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# RESOURCES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

"WESTWARD THE STAR OF EMPIRE TAKES ITS WAY."

VOLUME I.  
No. 8.

VICTORIA, B. C., OCTOBER 1, 1883.

PER ANNUM \$2.00.  
PER COPY, 25 CTS.

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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.

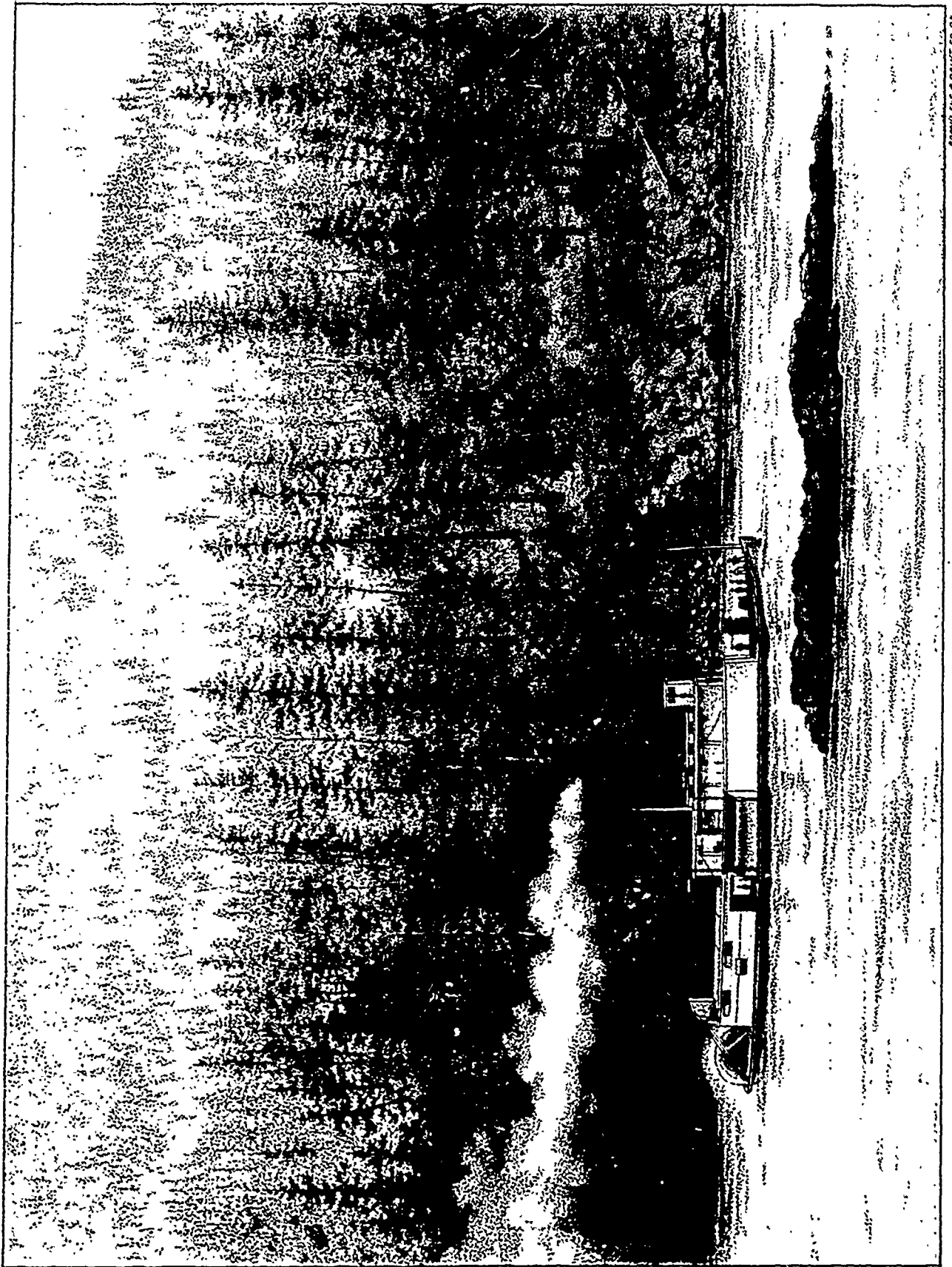
Three or four mails a week reach the province from abroad, and the interior mail service is for the most part liberal.

### THE LAND SYSTEM.

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

### ALL ARE WELCOME.

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



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THE STEAMER 'SKUZZY' ASCENDING THE 3-MILE RIFFLE ABOVE YALE

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## THE STEAMER "SKUZZY."

This staunch craft of 120 tons register, which plies on the turbulent Fraser above Boston Bar as a tender to the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, was launched in April, 1882, at Number Six Tunnel, fifteen miles above Yale, where she had been built during the previous winter by the railway contractors under the supervision of William Dalton, master shipwright.

Her dimensions are 120 feet length over all, twenty-four feet beam, and four and a half feet depth of hold. She is propelled by two horizontal engines, of fourteen-inch bore and four-and-a-half feet stroke, the power being supplied by a superb steel tubular boiler of abundant capacity, which has been tested to a pressure of 200 pounds to the square inch. In addition to her propelling power she has a steam winch placed in her bows for the purpose of warping through the chutes and rapids which ever recur along the route. This piece of machinery is driven by two engines and is geared up to produce 100-horse power.

The "Skuzzy" is a steamer of remarkable strength and is admirably adapted to withstand the perils which constantly beset her in the navigation of one of the most difficult river passages on the continent. Her hull is divided into upwards of twenty compartments each partitioned off from the other by watertight bulkheads, and it has been proven—by accident however—that it is impossible to sink her with one-half her bottom torn out. Natural knees were used in her construction throughout.

The trial trip of the "Skuzzy" between Chapman's Bar and China Bar through the canyon of the Fraser, was indeed a *trial* trip, and was perhaps the greatest and most eventful that steamboat ever made. In this eight miles as all our readers know who have ever traveled the Cariboo Waggon road, old Father Fraser lashes himself into the wildest fury, his fierce anger expending itself in seething rapids, roaring cataracts, and horrid, remorseless, boiling whirlpools. It was against this tumult that our little "Ironsides" first turned her stem and through which, after many struggles in which she was often repulsed that she finally reached her goal after a two weeks battle, tight as a bottle, but *sans* guards, *sans* paint and as dilapidated externally as the salmon one sees on the upper Fraser who have made a trip through the canyon.

During the past two seasons the "Skuzzy" has been invaluable in the assistance she has rendered the railway builders in carrying supplies along the line of works. After this year she will no longer be required

for that service and she will most probably either be brought down again to the lower river or else be placed on the route between Lytton and Lillooet if there is sufficient traffic to warrant running a steamer there.

Our illustration is a very faithful one and shows the "Skuzzy" climbing the rapids at the mouth of Ainsley Creek, thirty-three miles above Yale.

## INFORMATION.

SEA VIEW FARM,  
OTTER DISTRICT, Sept. 18, 1883.

EDITOR RESOURCES,—Yours of the 8th instant received. To answer all your questions would take more space than you would be willing to give or I time to write at present. It will, I think, be best to tell you on the start that I am among the number who regard agriculture as the most useful, the most healthful, most honorable and noble employment of man. I know that where the soil is well cultivated the best crops grow.

The character of the soil in this District varies, the timbered lands consisting chiefly of a clayey loam, and when cleared is very productive, growing good crops of either of the cereals. I have grown wheat this summer six inches long in the ear, the straw being 5 ft. 6 in., and some 6 ft., and stiff. I have also grown oats with more than two hundred oats in a panicle and ten panicles to the stool or one seed; and barley I have with six inch ears.

Alder bottoms and swamps consist of varied qualities of friable loam to a peaty soil. The first will grow from 5 to 10 tons of potatoes to the acre, and the swamp lands, when drained, will grow immense crops of turnips, cabbage, oats or hay; the oats usually grow too rank the first season or two after being drained; apples, pears, plums, cherries, all do well. Of course you are aware of my being engaged in the seed business, and therefore have grown a little of everything, and everything grown has done well. I cut a cabbage to-day for dinner that weighed fifteen pounds, and there are plenty more like it. It was planted where a potato had missed and received exactly the same cultivation as the potatoes, soil not manured.

THOS. TUGWELL.

## REAL ESTATE.

At an auction sale of real estate by J. P. Davies & Co. a lot 20x34 feet on the corner of Government and Yates streets brought \$8,900. At the same rate the full lot (60x120) would have realized \$94,200.

H. F. Heisterman & Co. disposed of Capt. Starr's property (residence and four lots) situated across James' Bay, for \$15,000.

## Resources of British Columbia.

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## LAND AND SEA

In this issue of THE RESOURCES, we present the first portion of the valuable evidence of Dr. G. W. Dawson, F. R. G. S., before the Immigration and Colonization Committee of the Dominion House of Commons, 1883.

Dr. Dawson's most useful representations were, as he stated, on many subjects, necessarily of a very general nature. The reported acreage, for instance, of the agricultural land in the Province must still be but a vague estimate, and the experience of our kindred and neighbors in the United States—the people of Washington and Oregon clearly shows that similar early computations, in these rapidly peopling countries, fell far short of reality. Still, in both these lands, timbered and other available spaces for the plough are now and again being discovered and utilized.

Here, the commencement of the Island Railway and consequent unlocking of the Island Railway belt—of great value agriculturally and otherwise—have so changed matters that the real earnest quest for farming land, saw-mill sites, good fishing sites, etc., is just commencing.

For convenience of present and future reference we shall now term "Southern Islands" those in the Gulf of Georgia, extending from Cowichan Bay to Chatham Point, V. I., in about N. Lat. 50.20.

\* "Middle Islands" we suggest as a title for those commencing with Thurlow Island, near Chatham Point, forming an archipelago up nearly to N. Lat. 51, and ending with the single islands Galiano and Hope at Queen Charlotte Sound, near to Vancouver's northern end.

The name of "Northern Islands" will distinguish the long chain of large and small islands commencing north of Fitzhugh Sound on the Mainland, about N. Lat. 51.20, and ending in Dixon Entrance close to the boundary water of the Province at N. Lat. 54.40.

Besides these numerous islands there are several large peninsulas on our inland seas. The first of these in the south is that of Soehelt, in the parallel of iron and copper producing Texada, and the fine agricultural district of Comox, rich also in coal and other minerals. The last in the North, terminating

close to the water boundary line, is the Tshimsean Peninsula, on which there are several tracts of good land, as well as the fine harbor and thriving village of Port Simpson. That potatoes and other esculents thrive well at Port Simpson has been abundantly proved.

The climate of these northern islands and peninsulas is generally drier, summer and winter, than that on the numerous firths or deep salt water inlets shown on the map as reaching far into the coast mountain range. Winter snow disappears sooner from the islands. Very little is yet known of the agricultural capabilities of the Middle and Northern islands, except that Malcolm Island, in the Middle division, N. L. 50 30, although mostly timbered, is said to have good lana enough for the use of a hundred families; and this by an intelligent man who ought to know as he has lived in the immediate vicinity for many years. As far as climate goes the Middle islands are much favored.

That fishing, lumbering and mining will be profitable and the most general occupations of the future inhabitants of the sea coast and islands of British Columbia seems manifest. To what extent these can be carried on is a problem yet to be solved; but that the two former will be largely engaged in is beyond doubt.

On the Gulf of Georgia, as soon as the railway reaches Port Moody, a demand will arise for the *rail-ing* eastwards of fish of various kinds, fresh and cheaply snow-frozen in winter, and in summer canned or packed in ice when it will pay. Preserving, in vinegar or brine, of the choicest parts of prime halibut, is an industry of Eastern America. From our Province can the great North-West be most cheaply supplied with fish in all conditions—fresh, in ice, pickled or dried—and merchandise thence can come to us by railroad. Interdependence between countries far apart is in the divine order of things, or, in other words, natural. "Nature," says Addison, "seems to have taken a peculiar care to disseminate the blessings among the different regions of the world, with an eye to mutual intercourse and traffic among mankind; that the natives of the several parts of the globe might have a kind of dependence on one another and be united together by this common interest. Almost every degree produces something peculiar to it." And Cowper says:

"Each climate needs what other climes produce,  
And offers something to the general use;  
No land but listens to the common call,  
And in return receives supply from all."

It is a truism that interchange of home products is the most beneficial of all commerce.

We cannot better conclude this article than by giving some statistics presented at the late great Fisheries Exhibition. Norway, on the north-west of Europe, corresponds with British Columbia, holding the same

position in North America, in having a great sea frontage caused by many far-reaching inlets of the sea, penetrating its mountain fissures. Norway has about 18 per cent. of her population employed in fishing and shipping business. Her annual export of pickled herring is about 600,000 barrels, besides salted and dried cod, which, if fresh, would bulk 375,000 tons. It is supposed that Norway's fish products, cod especially, packed in ice, will soon be sent by rail and steamer fresh to the inland markets of Europe. Scotland, another country similar to our own in sea-board configuration, although operating in seas far more stormy than most of ours, sells about \$11,000,000 worth of fish in a year, salting some years for exportation over 1,000,000 barrels of herring, "the poor man's fish." Time to begin with our yet "untouched and vast sea fisheries." Australia will take our herring now. The foregoing facts are, with many others of great practical interest to this community, to be found in an article on the Fisheries Exhibition, by Barham Zincke, in *Macmillan* for August, 1883.

#### THE AMERICAN LEGION OF HONOR.

This friendly and beneficial Order was instituted in the city of Boston, Mass., December the 18th, 1878, and was incorporated under the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts on March the 11th, 1879. Its objects are to unite all white persons of good moral character who are congenial to one another, and, if for beneficial membership, of sound bodily health and between the age of eighteen and fifty-five years. To give moral and material aid, and to educate its members socially and intellectually, as well as the establishment of a fund for the relief of sick and distressed beneficial members. Also, a fund from which, on the death of a beneficial member, an amount ranging from \$500 to \$5000, according to the Degree taken, to be paid to the family, orphans or dependents as the member shall have directed. The following are the names of the persons mentioned in connection with its organization: Darius Wilson, Ezra M. Crawford, George W. Blish, William Bradley, Nettie F. Mosher, Charles K. Darling, W. P. Gannett, George E. Goodwin, Thos. McKenzie and H. A. Eager, ten in all.

Although not quite five years have elapsed since the date of its organization, the society now numbers between 50,000 and 60,000 members. During 1882, the magnificent sum of \$1,000,000 was paid in death benefits. Only those between the age of eighteen and fifty-five years, are admitted as beneficial members, but all acceptable persons, who on account of age, unsound health, or other causes, are not eligible to beneficial membership, may be admitted as honorary members, and as such, while they are not entitled to monied benefits in case of sickness or death, may in all other respects, participate in the rights and privileges of the Order. A sort of sliding scale system in regard to assessments has been adopted by which it is claimed that a more equitable method for determining the amount proper to be paid by individual members, according to age, than the one in vogue with some of the other mutual benefit societies which have a uniform scale of assessment

without regard to age, has been found. Assessments range from ten cents to five dollars, according to age of applicant and the degree applied for. Members who are admitted between the age of eighteen and nineteen years, whenever an assessment is made, are taxed from ten cents for First Degree to \$1.00 for the Sixth Degree, and these rates are never after increased. Those admitted to membership between the age of fifty-four and fifty-five are taxed for each assessment from fifty-six cents for the First Degree to \$5.60 for the Sixth Degree. The following amounts are paid as benefits at the death of each member: First Degree, \$500; Second Degree, \$1,000; Third Degree, \$2,000; Fourth Degree, \$3,000; Fifth Degree, \$4,000; and Sixth Degree \$5,000. It will thus be seen that assessments and death benefits are regulated upon a sliding scale according to the age of applicant and the Degree taken, which system, it is claimed, is found to be equitable and just. Only those are admitted as beneficial members who are of good moral character and of sound bodily health. To such the chances of life, excepting accidents and epidemics, which, of course, are more likely to occur between the age of eighteen and seventy years than between the age of fifty-four and seventy years, the usual time allotted to the life of man, are thought to be about equal. But it cannot be denied that people are more exposed to accidents and epidemics during a period of fifty-two years than they are for a period of eighteen years. Again, it is only fair to assume that a person having escaped accident and dangerous diseases, or recovered therefrom, possessing a good constitution and being free from injurious habits, is admitted to the Order at the age of fifty-four years, is more likely to live to the age of seventy than one who is admitted at the age of eighteen years and who, of course, will have to run the gauntlet of temptation, accident, and disease for the long term of fifty-two years. Indeed it is morally certain that not more than one third of those possessing sound bodily health at eighteen would be able to undergo a satisfactory medical examination at the age of fifty-four. In this respect the advantage appears to be in favor of those who become members at eighteen, or at any time before arriving at the age of fifty-four years. The sliding scale system of assessments may be partially illustrated by the following calculation. Putting the average rate at fifteen assessments annually, which is perhaps as near correct as can be determined upon, a person taking the Fourth Degree at eighteen and living to the age of seventy years, will have paid, in assessments and quarterly dues, the sum of \$780, while a person taking the same degree at fifty-four years and living to the age of seventy will have paid \$902.40, or \$122.40 in excess of the former, and allowing \$3.40 a year for incidental expenses, the sum paid by each during membership will be equal to one another. But whenever the death rate, during seasons of unusual sickness, or of sweeping epidemics, renders it necessary to increase yearly assessments, it will be found that the burden of taxation will fall heavier upon those admitted to membership at the age of fifty-four than upon those who are admitted at the age of eighteen. It would, however, be utterly impossible to conceive a system that would insure equal justice to all, or to provide fully for exceptional circumstances; still there can be no doubt that the principle of increasing assessments, based upon scientific calculation, according to the age of intending applicants for membership, other

things being equal, is the correct one, and hence best calculated to equalize liabilities.

One peculiarity in connection with the American Legion of Honor is its social feature, which is altogether novel, and therefore exceptional in its character. It has been a custom heretofore with many kindred associations to exclude the better half of humanity from a full participation in their rights, privileges and benefits and thus ignoring the true position of the wife and mother in her relation to society. The institutors of the American Legion of Honor, however, recognizing the equality of the sexes, and the great importance of woman as a social, intellectual and friendly element, wisely decreed that she should be eligible to membership on the same terms upon an equal platform and alike with man entitled to all the benefits of the order. To this wise provision, this grateful step from the dark night of ignorance and exclusiveness into the brilliant light of love, justice and equality which is beaming up and elevating mankind in this the nineteenth century, may possibly be traced the unprecedented growth and prosperity attending its career from an humble but noble birth scarcely five years ago, to its present comely and majestic attitude, having not less than 50,000 men and women adherents on the American continent. If man were not a social and sympathetic being, these friendly and beneficial societies would not be desirable, and the march of progress and civilization would be slow indeed. Fortunately for mankind, however, these sublime virtues are inherent and therefore deeply rooted in the mind; hence the struggle that is continually going on in an effort to better our condition and provide for those who are to follow is quite natural, being born of instinct. And if it were not so, the world would not to-day be in possession of the many wonderful inventions and discoveries which contribute so much to the ease and happiness of our race.

One of the strongest incentives to action is the natural desire on the part of man to provide for those dependent upon him in case of death. Few people live for themselves alone, disregarding entirely the wants and feelings of others, and those who do generally bring up in the penitentiary, or end their days in misery, debauchery and crime. Who is there that has stood by the death-bed and heard the last words of the father or mother that has not been witness to expressions like the following: "If my family were provided for I should die happy." "What will become of baby?" "Will anyone care for the dear little ones and protect them from the pangs of hunger when I am gone?" "Oh, why did I neglect to join some beneficial society?" etc. These are solemn questions to all, and in this speculative age, when unscrupulous capitalists are permitted to manipulate corners on the common necessities of life, and there is no law to bring them to justice, or punish their crimes, it becomes doubly important to the working man and woman who have families dependent upon them to make suitable provision for their children in case of death. This can be done by joining the Legion of Honor, and no one who is sober, industrious and economical, need entertain the slightest apprehension in regard to their ability to meet all necessary expenses arising from their connection with the Order.

A subordinate Council was established in Victoria, on the 9th of May, 1882, and has a membership at this time of sixty persons, some of whom are ladies.

Application for beneficial membership must be accompanied with \$13 00, and in addition one assessment according to age and Degree applied for.

The initiation fee for honorary members including one quarters' dues in advance, is \$5 00. W. H. Dorman is the present secretary to whom intending applicants may apply for further information.

### SEPTEMBER

Is a month fruitful in events important to the English-speaking races. The use of the plural term seems still necessary, for although humane and wise accord is on the increase throughout, yet speakers of the tongue of Shakespeare in communities are so scattered over the globe, that their differentiating in non-essentials seems to be a natural process.

September 3rd, is the date in the 17th century, of Oliver Cromwell's two great victories, "the crowning mercies," as he termed them, of Dunbar and Worcester. It is also the date of the death of the "Great Commoner" of his era—his victory over the ills and ailments of this life. On the same day of the month, a century ago, at the British Minister's apartments in Paris, was signed that immortal treaty of peace by John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, John Jay and the Minister of Great Britain, David Hartley. We quote the words of a man of, in Massachusetts, the historical name of Winthrop, who, recently, in an eloquent address to the Bunker's Hill Monument Association, suggests that from this—the centennial year of independence—onward, all battle commemorations should cease. European nations may wisely take note. On the 3rd September, 1883, was to have been opened in Boston, under the auspices of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics Association, an exposition of the choicest products of art and industry from the leading nations of the world.

We omit for the present, other memorable days of the month just past, to come to the 29th, "Michaelmas" or St. Michael's Day. It, (last Saturday,) will be remembered in this Province, as the day on which, by the action of Joseph Hunter Esq., C. E., was commenced an important link towards the completion of the British Canadian Railway, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. We deem the S. E. end of Vancouver with its invaluable geographical position for commerce, its abundant and excellent coal, etc., and its large area, in various directions, of excellent harborage, as one of the most important of the resources of British Columbia.

### NATIONAL MUSEUM, OTTAWA.

As promotive of the general weal, we beg to recommend to all our readers that associations of men and individuals, possessed of specimens of metallic ores, etc., should mail fair samples of the same to the National Museum at Ottawa, where they can be seen by many. This museum is under the management of Alfred R. C. Selwyn, LL D., F.R.S., and, as well as Dr. Selwyn's office, is on Sassex street, Ottawa.

### MORE COAL.

From an authentic source we learn that quite extensive coal bearing districts have been found in the Rocky Mountains west of the main watershed, and consequently within the jurisdiction of British Columbia.



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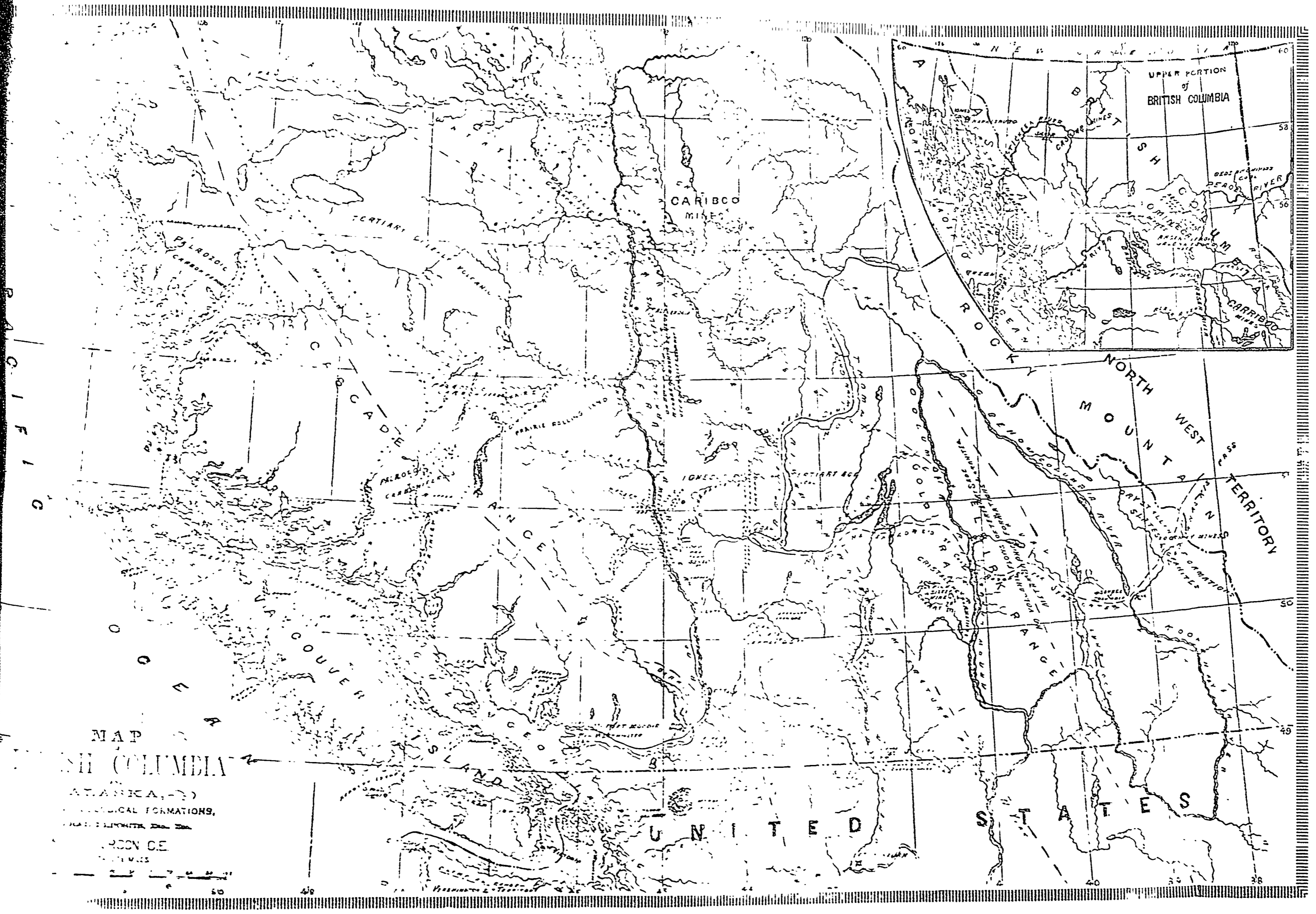
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## DR. DAWSON ON BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Through the kindness of Mr E. C. Baker, senior member in the Commons for Victoria District, we are enabled to place before our readers the following, from the evidence of Dr. Dawson, F.R.G.S., Asst. Director of the Geological Survey of Canada, before the Immigration and Colonization Committee of the House of Commons, relative to British Columbia. Taken as a whole the extracts will enable people at a distance to look at the varied resources of our Province through the speculum of a scientific man, and as science governs in nearly all things at the present time, Mr. Baker is entitled to no little credit for inducing the committee to cite Dr. Dawson, thereby securing the promulgation of considerable information about British Columbia, which otherwise might have remained unknown.

By the Chairman: Q. You have some knowledge of British Columbia, I believe? Yes. I have worked there in connection with the Geological Survey for the greater part of five seasons.

Q. Will you state generally your opinion of the agricultural and pastoral lands of British Columbia, their situation and extent, and also the character of the soils and climate in different districts of that Province? British Columbia is naturally divided into two very distinct parts agriculturally by the mountains which form the coast range. The interior region has a climate of extremes and in the southern part is very dry. The coast region has a mild, equable climate. British Columbia, must, however, be considered throughout as an agricultural and mountainous country, that is, the amount of arable land, compared to the whole surface, is comparatively small. I do not say this to the disadvantage of British Columbia, as it must be remembered that other countries, known to be very productive, are similarly situated.

California for instance, it has been estimated that only one-fifth of the State is flat land, not mountains, and only a part of that is cultivable. The southern part of the interior, east of the Fraser River is the district which has so far attracted most attention agriculturally. The cultivation is restricted as a rule to the valleys, which are wide and trough like and cut through the plateau and the climate is so dry in summer that irrigation is necessary. This is, however, generally easy on account of the number of streams running from the higher plateau and mountains, and with irrigation very fine crops are produced.

The higher plateaux are not cultivable owing to their altitude and the fact that summer frosts occur. These higher plateaux, however, are covered largely with bunch grass, and form those renowned stock raising regions which have given the south of British Columbia such importance in that respect. Thus, the whole area of agricultural lands does not give the full measure of the capacity of the country for maintaining an agricultural and stock raising population. A man with a comparatively small farm in these valleys has large herds of stock which roam over the hills and sustain themselves on the natural grass. The whole area of agricultural lands east of the Fraser

River in southern British Columbia I have estimated at something under 1,000 square miles, of which about 500 square miles, probably may be easily utilized.

Q. Have you anything to say in reference to the character of the soil and the climate? The character of the soil is almost uniformly, very fertile in these valleys. The climate in summer is very dry and warm. It is one of extremes. In winter the cold is considerable, but the cattle still winter out very well and live all the year round on the natural grasses.

Q. In the interior portion? In the interior portion: yes.

Q. The climate, I believe, is very good upon the sea-shore? Yes. In the northern part, then of the interior plateau, there is another extensive low country, white pine, but producing an equally good wood. As a rule this tree is remote from the sea-coast, so that it has been utilized only to a small extent so far. The hemlock, again grows to a much greater size than our hemlock, and produces good, clean lumber, and that tree is found along the whole of the coast and over a considerable part of the interior. The maple, which is rather an inferior wood except for cabinet-making purposes, owing to the curly grain, is only found on the coast. The oak is confined to the southern part of the coast, and is not in sufficient quantity to be looked upon as a commercial wood on a large scale. The yellow cedar or yellow cypress is another wood that has attracted much notice. It is found chiefly on the northern part of the coast, it is an exceedingly fine wood for cabinet-making. It is a close wood, and very lasting, penetrated by resinous substances which protect it from decay to a very great extent, and give it peculiar order. In the interior of the Province there is the yellow pine, which inhabits the dry southern part of the plateau, and is locally a tree of great value. In fact, it is the wood most used in the interior, in some districts even in preference to the Douglas fir, where that occurs. I might state, in general, that every part of British Columbia is amply and well provided with excellent wood for construction and other purposes. The coast has the pre-eminence in that respect owing to the facilities of export and to the gigantic size of the forests, due to the mildness of the climate and its humidity.

Q. Point out the northern and eastern limit of the Douglas fir? The northern limit is on the Skeena, and on Taela and Babine Lakes. To the east the limit is at the Rocky Mountains. It is abundant even on the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains, as far east as the Porcupine Hills, and is now being extensively used for construction in the western part of the prairie region.

Q. Principally on the river that may be utilized for bringing it to market? On the eastern slope of the Rockies, yes; but on the west the timber business is not carried on by floating logs down the river as it is here, because of the large size of the logs and the rapidity of the streams. Nearly all the timber cut for exportation on the west coast is drawn out, either by teams or on small steam tramways, to the shore, launched into the sea and towed to the mill.

Q. Will you give us your opinion as to the timber resources of Vancouver and Queen Charlotte Islands, respectively? The chief difference between

Vancouver and Queen Charlotte Islands, in regard to timber, is that on a large part of Vancouver Island the Douglas fir is found abundantly, while in the Queen Charlotte Islands it is not found at all. It is replaced there by cedar, hemlock and spruce and the yellow cypress or yellow cedar. An area of about 1,000 square miles of the flat part of the Queen Charlotte Islands is covered very densely with excellent timber, but as it does not include the Douglas fir and the islands are rather north of the usual mercantile routes at present, it has not given rise, so far, to the erection of any mills. There are very excellent sites for mills, however, in the Islands, particularly at Naden and Masset Harbors, and other places where streams from the low country reach the sea. The timber of the Queen Charlotte Islands I look upon as one of the most valuable immediate resources of the Islands, and as soon as the demand for timber shall increase a little more, they will, no doubt, be utilized. Another feature with regard to these Islands is that, owing to the humidity of the climate, the woods have been very little affected by forest fires, and even where large quantities of rotten and decayed trunks, of great thickness, have accumulated on the ground, they lie there and go to decay rather than burn.

Q. Speaking of the cedar as a commercial wood, you say sometimes it grows to a diameter of 17ft.; are the trunks covered with branches, or are they comparatively free from branches for any considerable distance from the ground?—The cedar is apt to give off a number of branches, but when it attains large dimensions, the living branches are generally near the top. These very large trees are more or less hollow generally. The Indians select the largest sound cedars they find for their magnificent canoes, and the dimensions of those canoes show how large such trees may be found when one goes to search for them carefully. The soil is almost uniformly good, and it is a country I have every reason to believe will be eventually occupied by an agricultural population.

Generally, the soils of British Columbia, where they are cultivable at all, are exceedingly fertile, and the crops produced on the mainland and on Vancouver Island are very large. Wheat, as an example, averages 30 to 40 bushels to an acre on land at all well cultivated.

Q. Will you please inform the Committee as to the timber resources of British Columbia, the country over which the Douglas pine occurs, and other timber trees at present or likely in future to be of value? The Douglas pine, I understand, is of the greatest commercial value just at present? This map (produced, published in Report of Geological Survey 1879-80) will illustrate some of these points. It shows the range of the Douglas fir and some of the other important timber trees. So far, the Douglas fir, or Oregon pine, as it is also called, is the only tree that has attracted much commercial attention. It has been largely cut and exported. It is found on the whole eastern coast of Vancouver Island and on the coast of the mainland opposite to it. It extends northward a little way back from the coast as far as the Skeena River, and in the northern part of the interior of the Province as far north as Taela and Babine lakes. The timber which occurs immediate-

ly on the coast, is, however, indisputably the best. There are magnificent forests there, composed almost entirely of the Douglas fir, and naturally on account of the facilities for shipment, they have attracted the most attention. The quality of the timber is excellent and the size of the trees is great. One that was cut down at Burrard Inlet for the Philadelphia Exhibition, of which a section is in the Parliament grounds now, was measured to be 305 ft. in height, had a thickness of 8 ft. 4 in. 20 ft. above the ground, and was perfectly sound throughout. Many of these logs measure as much. Commercially speaking, the medium sized logs are more useful in the mill than these exceedingly large ones. The localities chosen for the mills are selected in regard to facility of shipment, and those now working are chiefly situated on Burrard Inlet. In addition to the Douglas fir, there are a number of other trees in British Columbia which are exceedingly valuable, and which will eventually attract a great deal of attention. There is the cedar which sometimes attains a diameter of 17 feet, though generally these very large trees are more or less hollow. There is the spruce, which is an excellent wood, not so soft as our spruce on this side of the continent, and a different species; the white pine, not the same as the eastern. Vancouver is considerably greater than Queen Charlotte Islands, doubtless the timber supply of Vancouver is more important than that of the Queen Charlotte Islands, at least in correspondence with the areas.

Q. Can you give any information from your personal knowledge of the fisheries and other resources of the Queen Charlotte Islands and coast generally? I spent a good part of the summer of 1878 in the Queen Charlotte Islands, and the result of the explorations was the map now upon the table (Report Geological Survey 1878-79). The Queen Charlotte Islands first attracted attention commercially from the trade in sea-otter skins, which was commenced about the end of the last century and carried on very extensively. The sea-otter is now, however, on the west coast nearly extinct, but a considerable number of fur seals are still caught by the Indians on the Queen Charlotte Islands and west coast of Vancouver. The Queen Charlotte Islands are altogether 175 miles in extreme length. The southern part is mountainous, without any flat land worth mentioning, but the north-eastern part of Graham Island contains about 700,000 acres of flat land, most of which is densely wooded, but most or all of which I think, will eventually be brought under cultivation when the population of the west coast is larger, and the demand for agricultural land greater. The climate is very much like that of Vancouver Island, but, on the west coast, if anything, more humid than that of the west coast of Vancouver. It is a very mild climate. In some winters no snow falls. In others a heavy snowfall occurs, but it lies only a few days and disappears, the mildness of the climate is, of course, owing to the fact that the Pacific Gulf Stream strikes the west coast almost exactly at the point where these Islands lie, so that they receive the full benefit of the warmth of its waters. The immediately valuable resources of the Queen Charlotte Islands, I should state in the following order:—Timber, fisheries and mines. The

timber I have already said something about. The fisheries are probably more important than on most other parts of the coast—the deep sea fisheries and the halibut fishery particularly. It is true that the halibut has not been found to be a fish that can be canned or salted and exported with profit but it is highly probable that before long the experiment will be tried of freezing these fish in the mode now so largely adopted elsewhere, and taking them in that state to the market, when they would command a good price in San Francisco or in any part of the world. The halibut in the Queen Charlotte Islands, and on the west coast of Vancouver has been really the food of the coast Indians. It is their daily bread and their only real staple food. They dry it and keep it for winter consumption. Besides the halibut, there are two species of salmon, similar to those on the coast of other parts of British Columbia. There has been also a factory established of dog-fish oil. The dog-fish are very abundant in the Queen Charlotte Islands. In the vicinity of the Islands there is more shallow water and more extensive banks than on the most parts of the coast. It would be important to have a survey made of these banks, which are probably good fishing grounds. The coast of British Columbia is so far very imperfectly surveyed topographically, and the depth of water, except along certain chosen routes, is unknown. There is a very extensive bank between Queen Charlotte Islands and the mainland and along the northern edge of the Islands, and very probably also on the west coast, though I do not know that anyone has put a sounding lead overboard there up to the present day. As to the fisheries of the coast of the Province generally, of course the salmon canning industry is most important. Of late years it has assumed very great dimensions and probably it is so well known that it is scarcely worth going into particulars about it. There were, in 1881, twelve canneries in the Province, and over 8,500,000 lbs. of fish was exported. I think there is very little danger of exhausting the salmon in the British Columbia rivers, at least, if there were any prospect of it, they would be easily restocked. No effort has been made in that direction yet, because there has been no cause to do so. I noticed the other day that in the British Columbia Legislature a gentleman brought forward the idea of introducing the oyster—the eastern oyster—and the lobster, in British Columbian waters. The suggestion has been made before, and is a most excellent one. An oyster occurs on the west coast, but it is very small, and is generally considered inferior to that found in the eastern waters. Its occurrence shows that in all probability the eastern oyster would thrive well. The lobster does not occur. There are any quantity of crabs, which would take its place in regard to the food they consume, and there is every reason to believe that, if the lobster were to be introduced on the rocky part of the northern coast, it would give rise to very important industries, similar to those found in the Eastern Provinces.

Q. What are the prospects of gold mining; what is the nature of the quartz and the development of metalliferous mines generally in the places in which gold is found in British Columbia?—Mining has

really been from the first, and is likely, I think, to continue to be, the main central industry of British Columbia, around which the others will group themselves. In this Province there is about 800 miles in length, with a width of about 400 miles, of the same mountainous and plateau region which yields all the ores of the Western States and territories, and has given them such prominence as metalliferous regions. British Columbia as yet can scarcely be said to have more than begun the development of its mining industries. There are several reasons for this: The country is, to a large extent, covered with forests, which makes it much more difficult to prospect for mines. Then, the present cost of living and the difficulty of getting at all to some of those places which are most promising in their metalliferous deposits, and also, I may add the fact that many of the efforts made in the first instance have been very injudicious, and have led to the discouragement of the people of the country to prosecute further enterprises of the same kind. Gold, however, is known to be almost universally distributed in the Province of British Columbia. There is scarcely a stream of any size in any part of the Province that one cannot wash a few "colors," as the say, out of, at the very least, and in 105 localities, which I catalogued in 1877 actual mining had been carried on for gold. The main auriferous belt of British Columbia runs from south-east to north-west, just inside the Rocky Mountains, and includes the mining localities, which have been called Kootenay, Big Bend, Cariboo, Omineca and Cassiar. From south to north, from 1858 to 1882, the gold produced in British Columbia amounts to \$46,685,334, which is a great return, considering that the average population of the Province, taking the period altogether, would not exceed about 10,000 whites. The average number of miners employed in these placer diggings has been 2,940, and the average yield per man employed, obtained by dividing the total by the number of miners, \$683 per man per annum. It should be also considered that these placer deposits are, as a rule, only to be worked in summer, and that the sum stated was earned in less than half the year of actual work. The greatest yield of any one year was in 1864, when \$3,735,850 was sent out of the country. Last year the total yield was only \$1,013,827. Since 1864, with occasional fluctuations, the yield of gold has shown a general tendency to decline, and the state of the country at present is simply this: The richer placer mines so far discovered having been more or less worked out, the gold yield is falling off. Such placers have been more or less completely exhausted, early in the history of gold-mining countries, as in Australia and California. Then the period comes when the miner goes to work on the quartz lodes, whence the gold in the placer mines has been derived. That period has not arrived yet in British Columbia. There is not a single auriferous quartz vein worked there yet, and the present is the interim period between the full development of placer mines and the beginning of the quartz mining, which is a more permanent industry. There is no doubt that before long auriferous quartz mines will be worked.

(To be Continued.)

## CASSIAR AND YUKON.

The northern part of this Province is not well-known, but it is represented by those miners who have prospected there for the last four or five years, as a vast magazine of ore of different kinds.

The auriferous deposits of Cassiar on Dease Lake and Liard River; the Juneau district near the Takou; the deposits on Douglass Island, and the Sitkan quartz, have each attracted attention, and population seeking the precious metal have met with some success at each.

The Stiekeen diggings were partly explored in early days, when the great rush came in from California; when every accessible river was explored by the flood then poured into the country; but the tremendous canyons on the river prevented exploration by water, and the difficulty of getting provisions up over land through the tangled brush, fallen timber and rocky shelves, and swamps, where no trail existed rendered it a kind of test as to a man's ability to find the North Pole or any other such trifling job, if he had been "above the canyon." But gold miners are proverbially the most persevering of men and stand hardships and privations in the alluring chase that no wages would hire them to go through; and nothing short of death would prevent them from exploring. This rich country would, however, not have been opened so soon, but for an adventurous explorer who entered British Columbia through the portals of the Rocky Mountains, and who has left his impress on the place in the name of the first gold creek that was discovered. Thibert left Minnesota on a trapping and exploring expedition, expecting to be away two or three years; and striking up north, he got as far as Great Slave Lake, one of the great inland seas that feed the big river of the north, and wintered there. Starting again, he and only one companion, got to near the mouth of the McKenzie, and prepared for another long winter, and in the spring of 1871, he and his companion crossed the towering back-bone of this continent and wintered on the Deloire. Their supplies now run short and they suffered greatly; depending on their guns for their living. They now met McCulloch prospecting from this coast and they wintered together, and in the spring came up to Dease Lake where the big finds occurred later on where they parted company. McCulloch came down to Victoria, and they wintered at "Buck's Bar" on the Stiekeen; that being the fourth winter that these men had passed far from the habitations of man. In February, 1873, they went back again, prospecting the creeks as they went and soon struck rich prospects on Thibert's Creek, falling into Dease Lake, making two ounces a day, in diggings only

two or three feet deep. In July more men arrived and in the fall of that year this city was electrified by the reports of "Bill" Moore that good diggings had been struck, "Bill" having considerable of the best kind of vouchers in his leather purse. During the two following seasons, within a fraction of \$2,000,000 were taken out. Many of the surrounding creeks were found to pay, and a district of probably 300 square miles was partially prospected; but the immense territory to the north and east is still a *terra incognita*, though several parties are out, and the mining community are on the *qui vive*, and confidently expect developments, especially from the head waters of the Yukon.

The Sitkan and Juneau diggings are in United States Territory, in that stretch of ten marine leagues which reaches south from Alaska proper, the line striking Portland Canal and coming to the coast in Latitude 54 deg. 40 min. where also the Nass River empties into the Pacific.

All of this country is said to be one mass of ore. Gold and silver bearing quartz has been found in paying quantities in several places with even the primitive modes of working that they have at present.

At Juneau and Silver Bow Basin, a number of prospectors are at work and the Discovery claim at the latter place is still being worked, paying \$20 a day to the hand. About a dozen houses have been built and as many tents pitched in an exceedingly picturesque spot; the towering snow-capped mountains all around, and the foaming creeks dashing down their precipitous sides.

About 100 white men with about 50 Indian help are at work there, mostly in placer and hydraulic mines, but the enormous masses of argentiferous galena and gold-bearing quartz, may be considered to represent the mineral wealth of this region, but the quartz requires capital. One great drawback exists in this region, and which seems the greater in contrast to its more fortunate neighbor, that is there is no legal authority. Mob law or miner's meetings settle all differences; but until Uncle Sam thinks it worth while to keep some properly constituted authority there, capital will not be invested and 75 per cent of the claims are held, their owners not wishing to give them up, and still cannot work them without help.

On Douglass Island large masses of low grade ore are known to exist. The Treadwell, in which a number of San Francisco gentlemen are interested, is the only mine at all thoroughly worked. It is a ledge 240 feet wide on the top and 150 feet where they have tunnelled; it is mostly low grade ore, and is paying, with a light force of men, \$4,000 per month.

Capt. Carrol and F. C. Downing of the "Idaho," own in part the adjoining claim, and assays have proven it to be as rich as the Treadwell. The season is short and in summer much rain falls. Greatest heat 85 deg. and in winter the greatest cold is 18 deg. below zero. The Yukon can be reached from this district, two rivers, the Chilcoot and Tsileat cutting the coast range and falling into Lynn Channel. From the head of either of these an easy grade takes you to a series of lakes which are the sources of the Tah-Keena river, one of the branches of the Yukon. Gold has been found here in a number of places, but not yet in paying quantities.

The whole coast is a mass of islands and channels presenting unusual facilities for shipping. Several canneries have just been started for the preserving and export of the salmon and other fish of this neighborhood, which are said to be even superior in quality to those of the Columbia or Frazer. Game abounds in this region, and provisions are cheap, as steamers can go right up to Juneau, the present centre of that mining district, but fruit and vegetables are at a premium. Though but little is known of it, the indications are that in mineral wealth alone, this country presents a most enticing field for prospectors, as it would manifestly be of advantage to all concerned in the development of this country. That it should be better known, the local Government should be persuaded to expend at least a part of the money appropriated for exploring purposes, on this unknown land.

### A KOOTENAY ADVENTURE.

Amid the many pleasing reminiscences of the Kootenay country, are some that induce a feeling of sadness as we recollect of the suddenness in which a friend or companion was cut off in the prime of life and strength; for there were no weaklings in the mines. The proximity of the dividing line that separated the little bunch of miners from the land of the great republic to the south, made it easy for the evil-disposed to commit any depredation and slip over the line before the process of law could be put in operation. So well did the community know that their safety lay in meting out even-handed justice, that generally the miners acted as judge, jury and executive, when their interference was required.

There are probably many men in the country yet who remember poor Jack Lawson's untimely end. Jack was constable up there, and a jolly fellow, great at an evening party and much respected.

One afternoon he lay taking a nap in the lock-up, when he was awakened by a gentle fanning and humming; and on opening his eyes there was a little

bird, fluttering, poised in air, a few inches from his mouth. Jack lay there and looked at his little visitor, without a wish to disturb or molest him in any way. It never occurred to him to attach any undue importance to the little stranger's visit, nor to wonder how he got into the house, and within the mosquito bar. Jack began to have a feeling of despondence that evening and was unusually dull, and when chaffed about it, said he felt bad; he thought he would get bad news next mail; he was "afraid he would hear of the death of his poor old mother." Judge Gaggin lay at death's door in the next room, and it used to be customary for some one to sit with the judge; for though his time was about up, and he knew it, yet he was in full possession of his mental faculties.

That night some Dutchmen from Colville Valley, came in and laid a charge against one Brown for stealing their horses. Though they dared not ask for, or take their horses, they had followed them into British Territory and now Brown was camped about three miles out, with the horses. Jack determined to go out and arrest him. (Brown was known to be a bad character; had just got out of jail in Lillooet by acting as hang-man.) But how was he to do it? All the government horses were out at Nigger Doc's ranch, and could not be got in before next day. He determined to borrow a mule. Portugee Joe had a mule in. Joe lent his mule readily enough, but when he found out what it was for, he said: "By G—d Jack I wouldn't take dat mule; she's bad luck; last man 'at was on 'er got killed off her back; you can have the mule, if you're a mind to, but I'd rather see you on foot." The recorder thought nothing of that, but he warned Jack that he was taking a useless risk. "He'll be in to camp to-morrow and then we can take him," etc. Jack went in to say "good bye" to the judge and cheer him up with a little pleasant banter, though the judge was not expected to live through the next twenty-four hours. Though he did not know of Jack's errand, he remarked, as he left, "Now be off Jack, I'll outlive you yet," and so he did, for he did not die till two, and Jack was killed at about nine.

Jack mounted and rode off with the Dutchmen and was nearly three miles out when the men said: "That's him. That's him," and Jack drew a bead on the stranger. "Throw up your hands," Brown did so, and Jack, pleased at such an easy capture—as he thought—quietly began to dismount; but had he watched Brown he might have seen him rapidly slip off his mit, and put his hand into his breast under his blankets. He drew out his revolver and fired at Jack, missing him; but the tables were so completely turned on him that he lost his presence of mind and

ran. Brown kept firing in rapid succession, till the fourth shot caught Jack in the back of the head, coming out *through his lip*; he fell on his hands and knees and died in that position: Brown standing over him ready to send another bullet through him if he moved. He then took the cylinder of his pistol and turning round chased the Dutchmen nearly into camp. The miners were so incensed at the cowardly conduct of these men, that had they not hid, they stood a good chance of getting a hole through their useless hides.

About twenty men were out at the scene directly, and there was poor Jack, on his hands and knees, quite dead. To follow Brown was the wish of all present; but a party could not be got up at once; they wanted horses. We knew Brown could not be far away; probably hiding in the nearest thicket.

Early next morning all the horses had riders and three of us went on foot, and tracked him to a thicket about two miles off. It was ticklish work; we knew Brown had twelve shots at his command and one of us was pretty sure to bite the dust if we found him; but soon news came that the horse-men had found his tracks ten or twelve miles up the river; he had made a raft, and gone down the river. We now held a council, and four parties were made up, two to go down the river, one up the river, and a party out on the trail.

In our hurry to get away down far enough that night so as to be below him on the river, we got the fit-out badly mixed and we found when we got down about thirty miles that we had some flour and a little bacon, but that the other party had all the beans, tea, etc., and all the pans, there was not so much as a pannikin in the party. However, we mixed up some flour in the macheas of a saddle, and one hat in the crowd was found whole enough to carry water up the bank, so after wetting the flour and drawing it out into snake-like pieces we twisted them round sticks and turned them round before the fire. But the fire had to be put out directly. Two watched the river, gun in hand, one on the trail, while the others slept. Our man not putting in an appearance on the fifth day we moved north again with a good healthy appetite; five days of that kind of fare had made us ravenous. No news of Brown from any of the parties, and we were afraid he had got off. That night a packer came in and told us that Brown had presented himself at his camp on Joseph's Prairie and demanded food, and after being supplied, had backed out keeping him (the packer) covered with his pistol till he was some distance, and then he turned and ran. Two men were off on his track next morning and went down as far as the third crossing of the Mouille, (Mozay) without seeing anything of him. One of the two had gone down the river to look for any signs, when the

man left in charge of the horses caught a glimpse of him, and Brown saw *him* at the same instant, and took to the woods. These two men then—strange as it may seem—came back to the creek, 50 miles, and next day four men started out. We knew now that he was trying to get out by the Walla Walla trail. The road below where they had seen Brown was so rocky that a man could make better time than a horse, so the party were near Bonner's Ferry before they found they had overhauled their man. He had taken a cut to strike the river about three miles down, and come out about four or five miles on the other side of the river. They now left their horses at Bonner's, and putting on moccasins, got on the trail ahead of where Brown would come out, and sat down by a thicket. Presently along came the doomed man, bare-headed and in rags, wet and wild-looking, as ever a man was: striding along for life; his pistol and knife ready; for with all the rivers he had swum, he had managed to keep his cylinders dry. One of the party put a bullet through his right arm, but with an oath he changed his pistol to the left and fired; it was his last; the next minute he lay low. What passed between the doomed man and the avengers is not known; he knew what he was killed for. They scratched a grave for him near the spot, about 125 miles from the scene of his late exploit, after about three weeks hunting. Jack and the judge lie side by side on the hill, far from kith or kin, but green in the memories of those friends who knew how to appreciate nature's noblemen.

After the Crimean war an English Colonel was expatiating on the discipline of his men. To exemplify he rang the bell. The man appeared instantly. "Thomas," said the colonel, "go down to the tobacconist's and get me a pound of tobacco." Thomas touched his hat and withdrew. The Colonel took out his watch and laid it on the table. "Now he's at the foot of the stairs—now he's at the corner—now he's round the block—now he's at the shop—now he's got the tobacco—now he has paid him and got the change—now he's on his way back—now he's at the corner—now he's at the foot of the stairs—now he's at the door. Thomas," shouted the Colonel. "Sir" "Where's the tobacco?" Thomas handed the tobacco. The Turk thought that was very good; but he thought he could tie it, if not beat it. He rang the bell. "Muehtar," Muehtar made his appearance and made his salaam. "Go down to the tobacconist's and bring me *two* pounds of tobacco." Muehtar withdrew, and the Turkish officer put his watch on the table. "Now he's at the foot of the stairs—now he's at the corner—now the bell is ringing; he kneels down to say his prayers—now he's at the tobacconist's—now my friend the tobacconist enquires after my health—now he has met a friend in the street and enquires about his family—now he's at the corner—now he's at the door." "Muehtar," after a pause Muehtar appeared. "Where's the tobacco?" "Oh! I haven't found my shoes yet!"



BOARD OF TRADE REPORT.

The Annual Report of the British Columbia Board of Trade has been laid on our table. The report is more than usually replete with information about British Columbia; and, after having dealt with the Society (of which he is Secretary), Mr. E. C. Baker has filled the book with valuable statistics, showing, in the main, all that has been done, commercially, by this Province during the year ending 30th June. We annex the fisheries report as well as the table of imports and exports:

THE FISHERIES.

The following extracts are taken from a report of A. C. Anderson, Esq., Inspector of Fisheries for this Province, for the year ending 31st December, 1882. Supplement No. 2, pages 188 to 199. Fifteenth Annual Report Marine and Fisheries Department. The financial result shows favorably, there having been an increase in the total cash valuation as under:

Total for 1882.....	\$1,842,675 05
Total for 1881. ....	1,454,321 26
Increase.....	\$388,353 79

It may be added that a lower valuation of several items of the Return than that of last year has been adopted, and especially of the canned fish. Valued throughout by the same scale the return of the present year would have exceeded \$2,000,000.

The value of the vessels, nets, and other implements employed is computed at \$229,670.00; while the valuation of the salmon canneries and other fishing stations along the coast reaches \$402,000.00. Employment has been given, during the fishing season, to 5,215 fishermen and other persons, including seventy-nine sailors—the last employed chiefly in the fur seal fleet.

The comparative yield of canned salmon has been as under:

Cases, 4 doz. 1 lb. cans, 1882.....	255,061
“ “ “ 1881.....	177,276

Increase.....	77,785
---------------	--------

Twenty canneries have been in operation during the season, of which thirteen are situated on Fraser River; the other seven at various points along the northern coast as far as the boundary of Alaska. The establishment of other canneries is in contemplation, and it seems certain that there will be a large extension of this important business with the approaching season.

The herring business at Burrard Inlet, immediately north of the Fraser, has increased during the past season. About 1,700 barrels and other packages of the salted fish have been packed. These are intended for the Australian market, where an eager demand for the herring of this coast appears to have sprung up. With the continuance, and probable increase of this demand, a wide opening for the extension of this branch of industry is apparent. The oil business of the Burrard Inlet Fishing Company has been moderately productive; but the apparatus for drying the scrap for shipment appears to be still defective. About 150 tons only of the dried scrap have been secured, a portion if not all of which has been shipped to London. It is to be regretted that the operations of this

enterprising firm have been in so far retarded, for there seems to be little room for question that, when in full and effective operation, the business they have in view will prove largely remunerative.

The chief oil business of this coast, at present, is the extraction of the oil from the livers of the “piked dog-fish” (*squalus acanthius*), in reality a small variety of shark, as its classified name indicates. Attention was drawn to the subject of this oil, in connection with the extensive works now in progress at Skidegate, on Queen Charlotte Islands. It is gratifying to know that this valuable industry, throughout the coast, is constantly increasing with the augmented demand, as well for local consumption as for shipment abroad.

A glance at the table of returns will suffice to show that a considerable increase in the varied sources of yield is gradually proceeding. The oyster business, so far, has made little apparent advance; but the lessees of the Mud Bay flats, with recently increased capital, are prosecuting the object of their lease with vigor. Another application for the lease of a portion of Sooke Harbor, has been forwarded to Ottawa; and a third application for the lease of a portion of Victoria Arm, also for oyster culture has recently been made.

The fur-seal fishery has been moderately successful. There has been, however, some decline in prices, and the rate of valuation in the list has been accordingly reduced. So valued, the season's yield reaches \$177,000.00. The following vessels, equipped in Victoria, were engaged in this pursuit during the past season:

	Tons.	Sailors.	Hunters
1. Schooner “Grace”.....	80	5	36
2. “ “ “Dolphin,” st. aux’y.	80	5	36
3. “ “ “Juanita”.....	50	4	32
4. “ “ “W. P. Sayward”..	75	4	32
5. “ “ “Favourite”.....	80	5	32
6. “ “ “Mary Ellen”.....	65	5	36
7. “ “ “Kate”.....	55	4	28
8. “ “ “Onward”.....	35	4	32
9. “ “ “Black Diamond”..	80	4	32
10. “ “ “Wimifred”.....	15	2	12
11. “ “ “Anna Beck,” st. a’y.	50	4	32
12. “ “ “Thornton”.....	35	4	28
13. “ “ “Alfred Adams”...	75	4	32
	775	54	400

Employing 200 cedar canoes for hunters' use.

Of the pack of canned salmon during the past season the proportions secured in Fraser River and the northern canneries are as under:

Fraser River, 13 canneries.....	199,204
Northern River, 7 canneries.....	55,857

Total cases..... 255,061

Each case containing four dozen one pound tins, representing an aggregate of 12,242,928 pounds. Of this amount the following shipments are recorded:

	Cases.
Per “Lady Head,” London, 3d Sept., 1882..	18,183
“ “ “Albany” for London, 20th Sept.....	21,097
“ “ “Girvan” for London, 3d Oct....	28,437
“ “ “Spirit of the Dawn,” London, 15th Oct.	31,608
“ “ “Bodrhyddau” for London, 19th Oct...	21,698
“ “ “Latona” for London, 25th Oct.....	42,425
“ “ “Grace Gibson,” London, Jan. 25th, 1883.	23,314

Per "Frederick," Liverpool, 14th Oct., 1882.	37,129
Total exported to England.....	223,901
Exported to Eastern Canada, Australia, &c., and retained for local consumption.....	31,160
Total.....	255,061

From the Columbia River the following shipments took place during the past season by various ships, from June 12th to 20th of December:

	<i>Cases.</i>
Foreign, by twelve ships, chiefly for London	350,775
To San Francisco ..	170,281
Total.....	521,056

The capital invested in the fisheries of the Columbia River, as given by the trade report of the *Oregonian*, newspaper, of Portland "is estimated at \$2,000,000, and employment is given, during the fishing season, to more than 7,000 men. Large quantities of tin plate are imported from England direct to the Columbia River, the canning industry having introduced our direct import trade with England by the large quantities of tin sheet iron and chemicals required. Duty on tin plates, less 10 per cent., is refunded to canners on their making proper entry at the Custom House at the time of making foreign shipment.

The yield of the California and northern coast canneries (in Alaska) 1882, apart from the Columbia River, is given by the *San Francisco Commercial Herald* as 210,978 cases, thus completing a return from all sources on the Pacific coast of 987,095 cases.

In addition to the quantity of salmon canned for export during the past year in British Columbia, a little over 5,000 barrels of salted salmon have also been packed. The demand for the fish, so cured, appears to be rapidly increasing; and there can be little question that, with due care in the preparation, the barreled salmon of this coast will soon attain a world-wide reputation. In this branch of industry less capital is required than in the prosecution of the canning business, and a broad field is thus opened for the industrious fisherman of moderate means. In this business, as in the canning business, a conscientious and intelligent care alone will secure for a particular brand a merited reputation.

The system of salmon licenses authorized during the past year has worked very effectively. Applications for licences at various points along the coast have been made in addition to the fisheries in operation last year, and there is every indication that the business throughout will be prosecuted with increased activity during the approaching season.

The question of a salmon hatchery in the waters of the Fraser continues to be agitated, but to name the place on that river best suitable for the establishment of a hatchery, appears to be the main obstacle to its immediate prosecution. Mr. Anderson, the Inspector, has already suggested that in a decision so momentous, the opinion of an expert from Canada, cognizant of all the requirements, should be called for, and gave substantial reasons for declining to assume the grave responsibility of naming the site, and giving as his opinion that it should rest with a duly appointed expert to decide upon the question of location, after full enquiry here; and further stating that the experience of failure on the

Columbia River, through hasty and ill-advised attempts, should not be lost sight of in arriving at a decision upon which its success chiefly depends.

Everything in this quarter indicates the rapid expansion of our varied industrial interests—and not least of all the fishing interest, the extreme future value of which is gradually being recognised. The rapid advance of the Canadian Pacific Railway warrants the assumption that, ere long, direct communication with the Eastern Provinces will be available; and it is easy to conceive, at least partially, the impetus which this much desired communication will give to all our industries on the Pacific coast.

Number and value of vessels and nets engaged in the different fisheries of the Province of British Columbia, during the year 1882:

14 Steamers and st. auxil's = 198 tons	} 1152	\$84,800
12 Schooners, ..... = 954 tons		
654 Fishing boats.....	} 904	37,640
250 Cedar canoes.....		
47 Flat-boats .....		6,070
845 Salmon nets = 246,320 yards ..		89,740
1 Herring seine .....		100
26 Herring nets.....		4,440
79 Fish seines.....		6,990
5 Oolachan nets.....		180
		\$229,670
20 Salmon canneries, estimated value .....		\$369,000
1 Oil factory, Queen Charlotte Island.....		8,000
1 Oil and scrap factory, Barrard Inlet ..		25,000
		\$402,000
Sailors.....		79
Fishermen .....		2,705
Shoremen .....		2,431

RECAPITULATION.

Yield and value of the different fisheries in the Province of British Columbia, in the year 1882:

KINDS.	QUAN.	VALUE.
Salmon, salted.....	Brls. 5,059 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	\$45,508 50
" fresh.....	Lbs. 112,000	9,018 00
" canned, cases 1 doz. 1 lb. cans.....	255,061	1,402,835 50
" smoked.....		1,630 00
Sturgeon, fresh.....	Lbs. 79,700	4,782 00
Whiting, fresh.....	Lbs. 19,600	1,156 00
Halibut, fresh, in ice, to San Francisco.....		380 00
Herring, salted.....	Brls. 1,289 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	10,316 00
" smoked.....	Kitts. 423	1,374 75
		2,640 00
Trout, fresh.....	Lbs. 26,900	2,152 00
Oolachans and Herrings, fresh.....	Lbs. 39,400	1,950 00
" salted.....	Brls. 110	95 00
" ..	Half-barrels 44	18 00
" ..	Kitts. 37	92 50
" smoked.....	Boxes. 1,291	1,291 00
Clams, canned, cases 1 doz. in 1 lb. cans.....	50	250 00
Fur Seal Skins.....	Number 17,700	177,000 00
Hair.....	" 3,500	1,750 00
Sea Otter Skins.....	" 150	8,500 00
Oil—Oolachan.....	Gallons 3,200	3,200 00
" Dog-fish, refined.....	" 20,000	20,000 00
" Porpoise, &c.....	" 100,107	74,582 81
Herring.....	" 15,000	6,000 00
Dried Fish-scrap.....	Tons 150	2,500 00
Fish, salted, assorted.....	Brls. 100	2,000 00
" fresh, sold in markets.....		55,000 00
" cured for private consumption.....		3,000 00
Total.....		\$1,842,655 06
Total for 1881.....		1,451,321 25
Increase.....		\$391,333 79

ADDITIONAL.

Value of computed consumption of fish by the Indian population (35,000) as per previous detail, \$4,885,000.00.

EXPORTS.

Exported foreign from the Port of Victoria, B. C. for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1883:

PRODUCE OF THE MINES.

Gold, in dust and bars.....	\$631,648
Iron Ore, 2890 tons.....	3,780
Plumbago Ore, 12 tons.....	10
Coal.....	674,280
	<hr/>
	\$1,309,646

PRODUCE OF THE FISHERIES.

Salmon, canned, 10,941,964 lbs.....	\$1,151,081
Salmon, pickled, 2,153 barrels.....	15,758
Salmon, fresh, 285 lbs.....	16
Halibut, fresh, 3,044 lbs.....	213
Other fish, pickled, 20 barrels.....	109
Other fish, smoked, 1,200 lbs.....	118
Herrings, pickled, 574 barrels.....	4,615
Oolachans, smoked, 480 lbs.....	17
Codfish, fresh, 125 lbs.....	5
Sturgeon, fresh, 1,000 lbs.....	5
Clams, fresh, in cans, 240 lbs.....	15
Fish Oil, 62,960 gallons.....	23,146
Fish Manure, 130 tons.....	2,620
Marine Furs.....	123,804
	<hr/>
	\$1,321,522

PRODUCE OF THE FOREST.\*

\* These figures apply only to Vancouver Island the returns from New Westminster (i.e. Burrard Inlet) not being included.

Planks and Boards.....	\$13,749
Sleepers and Railroad Ties.....	1,577
Masts and Spars.....	3,900
Laths, Pailings and Pickets.....	400
	<hr/>
	\$19,626

ANIMALS AND THEIR PRODUCE.

Horned Cattle, 192 in number.....	\$8,532
Horses, 1 in number.....	50
Meat, Beef, fresh, 139,880 lbs.....	11,832
“ “ salted, 14,000 lbs.....	911
“ Pork, salted, 1 barrel.....	22
Furs, undressed.....	191,448
Hides and Skins.....	56,470
Feathers, 55 lbs.....	27
Hair, 805 lbs.....	200
Butter, 67 lbs.....	30
Wool, 113,548 lbs.....	17,438
	<hr/>
	\$286,960

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Vegetables.....	\$ 31
Hops.....	6,760
	<hr/>
	\$6,791

MANUFACTURES.

Tinware.....	\$ 8
Bricks.....	50
	<hr/>
	\$58

MISCELLANEOUS.

Indian Curios.....	\$ 310
Exports not the produce of Canada.....	33,080

RECAPITULATION.

Produce of the Mine.....	\$1,309,646
Produce of the Fisheries.....	1,321,522

Produce of the Forest.....	19,626
Animals and their produce,.....	286,960
Agricultural Products'.....	6,791
Manufactures.....	58
Miscellaneous.....	310
Exports not the produce of Canada.....	38,080
	<hr/>
	\$2,982,993

Total Exports from the Port of Victoria, ..	\$2,982,993
Increase as compared with the year 1882.	211,123

IMPORTS.

Port of Victoria, B. C., for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1883:

Dutiable Goods, value of total imports.....	\$2,921,744 00
“ “ ent'd for home cons'n.....	2,872,887 00
“ “ amount of duty paid..	798,604 67
Free Goods, value of total imports ...	429,211 00
“ ent'd for home consp't'n..	384,643 00
“ leaf tobacco sub. to excise.	37,089 00
“ leaf tobacco ent'd for con.	28,344 00
Total Value of Imports.....	3,388,041 00
“ “ of goods entered for home consumption..	3,330,504 00
“ “ imp'ted (in excess of above) from Eastern Canada..	622,147 00

MULCHING STRAWBERRIES.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* says:— “Some of our most successful gardeners have adopted a new mulch for strawberries, and find it to be the best they have tried. It consists of coarse gravel sand (from underground pits) applied evenly about three inches thick. There are no weed seeds in sand, and if the ground is rolled, to level all irregularities, and sand carefully applied, no weeds will see the light. It is thought that the sand makes the berries earlier and sweeter, as it is much warmer in spring than other mulches. Sand is a wonderful improvement to our clay soils. A home strawberry bed is very often desired to be permanent, and it can only be made so by keeping runners cut. This can be done very rapidly by fixing a common rolling cutter to a pair of handles and running it close to the rows. If two cutters can be had they may be rigged to cut both sides of a row at once.”

Some housekeepers have had luck in keeping fruit in glass jars, owing to an imperfect closing of the jars. I have tried this plan with much success: Upon filling the jars I screw on the covers as closely as possible, and invert the jar upon the kitchen table. If it is not perfectly airtight it will either leak or bubbles will rise to the surface and plainly show the imperfection, before the fruit is cold, when the cover can be tightened or the fruit heated again. By setting them with the tops up, imperfect sealing cannot be detected until fermentation takes place and the fruit is spoiled.—*Corr. Chico Enterprise.*

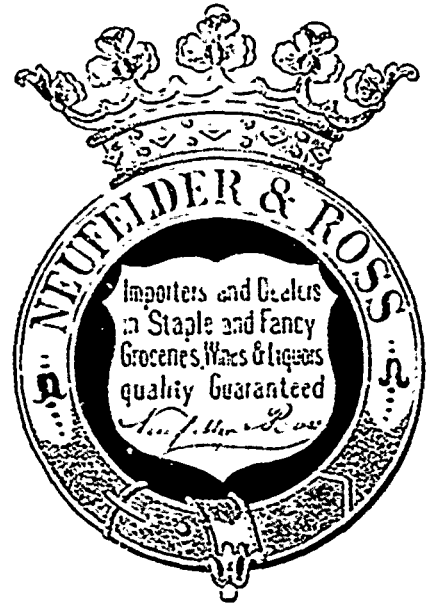
When horses are working hard it is necessary that they should be well fed. Some people try to make up for the lack of food with a liberal application of the whip, but though it may make the animal go quicker for a minute or two it is at the expense of his health, strength and constitution.

Wild mint will keep rats and mice out of your house, and, it is said, will also keep them from entering corn stacks.

# VICTORIA POST OFFICE.

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

CLOSE.	PLACES.	DAY.
Monday and Thursday at 7 p.m., and Wed. and Sat. at 11 a.m.	NEW WESTMINSTER, Burrard Inlet, Granville, Moodyville and Vade.	Wed and Sat at 1 p.m. and Monday and Fri. afternoons.
Monday and Thursday at 7 p.m.	LADNER'S LANDING, Port Moody, Maple Ridge (Port Haney), Langley, Matsqui, Riverside, Chilliwack, Sumas, Upper Sumas, Hope and Emory.	Wednesday and Saturday at 7 p.m.
Monday and Thursday at 7 p.m.	LYTTON, Drynoch and Spence's Bridge.	Monday and Friday afternoons.
Thursday at 7 p.m.	MUD BAY, North Arm, Clover Valley and Hall's Prairie.	Friday afternoon.
Thursday at 7 p.m.	ASHcroft, Cache Creek, Savona Ferry, Clinton, Lac la Poudre, Soda Creek, Alexandria, Quesselle, Van Winkle and Barkerville.	Friday afternoon.
Thursday at 7 p.m.	LILLOOET, Pavilion, Alkali Lake, Big Bar Creek, and Dog Creek.	Friday afternoon.
Thursday at 7 p.m.	KAMLOUP, Duck & Pringle, Sisdumchese, Okanagan, Okanagan Mission.	Friday afternoon.
Thursday at 7 p.m.	NICOLA LAKE.	Friday afternoon.
15th October at 7 p.m.	PESTICION, Semilkameen, Osoyoos and Rock Creek.	Within 3 weeks after date of departure.
15th and 21st October.	PLUMMER PASS.	Alternate Wed., 3 p.m.
Saturday, 25th Oct. at 7 p.m.	SKYERS, Metchikathla, Fort Simpson, Fort Rupert, Alton Bay, Hazelton, &c. (due notice will be given of dates of departure).	Twice each month.
Monday and Thursday at 7 p.m.	FOUR WISSAGA, Sitka, Harrisburg and Juneau City, via Port Townsend, W. T.	About 25th Oct.
15th and 21st October.	SAN ANTO, Wellington, Cowichan, Maple Bay, Somers, Salt Spring Island, Chemainus and Bureynne Bay.	Wednesday and Saturday at 4 p.m.
Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday at 7 p.m.	COXOX and Quadra (Blaynes Sound).	Alternate Saturdays at 12:30 p.m.
Oct. 21, 25th, 13th, 15th, 21st, 25th, at 11 a.m.	EASTERN PROVINCES, Manitoba, United States, Gt. Britain and Europe, via Port Townsend, W. T., ditto via San Francisco, Cal.	Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 12:30 p.m.
Saturday, Oct. 13th, at 11:15 a.m.	AUSTRALIA, New Zealand and Sandwich Islands.	Same as days of departure.
15th and 21st October at 11:15 a.m.	SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, Mexico and Panama.	Uncertain.
Tuesday, 21st Oct., at 11:15 a.m.	CHINA AND JAPAN, British India and Straits Settlements.	Uncertain.
Sa. m., 11 a.m., 2 p.m., and 5 p.m.	ESQUIMAULT four times daily.	2:30 a.m., 12:30 p.m., 3:30 p.m., 6:45 p.m.
Tuesday at 8 a.m.	SOOK, Metchosin and Coluswal.	Monday at 2 p.m.
Tuesday at 12 m.	SAASICH.	Tuesday at 9 a.m.
Sunday, 13th, at 7 p.m.	ROUTESAY, 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 held to Letter Rate of Postage, except when sent by Parcel Post. Deeds and Insurance Policies may, however, be sent at Book Post Rates.

OFFICE HOURS From 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. MONEY ORDER OFFICE From 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.  
H. WALLACE, Postmaster.

### Money Order Office.

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

#### COMMISSION ON MONEY ORDERS.

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

If not exceeding \$4	25c	Over \$4 not exceeding \$50	30c
Over \$4	10c	50	40c
10	15c	60	50c
20	20c	80	60c
30	25c	100	70c

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

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

If not exceeding \$10	10c	Over \$10 not exceeding \$50	15c
Over \$10	25c	50	20c
20	30c	75	25c
30	35c	100	30c

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

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

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

### Registration.

Every letter and packet intended for registration must be handed in at the wicket, and a receipt obtained therefor. On no account must it be dropped into a letter box. The registration fee must be paid by registration stamp; the registration fees on letters to places in Canada and Newfoundland is 2 cents, in Great Britain and the United States, 3 cents.

The sender of a registered letter addressed to any Postal Union Country may entitle himself to a certificate as to the disposal of said letter by the Postmaster at the office addressed, on payment of an additional fee of 2c. All classes of matter may be registered to Postal Union Countries.

### Parcels.

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, 10 lbs. for the Eastern Provinces of the Dominion, the limit of weight is 2 lbs. 3 oz. Parcels may be registered—10c 2c.

### Table of Distances

From Victoria to various ports on the Mainland and Islands. The star \* stands for Money Order Post Office; dagger † Telegraph Office; wavy line ~ mark (\$) for R. C. Express office.

Victoria * * \$	0	Maple Bay	50
Burgoyne Bay	42	Matson's	40
Bridge Creek *	24	Mission	40
Barkerville * * \$	22	Maple Ridge	40
Cache Creek * \$	22	Nanaimo * *	30
Cowichan	110	New Westminster * * \$	30
Cowichan *	25	Nicola Valley	30
Clinton * * \$	14	Okanagan	30
Chilliwack * *	12	Okanagan Mission	30
Deporture Bay	21	Quesselle * * \$	30
Granville * *	20	Riverside	30
Grand Prairie	22	Soda Creek * * \$	30
Horseshoe Bay	22	Sumas *	30
Hope *	21	Spence's Bridge * * \$	30
Harrison River	12	Sumas *	18
Kamloops * * \$	20	Stanley *	40
Keewenaw	20	Stavens' Ferry	40
Langley	20	Spallumcheen	40
Lytton * * \$	20	Sumas Valley	40
Lalor	20	Wetton	40
Ladner's Landing *	20	Yale * * \$	12

### Licensed Stamp Vendors in Victoria.

T. N. HIBBEN & Co., Government st. M. W. WATT & Co., Government st.  
H. GERRARD, Government st.

## T. N. HIBBEN & CO.

Booksellers, Stationers, News Agents

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

VICTORIA, B. C.

# Steamer Movements--October and November.

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

**3** For San Francisco—Str. Geo. W. Elder, Capt. Hayward, leaves wharf at outer harbor at 12 m. Mail closes at 11:15 Express at 11:45 a. m.

San Francisco steamer due.  
From Puget Sound—Steamer G. E. Star due at 1 p. m.  
For Puget Sound—Str. North Pacific leaves H. B. C. wharf at 5 a. m.  
For Yale and way ports—C. P. N. Co.'s through str. leaves H. B. C. wharf at 12 m.  
From New Westminster—Str. Yosemite due.  
From Nanaimo and way ports—Str. Wilson G. Hunt due at 4 p. m.

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

**5** Steamer Mexico, Capt. Huntington, leaves San Francisco for Victoria and Puget Sound ports.  
C. P. N. Co.'s through steamer from Yale due.  
For Puget Sound—Str. North Pacific leaves H. B. C. wharf at 5 a. m.

From Puget Sound—Str. Geo. E. Star 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 str. 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.

**6** For Puget Sound—Str. Geo. E. Star 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. Hunt due at 4 p. m.  
From New Westminster—Str. Yosemite due.  
C. P. N. Co.'s through steamer for Yale leaves at 12 m.

**8** For San Francisco—Str. Dakota, Capt. Goodall, leaves wharf at outer harbor at noon. Mail closes 11:15. Express 11:45.  
From San Francisco—Str. Mexico, due.  
For Puget Sound—Str. North Pacific leaves H. B. C. wharf at 5 a. m.

From Puget Sound—Str. Geo. E. Star due at 1 p. m.  
C. P. N. Co.'s through steamer from Yale due.  
For Burrard Inlet—Str. Maude leaves Spratt's wharf at 7 a. m.

**9** 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.

From Puget Sound—Str. North Pacific due at 1 p. m.  
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 Puget Sound—Str. Geo. E. Star leaves H. B. C. wharf at 5 a. m.  
Str. Maude leaves Burrard Inlet for Nanaimo.

**10** Str. Maude leaves Nanaimo for Comox.  
For Puget Sound—Str. North Pacific leaves H. B. C. wharf at 5 a. m.

Str. Geo. W. Elder, Capt. Hayward, leaves San Francisco for Victoria and Puget Sound ports.  
From Puget Sound—Str. Geo. E. Star due at 1 p. m.  
From New Westminster—Str. Yosemite due.  
C. P. N. Co.'s through steamer for Yale leaves H. B. C. wharf at 12 m.  
Str. Maude leaves Nanaimo for Comox.

**11** For Puget Sound—Str. Geo. E. Star 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.

**12** C. P. N. Co.'s through steamer from Yale due.  
For Puget Sound—Str. North Pacific 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.  
From Puget Sound—Str. Geo. E. Star 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.

**13** For San Francisco—Str. Mexico, Capt. Huntington, leaves wharf at outer harbor at noon. Mail closes 11:15. Exp. 11:45 San Francisco steamer due.  
For Puget Sound—Str. Geo. E. Star 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.  
C. P. N. Co.'s through steamer for Yale and way ports leaves H. B. C. wharf at 12 m.  
From Burrard Inlet—Str. Maude due at 4 p. m.  
From Nanaimo and way ports—Str. Wilson G. Hunt due at 4 p. m.

**15** Str. Dakota, Capt. Goodall, leaves San Francisco for Victoria and Puget Sound ports.  
For Puget Sound—Str. North Pacific leaves H. B. C. wharf at 5 a. m.  
From Puget Sound—Str. Geo. E. Star due at 1 p. m.  
C. P. N. Co.'s through steamer from Yale due.

**16** For Puget Sound—Str. Geo. E. Star 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.

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

From Nanaimo and way ports—Str. Wilson G. Hunt due from New Westminster—Str. Yosemite due.

**18** For San Francisco—Str. Geo. W. Elder, Capt. Hayward, will leave wharf at outer harbor at noon. Mail closes at 11:15. Express at 11:45.  
San Francisco steamer due.

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

**19** From Puget Sound—Str. Geo. E. Star due.  
For Puget Sound—Str. North Pacific 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 and Maple Bay—Str. Wilson G. Hunt leaves Spratt's wharf at 7 a. m.

**20** Steamer Mexico, Capt. Huntington, leaves San Francisco for Victoria and Puget Sound ports.  
For Puget Sound—Str. Geo. E. Star leaves H. B. C. wharf at 5 a. m.

From Puget Sound—Str. North Pacific due at 1 p. m.  
From New Westminster—Str. Yosemite due.  
From Nanaimo and way ports—Str. Wilson G. Hunt due at 4 p. m.

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

For Burrard Inlet—Steamer Maude leaves Spratt's wharf at 7 a. m.

**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. Geo. E. Star leaves H. B. C. wharf at 5 a. m.  
From Puget Sound—Str. North Pacific due at 1 p. m.  
For San Francisco—Str. Dakota, Capt. Goodall, leaves wharf at outer harbor at noon. Mail closes at 11:15. Express at 11:45.  
San Francisco steamer due.

Str. Maude leaves Burrard Inlet for Nanaimo.

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

From Nanaimo and way ports—Str. Wilson G. Hunt due from New Westminster—Str. Yosemite due

Str. Maude leaves Nanaimo for Comox.

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

Str. Geo. W. Elder, Capt. Hayward, leaves San Francisco for Victoria and Puget Sound ports.  
Str. Maude leaves Comox for Nanaimo.

**26** 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. Star 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.

**27** From New Westminster—Str. Yosemite due.  
For Puget Sound—Str. Geo. E. Star leaves H. B. C. wharf at 5 a. m.

From Puget Sound—Str. North Pacific due at 1 p. m.  
San Francisco steamer due tomorrow.

From Nanaimo and way ports—Str. Wilson G. Hunt due at 4 p. m.  
From Burrard Inlet—Str. Maude due at 4 p. m.

**29** For San Francisco—Str. Mexico, Capt. Huntington, leaves wharf at outer harbor at noon. Mail closes 11:15. Express 11:45  
For Puget Sound—Str. North Pacific leaves H. B. C. wharf at 5 a. m.

From Puget Sound—Str. Geo. E. Star due at 1 p. m.  
For Puget Sound—Str. Geo. E. Star leaves H. B. C. wharf at 5 a. m.

From Puget Sound—Str. North Pacific due at 1 p. m.  
From 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.

Str. Dakota, Capt. Goodall, leaves San Francisco for Victoria and the Sound  
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.

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

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

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

From Burrard Inlet—Str. Maude due at 4 p. m.

**2** 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 wharf at 5 a. m.  
From Puget Sound—Str. Geo. E. Star 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.

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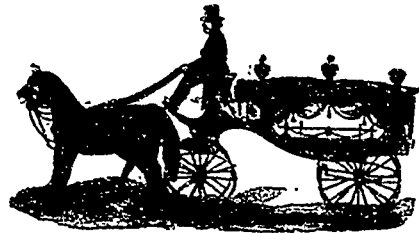
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