-bordering range of rocky hills, most observable about Matsqui and Sumass—say 55 miles from the mouth of the Fraser. A shallow sheet of water, eight or ten miles long, and four miles broad, in its widest part, known as Sumass Lake, lies in the middle of the area between these river-bordering hills and the Cascade spur.

(NORTH SIDE OF RIVER.)

On the north side of the Fraser, the foot-hills of the coast range, as above said, approach the bank, leaving comparatively small arable areas, but on coming within about 10 miles from its mouth, they retire gradually in a north-westerly direction to Pitt river and the head of Burrard Inlet. The area on the north side of the Fraser, to which the convergence of Pitt river and Burrard Inlet, gives a peninsular character has an average elevation of about 175 feet, and a rolling surface, sloping gently seaward.

The watershed on this northern side of the lower Fraser, between the streams falling into Howe Sound and those taking a more circuitous course by Lillooet and Harrison Lakes to the Fraser, is some distance back among the mountains. It is at Green Lakes, on the crown of a range 2,100 feet high a few miles from the valley of the east branch of the river Skwaw-mish (Howe Sound), not far from the forks.

The Canadian Pacific railway, which is now being

made, runs through the Lower Fraser valley, on the north side, or right bank, of the river.

DERIVATION OF SOIL.

A series of tertiary rocks occupies the greater part of the wide trough above mentioned. These rocks underlie the valley of the Lower Fraser and the flat land about its estuary, and are continuous south of the boundary line, through the Bellingham Bay and Puget Sound region. The New Westminster district probably rests over nearly its whole extent on soft tertiary formations. Along its seaward margin, the soil is composed of very modern delta deposit, which also is the case generally in the Sumass district above mentioned, about the mouth of Pitt river, and elsewhere.

These deposits are from the Fraser river and its tributaries. The Fraser has a course of 700 or 800 miles. It is the only river in British Columbia that has strength to cross the whole breadth of dry country between the Rocky and Coast ranges, and reach the sea. It is fed in its course by numerous tributaries, but is navigable only for considerable stretches, owing to rapids. Yale is the head of the first stretch of stern-wheel steamboat navigation from the sea.

At that place—the neck of the Lower Fraser valley—115 miles from its mouth, the pent, clay-coloured river bursts through a mountain pass, and flows onward with fine bends and reaches, at first with a rapid current, but afterwards deep and tranquil. The tide head is nearly 60 miles from its mouth. The average width of the Fraser, during the last 100 miles of its course, is about half-a-mile.

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	87
Burgoyne Bay	43	Mategin †	108
Bridge Creek †	304	Mission	100
Barkerville * + \$	557	Maple Ridge	87
Cheche Creek † \$	285	Nanaimo * †	75
Cassiar	1020	New Westminster * + \$	25
Cowichan †	35	Nicola Valley	255
Comox*	134	Okanagan	408
Chilliwack * †	122	Okanagan Mission	448
Clinton * + \$	311	Quesnelle * † \$	408
Departure Bay	80	Riverside	106
Granville * †	88	Soda Creek * † \$	442
Grand Prairie	376	Somenos †	88
Horseshoe Bay	51	Spence's Bridge * + \$	255
Hope †	100	Sumas*	116
Harrison River	124	Stanley §	542
Kamloops * + \$	310	Savona's Ferry	310
Kootenay	810	Spallumcheen	408
Langley	92	Vesuvius Bay	51
Lytton * + \$	222	Wellington	81
Lillooet	358	Yale * † \$	175
Ladner's Landing*	63		

Parcel Post.

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

THE CLIMAX Washing Powder.

One Trial will convince the most skeptical that it is the best preparation ever offered to the public. Testimonials without number can be furnished.  
C. B. BROWN, Sole Agent for British Columbia.  
Office, Yates Street, opposite Evening Post.

LORNE RESTAURANT

Geo. Crossman, Proprietor.

MEALS AT ALL HOURS—25 CENTS.

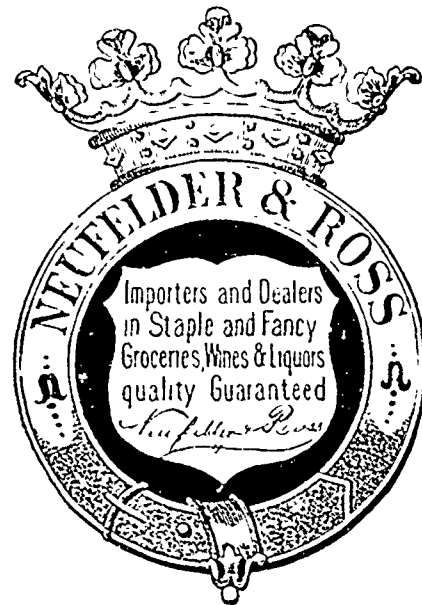
JOHNSON ST. OPP. SHOTBOLT'S

Victoria, B. C.

# VICTORIA POST OFFICE

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

CLOSE.	PLACES.	DAY.
Monday and Thursday at 7 p.m.	NEW WESTMINSTER, Burrard Inlet, Granville and Moodyville	Wed. and Sat. at 4 p.m.
Monday and Thursday at 7 p.m.	LADNER'S LANDING, Port Moody, Maple Ridge (Port Hammond), Langley, Matsqui, Riverside, Chillywhack, Sumas, Upper Sumas, Hope and Emory.	Wednesday and Saturday at 3 p.m.
Monday and Thursday at 7 p.m.	YALE, Lytton, D'ynoch and Spence's Bridge, Kamloops and Nicola Valley	Monday and Friday afternoons
Monday at 7 p.m.	MUD BAY, North Arm, Clover Valley and Hull's Prairie	Friday afternoon.
Thursday at 7 p.m.	ASHROFT, Cache Creek, Savona Ferry, Clinton, Lac la Bache, Soda Creek, Alexandria, Quesnelle, Van Winkle and Barkerville.	Friday afternoon.
Thursday at 7 p.m.	LILLOOET, Paydon, Alkali Lake, Big Bar Creek, and Dog Creek.	Friday afternoon.
Thursday at 7 p.m.	DUCK & PRINGLE, Spadumehen, Okanagan, Okanagan Mission.	Friday afternoon.
2d November 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.
5th and 19th November	PUMPER PASS	
	SKENNA, Methlakatha, Fort Simpson, Fort Rupert, Alert Bay, Hazelton, &c., (due notice will be given of dates of departures.)	
Thursday, 29th Nov. at 7 p.m.	FORT WENAGLE, Sitka, Harrisburg and Juneau City, via Port Townsend, W. I.	About 25th Nov.
Monday and Thursday at 7 p.m.	NANAIMO, Wellington, Cowichan, Maple Bay, Somers, Salt Spring Island, Chemamus and Burgoyne Bay	Wednesday and Saturday at 3 p.m.
5th and 19th November	COMOX and Quadra (Baynes Sound)	Alternate Saturdays at 4.30 p.m.
Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday at 7 p.m.	EASTERN PROVINCES, Manitoba, United States, Grt. Britain and Europe, via Port Townsend, W. I.	Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 12.30 p.m.
Nov. 5d, 8th, 14th, 19th, 25th, at 11.30 a.m.	SAN FRANCISCO CITY, California, Nevada, New Mexico and Arizona	Same as days of departure.
Tuesday, Nov. 13th, at 11.30 a.m.	AUSTRALIA, New Zealand and Sandwich Islands	Uncertain.
5th and 19th Nov. at 11.30 a.m.	SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, Mexico and Panama.	Uncertain.
Monday, 19th Nov., at 11.15 a.m.	CHINA AND JAPAN, British India and Straits Settlements.	Uncertain.
8 a.m., 11 a.m., 2 p.m., and 5 p.m.	ESQUIMALT four times daily	9.30 a.m., 12.30 p.m., 3.30 p.m., 6.30 p.m.
Tuesday at 8 a.m.	SOOKY, Metehosin and Colwood	Monday at 4 p.m.
Tuesday at 12 m.	SAANICH	Tuesday at 9 a.m.
Nov. 25th, at 7 p.m.	KOOTENAY, Joseph's Prairie, and St. Eugene Mission.	Within 15 days from date of departure.



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. Dosses 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.

## 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 5 cents.

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

## E. G. PRIOR,

IMPORTER OF

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

GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

## Orchestral Music

FURNISHED FOR

Concerts, Entertainments, Socials, Parties, &c.

APPLY TO A. L. FRANCIS,

Residence near cor. Pandora and Quadra Sts.

Leave orders at M. W. Watt & 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.



## 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.

T. N. HIBBEN & CO.

Booksellers, Stationers, News Agents,

AND

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

VICTORIA, B. C.

## JOHN WEILER,

Importer and Wholesale Dealer in

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

**Upholstery in all its Branches.**

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

Post Office Box 218.

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 OMINEGA 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.

## CLARKE & COMPANY,

Ornamental & Emblematic Sign Writers; House Painting, Graining, Frescoing, Paper Hanging And Wall Tinting.

*Only First Class Workmen Employed.*

GOVERNMENT ST. bet. BROUGHTON & COURTNEY, VICTORIA, B. C.

## SAN FRANCISCO BATHS,

**HAIR DRESSING AND SHAVING SALOON.**

GOVERNMENT ST., OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

**GEIGER & BECKER, Proprietors.**

Victoria, British Columbia.

## 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.

## A. B. Francis,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

**Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, Ship & House Carpenters Tools, Tin & Wooden Ware, Lamps, Oils, Twines Etc. Etc.**

CORNER OF JOHNSON & STORE STS. VICTORIA, B. C.

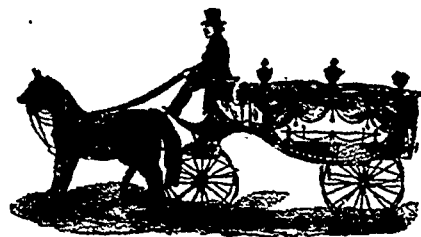
## VICTORIA BAZAAR,

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.



## 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.

## FELLOWS & PRIOR,

**Iron, Hardware and Agricultural Implements.**

GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

Try Tippins' Infallible Cough Drops.

Coll'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.

# 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.**

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.

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(ESTABLISHED 1863)

*VICTORIA, B. C.*

Town Lots and Farming Lands for sale on reasonable  
Terms.

### S. C. BURRIS

## ARCHITECT

Plans and Specifications furnished and the general business  
of an architect attended to.

*Office, Cor. Government and Broughton Sts., Victoria.*

## THE WHITE HOUSE

Government Street, Victoria.



HUTCHESON, YOUNG & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS

## THE CITY OF LONDON FIRE INSURANCE CO.

OF LONDON, ENGLAND.  
Capital, \$1,000,000. Losses paid without reference to Home Office.  
Chairman—Henry E. Knight, Lord Mayor. L. C. Phillips,  
General Manager.

## SOUTH BRITISH & NATIONAL FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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

Assets, \$27,000,000.  
JOHN NICHOLLES, Agent for British Columbia.  
Office—Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express.

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Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Groceries, Tobaccos and Cigarettes

Corner Government and Fort Sts., Victoria.

Special attention paid to orders from the Country.

## ALBION HOUSE.

Government St. Victoria.

**Brown & White, - Props.**

The cheapest place for Dry Goods of every descrip-  
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promptly attended to.

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## REAL ESTATE & LAND AG'TS

Fire, Life and Marine Agents.

AGENTS NORTHERN PACIFIC EXPRESS.

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Importing Booksellers & Stationers

*And News Agents.*

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Prof'l Tuner and Repairer of Pianos Organs and  
Musical Instruments Generally.

RESIDENCE COR. CHATHAM and DOUGLAS STS.