

VOLUME 2-
No. 5.

VICTORIA, B. C., JULY 1, 1884.

PER ANNUM \$2 00
PER COPY 25 CTS.

PROVINCIAL



GOVERNMENT

VICTORIA CITY LOTS

J. P. DAVIES & Co., - - AUCTIONEERS,

HAVE RECEIVED INSTRUCTIONS FROM HON. WM. SMITHE, CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF
LANDS AND WORKS, TO SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

ON ACCOUNT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, AT SALESROOM, WHARF ST.,

Saturday, October 11th, 1884

AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON.

FORTY-EIGHT LOTS LOCATED IN JAMES BAY

AND KNOWN ON THE OFFICIAL MAP IN BLOCK 42 AS LOTS

937, 938, 939, 947, 948, 949,

BLOCK 44

15 Lots Numbered from 1311 to 1325, Inclusive
Block 46---Lots 1342 to 1345 & 1451 to 1454, inclusive
Block 66---Lots 1952 to 1955 & 1968 to 1972, inclusive

And Ten Lots having a FRONTAGE ON VICTORIA HARBOR, known as Lots

549a, 550a, 551a, 563a, 564a, 567a, 568a, 569a, 570b, 570c.

Maps of the City of Victoria contain all the lots. At an early date, a special Map of the James Bay portion of the City of Victoria will be distributed, together with Catalogues and terms of sale

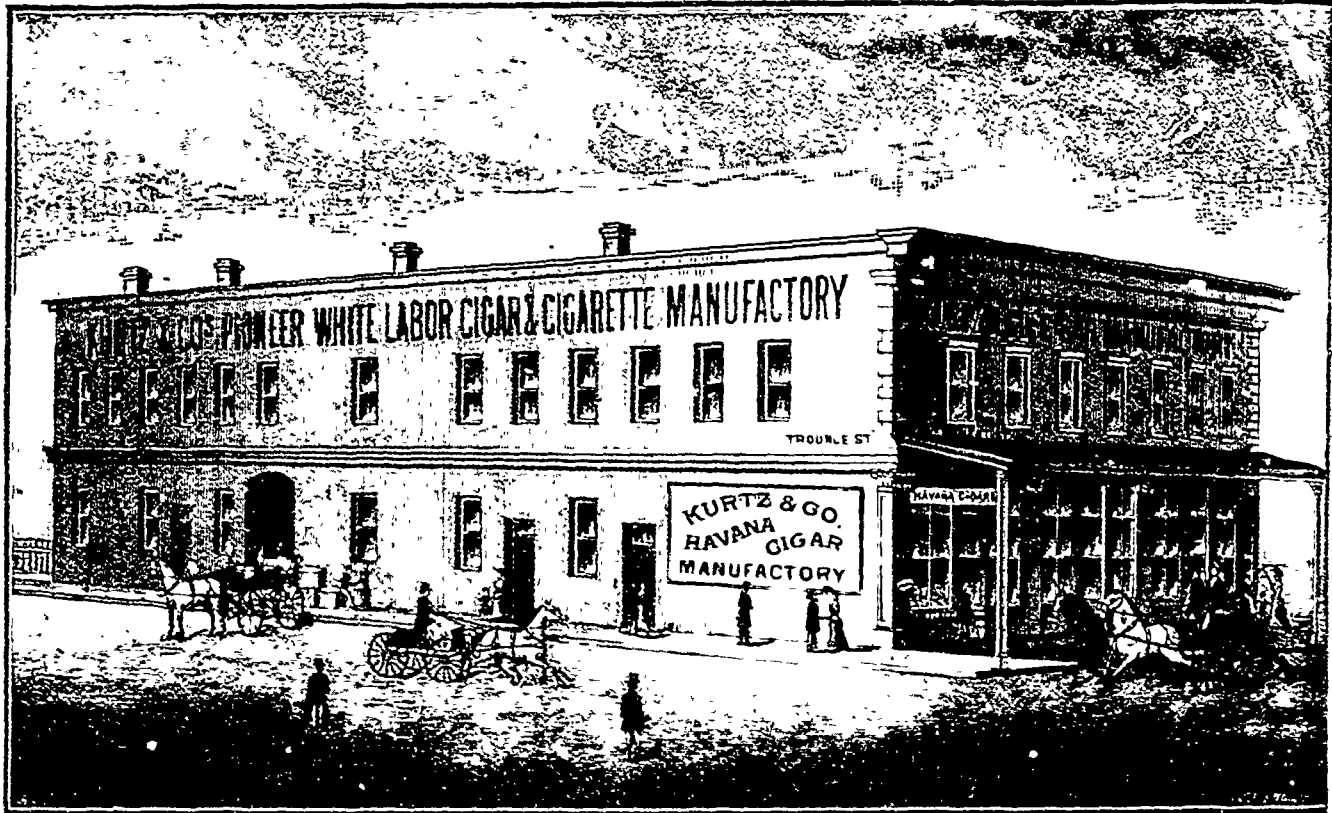
JOSHUA DAVIES, Auctioneer.

KURTZ & CO.

PIONEER

WHITE LABOR CIGAR MANUFACTURES

Government Street, - VICTORIA, B. C.



B. C. A. A. 1883.
FIRST PRIZE TO KURTZ & Co.,
FOR CIGARS.

A. PEELE, SEC.

Our extensive facilities enable us to offer our patrons CIGARS unexcelled in Value and Quality by any Manufacturer in the Dominion. Cigars seasoned by AGE, not klin dried.

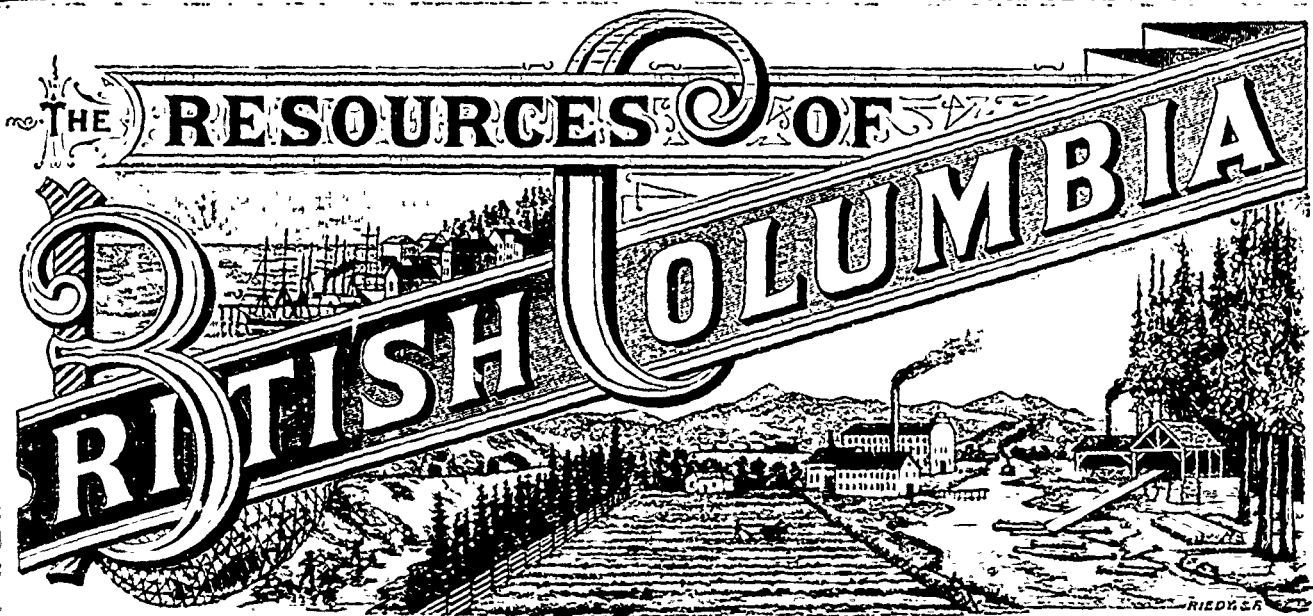
See that our TRADE MARK is on each box Uncut.

WE HAVE IN STOCK

500,000 WELL SEASONED CIGARS

Made from the best Veulta Havana Tobacco.

ALL OUR GOODS ARE WARRANTED FIRST-CLASS.
WE MAKE NO COMMON CIGARS.



VOLUME 2, /
No. 3.

VICTORIA, B. C., JULY 1, 1884.

PER ANNUM \$2 00 /
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THE EVENING TIMES.

Since our last issue, a gentleman possessed of enterprise, energy and first-class business ability, has taken up his abode with us, and established the *Daily Times*. His chief end and aim as set forth in his prospectus, is to supply what the Province has long needed—a good family paper, with the right and will to speak as he thinks proper. The efforts of the gentleman so far have been crowned with success, and the course pursued by him indicates a continuance of that success, inasmuch as he has fortunately struck the vein of writing about the country and not about his neighbors—in fact, we are reminded of the good old days of McClure and Bell.

IMPORTANT TO IMMIGRANTS.

In addition to the agencies enumerated in the advertisement on another page, the Provincial Government have appointed at Victoria, and at Surrey, Langley and Chilliwack municipalities, on the Lower Fraser, local agents or guides, to meet intending settlers at the landings, and personally conduct them to suitable locations.

Mr. VAN HORSE, on his arrival in this country, will settle the site for the terminus of the Canadian Pacific railway. He will most probably endorse the action of the Government in selecting Port Moody, and arrange for the immediate erection of terminal buildings, the construction of wharves and other necessary improvements, involving a large expenditure of capital, wherever finally located.

JUNE, 1884.

June has, for the farmer, had weather the most desirable, without sign of frost, which in parts of Massachusetts, on America's east shore, has injured tenderlings in the garden and orchard.

The seasonable rains have brought turnips and maize, previously almost dormant or showing scantily, up in vigorous-looking rows.

The grain crops and some hay fields have greatly

profited by the rain. Sultriness has, more than usual, characterized June weather.

The early flowering shrubs, native and exotic, in May went into seeding or fruiting, but still blossoms the grand *Spiraea*, which, growing so picturesquely on the grassy rocks of Victoria District, merits the name of "Queen of the Rocks," as in Britain another *Spiraea* of the size of our Hardhack, and like it delighting in moist ground, as in the vernacular termed "Queen of the Meadow."

The following observations were taken at Cloverdale, a short way from Victoria City:

- 1 - Cloudy, wet.
- 2 - Fine.
- 3 - Fine.
- 4 - Fine.
- 5 - Fine.
- 6 - Fine.
- 7 - Fine.
- 8 - Cloudy, wet.
- 9 - Fine.
- 10 - Changeable.
- 11 - Fine.
- 12 - Fine.
- 13 - Fine.
- 14 - Cloudy, wet.
- 15 - Cloudy, wet.
- 16 - Changeable.
- 17 - Fine.
- 18 - Cloudy, wet.
- 19 - Cloudy, wet.
- 20 - Fine.
- 21 - Fine.
- 22 - Cloudy, wet.
- 23 - Changeable, but fair.
- 24 - Cloudy, Wet A.M., fine P.M.
- 25 - Changeable.
- 26 - Cloudy, wet.
- 27 - Fine.
- 28 - Fine.
- 29 - Fine.
- 30 - Fine.

RECAPITULATION.

Seventeen fine days; 8 wet for the whole or part of a day; 5 changeable or alternately cloudy or clear, with or without light rain showers.

Observations taken by Mr. Livock, for June.

Therm't	Bar.	Bar.	Rain.	Wind.
Max. Min.	A. M.	P. M.		
1 69 45	30.83	30.75	.....	Light Southerly
2 67 51	30.80	30.02	.....	Moderate Southerly.
3 62 50	30.86	30.00	.....	Moderate South-west.
4 61 46	30.91	30.00	.....	Moderate South-west.
5 61 48	30.86	30.00	.....	Light to Fresh South-west.
6 63 49	30.85	30.02	.....	Fresh South-west.
7 64 45	30.92	30.02	.....	Light South-west.
8 62 51	30.89	30.04	.02	Light South-west.
9 64 46	30.84	30.04	.....	Moderate South-west.
10 69 49	30.82	30.00	.....	Fresh S. W. to Fresh S. E.
11 66 45	30.86	30.00	.....	Light South-east to Southerly.
12 69 42	30.80	30.00	.....	Light S. E. to Fresh S. W.
13 67 43	30.79	30.00	.....	Light to very Fresh S. W.
14 59 48	30.80	30.00	.03	Light South-east.
15 65 48	30.00	30.00	.03	Light South-east.
16 65 51	30.01	30.10	.....	Light South-east.
17 67 45	30.10	30.01	.....	Mod. South-west, heavy fog.
18 67 41	30.01	30.05	.14	Light Southerly.
19 63 52	30.00	30.02	.06	Light South-east.
20 66 49	30.00	30.00	.....	Light South-west.
21 72 49	30.81	30.00	.....	Light North to East.
22 78 47	30.81	30.00	.05	Moderate South-west.
23 70 44	30.86	30.00	.06	Light North-east.
24 61 42	30.80	30.00	.....	Light to Fresh S. W. heavy fog.
25 65 44	30.00	30.00	.....	Light Easterly.
26 65 48	30.88	30.00	.61	Moderate to Fresh South-west
27 47 40	30.00	30.00	.....	Moderate to Fresh South-west
28 47 40	30.00	30.00	.....	Light Southerly.
29 43 43	30.12	30.00	.....	Moderate South-west.
30 68 44	30.10	30.00	.....	Fresh South-west.

Resources of British Columbia.

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

MUNROE MILLER, - - - Publisher and Proprietor.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS:

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

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

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

NO QUESTIONABLE ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED IN THIS JOURNAL.

OUR COAL MARKET.

San Francisco, being an important manufacturing center, is our principal market for coal, and a slight review of the quantities and kinds consumed by the various industries of that city will show the foothold we have there, and that we compete very successfully with all the other coal producing localities. The *Scientific Press* in an article on this subject says: Our own coal supply in the State is from the Mt. Diablo mines, but is not liked for domestic purposes, being mainly used for making steam. The Coos Bay coal field in Oregon gives us a large quantity as does the mining region of Washington Territory, and British Columbia. Vancouver Island shipments last year were 300,000 tons, and Washington Territory shipped 164,986 tons. The Mt. Diablo mines yielded in 1883, 76,162 tons. From Tacoma, W. T., we received last year 137,420 tons. We get coal also from Australia, Great Britain, and the Atlantic Coast. When we have a heavy crop of grain, we get a great deal of foreign coal, the ships coming here for grain, bringing the coal. With a short crop our foreign coal imports always fall off. The statements, given below, will serve to indicate the consumption of the several varieties of coal at San Francisco. The principal sources of supply, are from Mt. Diablo, in the immediate vicinity; from Coos Bay and Renton in Oregon, and the ports in Washington Territory; from Vancouver Island, from Australia and Great Britain as also Cumberland and anthracite from the Atlantic coast.

Qualities.	Tons, 1883.
Foreign—Australia.....	150,316
English, Welsh and Scotch.....	135,162
Vancouver.....	117,822
Eastern—Anthracite.....	25,725
Cumberland.....	16,555
Domestic—Mount Diablo.....	76,162
Coos Bay and Renton.....	24,525
Seattle, W. T.....	161,380
Tacoma, W. T.....	137,420
Total.....	829,615

Frederick E. Saward, of New York, issues each year a little work on the coal trade, giving statistics from all over the world. The following table, taken from it, shows the total receipts of coal at San Francisco for the past three years:

Qualities.	Tons, 1881.	Tons, 1882.	Tons, 1883.
Foreign—Australia.....	126,296	158,001	150,316
English, Welsh and Scotch.....	251,313	188,771	135,162
Vancouver.....	158,629	157,762	117,822
Eastern—Anthracite.....	13,667	24,988	25,725
Cumberland.....	24,382	14,890	16,555
Domestic—Mount Diablo.....	103,665	113,255	77,162
Coos Bay and Renton.....	21,246	14,533	24,525
Seattle, W. T.....	152,893	151,611	161,380
Tacoma, W. T.....	.....	51,627	137,420

The production of coal in the United States for the year 1883 is as follows:

States.	Tons.	States.	Tons.
Alabama.....	1,400,000	Montana.....	50,000
Arkansas.....	75,000	New Mexico.....	250,000
California.....	200,000	Olio.....	8,229,429
Colorado.....	1,000,000	Oregon.....	60,000
Dakota.....	50,000	Penn. anthracite.....	31,793,027
Georgia.....	200,000	Penn. bituminous.....	24,000,000
Idaho.....	10,000	Tennessee.....	1,000,000
Illinois.....	10,508,791	Texas.....	100,000
Indiana.....	2,400,000	Utah.....	250,000
Indian Territory.....	175,000	Virginia.....	225,000
Iowa.....	3,881,300	Washington Territory.....	290,000
Kansas.....	850,000	West Virginia.....	2,250,000
Kentucky.....	1,650,000	Wyoming Territory.....	700,000
Kyrgyzstan.....	2,306,172		
Maryland.....	135,000	Total.....	96,159,719
Michigan.....	225,000		
Missouri.....	225,000		

Below will be found the analyses of some coals found in British Columbia:

PLACE.	Thickness of seam in feet.....	Water.....	Combustible Matter.....	Fixed Carbon.....	Ash.....	Sulphur.....
Queen Charlotte Island.						
Anthracite coal.....	3 to 4	1.60	5.02	85.75	6.69	.....
Vancouver Island.						
Newcastle coal.....	3 to 4	.....	35.49	32.57	11.94	.....
Wellington—Dunsmuir seam.....	4 to 6	.....	34.70	35.59	9.80	.....
Brown's River—Comox.....	4 to 5	.....	21.57	73.14	4.34	.....
Trent.....	3 to 8	.....	92.59	62.76	7.82	.....
Union Mine.....	5 to 10	1.70	157.17	68.57	2.81	.....
Baynes Sound.....	5 to 6	.....	9.55	61.70	5.75	.....
Mainland British Columbia:						
Nicola River.....	15 to 3	.....	21.51	74.58	3.91	.....
Hat Creek.....	42 to 46	8.60	35.51	95.54	9.60	.....
Chilliwickek.....	5	.....	35.73	63.86	1.41	.....
United States:						
Seattle coal, Puget Sound.....	11 to 60	35.49	45.97	6.44	.....	.....

We find the following analyses of Coos Bay and Astoria coals compared with Nanaimo and Bellingham Bay:

	Astoria Coals.	Coos Bay	Nanaimo.	Bellingham Bay.
Water.....	2.56	20.00	2.98	8.39
Volatile matter.....	46.29	32.59	32.16	23.26
Fixed carbon.....	48.49	41.98	46.31	45.69
Ash.....	2.74	5.34	18.55	12.66

The coal production of the world in 1882, from the best sources, was as follows:

	Square Miles of Coal Area	Tons.
Great Britain.....	11,000	156,499,467
United States.....	192,000	81,849,846
Germany.....	1,770	65,333,925
France.....	2,086	20,833,332
Belgium.....	510	17,590,989
Austria.....	1,900	19,000,000
Russia.....	20,000	3,600,000
Spain.....	3,500	900,000
Nova Scotia.....	300	1,265,811
Australia.....	24,840	2,100,282
India.....	2,000	4,000,000
Japan.....	5,000	800,000
Vancouver Island.....	300	335,000
New Zealand.....	.....	370,000
Chili.....	.....	50,000
Sweden.....	.....	90,000
Italy.....	.....	220,000
Total.....	.....	379,718,162

With regard to wages paid for digging coal in the United States, it may be stated that the highest price is paid at Lerdo, Texas, an 18-inch coal being \$1 50 per ton. The lowest figure is at Latrobe, Pa., 26 cents per ton.

THE PETROLEUM INDUSTRY.

By many it is asserted that petroleum exists in this country, and that experimental or test wells should be sunk on the Island as well as on the Mainland. The peninsula known as Western Canada, comprising the counties of Lambton, Bothwell, and Essex is known to contain vast pockets of this precious fluid, and the oil industry in Lambton especially is a considerable one. The quality of the crude is not so good nor so well adapted to making a poor burning oil as is the Pennsylvania crude, it being much lighter in gravity and easier distilled, and treated ere being given to consumers. It is to be hoped some one will be so fortunate as to "strike ile" ere long in some convenient spot for shipment on either the Island or Mainland. The following statistics show the vast magnitude of the business in the United States:

There are 20,000 producing oil wells in Pennsylvania, yielding at present 60,000 barrels of oil a day.

It requires 5,000 miles of pipe line and 1,600 iron tanks of an average capacity of 25,000 barrels each to transport and store the oil and surplus stocks.

There are now nearly 38,000,000 barrels of oil stored in the region in tanks. This oil would make a lake more than one mile square and ten feet deep. The money actually invested in petroleum production since 1860 is estimated to be more than \$425,000,000, of which \$200,000,000 was capital from New York City. Since 1880 more than \$12,000,000 has been used in building iron tanks, and nearly as much in pipe lines, all by one corporation. The tanks cost on an average \$8,000 each. A 35,000 barrel tank is ninety feet in diameter and twenty-eight feet high. There is a lateral pressure of 6,000 pounds on each square inch of a tank of this size when full of oil. There is 100 tons of iron used in constructing one. The speculative transactions in petroleum represent more than \$400,000,000 annually. The lowest price crude petroleum ever brought was ten cents a barrel, in 1861. In 1859, when there was only one well in existence, Col. Drake's Pioneer, at Titusville, the price was \$24 a barrel. Besides the 5,000 miles of pipe line in use in the oil regions there are in operation 1,200 miles of trunk pipe lines connecting the region with Cleveland, Pittsburg, Buffalo and New York, and lines building to Philadelphia and Baltimore. In the line between Olean and New York, 16,000 barrels of oil are transported daily. These lines are all the property of the Standard Oil Company, except one between Bradford and Williamsport, Pa. The Standard employs 100,000 men. The product of its refineries requires the making of 25,000 barrels of forty gallons each, and 100,000 tin cans, holding five gallons each, every day. The first American petroleum ever exported was in 1862. Charles Lockart, of Pittsburg, sent nearly 600,000

gallons to Europe in that year and sold it for \$2,000 less than the cost of transportation. In 1883 nearly 400,000,000 gallons were exported, for which \$ 0,-000,000 were returned to this country.

MONEY IN SHEEP GROWING.

Of the many pursuits that could be profitably followed in this Province, is that of sheep growing, and we are persuaded that if judiciously followed, no other such occupation would pay so well, amount of labour and capital invested taken into consideration. We are gratified to learn that there are already a few who have taken the matter in hand to be thoroughly tested. Between the Island of Vancouver and the mainland, there are numerous small islands, admirably adapted for sheep husbandry. These possess every requisite, such as fresh water, abundance of grass amongst the underbrush, and no fear of destruction from wild animals, as the islands can speedily be cleared of all such vermin. Then there are vast valleys and mountain slopes in the interior whereon thousands could be fed. Hitherto attention has been given entirely to the cattle business, which in some instances has been a lucrative one. Notwithstanding this, sheep growing will yield larger returns to men of small means than will cattle. Let a person with a capital of say \$5,000, invest this amount in sheep, procure the proper appliances for their safe keeping, and very soon he will become a man of considerable capital—a nabob in fact, if he gives strict attention to his business, while that sum invested in cattle would appear but a mite in the cattle growing problem.

To succeed with sheep, the best grades for both wool and mutton must be procured, for it will not do to depend on either of these products exclusively. A pound of mutton costs no more to grow than a pound of beef. There is no fleece to be sheared from the back of a bullock, while from the sheep there is, and even if the wool should sell at a low rate, it is still in excess of the profit on beef. Our stockmen should be able to raise both mutton and wool cheaper than can be done in the East. Grazing lands here are cheap, in the east they range from \$25 to \$100 per acre. The expense of herding is otherwise less while there is scarcely any loss on account of destruction by useless curs of dogs.

At present the Victoria market is supplied almost entirely from either Washington Territory or Oregon. If the industry was started at once in the interior, considerable stock would be on hand by the time the railway was completed. In fact this market could now be fed from that section in the mutton as well as beef line. A practical sheep grower says:

Not a sheep should be encouraged to grow that will not clip from seven to twelve pounds of wool. And not a wether should be bred whose carcass will not tip the scale beam at 100 pounds. Then if a fat

wether will yield ten pounds of wool at the clipping, and it should be sold at thirteen cents per pound, the animal would be credited with \$1.30 as his year's earnings, and when sent to the shambles would add from \$3 to \$5 more to his owner's coffers. Now that much for the wether of the flock. The ewe will pay much better. Credit her with \$1.80 for her fleece, and from \$2.50 to \$3 for spring lamb, and you still have the carcass of of the matron brute left. To sum this business up we will reiterate our statement, that sheep growing, if judiciously followed, pays better than any other rural occupation in this far west.

DAIRYING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Repeatedly we have drawn attention to the fact that this country is specially adapted to the dairying industry, for nowhere can such an abundance of pure fresh water be obtained as here, while great valleys and swaths of fine pastoral lands are to be met with in numerous places. The industry is a safe and paying one, as is evidenced by its immense development in eastern Canada. In 1870, the total value of cheese and butter produced in Ontario was nearly one and a-half millions. In 1881, the value had increased to \$5,461,454.

As the average product of the non-reporting factories is believed to be as great on the average as those reporting, the cheese product of the Province of Ontario last year exceeded 53,500,000 lbs., with a value of \$5,590,000. As nearly all this is exported to Great Britain, the cheese interest of the Province takes its place alongside of the cattle export business as one of the great factors in its agricultural prosperity. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Quebec had in 1870 a small number of cheese factories, Missisquoi being the centre of the dairy business in the last-named Province, and having ten factories operating. Of late years the erection of factories has been carried on in Quebec vigorously, scores being erected every year.

ONE-THIRD OF AMERICA'S CHEESE.

Despite the more recent introduction of the factory system into Canada, and the smaller area over which cheese factories exist, the industry has made more rapid strides than in the United States. Against an annual export of less than 130,000,000 lbs., valued at a little under \$15,000,000, Canada exported in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, 58,041,587 lbs. of cheese, valued at \$6,451,870. The quantity is nearly half as great as that of the United States export, and is nearly one-third of the whole export of this continent. Of the fifty-eight millions exported, 57,672,959 lbs., valued at \$6,409,857, went to Great Britain.

IMPROVEMENTS IN CHEESE-MAKING.

Almost from the establishment of the very first factory the quality of Canadian cheese has been equal to that of almost any cheese in the world. In 1876 a Canadian cheese-maker carried off the first prize at the Centennial, in competition with the world. Changes in the methods of cheese-making have not materially altered in the last twenty years. The fan has in many factories superseded the rake, but this is an improvement in detail which, like other little improvements made, has tended to economy more than improvement in quality. With older appliances under intelligent management, as good cheese as any

can be manufactured. A change has taken place in the management, analagous to the general tendency to combine which is noticed in the manufacturer's generally. There are now many instances of two or three, or half a dozen factories being under one management. In the St. Lawrence counties there are as many as twenty-four under the same control. The co-operative factory naturally is most popular, but private proprietorship is not apparently losing ground. The first has many advantages where farmers of good business ability are found to take an active interest in manufacture and sale, and on the other hand, the co-operative factory often shows a tendency to the employment of cheap managers, an error which private individuals guard against.

BUTTER.

In butter-making, the quantity of the home made article has increased more in proportion to the increase of the area under cultivation. In 1851 there were 16,061,532 pounds made; in 1861, 25,822,261 pounds; in 1871, 37,673,643 pounds; in 1881, 54,862,365 pounds. The average price has also increased, but the quality, it must be confessed, has remained much as it was thirty years ago. Of late the increase of creameries and the efforts of the Ontario Government, Mr. W. H. Lynch, and others to secure better methods of butter-making, promise to do much for this very important branch of farm industry. In view of what has been achieved in Denmark and on the continent of Europe in butter-making, there is hope that the efforts now put forth will double or treble the value of butter export of Canada. The creamery business is almost as old in Ontario as the cheese industry, but in 1883, the production was only about half a million pounds. The Fairlamb system of late has made considerable strides, especially in the Huron district. Butter and skim milk factories are obtaining a foothold also, but it would be premature to predict what measure of success the combined system will attain. The export from Canada of home made butter in the year ending June, 1883, was 8,106,447 pounds, valued at \$1,705,817. Exports from the United States were only 6,500,000 pounds greater, and the value exceeded that of the Canadian export by less than \$1,000,000.

FALL AND RISE OF DAIRYING.

A most interesting fact reveals itself in connection with the growth of the dairy interest. Despite higher prices paid for both butter and cheese, and the general attention given to wheat growing thirty years ago, the dairy product per hundred acres of cultivated land in the Province has actually decreased. Assuming an average of ten cents a pound for the cheese product of 1871 and 1881, we have the means of comparing the productions of the last four decennial census years. In 1881, the production of cheese was 3,418,356 lbs., or 92 lbs. per 100 acres; in 1861 it was only 2,687,172 lbs., or 44.4 lbs. In 1871 the production may be placed at about 18,000,000 pounds, or about 20 pounds per 100 acres of cleared land—less than one-quarter as much as twenty years previously. In 1881 a vast advance had been made. While home made cheese had decreased from 3,132,747 pounds, in 1871, to 1,701,721 pounds, the factory article had increased from \$1,454,702 worth to a value of \$5,464,454.

The total product may be placed at about 55,000,000 lbs., or about 48 lbs. per hundred acres of cultivated land.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF FISHERIES FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1883.

VICTORIA, B. C., 15th February, 1884.

THE HON. A. W. McLELAN,

Minister of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the usual statements, and other documents relating to the fisheries of this Province for the past year.

2. Owing to the deficient run of salmon in Fraser River, the catch there was considerably short of that of the previous season; but fortunately, the deficiency was partially compensated by the increased pack at the canneries seated on the northern rivers and inlets.

3. Nevertheless, the deficit is conspicuous; and were it not that in other branches of the fishing industry, there has been a notable augmentation, proceeding from the constantly increasing demand, the result of the last year's operations would have been greatly reduced, as compared with the previous season.

4. As it is, the issue of our last year's work, and including the estimated consumption by the resident Indian population (which, they being indirectly large contributors to the Customs Revenue of the Dominion, I think may be fairly comprised), a grand total of nearly \$7,000,000 is reached. But, excluding the estimated consumption by the inactive population, and confining ourselves to the consideration, merely of the commercial products, and the consumption by the white and other residents, the comparative view stands as under:

Total, 1882.....	\$1,842,675 05
" 1883.....	1,603,145 42

Decrease, 1883..... \$239,529 63

5. In obtaining this result, an amount of capital, estimated as nearly as the data procurable will permit, at \$768,245, has been invested; and this may be regarded as a permanent investment, prospectively largely to be increased. At the same time lucrative employment to upwards of 5,000 persons, fishermen and others, has been afforded.

6. The falling off, to which I have alluded in the returns of the canned salmon, may be thus represented:

1882, cases, 4 doz. 1 lb. cans.....	255,061
1883, " " ".....	196,292

Decrease, cases..... 58,769

I have, however, in some of my previous reports to your Department, explained the rationale of this periodical fluctuation of the yield of salmon in these waters, and especially in Fraser River. It is needless, therefore to repeat here my previous remarks; nor would it be prudent to assume that the present cyclical period of scarcity on the Fraser is assignable to over-fishing, or other than purely natural and applicable causes.

6. The deficiency in cash value, however, of the returns of the past year, is not due alone to the short pack of salmon. Owing to boisterous weather on the west coast during the sealing season, the opera-

tions of the schooners engaged with their Indian hunters, in the capture of the valuable fur-seal, were much impeded. Hence a result of 9,195 skins only was attained, as against 17,700 the preceding year—a casual deficiency in this item alone of 8,505 skins, representing a cash value of \$85,050.

7. In the seal fishery during the past year, the following vessels were engaged:

	Tons.	Sailors.	Hunters.
1. Schooner, "W. P. Sayward".....	75	4	32
2. " " "Favourite".....	80	5	32
3. " " "Mary Ellen".....	65	5	36
4. " " "Kate".....	55	4	28
5. " " "Onward".....	35	4	32
6. " " "Black Diamond".....	80	4	32
7. " " "Winfred".....	15	2	12
8. " " "Thornton".....	35	4	28
9. " " "Alfred Adams".....	75	4	32
10. " " "Anna Beck" St. aux'y	50	4	32
	565	40	296

Employing 148 cedar canoes for hunters' use.

8. The proportions secured by the several canneries on the Fraser, and by the canneries seated in the northern rivers and inlets, are respectively as under:

Fraser River—12 canneries.....	105,701 cases.
Northern canneries—11 canneries.....	90,591 "

Total cases, 4 doz. 1 lb. cans each 196,292

representing an aggregate of 9,422,016 pounds. Of this product the following shipments are recorded:

Per "Vanguard," for London....	26,360 cs.	
" " "J. C. Munro," ".....	25,315 "	
" " "Jane Sprott," for Liverpool	31,050 "	
" " "Miako," for London.....	21,383 "	
" " "Lady Head," ".....	15,898 "	
Via San Francisco to England..	11,981 "	
	-----	131,987 cs.
Australia.....		10,950 "
Canada East.....		10,250 "
Destination unknown beyond San Francisco		24,041 "
On hand and including local consumption, not otherwise accounted for.....		19,064 "
		196,292

9. It seems probable that, unless the demand in England shall assume greater activity, a large proportion of the salmon packed on the Columbia River will be transmitted by rail eastward, towards the Western States of the Union, where the value of this convenient and really excellent article of diet is becoming constantly more appreciated. So, to, with the Territories of the Dominion lying east of the Rocky Mountains, a large demand will arise as well for canned salmon as for other varieties of fish, which so soon as the Canadian Pacific Railway shall have been completed, will afford a wide outlet for the disposal of our annual products.

10. The fluctuation of demand in England for our canned salmon, is due to divers causes, to some of which I have alluded in previous reports. It is conspicuously the poor man's luxury; and with the capacity of purchase by the comparatively poor, in England and on the continent of Europe, the rise or fall of the market must materially depend. The large production on the Pacific Coast, most of which goes to meet the European demand, is sufficiently indicative of the importance, from a commercial point of view, of this constantly growing industry; and the following synopsis of the general yield of these western fisheries, in British Columbia and the adja-

cent Territories of the United States, for the past year, will enable the reader to judge, nearly, of the vast importance which the industry must eventually assume, as new fields of operation are gradually developed.

The yield of the Columbia River canneries for 1882, has been estimated, doubtless with approximate accuracy, at 548,520 cases; that of California and the Alaskan coast, according to the *San Francisco Commercial Herald* at 210,978: forming a total, including the British Columbian contribution of 255,061 cases, of 1,014,559 cases—a result, after more accurate enquiry, slightly differing from the computation in my report of last year of the general yield for the year 1882.

On the other hand, the yield for 1883, on the Columbia River, amounted to 629,438 cases, as against the 548,520 of the preceding year, and 540,000 in 1881—a result sufficiently subversive of the assertions previously made, that the salmon fishery of that important river was being gradually destroyed by over-fishing.

11. Of the Columbia River pack for 1883, the following disposition is recorded:

Shipped to San Francisco.....	258,297 cases.
“ England.....	288,630 “
“ New York.....	56,978 “
By rail to Eastern States.....	25,533 “
	629,438 “

To this, if we add the return of the Californian and Alaskan fisheries, estimated on the basis of last year (for I have been unable so far to procure a correct record), at 210,978 cases, we have a total yield for the Pacific Coast, including that of British Columbia before noted, of 1,036,705 cases, packed and exported in various directions during the season of 1883—an excess over the preceding year, as nearly as can be ascertained, of 22,149 cases.

12. With the fast-approaching completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway, whereby direct and speedy transport eastward will be secured, the food-fish trade of this Province must receive a notable impulse—at any season, by means of refrigerators, and during winter by even a simpler process. A large demand will necessarily arise throughout the line of the railway, where settlement has been established, and in Manitoba; and eastward again of the last named locality, in Ontario and elsewhere, it is probable that, during the winter season, some of our sea-fishes may prove abundantly attractive, and find a ready and lucrative market. Among these I may instance our salmon, caught by trolling in the salt water throughout the winter season. The quality of these fish is much appreciated here, and it is probable in these waters alone, and the connected waters of Puget Sound, that these fish, in their prime condition, can be obtained. To test the feasibility of conveying them to Ottawa in an undeteriorated condition, I resolved to send forward three fish; and accordingly on the 23rd January, a package was dispatched, *via* the North Pacific Railway by Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, to your address, and I trust soon to hear of their having reached their destination in good condition. These fish were simply disembowelled, (shortly

after being caught, and in an unfrozen state), the cavity filled with broken ice, and surrounded in the box in which they were packed with fragments of ice. Of course upon a large scale, and for commercial purposes, economical modes of transport would be speedily devised; but as an experimental trial, if successful, the somewhat costly mode adopted will, I opine, be fully justified.

13. In paragraph 33, of my report for the year 1879, I mentioned a fish said to abound in the near-shore waters around Queen Charlotte Islands, but frequenting only great depths, and therefore not readily obtainable. I had often heard it spoken of by fellow-officers of the Hudson Bay Company, with which I was formerly connected, as unique for delicacy and richness among the fishes of the sea; but it was only recently that I was enabled to judge, personally, of the correctness of their appreciation. For want of a more distinctive name it was called the *Coal-fish*, from the black color of the back; but I have reason to think that it is in reality a variety of the pollack, though in all respects superior to the fish ordinarily known by that name. Some three years ago, a specimen, preserved in salt, was sent to me by Mr. A. McKenzie, J. P., the Hudson Bay Company's Agent at Massett, Queen Charlotte Island. This I forwarded through Mr. James G. Swan, of Port Townsend, W. T., to Prof. Baird, at Washington. I afterwards learnt that it was classified, though doubtfully, as *Anaplopoma fimbria*; but subsequently understood that, in the opinion of Prof. Jordan, who has since visited this coast with a special view to its fisheries, it was probably allied to the pollack family.

14. The following description of this fish, already quoted in my former report, is given by Mr. McKenzie:

Coal-fish—length about twenty-four inches; back, dark color; belly grey; none at Massett; inhabits very deep water, and said to abound in the vicinity of Virago Sound. Indians fish with a long line, with say ten hooks, and generally bring up as many fish. This fish yields a large quantity of oil, which is used as an article of food, and highly esteemed by the natives. Not much fished for. Obstacles to prevent Indians from making it a business: depth of water (preventing anchorage of canoes), strong currents, necessity of calm weather.

15. During the past summer we have been greatly enlightened as to the nature of the fishery and the qualities of this fish, though the intelligent researches and practical action of Mr. James G. Swan, the Assistant United States Fish Commissioner, stationed at Port Townsend, in Washington Territory, (about thirty-eight miles from Victoria, on the opposite shore of the Strait of Fuca). This gentleman was, early in the past summer, commissioned by the Smithsonian Institution of Washington, to prosecute along our northern coast, and especially around Queen Charlotte Islands, researches connected with various scientific objects, and it is needless to say, received from the authorities here, every facility in furtherance of his views. I may here add, parenthetically, that the mission of Mr. Swan was very faithfully and intelligently carried out, and that, by the invitation and under the auspices of the Provincial Government, he recently delivered a public lecture in Victoria, giving a general view of his experiences.

16. One practical and valuable result of Mr.

Swan's mission has been, that he has tested and brought prominently into notice, the superior qualities, for food and market, of the coal-fish, before mentioned. While at Skidegate, at the southern end of Graham Island, the most northerly of the Queen Charlotte group, Mr. Swan employed Indians to procure specimens of the fish in question. Several hundreds, caught with the hook in the deep waters on the outer shore, were soon brought in. Of these a number were cured by salting in the way that cod are usually cured. Some of these were distributed in Victoria, where, by those who partook of them, they were very highly appreciated. Four boxes of the remainder were despatched to Washington by rail, and their appreciation there, has been favorable in a high degree—and under the name of black cod which has been substituted for its former name, this product of our waters is now attracting much attention abroad. This may be inferred from the following extract from one of our local newspapers of the 13th instant, being portion of a communication from Mr. Swan, dated February 8th.

"The following important letter about black cod was received by me to-day from Prof. Spencer F. Baird, United States Fish Commissioner, Washington, D. C., and I transmit it entire, to show those of your readers who may be interested, that there is already a market in the east for black cod, and the first who engage in it will reap the largest share of profits:"

UNITED STATES COMMISSION OF FISH AND FISHERIES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 30th January, 1884.

DEAR MR. SWAN:—There continues to be enquires for samples of the black cod for smoking; the general impression being, as stated, that the fish is of more value than appeared at first. If you can therefore arrange to have a few hundred weight properly prepared, and send on so as to extend the test, it will help the boom of the fish.

(Signed) S. F. BAIRD,
Commissioner.

17. In view of the high commendations that have been elicited regarding the valuable qualities of this fish, confirmatory as they are of the appreciation by the few among the early settlers who had the opportunity of judging, it seems superfluous to add more. I may, however, state, in partial addition to what has before been written, that, when dry-salted like the cod, it resembles that fish greatly in appearance. But when cooked, while retaining in a great degree the appearance of the salt cod similarly treated, the flesh fiber is more delicate, and it has a degree of richness approaching at least to that of the primest salmon. In fine I may state, that hitherto the natives of Queen Charlotte Islands have employed for the capture of these fish, a peculiarly constructed spring-hook—but it may be assumed that a hook of this ingenious construction is not indispensable, or in any case could be readily imitated, in steel, by our local artificers. A specimen of this ingenious hook, from my own private collection, I sent to the International Fisheries Exhibition, and it will be found described in catalogue of contributions from British Columbia, Article 21. By the hook, then, at first, and probably with the ordinary cod-hook, these fish will continue to be captured. But new appliances will doubtless be invented as experience teaches, and Mr. Swan is of opinion that the use of gill nets, sunk in

the deep water and anchored near the bottom by some ingenious mode of procedure which I do not clearly apprehend, will be found effective, as it has, I understand, been found effective elsewhere in the capture of other varieties of fish.

18. The coal-fish, or "black cod," is not confined solely to the waters around the island of Queen Charlotte, but is now known, or assumed, to abound at various points along the outer shore of Vancouver Island and as far south as Cape Flattery, as well as in the deep waters of the Strait of Fuca.

19. I think it unquestionable, that the capture and curing of these fish for exportation will soon form a very important industry, Mr. Swan is sanguine as to the effective use of deep-set gill-nets before mentioned, which, it appears, is already in use in the eastern cod-fisheries. He adds that he has "written to Prof. Baird for further information, and suggested that some of the eastern experts come out here (to Washington Territory) and teach our people the use of the gill-net."

20. In paragraph seven of my last year's report; I mentioned the successful issue of the proceedings of the Skidegate Oil Company in the extraction and refinement of the dog-fish oil, so largely produced in various parts of the Provincial coast waters. I now epitomise, from a document which has been handed to me by the agents of this enterprising firm, serving to show the importance of the large industry that has been created, and the possibility, under favorable circumstances, of its practically unlimited extension:

There is no perceptible diminution in the quantity of fish. We took 400,000 in a little over four months, 1883." (N. B. — This gives an average of one gallon of refined oil from the livers of ten fish, 40,000 gallons having been extracted, all of which was packed for market in new cans and cases, like coal oil.) Employed ten white men; the rest all Indian labor. We treat the Indians the same as the white men, and pay them the same prices; hence they are peaceable and work well. * * * We find a market for a limited quantity in China and Honolulu: but taking this into account, and after supplying the local demand in British Columbia, the bulk of our product must find a market in the United States. We obtained the silver medal at Portland (Oregon) Mechanics' Fair for our oil. This was the highest prize for any exhibit. * * * * * British Columbia not having been admitted to share the privileges of the Washington Treaty, our oil is subjected to the United States duty, which was this year raised to 25 per cent. *ad valorem*. This enormous duty cripples our industry very much; and should the United States further increase the duty we shall be deprived of a market in that direction, and unless further unforeseen demand arise elsewhere to compensate for the possible exclusion, we shall probably have to abandon our enterprise.

21. Accompanying this representation, by the Skidegate Oil Company, is the copy of a testimonial, officially handed to their representative at the Mechanics' Fair at Portland (1883), conveying the highest expression of praise of the Skidegate refined oil as a lubricant. It had been submitted to the "severest possible test, at the highest possible speed of machinery," and had given the most complete satisfaction. "In no instance has there been any indication of gumming; no heated journals; no offensive smell; it has lasting properties, and is in every respect a first-class article for any kind of machinery." This flattering testimonial, thus publicly given, is witnessed through their agents by Messrs. John Honeyman & Co., of the City Foundry, Portland; Messrs. Whitney & Marshall, of San Francisco; Westing-

house & Co., New York; and some nineteen other firms and individuals exhibiting at the Mechanics' Fair, signing either for themselves or through their agents.

22. With reference to the foregoing statement regarding the oil industry of the Province, and indeed with reference to all our other fishery interests in their relation with the United States, it will be perceived that, not having been included in the provisions of the Washington Treaty, we occupy a very disadvantageous position. It is reported, however, that the United States Government has given notice to our Government, as stipulated in the Treaty, that its provisions, as regards the Fisheries, shall terminate at a certain date. I cannot suppose that the system of reciprocity, which has for some time prevailed in the east, and which I conceive to have produced mutually beneficial results, directly or indirectly, will be suffered to fall through. Assuming therefore, that a fresh treaty, modifying possibly some points, the terms of that now existing, will be concluded, I earnestly express the hope that the interests of the Pacific Coast will be specially cared for.

23. The herring oil manufacture has been moderately successful. The factory at Burrard Inlet, erected at great expense, has changed hands, and is now owned by Mr. Joseph Spratt, an energetic and enterprising citizen of Victoria. Under his active management, improved appliances for the drying of the fish scrap, for exportation as a fertilizer, are in process of construction; and I do not question that with the approaching season satisfactory results will be obtained. During the past season fifteen tons, only, have been dried, owing to the disarrangement, for improvement of the drying apparatus. This small temporary result will be entirely absorbed by the local demand.

24. Mr. Spratt, above alluded to, has also during the past year entered upon, and I trust with every prospect of eventual success, an undertaking of a novel character—at least in this Province, though I am informed a similar undertaking has been adopted elsewhere. This is the construction of a vessel, built somewhat like an enormous barge, and with the floating capacity of perhaps 400 tons. In this vessel all the appliances for cannery purposes are comprised, while the upper structure embodies all necessary accommodation for the employes engaged in the prosecution of salmon fishery. This vessel is propelled from point to point, when necessary, by means of twin propellers, worked by the same steam power which at other times is employed for the purposes of the cannery. The cost of this vessel, with its adjuncts, was about \$60,000, and on the application of Mr. Spratt for the usual licence for salmon fishing, I judged it only prudent to give him a roving commission to fish where he might see fit in the marine waters of the Province, and including, as the season might demand, the lower tidal waters of Fraser River. The success of Mr. Spratt's new vessel (now known familiarly as "Spratt's Ark") in its varied operations has, I believe, been so far encouraging, and gives good earnest for the future. Among other appliances on board is a system of steam boilers, by means

of which the oil contained in the offal of the salmon is extracted—a source of profit overlooked by the stationary canneries. The offal, a source of partial offence elsewhere, is thus satisfactorily disposed of.

25. The business of oyster culture, still in embryo, promises favorably. Mr. A. J. McLellan, formerly of Prince Edward Island, to whom a lease of certain tidal waters in the neighborhood of Victoria was last year granted, has gone energetically into the business. He has imported and planted out several car-loads of oysters from Boston, and there is every ground to hope that his enterprise, so far successful, will be permanently profitable. The Mud Bay Oyster Company, who had previously obtained a lease, have also, as they inform me, taken measures for planting their tract with imported stock; and I anticipate that, with the success of these operations, a lively impetus will be given to the prosecution of the oyster industry in divers favorable positions around.

26. I last summer received from Mr. C. Pippy, writing from Little Bay Island, Notre Dame Bay, Newfoundland, a letter asking for himself and others, information regarding the deep-sea fisheries of this Province; the object being, should satisfactory information be received, to organize with his neighbors a considerable immigration hither of practical men desirous of entering on the prosecution of our fisheries. All that I could do, under the circumstances, was to write to Mr. Pippy in reply, stating fairly the conditions, leaving it to himself and his friends to judge how far these conditions might satisfy their expectations. I, at the same time, sent to Mr. Pippy several of my published reports, together with pamphlets concerning the Province and its resources, by myself and others, which had already been widely circulated by the Government of British Columbia. I also wrote to the Commissioner of Fisheries requesting him to send to Mr. Pippy others of my reports of which I no longer possessed spare copies. I have not since heard from my correspondent, and cannot therefore infer at what decision he and his friends may have arrived. While cautious of conveying to Mr. Pippy aught that might savor of exaggeration, or promote extravagant notions in regard to the subject of his enquiry, I think that the effect of my reply will have been at least encouraging. I may now add, with increased confidence, that with the fresh developments that are constantly being made in regard to the resources of our fisheries, and with a view to the greatly extended and available market which will certainly be soon at hand, there is assuredly great encouragement for the prosecution of these fisheries on a large scale, and that, ere long, this Province, will represent the most valuable portion of the fishing interests of the Dominion.

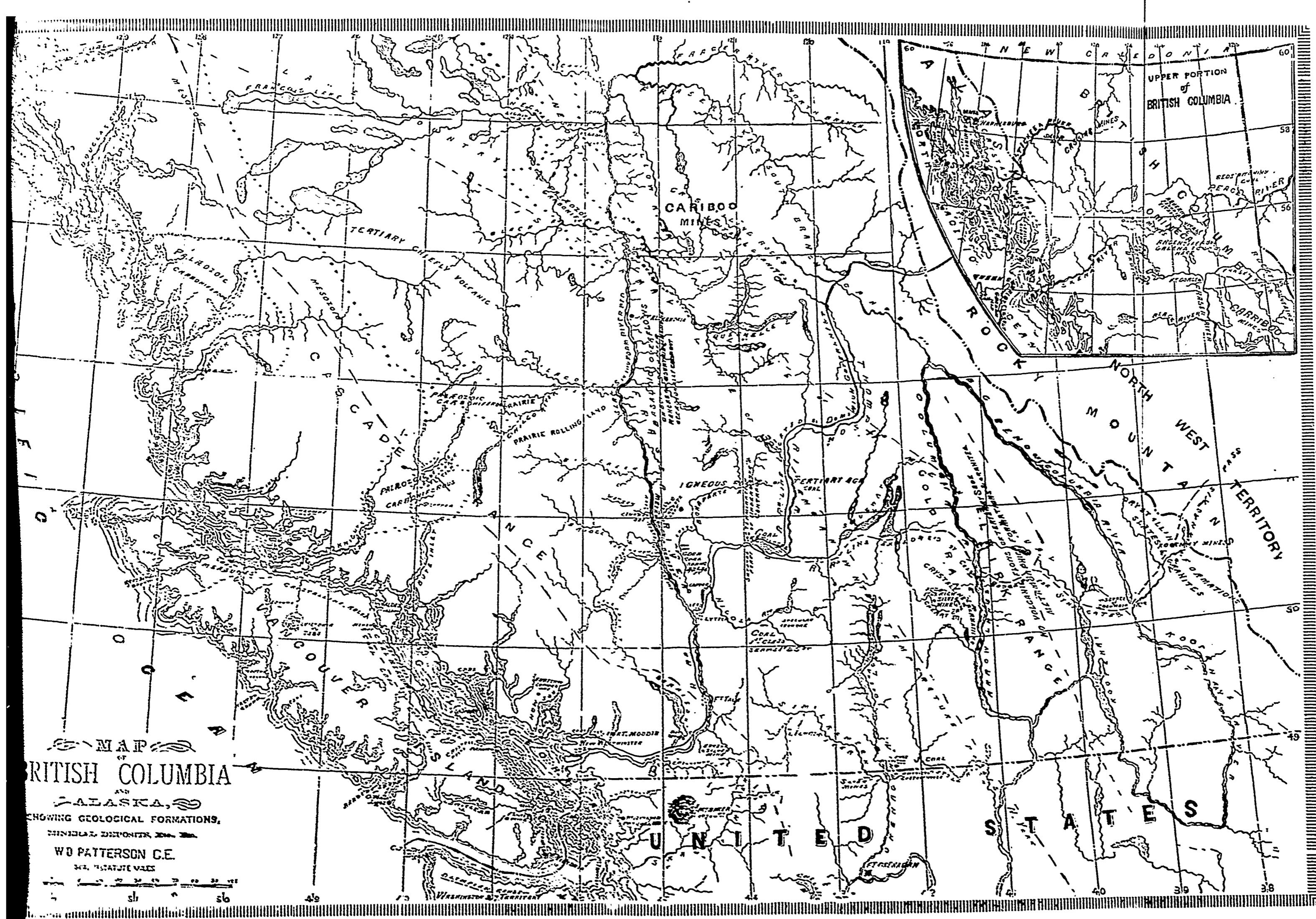
27. A few days ago a Mr. Graaf, from Norway, called upon me, and asked for information regarding the fisheries of British Columbia, stating that he was acting for a number of his countrymen, whose attention, as fishermen, has been directed hitherward. I supplied Mr. Graaf (who, I am informed, is a civil engineer, and a very intelligent man) with several of my reports, after the perusal of which he will confer further with me as to special points. Mr. Robert

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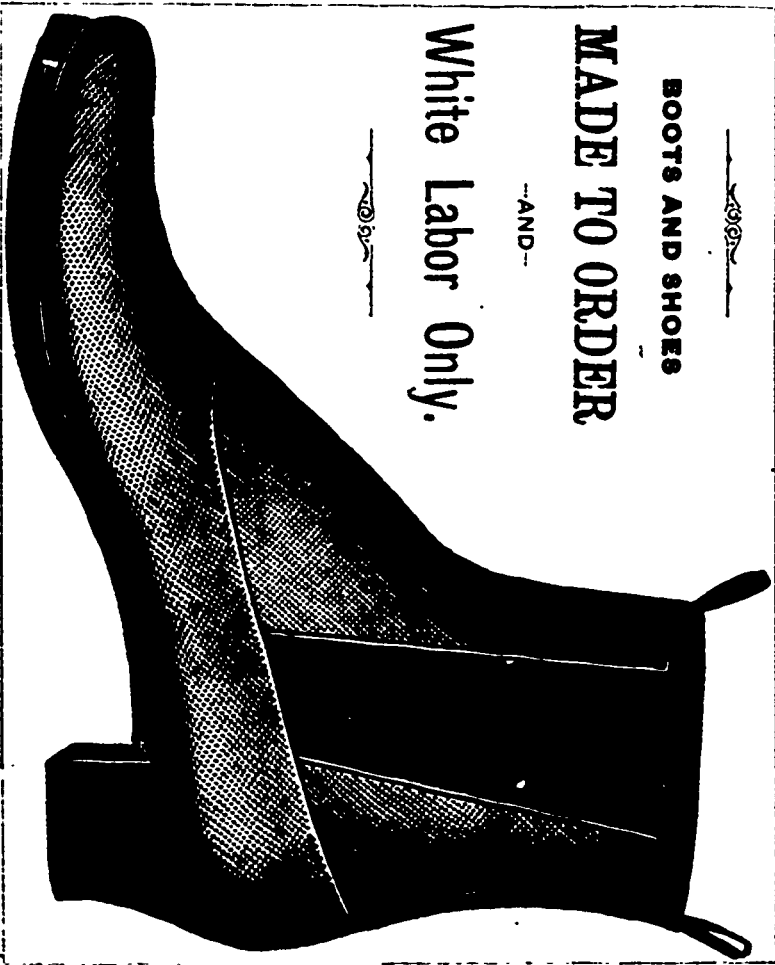
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Ward, the Norwegian Consul, informs me that Mr. Graaf is acting for about 300 of his fellow-countrymen, and that on his favorable report, they will at once take measures to immigrate to this Province, and to establish, at some favorable point, to be hereafter decided on, a settlement of their own, with the prosecution of deep-sea fishing chiefly in view.

28. In 1858, when the colony of Vancouver Island, and what is now known generally as the Province of British Columbia, first began to attract attention, in connection with the rich gold discoveries that had been previously made, in writing to the *London Times*, of which I have been an occasional correspondent, I mentioned, that in addition to other resources, which with time might be developed, the *Beche de la Mer*, a valuable source of industry in connection with the China trade, existed in these waters. Since then I had almost lost recollection of the suggestion then vaguely made; and it was only recently, while talking with Mr. J. G. Swan, already referred to in the preceding pages, that my attention was recalled to the half-forgotten suggestion. The mollusc in question, classified as the *Holothuria*, and popularly known as the "Sea Cucumber," when properly cured and dried, forms the *Trepang* of commerce, and is largely in request among the superior classes of China as a luxurious article of diet. Many vessels of moderate tonnage are annually engaged in the Southern Pacific in curing these molluscs for market, and the annual production from this source is estimated, in value, roundly at two hundred thousand pounds sterling. In its dried condition, the mollusc no longer resembles, even remotely, its natural figure; but parched and contracted has, from its appearance, received the traders' appellation of *Beche de la Mer*, in other words "Sea Slug"—by the Chinese, as before mentioned—*Trepang*. To this change in appearance under the process of curing, I think we may fairly attribute the fact that the numerous Chinese in this quarter, eager as they are to engage in any new industry, failed to identify the *Holothuria* in its natural state with the dried specimens forming the *Trepang*. Mr. Swan has recently laid before me a document, issued from Washington, detailing the process of curing—in itself sufficiently simple—and containing many facts of interest relating to the subject. He informs me that during his recent visit to Queen Charlotte Islands, and elsewhere before, he found these molluscs to exist in enormous numbers; and he has suggested that I should again bring the subject forward in a more prominent shape, so that the preparation of the *Trepang* in our own waters may be, at least experimentally, tested, and the quality of the product submitted for the judgment of some of the intelligent Chinese merchants in Victoria. There are several qualities of the prepared *Trepang*, varying with the different species of the *Holothuria* of which it is composed. "The price of the *Trepang*," [I quote from *Wood's Illustrated Natural History*], is very variable, according to the species; some kinds being comparatively cheap, and selling rather less than two pounds per hundred weight. There are besides, 'fancy prices,' for some very scarce species of *Trepang*, which however, are likely to be equalled in real value by the cheaper and

commoner kinds. In the British Museum may be seen a valuable collection of the various kinds of *Trepang*, with their prices attached." I now again draw attention to a source of industry in our Provincial waters, which may, possibly, ere long become of much commercial importance.

29. In several of my previous reports I have mentioned the cod of this coast as being, as I assumed, identical with the cod of the eastern banks, and in no respect inferior to it. In this opinion I have, I believe, been supported by the decision of the professional experts who were, some three years ago, deputed by the Fisheries Department at Washington, D. C., to report generally on the fishes of these waters. In connection with the enquiries which, as before mentioned (paragraph 26) have been addressed to me, I may now add, with the greatest confidence, that I have reason to conclude that the true "cod" of our waters differs in no obvious respect from its eastern congener and that for commercial purposes it is in all respects equal to it. Mr. McKenzie, of Massett, before referred to, informs me that during the past season he obtained and cured in the usual way, for his private use a considerable quantity of these fish, and that the quality so cured nowise differs from that of the eastern cod. The fish thus procured by Mr. McKenzie were caught in the immediate neighborhood of Massett (northern extremity of Queen Charlotte Islands) and were of moderate size, all being milts—probably from shoals of partially mature fish—and that the larger specimens, such as might correspond with our notions of the eastern cod, are obtainable only on the outer or western banks of the coast. He adds that the natives from whom much of his information is necessarily acquired, pay little attention to the fishing of the cod, devoting their industry chiefly to the capture of the halibut, which, abounding in these waters, and of great size, is to them more attractive.

30. In view, then, of all the varied branches of the fishing interest on this coast, and with the prospect which I think I foresee, of an enormous future demand for the products, I infer that there is large encouragement for the investment, by industrious and competent men, of capital and energy in the development of our deep-sea fisheries, regardless of the mere canning of salmon, to which the enterprise of some has been hitherto confined. In making this remark, I desire to avoid the risk of holding out inducements that may not be fairly justified by the facts which I relate, while at the same time seeking to represent these facts in such shape that they may be intelligently apprehended.

31. I received, in December last, through the Provincial Secretary, a letter addressed to the Lieutenant-Governor, by Mr. C. B. Bagster, writing from Vineland, New Jersey. Mr. Bagster expresses the desire to obtain from the Dominion Government, represented by your Department, the lease of two lagoons connected with Parry Bay, near Victoria, with the view of introducing and propagating there lobsters which he proposes to introduce from the east. Under date 19th September, I apprised the Department of Mr. Bagster's application, and I wrote to that

gentleman, giving him such information as I possessed, and referring him to the Department for further proceedings. The introduction of the lobster into our waters, if successfully prosecuted, would doubtless be a boon, as indeed that of certain of the more valuable of the deep-sea and anadromous fishes of the east. This subject was discussed by the local Legislature during the session which has just been concluded, and it is possible that at some period not very remote, the Dominion Government may take the question into their serious consideration. Meanwhile, it is encouraging to know the shad, introduced some years ago by the Fisheries Department at Washington, to the waters of California, have multiplied and are gradually spreading northward. Several were caught during the past autumn, in the neighborhood of Esquimalt, and it is anticipated that with the coming season, they will be fairly numerous around us. Other valuable fishes too, have been imported into the Pacific waters through the enlightened and energetic action of the Fisheries Bureau at Washington, supervised by Prof. Baird. Among these, I believe, is the striped bass, reported to be a very desirable addition to the western sea riches, with others, including the eel, all more or less coveted. It is possible that, as with the shad, we may in time enjoy a share of the results of our neighbor's enterprise; but from a national point of view, and in view, too, of the enormous fishery interests that are securely developing in this Province, it seems scarcely just that on our neighbor alone should rest the whole onus and outlay in this direction, of which, when a success attends, the benefit is mutual.

32. As instructed, I engaged, in October last, Mr. Thomas Mowat, to choose a site on the Lower Fraser for the erection of a fish hatchery. The site has been duly selected at a point some four miles above New Westminster, on the opposite shore, where Messrs. B. Haigh & Sons have a cannery. These gentlemen have presented a tract of about an acre for the erection of the necessary building and adjuncts; and so far as I apprehend the subject, the selection appears to me to have been judicious. Tenders were called for under your instructions, and the accepted contractor, approved by you, Mr. J. J. Moore, will commence operations so soon as the present interval of inclement weather shall have terminated. With regard to this hatchery question I must again ask reference, should the question of success ever hereafter arise, to the substance of the remarks contained in several of my previous reports. Meanwhile I have confidence in the efficiency of the contemplated operations, since Mr. Mowat, the present Superintendent, has had much experience in the hatchery at Ristigouche, and is both intelligent and painstaking. It will be necessary, however, that the young salmon, after attaining a certain size, (probably in six or eight weeks after being hatched), be distributed among the streams and spawning grounds higher up the Fraser. The railway, however, complete for a certain distance, and constantly advancing, will afford every facility for this, and the attendant outlay will be small.

33. In paragraph 18 of my report last year, I drew, passingly, attention to the troubles which, through

deplorable ecclesiastical animosity, had arisen at the native settlement of Metlakatla, near our extreme northern boundary. Regarding the continued existence of these troubles—or rather their resuscitation, for the original troubles had been to some extent composed by the decided action taken by myself, as a magistrate, in conjunction with Indian Superintendent Powell, in January, 1883—you have been, from time to time, apprized by me, by telegram and letter. I regret to add that matters in that quarter are still in an equivocal position; and I respectfully suggest that, in a matter indirectly affecting in a serious degree the prospective interests of the Fishery Branch of your Department, you exercise your influence to bring the abnormal and deplorable condition of affairs referred to, to a prudent, satisfactory and firm conclusion.

34. In fine, I may sum up by saying, that while the general condition of affairs in British Columbia is very promising, the prospects of our fishing interests, to me necessarily the more specially important, are most encouraging; and I conclude by iterating my conviction, that our Province, only now beginning to attract extended attention as a field of industry, will ere long take rank, especially for its fisheries, in advance, possibly of any other Province of our Federation.

RECAPITULATION.

YIELD AND VALUE OF THE DIFFERENT FISHERIES IN THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, IN THE YEAR 1883.

KINDS.	QUANTITIES.	VALUE.
Salmon, salted, barrels.....	4,717	\$ 42,472 00
" fresh No.....	110,174	32,662 20
" canned, cases, 4 doz. 1 lb. cans.....	196,232	1,079,600 00
" smoked, pounds.....	399,303	55,915 00
Sturgeon, fresh pounds.....	68,960	4,175 00
Halibut, fresh in ice, to San Francisco.....		1,700 00
Whiting, " pounds.....	25,000	1,750 00
Haddock ".....		27,000 00
Herring, salted, barrels.....	20	20 00
" kitta.....	150	657 20
" smoked.....		5,000 00
Fish, fresh, assorted, pounds.....	25,500	1,700 00
" salted, assorted, barrels.....	150	200 00
Trout fresh, pounds.....	64,300	4,500 00
Oolichan fresh, pounds.....	30,000	1,800 00
" salted, barrels.....	150	1,200 00
" half-barrels.....	50	212 50
" kitta.....	35	105 00
" smoked, boxes.....	4,050	4,050 00
Fur, seal skins, No.....	9,195	91,950 00
Hair.....	2,300	1,150 00
Sea-otter skins, ".....	30	4,800 00
Oil, Oolichan, gallons.....	1,000	1,000 00
" Dog-fish, refined, gallons.....	40,000	22,000 00
" Porpoise, &c., gallons.....	217,419	86,767 50
" Herring and Salmon.....	24,200	9,680 00
Fish-scrap, dried, tons.....	20	200 00
Clams, canned, cases 4 doz. 1 lb. cans.....	180	1,080 00
Fish sold in markets.....		105,000 00
Cured for private consumption (approximate).....		6,000 00
Salmon and other fish: estimate consumption by Chinese and other laborers in the C. P. R. employ not specially recorded.....		48,000 00
Total.....		1,641,645 00
Estimated consumption by the Indian population as per previous computation:		
Salmon.....	\$1,375,000 00	
Halibut.....	180,000 00	
Sturgeon and other fish.....	250,000 00	
Fish Oils.....	80,000 00	4,885,000 00
Grand Total of approximate yield, 1883.....		6,529,645 00

Comparative statement of yield of the years 1882 and 1883, exclusive of Indian consumption:

Total, 1883.....	\$1,641,645 42
Total, 1882.....	1,842,675 05
Decrease, 1883.....	\$198,029 63

SALMON CANNERIES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

NAME OF FIRM OR COMPANY.	WHERE LOCATED.	DISTINCTIVE BRAND.	AGENTS.
Balmoral Cannery Co.	Skowen	Balmoral Castle	Turner, Beaton & Co., Victoria.
British American Packing Co.	Couac Pass	British Columbia	Wm. J. Coleman & Co., S. F.
British Columbia Packing Co.	New Westminster	British Columbia	Wm. J. Coleman & Co., S. F.
British American Packing Co.	Leathen's Landing	British Columbia	Wm. J. Coleman & Co., S. F.
British Union Packing Co.	Leathen's Landing	British Union	Turner, Beaton & Co., Victoria.
Cape Fox Packing Co.	Cape Fox, Alaska	British Columbia	Turner, Beaton & Co., Victoria.
Chilkat Packing Co.	Chilkat, Alaska	Chilkat	M. J. Kinney, Astoria.
Cutting Packing Co.	Cook's Inlet, Alaska	Wedge	Wm. J. Coleman & Co., S. F.
Delta Cannery Co.	Ludlow's Landing	Simple Leaf	Wm. J. Coleman & Co., S. F.
Douglas Packing Co.	Seas River	Excelsior	Wm. J. Coleman & Co., S. F.
E. A. Wadhams	New Westminster	Excelsior	Wm. J. Coleman & Co., S. F.
Evon & Co.	Deas Island	British Col. Lion	Wm. J. Coleman & Co., S. F.
Findlay, Durleman & Brodie	Inverness	British Col. Lion	Wm. J. Coleman & Co., S. F.
Inverness Cannery Co.	Leathen's Landing	British Col. Lion	Wm. J. Coleman & Co., S. F.
Joseph Spratt	Leathen's Landing	British Col. Lion	Wm. J. Coleman & Co., S. F.
Karluk Packing Co.	Koehn Island, Alaska	British Col. Lion	Wm. J. Coleman & Co., S. F.
Laidlaw & Co.	Medan, Alaska	British Col. Lion	Wm. J. Coleman & Co., S. F.
McLachlan Cannery Co.	Supportoon	British Col. Lion	Wm. J. Coleman & Co., S. F.
New River Fishing Co.	Seas River	British Col. Lion	Wm. J. Coleman & Co., S. F.
N. Pacific Trading and Packing Co.	Alert Bay	British Col. Lion	Wm. J. Coleman & Co., S. F.
Richmond Cannery Co.	North Arm	British Col. Lion	Wm. J. Coleman & Co., S. F.
Robert Cunningham Co.	River's Inlet, Queen Charlotte Sound	British Col. Lion	Wm. J. Coleman & Co., S. F.
Trees Island Cannery Co.	Conquidam	British Col. Lion	Wm. J. Coleman & Co., S. F.
Wachusett Cannery Co.	Alaska	British Col. Lion	Wm. J. Coleman & Co., S. F.
Wellington Cannery Co.	Wellington Landing	British Col. Lion	Wm. J. Coleman & Co., S. F.
Windsor Cannery Co.	Windsor	British Col. Lion	Wm. J. Coleman & Co., S. F.
Wauwau Packing Co.	Seas River	British Col. Lion	Wm. J. Coleman & Co., S. F.
Wauwau Packing Co.	River's Inlet	British Col. Lion	Wm. J. Coleman & Co., S. F.

PROSPECTORS.

The following letter about prospectors taken from an exchange is most applicable to British Columbia, and we trust many will read and reflect.

It is the duty of every one, at all interested in the mining industry of the country to encourage the prospectors in every possible way. They are men who find the mines; they do the preliminary work so essential in making a good mine, to wit: First find your mine. Capitalists never find a mine; it is the prospector who does it. The capitalist develops it. We hear a good deal about encouraging capital but not so much about encouraging prospecting; whereas, if there is not first found a claim there is nothing for the capitalist to do. This great pioneer in mining fields—the prospector—does really more hard work for less pay than any other class of working men. Yet strange to say, many look upon him as more or less of a nomadic vagabond with no settled occupation, and who is mainly waiting for something to turn up.

The real prospector of the mountains is by no means an idler, or a vagabond. In the winter months he must hibernate; once the snow is off, he has plenty to do to occupy him. So far from being but a mere wandering miner, or a hanger-on of mining camps, his is a real business. Many good miners are very poor prospectors, and there are lots of prospectors who cannot be persuaded to stick at work with pick and gad underground. They will shoulder their blankets, and few tools, however, and tramp over the mountains for months, camping here and there and looking carefully all the time for prospects.

Once the claim is found, however, the charm is gone. The man wants to sell this and hunt for other claims. Then is the chance for the man of capital.

Before that he is of no use. His time comes when the claim is found. And because these prospectors do not develop their claims or work them at all steadily, some people profess to think they are lazy and will not work. It is one of the prime characteristics of the class that prevents them—not laziness. They are prospectors, not mine developers. They have no money for this. Very few dollars are needed to carry on their business. Their grub costs little, lodging nothing, and transportation nothing.

But to open and prove the real value of a mine takes money. The prospector is willing to take a comparatively small sum for his prospect for the very reason he knows it is little use to him. Of course we speak of quartz. There are few sections for placer ground in these days.

The prospector, then, has a definite duty to perform in the body politic. He is as necessary in his chosen field as the capitalist in his. Our mining regions are discovered by him—our rich mines really found by him. It must be only, therefore, the thoughtless or the ignorant who see in the prospector a vagabond or a tramp. He is neither. Honest as the day is long, simple in habits, persevering and hopeful, the prospector is one of our pioneers of civilization to whom the country owes a debt of gratitude.

NUMBER AND VALUE OF VESSELS AND NETS ENGAGED IN THE DIFFERENT FISHERIES OF THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, DURING THE YEAR 1883.

12 Stes. and st'm aux'l from 3 to 96		814 tons.		\$ 67,050 00
11 Schooners, from 5 to 80 tons.				42,425 00
71 Fishing Boats				6,750 00
18 Cedar Canoes				122,535 00
61 Flat Boats				4,800 00
103 Salmon Net—30,000 yards				2,500 00
29 Herring Seine				6,300 00
7 Nets—700 yards				75 00
7 Fish Seines—6,800 yards				
3 Calahan Nets				\$23,245 00
21 Salmon canneries estimated value	\$400,000			
1 Oil Fct'y, Skidgate, Queen Charlotte Isld.	10,000			
1 Oil and Scrap Factory, Burrard Inlet	25,000			
1 Floating Cannery, and Oil Factory	60,000			
Various Salting Stations	11,000			
				515,000 00
				\$768,245 00

Sailors	70
Fishermen	2,634
Native Hunters (with sailing fleet)	2,001
Shoremen	2,136

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ALEX. C. ANDERSON

Inspector of Fisheries for British Columbia.

RETAIL FAMILY MARKET.

(COMPILED BY NEUFELDER & ROSS, GROCERS.)

Apples—Sheed, per lb \$0 12 1/4	Jams, Cutting's asstd. 50
Quartered,	C & B asstd. 37
Evaporated,	Jellies, C & B asstd. 37
Ammonia, washing, qts. 75	Cutting's asstd. 50
Anchovies, in oil,	Orge marmalade K .. 50
Christina	Lard, Fairbank's 3 lb tins. 75
Axle Grease, H & L, per tin. 37 1/2	Fairbks 5 lb tins. 1 25
Asparagus, per tin. 50	Fairbks 10 lb tins. 2 25
Arrowroot, per tin. 50	10 lb wood. 2 00
Barley, patent, per tin. 37 1/2	20 lb wood. 4 00
Pearl, per lb. 10	Lemon sugar, P & M. 50
Bacon, choice brokfst, per lb. 22	Lime juice, half bottle. 75
Beef, compressed, 2 lb tins. 50	Cordial. 75
Johnson's Fluid. 50	Loabsters, 1 lb tins. 25
Johnson's Fluid. 75	2 lb tins. 50
Johnson's Fluid. 1 40	Lentils. 12 1/2
Liebig's Extract. 50	Meals, corn, 10 lb sks. 50
Butter, California grass Roll .. 75	Corn 25 lb sks. 1 00
Island Roll. 62 1/2	Oatmeal 10 lb sks. 62 1/2
Pat. 40	S. F 10 lb sks. 75
White Clover. 10	Scotch, 25 lb tins. 3 00
Beans, Bayo, per lb. 6	Ckld wheat 10 lb sks .. 62
Butter. 6	Farina, 10 lb sks. 1 50
Lima. 6	Rice flour. 1 50
Small White. 6	Buckwt flr 10 lb sks .. 75
String, per tin. 37 1/2	Middlings, per lb. 1 1/2
Lima, per tin. 37 1/2	Bran. 2 1/2
Harcots' Verts. 37 1/2	Oleake ground. 2 1/2
Blue Ball, per box. 25	Chop feed. 25
Liquid, bottle. 25	Matches, 3 packages for. 25
Blacking, Mason's, 3 tins. 50	Safety 3 pkgs for. 25
Elony, 3 bottles. 50	Maccaroni, per lb. 25
Brick, Bath, each. 12	Milk, condensed. 37 1/2
Blotter, Yarmouth, per tin. 50	Mungo, stuffed per bottle. 1 00
Brushes, Boot. 50 to 75	Mustard, D. S. F., per tin. 37 1/2
Brushes, stove. 25 to 62 1/2	French. 37 1/2
Scrub. 25 to 62 1/2	Mushrooms. 50
Bamster. 50 to 1 00	Nuts, Barcelona, per lb. 20
Bearth. 50 to 1 00	Brazil. 20
Buckets, zinc. 50 to 1 00	Almonds S. S. 37
Wood. 50	Walnuts. 20
Brooms. 25 to 75	Pecan. 20
Catsup, Tomato pot. 25	Jordan almonds. 1 00
Mushroom, bottle. 37 1/2	Oats, per lb. 2 1/2
Walnut, bottle. 37 1/2	Peas, per lb. 1 1/2
Candles, Prices, per lb. 25	Potatoes, p r lb. 1 1/2
Canary Seed, 6 lb. 1 00	Paals, Wood. 50
Caraway Seed, per lb. 25	Galvanized. 50 to 75
Celery, Salt, per bottle. 25	Peas, Split, per lb. 10
Chocolate, per lb. 50	Sugar, 2 lb tins. 37 1/2
Cocoa, Fry's and Epp's, per lb. 50	Petit Pops. 37 1/2
Van Houghton's. 1 50	Peel Lemon, Citron, per lb. 50
Chutney Sauce, per bottle. 50	Orange, per lb. 50
Mango. 75	Pate de foie gras, per tin. 1 25
Major Grags, qts. 1 25	Prunes S. F., per lb. 20
Cheese, Camdan, per lb. 30	French, per lb. 25
Cala. 25	Pickles, Kegs 5 gal. 2 50
Domestic. 25	C & B, qt bottles. 62 1/2
Swiss. 50	Capt. Whites. 62 1/2
Edam. 50	Nabob, qts. 50
Sap Sago. 50	Raisins, Choice-st, Selected
Lamberg. 37 1/2	Muscatelles, per lb. 50
Roquefort. 1 00	Muscatelles, per bx. 8 00
Clams, per tin. 25	Choice Muscatelles. 2
Cream Tartar, per lb. 50	per lb. 25
Cocoanut, desiccated per lb. 60	Cala, London layers. 3 50
Corn, Wm-low's, per tin. 37 1/2	per lb. 25
Clothes-pins, per doz. 5	per box. 3 50
Curraints, per lb. 16	per 1/2 box. 2 25
Curry Powder, per bottle. 25	per 1/4 box. 1 25
Coffee, green, C. Rica, per lb. 25	Valencia, per lb. 20
Green, Java. 37 1/2	Sultanas, per lb. 20
Roasted, Mocha. 50	Rice, Sandwich Island. 10
Ground. 40	China, per mat, 50 lb. 2 25
Crackers, Soda, extra, per lb. 10	Saleratus, per lb. 15
Cocoanut tattes. 25	Soda Bi Carbonate, per lb. 15
Palace, mixed. 12 1/2	Sal, per lb. 4
Picme. 12 1/2	Salmon, 3 tins. 20
La Grude. 25	Sago, per lb. 20
Lemon. 25	Sardines, 1/2 box, in tins. 37 1/2
Ginger. 25	1/4 box. 25
Huntly and Palmer. 25	Marines. 50
Deviled Underwood Ham. 50	Russian, bottle. 50
Ch eken. 50	Salt, bottles. 25
Game. 50	F. L., per lb. 62 1/2
Tomato. 50	Sauces, L & P Large per bott .. 37 1/2
Eggs, strictly fresh. 40	L & P Small. 37 1/2
Farm. 33	Mellors, per bott. 25
Foreign. 30	Nabob. 25
Flavoring Extracts, 2 oz bots .. 50	Yorkshire Relish. 25
Commercial, 3 bots. 50	Montserrat. 37
Fruits, asstd table, 2 lb tins. 40	Tabasco. 50
San Jose, ex h oyr qts. 1 25	Seeds, Caraway, per lb. 25
San Jose, ex h oyr pts. 1 50	Canary, 6 lb. 1 00
G & D spiced. 1 50	Hemp, 6 lb. 1 00
Flour, Baker's Extra, per bbl. 6 50	Rape, 6 lb. 1 00
Graham. 6 50	Asst, per tin. 1 50
Graham, 10 lb scks. 50	Soup, Common yellow 20 lb. 3 50
Rye. 6 50	50 lb box. 3 50
Hams, Dupes. 25	Blue Mottled, 20 lb. 2 50
Comprosd, 2 lb tins. 75	White Mottled 2 lb. 3 00
Whole, cookd, pr lb. 54	Egg Tall w Crown per bx .. 2 60
Herrings, Holland per keg. 2 77	Toilet Soap, 1 doz. 1 00
Smoked. 10	Toilet Glycerine, 1 doz. 1 50
Marionert. 10	Soap, Ivory, 1 bar. 15
Honey, 1 gal tin. 2 00	Spices, whole Allspice, per lb. 25
Half gal tin. 1 00	Cloves, per lb. 1 00
King Jars. 62 1/2	Cinnamon, per lb. 2 00
Syrup jars. 67 1/2	Mace, per lb. 2 00
Butter dishes. 75	Nutmeg per lb. 2 00
Hops, packed. 50	Pepper, per lb. 25
Herbs, dried asstd per bot. 50	Spices, Ground, reputed 1/2 lb. 37 1/2

Spices, -2 tins.	Tongue, Lunch, No 1. 50
Allspice. 37 1/2	Tons, English Breakfast. 50
Cloves. 37 1/2	Choice, per lb. 50
Sage. 37 1/2	Choicest, per lb. 62
Thymo. 37 1/2	Ext Choicest, per lb 75 to 1 00
Marjoram. 37 1/2	Japans per lb. 50 to 75
Mace. 37 1/2	Basket Froid Garden. 1 00
Mixed. 37 1/2	Assam, per lb. 75
Starch, 6 lb box, Kingsford's .. 1 00	Blended, Our brand. 75
12 lb box Kingsford's. 1 50	Tobacco, T & B cut plug. 1 00
Corn Starch, 5 lb box. 1 00	T & B, per lb. 75
Syrup, Sugar House Drops. 1 25	Paces, per lb. 1 00
per gal. 1 25	Chick, per lb. 1 00
Sugar House tins. 1 25	Sailor's Delight per lb. 1 00
Sugar House, 5 gal keg. 5 00	Lorillards, per lb. 1 00
Canadian, 5 gal keg. 4 50	Vermicelli per lb. 25
Canadian, per gal, I G. 1 00	Vinegar, No 22 Malt, per gal. 1 00
Maple, 1/2 gal. 1 25	Wine, per gal. 1 00
Sugar, Paris Lumps, 6 lb. 1 00	Washboards. 50
Dry Granulated, 7 lb. 1 00	Wash-powder, 3 pkgs. 50
C. Coffee, 7 1/2 lb. 1 00	Wheat, per lb. 25
D. Coffee, 8 lb. 1 00	Yeast Powder, 1/4 pkg P & M. 25
Central Amer. 10 lb. 1 00	per doz. 2 50
Powdered, per lb. 25	Royal, 1/4 pkg. 20
Sugar of Lemon, per tin. 50	per doz. 2 00
Sugar of Lemon, per tin. 20	Golden Gate, 1/4 pkg. 20
Tapioca, per lb. 75	per doz. 2 00
Tongue, Compressed 2 lb. 75	Golden Gate, 1 lb pkg. 75
Lunch, 2 lb No2. 75	

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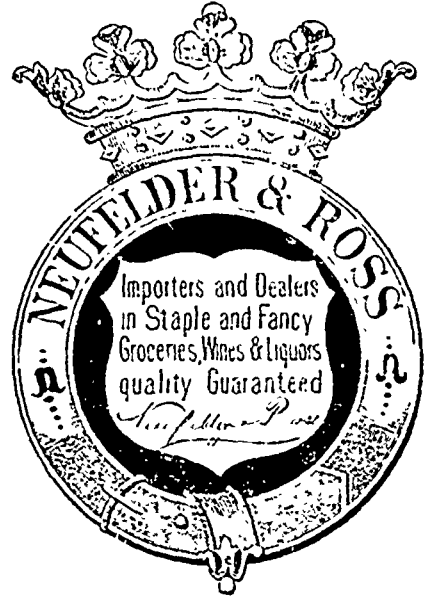
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VICTORIA POST OFFICE

TIME TABLE OF ARRIVAL AND CLOSING OF MAIL. FOR MONTH OF JULY, 1884.

CLOSE.	PLACES.	DUE.
Monday, Wednesday & Friday at 6:45 a. m.	NEW WESTMINSTER, Burrard Inlet, Granville, Moodyville and Ladner's Landing.	Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday at 3 p. m.
Sunday and Friday at 6:45 a. m.	YALE, Port Moody, Maple Bridge (Port Haney), Langley, Matsqui, Riverside, Chilliwhack, Sumas, Hope, and Emory.	Tuesday and Saturday at 3 p. m.
Sunday and Friday at 6:45 a. m.	LYTTON, Drynock and Spences' Bridge.	Thursday & Saturday at 3 p. m.
Sundays at 6:45 a. m.	MUD BAY, North Arm.	Thursday at 3 p. m.
Fridays at 6:45 a. m.	ASHCROFT, Cache Creek, Savona Ferry, Clinton, Lac In Hache, Soda Creek, Alexandria, Quesnelle, Van Winkle and Barkerville.	Saturday at 3 p. m.
Fridays at 6:45 a. m.	LILLOOET, Pavilion, Alkali Lake, Big Bar Creek, and Dog Creek.	Saturday at 3 p. m.
Fridays at 6:45 a. m.	KAMLOOPS, Duck & Pringle, Spahnmechen, Okanagan, Okanagan Mission.	Saturday at 3 p. m.
6th and 27th June.	OSOYOOS, Penticton, Semikameeap and Rock Creek.	within 3 weeks after date of departure.
Fridays at 6:45 a. m.	PLUMPER PASS.	Saturday at 3 p. m.
Monday at 6:45 a. m.	NICOLA LAKE and Kamloops.	Saturday at 3 p. m.
21st at 7 p. m.	FORT WRANGEL, Sitka, Harrisburg and Juneau City, via Port Townsend, W. T.	Uncertain.
Monday, Wednesday & Friday at 6:45 a. m.	NANAIMO, Wellington, Cowichan, Maple Bay, Somers, Salt Spring Island, Chemannus and Burgoyne Bay.	Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday at 3 p. m.
11th, 14th and 27th.	COMOX and Quadra (Baynes Sound).	5th and 19th at 3 p. m.
Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday at 7 p. m.	EASTERN PROVINCES, Manitoba, United States, Grt. Britain and Europe, via Port Townsend, W. T.	Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday, 12:30 p. m. Every 8 days.
24 11th, 19th and 29th at 11:30 a. m.	SAN FRANCISCO, Direct.	Uncertain.
19th at 11:30 a. m.	AUSTRALIA, New Zealand and Sandwich Islands.	Uncertain.
11th & 25th 11:30 a. m.	SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, Mexico and Panama.	Uncertain.
3rd & 19th at 11:30 a. m.	CHINA AND JAPAN, British India and Straits Settlements.	Uncertain.
8 a. m., 11 a. m., 2 p. m. and 5 p. m.	ESQUIMALT - four times daily.	9:30 a. m., 12:30 p. m., 3:30 p. m. & 6:30 p. m.
Thursdays at 8 a. m.	SOOKE, Metchosin and Colwood.	Monday at 3 p. m.
Thursdays at 12 m. & Thursdays at 7 p. m.	SANICHO.	Tuesdays at 9 a. m. & Thursday at 3 p. m.
25th at 7 p. m.	KOOTENAY, Joseph's Prairie, and St. Eugene Mission.	Within 15 days from date of departure.



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

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

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

Money Order Office.

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

COMMISSION ON MONEY ORDERS.

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

If not exceeding \$4	2c.	Over \$4 not exceeding \$50	30c.
5	10	60	40c.
10	20	80	50c.
20	30	100	50c.

No single Money Order, payable in the Dominion of Canada, can be issued for more than \$100, but as many of \$10 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 \$40	40c.
20	20c.	50	50c.
30	30c.		

Money Orders on the United Kingdom Newfoundland, the United States and British India, are drawn in Canada Currency, and may be had for any sum not in excess of \$50, but postmasters are at liberty to issue several orders of \$4 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, Canada, West Indies, Victoria (Australia), New South Wales, Australia and Tasmania, France, New Zealand, Belgium and Barbadoes.

Registration.

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

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

Parcel Post.

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

Table of Distances

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

VICTORIA * * \$	0	Maple Bay	87
Burgoyne Bay	43	Mateau *	108
Bridge Creek †	264	Mission	101
Barkerville * † §	557	Maple Ridge	87
Cache Creek † §	255	Nanaimo *	75
Cassiar	1050	New Westminster * † §	75
Cowichan †	376	Nicola Valley	255
Cowichan †	134	Okanagan	448
Chilliwhack * †	122	Okanagan Mission	448
Clinton * † §	311	Quesnelle * † §	448
Departure Bay	80	Riverside	109
Granville †	88	Soda Creek * † §	442
Grand Prairie	376	Somers †	39
Horseshoe Bay	51	Spences' Bridge * † §	255
Hope †	160	Sumas	116
Harrison River	124	Stanley §	542
Kamloops * † §	340	Savona's Ferry	310
Kootenay	800	Spallumcheen	408
Langley	92	Vesuvius Bay	51
Lytton * † §	222	Wellington	81
Lillooet	358	Yale * † §	175
Ladner's Landing *	63		

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H. GRIBBLE, Government st.

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

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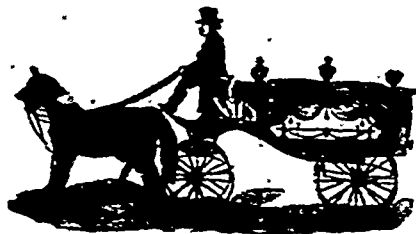
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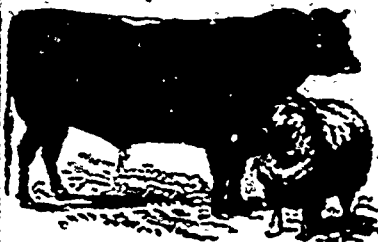
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