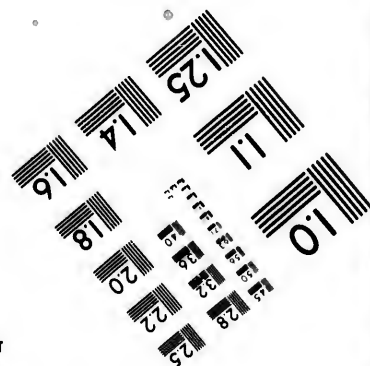
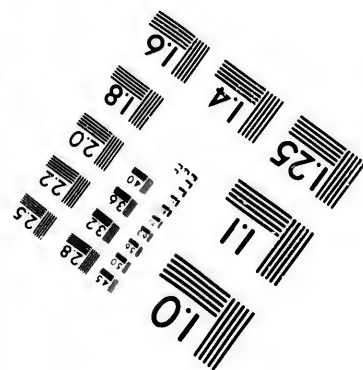
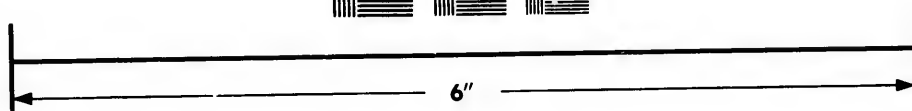
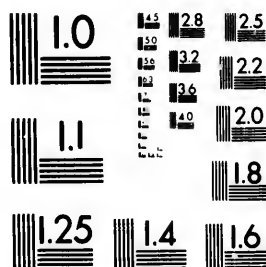


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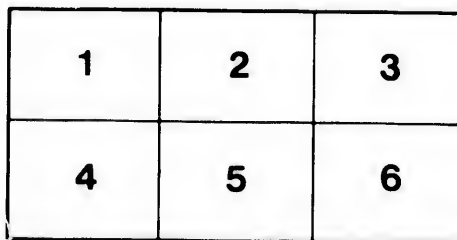
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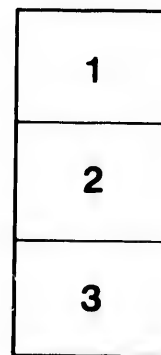
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W. E. Lawrence Esq^r

With Mr. Cooper's compliments

BRITISH COLUMBIA

AND

VANCOUVER ISLAND,

CONSIDERED AS A FIELD FOR

COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISE & EMIGRATION.

BY

J. E. DUNCAN, Esq^r, late of Victoria, Vancouver Island,

AND

J. COOPER, Esq^r, Clerk of the Treasury of British Columbia.



TENTH THOUSAND.

LONDON:

BEES AND COHEN, "LOMBARD STEAM PRESS,"

25, GRACECHURCH STREET, CANT.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA & VANCOUVER ISLAND,

CONSIDERED AS

A FIELD FOR COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISE & EMIGRATION.

The Bill for the union of these Colonies having recently passed both Houses of Parliament, the present would appear a suitable time to give the British public (many of whom have been seriously misled, and the majority entirely unacquainted with the subject), some reliable information in reference to this valuable portion of Her Majesty's dominions.

British Columbia and Vancouver Island, the Pacific outlet of our North American possessions, though but little known, possess vast stores of wealth in gold, silver, copper, timber and fish; and in addition coal and iron, the source of England's greatness. These Colonies have made great progress during the few years of their existence, unexampled so far when fairly compared with other Colonies; hundreds of miles of roads have been constructed; bridges erected; one an Iron Suspension Bridge, over a river of the volume of the Danube; mills, manufactories, foundries, machine shops, distilleries, built; and steam boats ply upon many of the rivers and lakes. Great energy has been displayed by the local Governments during the past year. British Columbia has established steam communication between New Westminster and San Francisco. The Vancouver Island Government has also, in addition to internal improvements, established steam communication between Victoria and San Francisco. The progress made in the Colony of British Columbia during 1865, is thus succinctly stated by Governor Seymour, in his admirable despatch, dated Rue de la Paix, Paris, February 17th, 1866, addressed to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

"While British Columbia is reputed to be languishing, it may be interesting for me to mention, though I write without official documents, some of the principal public works accomplished by us in 1865. I premise with the statement, that every surveyor and every engineer in the Colony, was in Government employ last year. Every discharged sapper, possessing anything like adequate knowledge, was likewise induced to enter our service. A good trail for pack animals has been opened from the Fraser to the Kootenay. The Cascade Range, the Gold Range, the Selkirk Range, have been successively surmounted; with what labor may be imagined, when I state that at the end of May, the cutting over the Cascade

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Mountains had, on each side, seven feet of snow. This trail not only runs through English territory to a gold mine, but it affords by the British Kootenay Pass, an easy access from the Pacific to the Hudson's Bay Company's lands beyond the Rocky Mountains. Its principal value, however, to the Colonists is that it already enables the merchants of New Westminster to undersell those of Lewiston and Walla Walla at the new diggings. A sleigh road has been opened from the seat of Government to Yale, running for upwards of a hundred miles through the dense forests of the Lower Fraser. A bridge has for the first time been thrown over the Thompson's river, on the main road to the northern mines. Upwards of twenty thousand pounds have been expended on the completion of the high road into Cariboo, allowing machinery at last to be introduced into William's Creek. A large sum has also been spent in connecting by a long street the three mining towns in that locality. A good road now connects New Westminster with the sea at Burrard Inlet, and secures the inhabitants from inconveniences should an unusually severe winter close the Fraser. A light ship, public libraries, new school building, testify to the energy of the Government. If I add that in the year just passed steamers have, for the first time, navigated the Upper Columbia, and that New Westminster has been brought in connection with the whole telegraphic system of the United States, Canada, Newfoundland, and with Cariboo, I point out an amount of work accomplished in a single summer, I should think entirely unprecedented in so young a Colony. For the telegraphic communication, and the new line of steamers, the Government can only claim the credit of the earnest efforts it has made to second the enterprise of our republican neighbours."

Destined, as these Colonies are, shortly to become the thriving home of thousands of our fellow countrymen, the following facts, figures, and comparisons, may be studied with equal benefit by the merchant, the intending emigrant, and the statesman; showing, as they do, the satisfactory progress already made, and the advantages presented for the future settlement of a large industrial population.

The population at the present time is, as nearly as can be estimated as under :—

<i>British Columbia</i> —White ...	...	...	12,000	
Chinese	...	...	1,800	
Indians	...	...	45,000	
			<hr/>	58,800
<i>Vancouver Island</i> —White	8,000	
Chinese	200	
Indians	15,000	
			<hr/>	23,200
Total in both Colonies ...				82,000

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Commercially, the Indian population is of great importance; contact with Europeans is changing their habits, and they are rapidly adopting many of the manners and customs of civilized life, and becoming large consumers of imported goods. Père Fouquet—a gentleman universally esteemed for his labors amongst the Indian population; and who, having resided many years in the country, is well able to give a reliable opinion upon such a subject—estimates the consumption of imported goods by six Indians, as fully equal to that of one White man. The above estimate will make the number of our consumers of imported goods equivalent to a white population of 32,000.

It will be seen from the following tables, that this estimate is not too high, for it would be utterly impossible for a smaller population to consume the goods imported.

The imports and exports for the year 1864, the latest date to which returns have been received, were as under:—

<i>Imports.</i> —From the United States ..	£572,393	
" United Kingdom ...	290,051	
" Sandwich Islands ...	4,194	
		866,638

<i>Exports.</i> —Gold exported by the Banks	£574,067	
* " private hands	287,033	
		£861,100
Coal	35,959	
Lumber and spars	39,175	
Sundries, including furs, oils, &c. ...	118,589	
		1,054,823

Total Imports and Exports... £1,921,461
equal to £60 per head, which shows a commercial superiority over Great Britain, or any of her Colonies.

The imports and exports of the mother country, and some of her most flourishing colonies, in the years mentioned, were as under:—

In 1860, the North American Colonies averaged	£10 per head.
" South African	£14
" Australian	£28
In 1865, the United Kingdom	£17

If Victoria, the most flourishing of our Australian possessions be taken, it will be found that her commerce averaged, in the year 1864, £48 per head; whilst the average for British Columbia and Vancouver Island was, in the same year, £60 per head. Or, if the

* Allen Francis, Esq., United States Consul, computed that private parties take away as much gold dust as the Banks. This would give £287,033 more exported, making the total amount of imports and exports, £2,208,494.

estimate of Mr. Francis, as to the export of gold by private hands, be considered the correct one, the average would be at the rate of £69 per head!

Revenue.

The Revenue, as estimated for 1866, is for—

British Columbia	...	...	...	123,711
Vancouver Island	...	...	...	42,552
				£166,263

Equal to an average per head of	...	...	...	£5	3	11
In 1864, the charge per head in Victoria, Australia, was	£5	1	6			
In 1863	"	"	Queensland	"	£6	1 10
In 1864	"	"	South Australia	"	£5	3 6

Luxuries.

The consumption of luxuries being considered an evidence of a country's prosperity, attention is directed to the following comparisons:—

	Tobacco	Wine.	Sp	Coffee.	Tea.	Sugar.
	lbs.	galls.	galls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
United Kingdom—consumption per head per annum. ...	1·3	0·23	0·16	1·32	2·53	20·0
British Columbia and Vancouver Island ditto ditto	3·0	0·53	1·45	4·53	1·84	28·5

Climate.

The climate of the Pacific coast of America, as is well known, is nowhere so severe in the same parallel of latitude as that of the east coast, the difference varying from 15° to 20° in favour of the western side. Messrs. Chambers, in their Encyclopædia, thus write:—

"In comparing America with the older continent we must contrast not east and west with each other, but west with west, and east with east; neither Newfoundland with England, nor British Columbia with Kamtchatka, but Kamtchatka with Newfoundland, and England with British Columbia. Such a comparison shows that the difference lies not, as is often assumed, between the two continents, but between the opposite shores of either continent within itself. For instance, at Nain, in Labrador, the mean temperature is 7° F. below freezing,

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while at Archangel, in Russian America, it is 12° above freezing. This difference of 19° between the east and west coasts of the New World is only a little less than the difference of the east coast of the New World, and the west coast of the Old, for the temperature of Gottenburg, in Sweden, is only 21° higher than that of Nain. It is to be remarked, however, that the difference between the opposite coasts of the two continents diminishes as we proceed southwards. New York is only 7° colder than Naples, and Florida has the same temperature as Cairo."

Unfortunately for British Columbia, the rich gold bearing district of Cariboo, is in latitude 53°, and at an altitude of 4,000 feet above the level of the sea, or about 12° F colder than the rest of the country. Most people who have visited the country have been in Cariboo, and they appear to have reported on the Cariboo climate, rather than on the general climate of British Columbia; a difference as great as between the top of Snowden and the rest of the kingdom. The elevation and latitude of Cariboo give it a similar climate to that of parts of Canada. With the exception of Cariboo, the climate is superior to that of any part of British North America, and for the European constitution is one of the finest in the world. Nor can the fact of its extreme healthiness be too much insisted on; no endemic disease is known; and the only epidemics that have as yet visited the country are small pox among the Indians, influenza, and the milder forms of infantile diseases,—such as measles, &c. Not so warm as to enervate, nor so cold as to cramp; it is the best description of climate to work in, in which a man may spend the utmost of his strength without exhaustion, and in which sleep exerts its perfect restorative powers. It is a climate most favourable to the complete activity of man, a fact in an economical point of view, of immense advantage. As the country becomes settled and cleared, so will the average temperature increase.

Agricultura^l and Pastoral Resources.

Taking the country as a whole, and remembering its area is equal to France and England combined, the *immediately* available portion of the Agricultural Lands of *first-class* quality are limited in extent and scattered. The excellent pastoral ranges are however extensive. Compared with Canada for instance, it is possibly behind it in the quantity of its farming lands, in proportion to its area, but not in the quality. The best Agricultural Lands are chiefly found in the valleys, and round some of the principal lakes; for instance, the valleys of the Fraser and its tributaries; North, Thompson and the Buonaparte rivers; round Occanagon, O'Soycos, Nicola, Williams, Sushwap, and Tatla Lakes: and in the districts of Victoria, Saanich, Cowichaw, Comox, Comaiken, Quamichan, Somenos and Shawnigan, and in other places too numerous to mention. The above lands, all

of which are well known, are estimated roughly to contain, scattered amidst them, at least 10,000,000 of acres, not to be surpassed for their productive capabilities. But immense districts are yet unknown, and from the prevailing character of climate and soil will no doubt be found to possess proportionate areas of good agricultural lands. Allowing 160 acres for 9 persons, this is sufficient to support an *agricultural* population of upwards of 560,000 souls, occupying select spots amongst what is at present known. At the lowest estimate, and making the amplest allowance for the vast ranges of mountainous country, abounding in lakes, rivers, and extensive forests, difficult and costly in labour to clear, there is sufficient land of a quality to support an agricultural population of upwards of 2,000,000; and exclusive of those engaged in pastoral, in mining, and in other pursuits. The population solely engaged in developing the extraordinarily extensive metalliferous districts, which are not suited for agricultural or pastoral pursuits, will alone be very great. The above, no doubt, will be considered by many acquainted with the Colony as an absurdly low estimate. The Government of Vancouver has issued a Blue Book, in which it is estimated that that Island alone, comprising about 12,000,000 acres (one twelfth of the whole treated of above), is capable of sustaining a population of 1,000,000. If such be the case, the whole united Colony is capable of supporting very many millions.

PRODUCE.—In consequence of the want of mills, but which are now being erected, the cultivation of wheat has hitherto been on a very limited scale. Wherever it has been cultivated great success has resulted. The average yield is from 30 to 40 bushels per acre, the weight averaging 64 lbs.; flour made from it compares favourably with the best quality imported. Oats have been cultivated to a considerable extent and are found to yield 40 to 50, and in some cases as high as 70 bushels, and 4 tons of straw to the acre; the weight averaging from 36 to 46 lbs. per bushel. Barley in the same proportion. Potatoes from 7 to 15 tons per acre, of unusually good quality. Turnips yield 25 tons per acre, and grow to an enormous size. Onions 4 to 6 tons per acre, many weighing from 1 to 2 lbs. each. Cabbages, Beetroot, Carrots, &c., in proportion, and frequently of a size which astonishes the British grower.

It is worthy of note, that melons grow in the open air without manure, attaining great size and fine flavour. Tomatoes also, and Maize or Indian corn, come to full maturity. Orchards are being planted in numerous localities, and there can be no doubt ere long they will vie with those of California and Oregon. Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries; in fact, *all* the fruits of England come to the highest perfection; besides many indigenous fruits, such as the Strawberry, Raspberry, Cherry, Gooseberry, Blackberry, Cranberry, Salalberry, &c. The Grape also thrives wherever it has been tried on the sunny Rhine-like terraces of the Fraser, and in numerous

other places. Oceanography, proportionally, sunshine in autumn, the The cultivated factored. The cultivation industry and Hemp ha

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other places. From the character of the soil and climate, the Oceanagor District will be a wine growing country; the small proportion of cloudy and rainy days compared with those of clear sunshine, and the high summer temperature prolonged far into the autumn, being the character of that section of country; and also of the Thompson River District. Tobacco has been successfully cultivated at New Westminster in the open air, and cigars manufactured from it were pronounced to be equal to any imported. The culture of fruit will prove a valuable and paying branch of industry, both for domestic consumption and export. Hops, Flax, and Hemp come to great perfection, the two latter grow wild. The Hemp has been pronounced quite equal to Russian.

Stock.—As a pastoral country it surpasses every other portion of British North America. It is notorious that thousands of pack mules and cattle are wintered round the Oceanagon Lake, on the Shimilkameen, the Thompson, the Buonaparte and the Fraser Rivers, and the lateral Valleys and Pastoral Ranges, and have done so every winter since 1857, generally without a pound of fodder having been previously provided. This is a satisfactory evidence at once of its superiority as a pastoral country. The grass is of great excellence; there are various natural kinds, but what is at present considered the best is also the most abundant, extending over vast tracts between the coast and Cascade Ranges, and between the Cascade Range and the Rocky Mountains. It is termed "bunch grass," as it grows in tufts or bunches. In proof of its highly nutritious character, it is only necessary to mention the fact that the common horses of the country, fed on it alone, perform journeys such as a grain-fed English hack could not without difficulty overtake. Pack animals too, in the upper country, although they have to carry three and four hundred pounds over roads sometimes hilly, stony, or marshy, are fed exclusively on this bunch grass. A well-known cattle dealer, who took several droves from Oregon, stated in the "British Columbian" newspaper, that after two years experience of the country, he could say that his stock had thriven better in British Columbia than in Oregon and California. From the character of the climate and soil, the pastures can also be improved greatly by the introduction of cultivated grasses. Italian Rye grass thrives wonderfully and yields heavy crops wherever it has been tried; the same remarks apply to Timothy grass which has been extensively cultivated. In summer the cattle need but little care, and even in winter they have been left to forage for themselves. Yearling calves and foals not six months old, have weathered the wintry blasts;—but to make no provision against severe weather is at once imprudent and inhuman; much is not required to be done, a log-built shed for shelter, and six weeks' food, would save all risks. And the settler can easily obtain hay, grass being everywhere abundant.

Mineral Resources.

Gold, Silver, Platinum, Coal, Copper, Iron, Plumbago, Galena, Tin, Marble, Slate and Limestone have been found in abundance.

Gold mining at present is the principal branch of industry, and it is especially worthy of note that the yield per head of population is more than double that of Victoria, the rich gold bearing district of Australia; and if the figures of Mr. Francis, United States Consul be correct, more than three-fold.

Coal abounds in many parts of the country. At Nanaimo it has been worked to a considerable extent; 33,118 tons having been raised last year; and arrangements are in progress for working the valuable beds found at Departure Bay, Koskeno, Queen Charlotte's Island, and at Burrard Inlet.

Silver and Copper have been worked to some little extent; want of capital alone has prevented their profitable development. The same cause, together with the high rate of wages, has prevented the working of the baser, though not less commercially valuable, minerals.

It is proper to observe that the Gold mining is at present quite in its infancy. From want of capital, quartz Gold mining has not yet commenced; though frequent discoveries are now being made of rich Gold bearing quartz strata; and this in different parts of the country over a wide range.

Forests.

These form a great source of wealth. The most valuable descriptions of trees are the Douglas Pine,* the White and Spruce Fir, Cedar, Maple, Dogwood, Yew, Arbutus and Yellow Cypress. In addition to the local demand for timber, a large trade is carried on with Australia, China and South America. Mast pieces and spars, of enormous size and great flexibility and resistance, are being exported to Europe, and contracts have been entered into with different Governments.†

The manufacture of furniture and wooden-ware, known by the term "Yankee notions," will, when capital becomes more abundant, prove a lucrative branch of industry.

* The Flag Pole recently presented by Governor Seymour to the Crystal Palace Company, and now to be seen at Sydenham is a specimen of this tree.

† Appendix A.

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Pursuits other than Agricultural and Mining.

It will be impossible, within the limits of this pamphlet, to point out the varied openings existing for the profitable employment of a large amount of capital; a few only will be mentioned.

Ship and boat building has already made great progress; many sailing vessels have been built for the coasting trade, and a great number of vessels for our steam marine. This branch of industry has already assumed considerable proportions, and every discovery of Gold increases the necessity of adding to the steam fleet; for intersected as the country is with navigable lakes and rivers, in almost every direction, the carriage of goods by water is adopted to a great extent, and at the present stage of the Colony is found suitable and economical. It is a valuable auxiliary to the great extent of excellent wagon roads also existing. As the influx of capital and labor increases the yield of coal and the manufacture of lumber, so will the business of shipbuilding continue to increase in magnitude.

Emigrants with from £500 upwards, will find ample room for the secure investment of their money at $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. *per month* interest, the security being undoubted. Many persons who are now eking out a miserable existence in this country upon the interest arising from £2,000 or £3,000, might, by the transference of their capital to these Colonies, live in comparative affluence. The Bankers charge for discounting first class paper from 15 per cent. to 21 per cent. per annum, and the transaction is quite as safe, with equal caution, as in this country. The industrious ex-laborer, now a settler improving his landed estate, would be frequently benefited if he could procure a loan to improve or stock his little freehold, and as the money thus borrowed and applied would at once increase the value of his homestead, the lender would have an additional security. The carrier, trader and retailer, are also occasional borrowers of money, but upon shorter terms and higher rates. To those who may prefer purchasing land as an investment, the present time offers a favourable opportunity.

Labor of all kinds is always greatly needed, at high wages;* but more particularly domestic and farm servants of both sexes, bricklayers, brickmakers, masons, limeburners, and a few quarrymen, whitesmiths, blacksmiths, tanners, shoemakers, shipwrights, wheelwrights, the rougher sort of potters work, &c., &c. There is scarcely any branch of ordinary artificer's work that will not find an opening; but governesses, tutors and clerks should not emigrate to young

Colonies, except they secure engagements before leaving England. Marriagable women will always be welcome.

Future Prospects.

These are to some extent indicated by the preceding remarks. As an agricultural country, if the general miscellaneous population increases as rapidly as it should, she will probably not become a large *exporter* of agricultural produce, nearly all will be consumed in the local markets; but, possessing such immense pastoral capabilities, she will ere long export largely Wool, Hides, Leather and Tallow. With Salmon, as was the case last season, selling at four pence *each* at New Westminster, and three pence each at Lillooet, a large export trade will be carried on with California, and the rest of the Pacific coasts, and with Australia in the salted article; and now that steam communication has been established with San Francisco, no doubt Salmon packed in ice will form a portion of the steamer's return cargo. Sturgeon is very plentiful, and Isirglass and Caviare are collected in considerable quantities. Cod, Herrings, Trout, Halibut, &c., &c., are abundant, and well-directed capital alone is required to make these sources of wealth available. Coal, Iron and Timber, being found in great abundance in close proximity to good harbors and water conveyance, will make it a great manufacturing centre for the supply of the countries bordering upon the Pacific. Of its metalliferous exports of all kinds, when capital is introduced, the quantities will be enormous, and give employment to a very great and thriving population.

In short, the country possessing even now an industrious, energetic, persevering and enterprising, though scant population, and immense agricultural, pastoral, mineral, and other resources, awaits only an influx of capital and labor to place it in the van of the prosperous British Colonies.

His Excellency Frederick Seymour, the popular Governor of British Columbia (the mainland Colony), has recently been appointed Governor of the United Colonies of British Columbia and Vancouver Island, hereafter to be known only as the Colony of British Columbia. From his extensive Colonial experience, sound judgment, great energy of character and enlightened views upon the subject of emigration, it may confidently be predicted that his term of office will produce great and beneficial results to this, the youngest Colony in the Empire.

Acknowledgements are due, and are herewith tendered, by the compilers of this pamphlet, to Dr. Forbes and the Rev. C. L. Brown, authors of the prize essays on Vancouver Island and British Columbia; and to other gentlemen (including one lately high in

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Mr. COO
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vice, and whose knowledge of the subject would be universally (omitted) for valuable information and assistance afforded.

J. D. CHURCHILL,

Late of Victoria, Vancouver Island.

J. COOPER,

Chief Clerk of the Treasury of British Columbia.

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Mr. COOPER, ~~Forest House, Forest Hill, Dalston~~, London, will be
happy to answer any communications which may be addressed to
him by intending Emigrants, or others, in reference to the Colony.

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APPENDIX A.

IMPERIAL NAVY.—PORT OF TOULON.

DIRECTION OF NAVAL CONSTRUCTION.

Report concerning the Masts of Vancouver Island. The flexibility, resistance, and density of Vancouver Island Masts, compared with those of the Riga Masts.*

The chief qualities of these masts are a pliancy and tenacity of fibre rarely to be met with in such aged trees, they may be bent and twisted several times in contrary directions without breaking them.

We have had several rails cut and worked up with care, one metre in length, taken from ends cut at the foot and top of some of the trees; we have tested them in comparison with rails of the same dimension, taken from a Riga mast of the first class. We arrived at the following results:

		Vancouver Pine.	Riga Pine.
Maximum deflection previous to rupture at foot	}	0 metre 025	0 metre 028
Ditto at top		0 „ 019	0 „ 016
Average		0 „ 022	0 „ 022
Breaking load per square centimetre of the section at foot	}	23 kilogr. 75	21 kilogr. 00
Ditto at top		16 „ 11	19 „ 68
Average		19 „ 93	20 „ 23
Density of the wood at foot of the tree	}	0 „ 636	0 „ 720
Ditto at top		0 „ 478	0 „ 532
Average		0 „ 557	0 „ 629

These experiments shew the average resistance to deflection and rupture to be almost identical in the case of both woods; while the density proves to be considerably to the advantage of the Vancouver timber.

* This applies equally to British Columbia.

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The only question still to be decided is that of durability. For this purpose we propose to construct immediately a set of lower masts for a frigate, in order to further test them in a manner as complete as possible.

Thus, taking for example the frigate "l'Invincible," at present in course of construction, and supposing that she was to be masted in the same manner as "La Gloire," her mainmast might be constructed of No. 22, and her foremast of No. 19 on the list above, the dimensions of which are:—

LON.	35 metres 40	90 centimetres	73 centimetres
	34 „ 80	90 „	70 „

CONCLUSION.

The *flexibility* compared with The **Vancouver** masts are of rare and exceptional timber in dimension and superior qualities, strength, lightness, freedom from knots and other serious blemishes.

L. A. SILVESTRE DU PERRON,

Engineer-in-Chief of the 3rd Section

BOULON, 21st September, 1860.

Riga Pine.

0 metre 028

0 „ 016

0 „ 022

21 kilogr. 00

19 „ 68

20 „ 23

0 „ 726

0 „ 532

0 „ 629

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APPENDIX B.

The following list of wages, paid in British Columbia, is part the Report upon Immigration, drawn up by a Select Committee, and adopted by the Legislative Council of British Columbia. A reference to Appendix C will show that in most cases these wages are still given

	Rates of Wages in Lower Country with Board & Lodging per Month.			Rates of Wages in Upper Country with Board & Lodging per Month.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Agricultural Laborers :—						
Married Couples	8	0	0	10	0	0
Single	5	0	0	6	0	0 to £8
Barmen	12	0	0	15	0	0
Butchers ..	10	0	0	14	0	0
Bakers	10	0	0	12	0	0
Brickmakers	0	8	0 per day*	0	12	0 per day
Bullock Drivers for roads				20	0	0*
Do. for farms				8	0	0
Carpenters	0	12	0 per day*	16/ to 20/		per day
Cooks	8	0	0	11	0	0
Gardeners	6	0	0	8	0	0
Male House Servants	5	0	0	6	0	0
Laborers ..	0	8	0 per day*	0	12	0 per day
Millwrights and Engineers	15	0	0	20	0	0
Miners	0	12	0 per day*	0	16	0 per day
Mowers	8	0	0	10	0	0
Ostlers	6	0	0	8	0	0
Shoemakers	0	10	0 per day*	0	16	0 per day
Storemen	0	8	0 per day*	0	12	0 per day
Shipwrights	0	10	0 per day*			
Shepherds				8	0	0
Stockkeepers				10	0	0
Tailors	0	10	0 per day*	0	16	0 per day
Tinworkers	0	10	0 per day*	0	16	0 per day
FEMALE.						
Barmaid	5	0	0	8	0	0
Plain Cook	5	0	0	7	0	0
Cooks and Laundresses ..	6	0	0	8	0	0
Dairy and Farm Servants	4	0	0	6	0	0
House Servants, General...	4	0	0	6	0	0
Housemaids	3	0	0	5	0	0
Milliners	0	12	0 per day*			
Nursery Maids	4	0	0	5	0	0
Nurse Girls	3	0	0	5	0	0
Needlewomen, plain	0	8	0 per day*			

* Without Board.

HENRY M. BALL, *Chairman.*

NEW WESTMINSTER, February 21st, 1865.

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APPENDIX C.

Extract from the Colonization Circular for 1866. Issued by Her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners.

"British Columbia and Vancouver Island."

"W. A. G. YOUNG, Esq., the Colonial Secretary of Vancouver Island, in a report dated 31st January, 1866, says:—

"BRITISH COLUMBIA.—The demand for hired labour in the gold mines is principally confined to good able-bodied men, accustomed to mining in other countries, and who understand tunneling, blasting, and underground working generally. This class commands a higher rate of wages than the 'navigator' class, or road labourers, and can find employment at the rate of 35s. to 40s. per diem. Carpenters and blacksmiths in the mines are also in demand at the same rates of wages; and the labourer, if careful, will in a few years realize a competency far superior to the speculative gold-miner. Several coal and silver mines are being worked, which will afford employment, at a very remunerative rate of wages, to a numerous class of men, who have experience in the working of mines generally. Agricultural labour is also in demand, and intelligent farm labourers will always find employment with good wages, of which the general average is from £8 to £10 per month with board.

"The demand for this class of labour is increasing, as many immigrants, who arrived with a view of seeking for gold, have turned their attention to agricultural and pastoral pursuits.

"Female domestics are much wanted, and would find ready employment at from £4 to £7 per month with board."

"VANCOUVER ISLAND offers good inducements to farm labourers, mechanics of every description, and domestic servants of both sexes, but especially to female domestics, who readily obtain places at wages varying from £4 to £6 per month. A large proportion of the vegetables consumed in Vancouver Island are imported from the neighbouring American territory, and it may, therefore, be fairly assumed that agricultural pursuits would yield a good return. Small farmers would do well, but they must be possessed of sufficient capital to be independent for the first twelve months.

"The pre-emption system * is established in Vancouver Island, and rich and valuable land within a short distance of Victoria, the capital, if not open to pre-emption, can be readily leased at a ground rent of from 4s. to 20s. per acre per annum.

* A most liberal Land Pre-emption System is also established in British Columbia giving the utmost freedom in immediate settlement of Agricultural Emigrants.

Chairman.

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LONDON:

REES & COLLIN, PRINTERS, 38, GRACECHURCH STREET.

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