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THE RESOURCES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

"WESTWARD THE STAR OF EMPIRE TAKES ITS WAY."

VOLUME I.
No. 4.

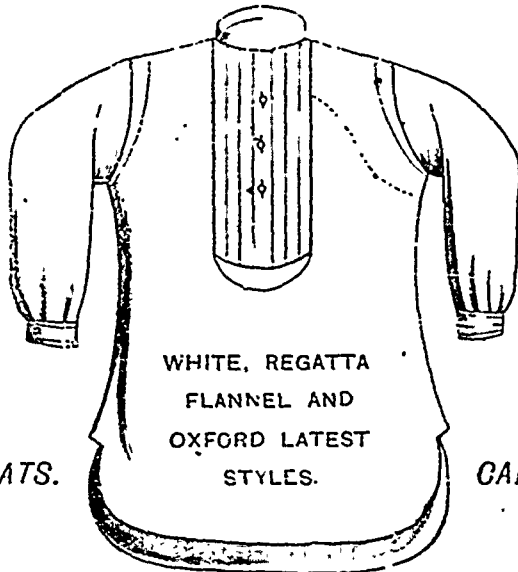
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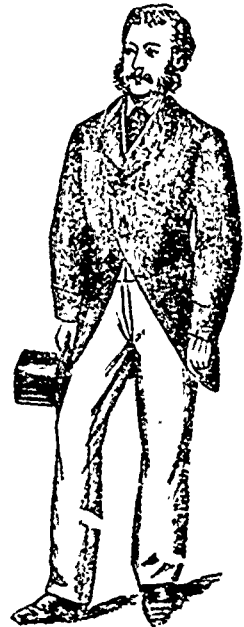


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INFORMATION, EMPLOYMENT AND HOMES FOR EMIGRANTS.

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

JOHN JESSOP, *Immigration Agent.*

A FEW FACTS ABOUT BRITISH COLUMBIA.

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

LABOR IS MUCH WANTED.

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

CLIMATE, CROPS AND FRUIT.

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

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

MINING.

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

FISHERIES.

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

TIMBER.

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

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

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

POLITICAL AND MUNICIPAL SYSTEM.

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

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

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

MAIL COMMUNICATION.

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

THE LAND SYSTEM.

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

ALL ARE WELCOME.

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

THE RESOURCES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

"WESTWARD THE STAR OF EMPIRE TAKES ITS WAY."

VOLUME I.
No. 1.

VICTORIA, B. C., JUNE 1, 1883.

PER ANNUM \$2.00,
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BRITISH COLUMBIA STRAWBERRIES.

The strawberry is indigenous to the greater portion of this province, in many parts of which it is found growing wild in great abundance; and it may safely be said that there is no country in the world better adapted to its successful cultivation than our southern districts especially afford. Yet how many of our people are there who scarcely ever taste this delicious fruit? The difficulty cannot be in obtaining choice varieties for planting, for our fellow townsmen, Messrs. P. T. Johnson & Co., and we suppose other nurserymen and seedsmen as well, are prepared to furnish, in season, almost any leading variety, among them the *Bidwell*, a particularly choice kind, highly prized by all connoisseurs of the article. Our illustration shows the *Bidwell*, one of the best tested varieties, and one which has achieved a very satisfactory record among the leading strawberry growers of this coast. The plant bears early and furnishes a large yield of shapely and finely flavored fruit, often giving berries five and six inches in circumference. Any villager even the city dweller may cultivate a strawberry bed of a few feet square, which, if well tended, will yield bushels and bushels of a most wholesome and delicious fruit. It will furnish healthful and profitable pastime after the routine labors of the day are over. All farmers, especially, should grow them with profit and pleasure, if planted in the same order as their other garden matter. The subjoined article from the pen of an experienced horticulturist, anticipates the "shed" system, and will do for small land owners who wish to economize space, but for the farm,

where land is not so much an object, we should recommend planting in rows two and a half or three feet apart and cultivate with the shovel plow or garden cultivator, keeping the weeds pulled out between the plants.

In planting, select, if possible, a cloudy day. Wet the roots and pinch off the largest, oldest leaves as the plants are set. The main requisites in setting are to press the earth firmly on the roots, and not to be set so deeply as to bury the crowns.

The order of setting of varieties is more important than is usually supposed. If all the varieties named are used it would be well to set in about the following order, to secure the most certain cross fertilization: Two rows *Downer's Prolific*; two rows *Bidwell*; two rows *Crescent Seedling*; two rows *Green Prolific*; two rows *Wilson's Albany*; two rows *Charles Downing*; two rows *Kentucky*.

At once after planting, the spaces between the rows should be pulverized with the cultivator, and the surface around and between the plants in the rows kept loosened with a rake.

When the runners start they should be trained in the line of the rows, so as not to interfere with the close running of the cultivator in the early part of the season. When the fall rains come on the plants will soon cover a space sixteen to eighteen inches wide in the matted rows. Cover late in the fall with old prairie hay. If this is not obtained, straw will answer, but it is apt to introduce grass and weeds into the patch. The cover should be sufficient to hide the plants from view. The next spring rake the straw or hay in the paths between the matted rows. The crop the first year will amply amply satisfy the uninitiated both as to size and quantity of fruit."



A FAMOUS STRAWBERRY THE BIDWELL.

Resources of British Columbia.

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

A. A. McARTHUR, - - - Editor and Proprietor.

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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.

Wheat Exports via British Columbia.

From the Winnipeg newspapers we see that the influx of immigrants into Manitoba is greater this spring than in any previous years. The rapid construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway last season and the energy with which it is now being pushed forward westward towards the Rocky Mountains have opened out a vast extent of fertile country, which until recently, was without means of communication and was comparatively unknown. Settlements along the Q'Appelle, South Saskatchewan, Bow, Red Deer and other rivers in the great Northwest are multiplying with incredible rapidity and by the time the Canadian Pacific Railway is completed, in 1886, through to the Pacific, enormous grain crops will be raised, requiring shipment to European markets.

From all accounts which have reached us, the most fertile and the most favored portion of the Northwest now attracting settlement, is the broad belt of rich and well watered lands along the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, extending from Bow River to Edmonton, thence running northwards by the Smoky River to the wonderful valley of Peace River. This fertile section, 500 miles in length by 50 to 100 miles in breadth, lies adjacent to British Columbia, and its rapid settlement and development in the near future must exercise a great influence on the growth of the sea-board towns of this province, as its remoteness from the Atlantic coast, and its proximity to the Pacific, makes it certain that the outlet for the cereals raised there must be through British Columbia. A reference to distance and the cost of transportation will make this apparent to even the most casual observer.

From Montreal to Fort Calgary, Bow River, is about 2,250 miles. From Port Moody to Bow River only about 650 miles. Taking a very low rate for grain freights namely one cent per ton per mile, wheat would cost for freight from Bow River to Montreal \$22.50 per ton. At the same rate of freight, wheat from Bow River could be laid down at Port Moody for \$6.50 per ton, thence by ship to Liverpool about \$12.50 per ton, making *via* the

Pacific \$19 per ton to England, against \$22.50 per ton to Montreal taking the wheat eastward over the Canada Pacific Railway.

The figures for the Edmonton and Saskatchewan grain will vary but little from the foregoing as the Canada Pacific Railway Company has a line located from near Fort Calgary to Edmonton, which will run through the heart of the wheat growing section of the Saskatchewan and bring Edmonton within 800 miles of Port Moody. From Montreal to Edmonton, the main line and the projected branch of the Canada Pacific Railway from Moose Jaw Junction are over 2,200 miles. The fact is that when railway communications are completed, Edmonton will be nearer to the western terminus of the C. P. R. than Winnipeg and over 1,400 miles nearer to Port Moody than Montreal. Winnipeg is a sort of half-way house between the western terminus and Montreal being 1,480 miles from the former and 1,432 miles from the latter. From Chicago to Winnipeg is a greater distance than from Port Moody to Edmonton. When the Canada Pacific Railway is completed, Victoria will be within a day and a half's travel of the Saskatchewan.

Until the completion of the Panama Canal a few years hence, it may be said that the long sea voyage around the Horn makes a difference of four months' interest on the cargoes shipped from British Columbia. Although apparently the case, practically it is not so, for as in Minnesota and Dakota it is found impossible to harvest and move the crops before the rigorous eastern winter sets in, so it will be in the great Northwest. The wheat crop is not ready to move before the end of August, which leaves only two and a half months before navigation closes at Montreal, or about 75 days. The yield of the Northwest lands is about 25 bushels per acre. When 50,000 settlers have 70 acres each under grain (about 53 tons to the farm), there will be 2,650,000 tons to move. If, besides the Manitoba grain, the one line of rails can move from the Northwest 1,000 cars of ten tons each, or 10,000 tons per day, in seventy days 700,000 tons will be moved, leaving nearly 2,000,000 of tons to be held over until the following summer, or to be shipped by the ports of British Columbia, which are open all the year. That the estimate of 50,000 settlers in the fertile region we have referred to is not an extravagant one, but on the contrary extremely moderate, our readers will admit, when they hear that more than half of the immigrants into Winnipeg, instead of remaining in Manitoba, go westward towards the fertile belt at the base of the Rockies, where the winters are milder than in Manitoba and where the spring opens a month earlier and plowing begins the first of April when Manitoba is ice and snow bound.

We mention these facts for the purpose of draw-

ing the attention of the merchants of this province to the great trade possibilities which will be open to them as soon as the few hundred miles of railway now remaining to be built across the Rocky Mountains are completed. It is to be hoped that they will be alive to what will soon be placed within their reach, and that 1887 will see hundreds of cargoes of grain from east of the Rockies, shipped to Europe from the ports of British Columbia.

The Railway Lands.

There can be no reasonable doubt that the broad belt of land, known as the Dominion Railway reservation in this province, will be immediately thrown open to settlement, or within a few weeks at farthest. This becomes apparent from the fact, that not only has the federal government agreed to carry out the *spirit of the terms of settlement to the satisfaction of this province*, which terms include, among other important matters, the lifting of the reservation al- luded to, but, in pursuance of its intention to do so at once, it has used all possible expedition in the work of preparing a pamphlet, containing much information printed in several languages, regarding this province and the Railway Lands in particular, and which is now ready, and will at once be extensively circulated in Great Britain and the continent of Europe. Why has the government at Ottawa issued this pamphlet? Certainly to induce emigrants to come to this province and settle on the lands, especially the great railway belt of which it is the sole proprietor, and which is of no use or value to that government or to anyone else, in its present condition. Besides, no one should for a moment suppose that the federal government would go to such trouble and expense to promote emigration to this country and then deliberately stultify itself by continuing to withhold the land from settlement. That these lands have been locked up, as it were, for so long, is mainly due to the fact that the pass through the Rockies and consequently thence westward to Kamloops was not until recently, decided upon. While this is not the only cause of the delay in opening up these lands, it is a very sufficient one. The land granted by this province to the dominion for the construction of the railway, consisted of a tract twenty miles wide on either side of the line, and as several routes had been surveyed without definitely determining to adopt any one of them until recently, it is evident that it would be impossible to say what lands were really embraced in the grant for railway purposes.

We hope to be able to place before our readers, in our next issue, full and complete particulars of the terms upon which the railway lands may be obtained by those who desire to settle upon or purchase them,

and we have now no doubt that actual settlers on these lands will be afforded similar advantages to those conferred by the local government upon all who purchase or settle upon the public lands of the province.

No emigrant should be deterred from coming to this province by reason of anything he may have read or heard as to any difficulty in obtaining plenty of good land. Exclusive of the railway belt, there are here many thousands of acres, open to settlement, of the most fertile lands, and in desirable localities, which may be purchased from the provincial government at the nominal price of one dollar per acre.

LATER FROM OTTAWA.

Since the foregoing was "set up" in type we have received by mail per "Dakota," the full text of Sir John A. McDonald's speech in the House of Commons, on the 25th ult., relating to the recent negotiations between his government and that of this province, which were carried on with a view to a final settlement of all matters in controversy between them. It will be seen how completely the premier's statement of the intentions of the federal authorities as to the immediate opening up of the railway lands for settlement, co-incides with our simple opinion of what the government at Ottawa would do in the premises. In the course of his remarks on the occasion referred to, Sir John said: "Another question of great importance was the opening up of the lands on the mainland, on each side of the railway. Immediate action in this matter was necessary to meet the demands of the immigration which was pouring into the country. On this head it was the intention of the government to instruct Mr. Trutch to open the land office for the purpose of putting the land along the line of railway into the market, and opening it up for settlement. It was part of the agreement that those lands should be placed in the market on liberal terms, and, speaking approximately, he presumed they would be offered at the nominal price of one dollar per acre or thereabouts. As a great portion of those lands had been squatted upon, the Canadian government had also agreed that the settlers should have the right to all unimproved lands at the ordinary price. There would be no obstruction to the settlement in consequence of the postponement of work on the island. These were the facts of the case, and he thought it proper to lay them before the House as they were. He regretted that he could not do it earlier in the session, because communication had been going on between the two governments up to yesterday."

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS FOR MAY. Victoria, \$89,593 being \$5,486 in excess of same period last year; New Westminster, \$11,449 showing a decrease of \$1,289 as compared with May 1882; Nanaimo, \$1,941.24.

What Invention May Do.

The possibilities of science when applied to the industrial arts are so very great that careful people hesitate to give even an opinion of the astounding results which will be achieved within the compass of the next century for fear of exciting ridicule. So, in articles which have recently been published in London as well as in New York, a humorous turn has been given to some of the possible results of inventions in these days.

Were an Englishman of the time of Elizabeth to have been told that water would be supplied to every house by means of pipes, that a combustible gas would be distributed in a similar manner from a central reservoir, that messages would be sent across continents and under oceans in a few minutes, he would have set down his informant as a lunatic, or, at best, the very wildest of dreamers. The man of to-day would be quite as incredulous if told what inventions and applications of science may do for the people of 1891. Yet, in view of the progress already made, and the knowledge that we are surrounded by latent forces of appalling power when brought into action by the chemistry of Nature, it becomes evident that if we dare not attempt a description of the possibilities of the future requirements and applications of science, it would be equally absurd to place any precise limit to their extension.

One writer ventures to predict that in the twentieth century electricity will accomplish marvels which now seem too absurd to seriously set forth. "Chops and steaks will be cooked by electric sparks. The fruits of the earth will be multiplied enormously by the use of electric light behind colored glass. Fruits and vegetables will be grown all the year round, winter and summer, day and night, so that the field which now produces a hundred bushels of any product will yield ten thousands. We now cook our food, but take our air and water raw, and through these two elements come all the disorders and contagions which afflict humanity. In the future water will be distilled and prepared for human use, and thereby purified from all germs of disease, while air will not be breathed by human beings until it has been cleared of all noxious qualities. Summer and winter, so far as extreme cold or extreme heat is concerned, will be abolished, as the temperature can be controlled by artificial means. Day will have no attractions over night, for the artificial lights will be more pleasing than any which the great luminary of day can give us. Then, of course, the air will be navigated, which will help to change the appearance of the surface of the earth, for the great cities will then be situated on healthful hilltops instead of on the insalubrious plains below. With the great mo-

tors shortly to be discovered, huge mountain chains which obstruct man's progress in any direction can be leveled, while the ice packs around the two poles can be liquefied and made navigable."

All this seems wild enough, but no doubt very great changes will occur. If food can be produced by improved methods, with less cost, the problem of poverty is solved. If machinery continues to replace handwork, the hours of labor must be shortened and its value increased; but to accomplish this, a social revolution will be needed by which labor-saving machines will be worked for the benefit of the laborer and not in competition with him.

THE SALMON PACK FOR 1883.

Fraser River Canneries.

From a gentleman, says the *Standard*, who is in a position to form a correct estimate of the probable output of the various canneries on Fraser river during this season we gain the following statistics: The number of cases will probably be: English & Co., Phoenix cannery, 10,000 cases; the British American and Wellington Packing Co's., from 8,000 to 10,000 each; the British Union Packing Co., from six to eight thousand cases; the Wadhams Packing Co., from eight to ten thousand; Findlay Durham & Co's (Dease's), about 5,000; British Columbia Packing Co., eight to ten thousand; Ewen & Co., Laidlaw & Co., and Haigh & Co., from eight to ten thousand each. The total pack will not exceed 100,000 cases.

LABOR EMPLOYED.

The labor employed will average 10 white men and 60 Chinamen at each cannery, which means about 770 hands. In addition to these there will be work afforded to many white fishermen and from 100 to 120 Indian fishermen to each cannery. Roughly estimated the industry, during the present season will require 300 white men, from 1,000 to 1,200 Indians and some 700 Chinese. This, it must be borne in mind, is for the Fraser river only, apart altogether from the labor to be employed by the canneries on the north-west coast of British Columbia.

[The foregoing estimates, (not statistics,) do not embrace pickled and smoked salmon, and at best would represent only the amount of salmon which will be put up in hermetically sealed cans during the current season on the Fraser. Ed.]

Dewey & Co., 252 Market St., S. F., agents and solicitors for patents are also the publishers of the *Mining and Scientific Press*, a large, illustrated weekly paper, ably conducted, price \$4 per annum; single copies 10 cents. Subscriptions received at this office.

Then and Now.

The wonderful progress made within the last fifty years in that branch of applied science known as the Mechanic Arts finds a fitting illustration in the picture, "Harvesting in the Olden Time," in so far as it represents the methods and appliances employed in garnering the cereal products of the field half a century ago. Almost a regiment in number, of sturdy, industrious reapers for a whole month, was required to gather the harvest of a fifty acre farm, in "grandfather's day." How slow the progress, how arduous and laborious the task, and how very tedious it must have

been to cut down the grain fields by such crude appliances and simple methods as were those of "putting the sickle to the corn?" But modern invention has, as in many other pursuits, completely revolutionized the business of the agriculturist. Machinery of intricate construction and wondrous power, quick and subtle as thought itself, endows the tiller of the soil to-day with the potency of half a score of giants, lending him an hundred arms, and thus enabling him to cultivate his "broad acres"



HARVESTING IN THE OLDEN TIME.

which he now numbers by the hundred, with comparative ease and marvellous rapidity. Heretofore we have been wont to represent that venerable gentleman, "Old Father Time," as bearing a long, bowed scythe fastened to a tortuously twisted sheath, but in view of the fact that both the sickle and the scythe have long since been discarded as implements of husbandry, would it not be well to present the old gentleman, in recognition of his long and faithful services in the past, with some more suitable machine, emblematic of modern progress, say one of our new, double geared, self-adjusting, back-acted, cut-forty-rods-in-a-minute mowing machines?

Our New Map.

The map of British Columbia, published in this issue, showing its geological formations, mineral deposits, isothermal lines, etc, was drawn by W. D. Patterson, C.E., who is, by the way, an enthusiast on geologic and mineral subjects. He has devoted much time and painstaking labor in its preparation, and if the work of the engraver were equally well performed the map would be a very valuable and useful one. The authorities consulted were the Reports of Richardson, Selwyn and Dawson, of the Dominion Geological Survey, and Professor Dove's and Professor

Bache's charts, besides half a score of other books and maps, the whole materially supplemented by Mr. Patterson's own observations extending over a period of twenty-two years, during which time his business as land surveyor and engineer, rendered it necessary for him to traverse the greater portion of the country delineated.

Read the advertisements in this number, as they represent the most liberal business firms of this city, those who desire to promote the com-

mon weal. Your duty and your interests should prompt you to give them your patronage.

OUR PAPER.—We have purchased a complete new outfit for the Resources, but as a few very necessary articles have been delayed in transmission, we were obliged to prepare this issue without them. Our next number will contain, in addition to several wood engravings, a splendid frontispiece page of lithographic portraits of distinguished self-made men of British Columbia. The paper will also present a better appearance typographically.

The Formation of Coal.

All attempts to explain satisfactorily the formation of coal have thus far proved unsuccessful, though it is generally understood that it is the product of the decomposition of vegetable matter. Just how that decomposition has been brought about chemically is a matter which chemists have not as yet been able to solve. The principal difficulty has been that it has been impossible to obtain a clear insight into the chemical constitution of coal. It has been thought hitherto, and this is still the popular belief, that coal is in the main pure carbon, mixed with varying quantities of bituminous substances. It has been generally believed that, as the product of the distillation of coal is principally carbon, it would be safe to conclude that free carbon actually does exist in coal.

The fact that sugar, starch, etc., under similar circumstances, leaves a residuum consisting of carbon has never been considered a proof that that element existed in these bodies in a free state. It is well known that coals which may have the same percentage of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen do not by any means, in coking, yield the same products of distillation, and we have a complete analogy for this in the behavior of cellulose and starch when subjected to distillation.

The production of coal by artificial means is met by great obstacles, among which the knowledge concerning the conditions under which that process actually took place is the principle one. The question whether the vegetable matter to which our coal veins owe their origin was amassed by drifting or was carbonized *in situ*, has been much debated, and there has been much discussion on the point whether it was obtained from water or from land plants.

Others affirm that it was produced by the decomposition of marine animal organisms; and an eminent German scientist, Herr Reinsch, claims to have discovered that coal consists of microscopical organic forms of a low order of protoplasm.

The whole mass of evidence as to the formation of coal, if weighed by a body of impartial and capable men, free from preconceived hobbies or theories would doubtless lead to the conclusion that coal is a mixture of many and complex compounds; and the difficulty, amounting almost to an impossibility, of separating these compounds has much to do in rendering a chemical solution of the questions involved in its formation a very arduous task.

However interesting and instructive may be the various theories and arguments advanced by scientists as to the origin of this important mineral, it is a matter of vastly greater importance to settlers and immigrants; miners, manufacturers and capitalists, to know that the coal measures of British Columbia are not only extensive but also of very superior quality and widely distributed, being found in many localities both on Vancouver Island and the Mainland.

Hard but Honest.

The following, although first published a quarter of a century ago, may not prove uninteresting, especially in an eminently mining country like British Columbia. The highly moral tone of the injunctions embraced in the code is most commendable, and not only miners but those following any other pursuit will find in its pithy paragraphs lessons of wisdom and worth:

MINERS' TEN COMMANDMENTS.

I. Thou shalt have no other claim but one.
 II. Thou shalt not make unto thyself any false claim, or any likeness to a mean man, by jumping one; whatever thou findest on the top above, or on the rock beneath, or in a crevice underneath the rock; or I will visit the miners around and invite them on my side; and when they decide against thee, thou shalt take thy pick and thy pan, thy shovel and thy blankets, with all that thou hast, and go prospecting to seek good diggings; but thou shalt find none. Then, when thou hast returned, in sorrow shalt thou find that thine old claim is worked out, and yet no pile made thee to hide in the ground, or in an old boot beneath a plank, or in buckskin or bottle underneath thy cabin but hast paid all that was in thy purse away, worn out thy boots and thy garments, so that there is nothing good about them but the pockets, and thy patience is likened unto thy garments; and at last thou shalt hire thy body out to make thy board and save thy bacon.

III. Thou shalt not go prospecting before thy claim gives out. Neither shalt thou take thy money, nor thy gold-dust, nor thy good name, to the gaming table in vain; for monte, twenty-one, roulette, faro, lansquenet and poker, will prove to thee that the more thou puttest down the less thou shalt take up; and when thou thinkest of thy wife and children, thou shalt not hold thy self guiltless—but insane.

IV. Thou shalt not remember what thy friends do at home on the Sabbath day, lest the remembrance may not compare favourable with what thou doest here.—Six days thou mayest dig or pick all that thy body can stand under; but the other day is Sunday; yet thou washest all thy dirty shirts, darnest all thy stockings, tappest thy boots, mendest thy clothing, choppest thy whole week's firewood, makest up and bakest thy bread, and boilest thy pork and beans, that thou wait not when thou returnest from thy long-tom weary. For in six days' labour only, thou canst not work enough to wear out thy body in two years; but if thou workest hard on Sunday also, thou canst do it in six months; and thou, and thy son, and thy daughter, thy male friend and thy female friend, thy morals and thy conscience, be none the better for it, but reproach thee shouldst thou ever return with thy worn-out body to

thy mother's fireside; and thou shalt not strive to justify thyself, because the trader and the blacksmith, the carpenter and the merchant, the tailor, Jews and buccaneers, defy God and civilization, by keeping not the Sabbath day, nor wish for a day of rest, such as memory, youth, and home made hallowed.

V. Thou shalt not think more of all thy gold, and how thou canst make it faster, than how thou wilt enjoy it, after thou hast ridden rough-shod over thy good old parents precepts and examples, that thou mayest have nothing to reproach and sting thee, when thou art left ALONE in the land where thy father's blessing and thy mother's love hath sent thee.

VI. Thou shalt not kill thy body by working in the rain, even though thou shalt make enough to buy physic and attendance with. Neither shalt thou kill thy neighbour's body in a duel; for by 'keeping cool,' thou canst save his life and thy conscience. Neither shalt thou destroy thyself by getting 'tight,' nor 'slewed,' nor 'high,' nor 'corned,' nor 'half-seas over,' nor 'three sheets in the wind,' by drinking smoothly down—'brandy slings,' 'gin cocktails,' 'whiskey punches,' 'rum toddies,' nor 'egg nogs.' Neither shalt thou suck 'mint julips,' nor 'sherry cobbles,' through a straw; nor gurgle from a bottle the 'raw material,' nor 'take it neat' from a decanter; for while thou art swallowing down thy purse, and thy coat from off thy back, thou art burning the coat from off thy stomach; and, if thou couldst see the houses and lands, and gold-dust, and home comforts already lying there—a huge pile—thou shouldst feel a choking in thy throat; and when to that thou addest thy crooked walkings and hiccuping talkings, of lodgings in the gutter, of broilings in the sun, of prospect-holes half full of water, and of shafts and ditches, from which thou hast emerged like a drowned rat, thou wilt feel disgusted with thyself and enquire, 'Is thy servant a dog that he doeth these things?' verily I will say, farewell, old bottle, I will kiss thy gurgling lips no more. And thou, slings, cocktails, punches, smashes, cobbles, nogs, toddies, sangarees, and julips, for ever farewell; thy remembrance shames me; henceforth 'I cut thy acquaintance,' and headaches, tremblings, heart-burnings, blue devils, and all the unholy catalogue of evils that follow in thy train. My wife's smiles and my children's merry-hearted laugh shall charm and reward me for having the manly firmness and courage to say so. I wish thee an eternal farewell.

VII. Thou shalt not grow discouraged, nor think of going home before thou hast made thy 'pile,' because thou hast not 'struck a lead,' nor found a 'rich crevice,' nor sunk a hole upon a 'pocket,' lest in going home thou shalt leave four dollars a day, and go to work, ashamed, at fifty cents, and serve thee right; for thou knowest by staying here, thou

mightest strike a lead and fifty dollars a day, and keep thy manly self-respect, and then go home with enough to make thyself and others happy.

VIII. Thou shalt not steal a pick, or a shovel, or a pan from thy fellow-miner; nor take away his tools without his leave, nor borrow those he cannot spare, nor return them broken, nor trouble him to fetch them back again, nor talk to him while his water-rent is running on, nor remove his stake to enlarge thy claim, or undermine his bank in following a lead, nor pan out gold from his 'riffle box,' nor wash the 'tailings' from his sluice's mouth. Neither shalt thou pick out specimens from the company's pan to put them in thy mouth, or in thy purse; nor cheat thy partner of his share; nor steal from thy cabin-mate his gold-dust, to add to thine; for he will be sure to discover what thou hast done, and will straightway call his fellow-miners together, and if the law hinder them not, they will hang thee, or give thee fifty lashes, or shave thy head and brand thee like a horse-thief, with 'R' upon thy cheek, to be known and read of all men, miners in particular.

IX. Thou shalt not tell any false tales about 'good diggings in the mountains' to thy neighbor, that thou mayest benefit a friend who hath mules, and provisions, and tools, and blankets, he cannot sell,—lest in deceiving thy neighbor, when he returneth through the snow with nought save his rifle, he present thee with the contents thereof, and, like a dog, thou shalt fall down and die.

X. Thou shalt not commit unsuitable matrimony, nor covet 'single blessedness,' nor forget absent maidens; nor neglect thy 'first love,' but thou shalt consider how faithfully and patiently she awaiteth thy return; yea, and covereth each epistle that thou sendest with kisses of kindly welcome—until she hath thyself. Neither shalt thou covet thy neighbor's wife, nor trifle with the affections of his daughter; yet, if thy heart be free, and thou dost love and covet each other, thou shalt 'pop the question' like a man, lest another, more manly than thou art, should step in before thee, and thou love her in vain, and, in the anguish of thy heart's disappointment, thou shalt quote the language of the great, and say, 'sich is life;' and thy future lot be that of a poor, lonely, despised, and comfortless bachelor.

A new commandment I give thee—If thou hast a wife and little ones, that thou lovest dearer than thy life,—that thou keep them continually before thee, to cheer and urge thee onward, until thou canst say, 'I have enough—God bless them!—I will return.' Then, as thou journeyest towards thy much-loved home, with open arms shall they come forth to welcome thee, and, falling upon thy neck, weep tears of unutterable joy that thou art come; then in the fullness of thy heart's gratitude, thou shalt kneel together before thy Heavenly Father, to thank Him for thy safe return. AMEN—So mote it be.

Agents for the "Resources."

The following firms and persons are duly authorized to receive subscriptions and advertisements for this publication:

VICTORIA, B. C. T. N. Hibben & Co., M. W. Waitt & Co., Henry Gribble, F. L. Tuckfield.
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 PORTLAND, OREGON. Northwest News Co.
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GOATS PROTECTING SHEEP. It is said that two or three goats will afford excellent protection for a whole band of sheep in the event of an attack by predatory, thieving dogs which are too often found in any neighborhood where sheep are kept. Two goats can drive away a dozen of these sneaking curs, and it is found that as soon as a dog enters the field at night the goats attack him, and their butting propensities are too much for the canine, who soon finds himself overpowered. A few repetitions of this treatment causes the dog to quit the field, limping and yelling. Formerly, when a dog entered a sheep fold at night, the sheep would run around wildly and cry piteously. Since the goats have been used to guard them, they form in a line behind the goats, and seem to enjoy the fun.

THE WEST SHORE. As we go to press the mail brings us the *West Shore*, for May, published by L. Samuel, of Portland, Oregon. The current number contains many finely executed illustrations of the wonders of "wonderland," the Yellowstone region and the surpassingly beautiful scenery along the line of the N. P. R. R., from Portland, Or., to St. Paul, Minn. Of course, the "parson" in the rock pulpit and the ritualistic tapers together with other "effects" were kindly furnished, by the accommodating artist, "for the occasion." However, the number is in all respects a splendid one, and speaks volumes for the enterprise of the publisher.

GOOD TOWNSHIPS. Several persons in the vicinity of Langley, who have had occasion to penetrate township 14 and the adjoining townships, lying a few miles east of Langley Prairie, express themselves charmed with the character of land in that region. It is what is known as alder bottom land, easily cleared, and of the richest quality. There are no roads leading into these lands at present, but if they were once opened up there is no reason to doubt that they would be quickly taken up. *Columbian*.

Rich Diggings Struck on the Similkameen.

An Ounce to the Hand per Day.

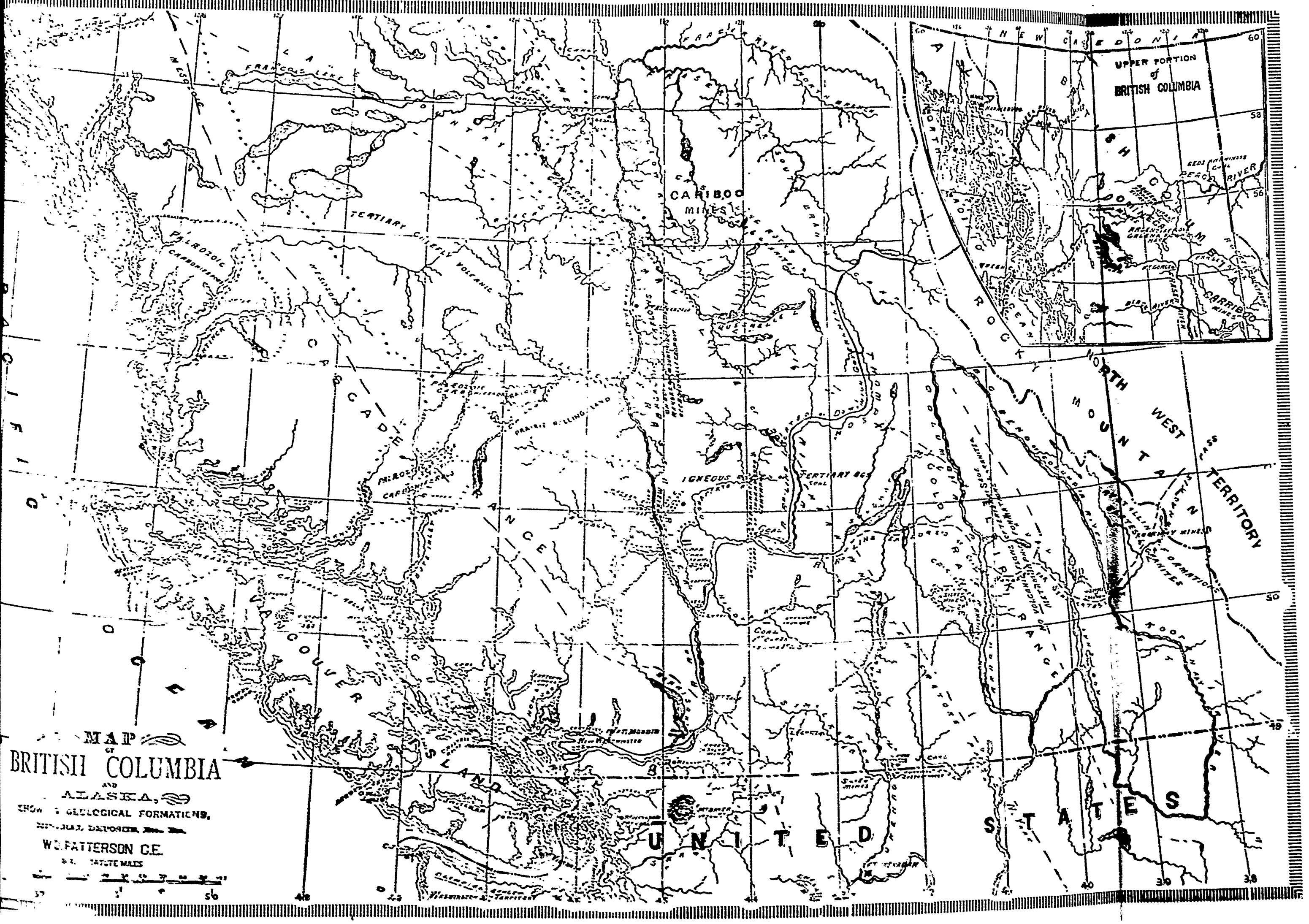
News was received here last evening by the steamer R. P. Rithet that rich gold diggings have been struck on the south fork of the Similkameen river, 2½ miles above Mr. Allison's, cattle run at Princeton. The strike was made by Chinamen and Mr. Allison, who arrived down yesterday from the mainland, has in his possession, 16 ounces of gold, the result of eight men's work for four days. The news of the strike has created considerable excitement among the men employed on the railroad, and Gavin's gang, 2½ miles below Hope, have quit work and are hurrying off to the new El Dorado. Others are also pulling up stakes and proceeding to the diggings. The gold is sealey and worth about \$17 an ounce. - *Standard*.

ANCIENT AND MODERN WEALTH.—The New Yorkers boast of Mr. Stewart's "marble palace" on Thirty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue. We do not suppose this house, which is about the best they have in New York, cost more than half a million of dollars. Cicero, who was a poor man, gave \$150,000 for his house, and Claudius paid \$65,000 for his establishment on the Palatine, while Massala gave \$2,000,000 for the house at Antium. Seneca, who was just a plain philosopher like Mr. Greeley, was worth \$120,000,000. Tiberius left a property of nearly \$120,000,000. Why, they talk about a man's failing now for a million, as if it was a big thing. Caesar, before he entered any office when he was a young gentleman in private life owed \$14,000,000, and he purchased the office of quaestor for \$2,500,000.

CURRENT EVENTS. A printed copy of a lecture recently delivered by Mr. W. K. Bull of this city, on the above named subject has been laid on our table. The subject, or rather the general name of countless subjects, embraces an immense range the universe and the times and if our esteemed fellow citizen has not succeeded in making it interesting, which, from a hasty glance over its pages we believe he has, the cause cannot be attributed to lack of material.

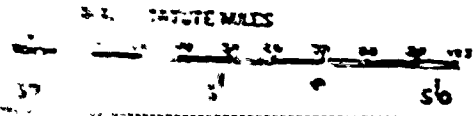
A GOOD YIELD. Last year Mr. Stinson, of Surrey, sowed 5 lbs. of Tartarian oats on 12 rods of land from which he thrashed 330 lbs., or at the rate of about 4300 lbs. to the acre. From 5 lbs. white Russian oats sown on 1.6 acre he thrashed 505 lbs.

STEEL RAHS. The bark *Kate Troop*, 1097 tons, Newport, Wales, and the British ship *King Ceolric*, 1582 tons, from same port have arrived in Royal Roads with cargoes of steel rails for the Canada Pacific Railway.



MAP
OF
BRITISH COLUMBIA

AND
ALASKA,
SHOWING GEOLOGICAL FORMATIONS,
RIVERS, RAILROADS, ETC.
W. PATTERSON G.E.



Mining Regions of British Columbia.

The following extracts from an article on the above subject, published in the *Mining and Scientific Press*, will doubtless be especially interesting to miners, and also, it is hoped, to the public generally. The map which we publish in this issue will also greatly assist the reader in acquiring farther information respecting the great mineral wealth of this province, which only awaits the necessary capital and modern scientific appliances in order to place it in the front rank of the gold producing countries of the world. Now that the C. P. R. will soon be completed to a considerable distance in the interior, so as to afford cheap transportation for supplies and mining materials, we confidently look for a speedy development of these important resources, and on a scale unparalleled in the history of the province:

"The very general distribution of alluvial gold over the province may indicate that several different rock formations produce it in greater or less quantity, though it is only where coarse or heavy gold occurs that the original auriferous veins must be supposed to exist in the immediate vicinity of the deposit. "Colors" travel far along the beds of rapid rivers, and the northern and other systems of distribution of drift materials have, no doubt, also assisted in spreading the fine gold.

GOLD FORMATION PROPER.

The gold formation proper, however, consists of a series of talcose and chloritic, blackish or greenish gray slates, or schists, which occasionally become micaceous and generally show evidence of greater metamorphism than the gold bearing slates of this State. Their precise geological horizon is not yet determined, no geological survey to that end having been made; but Dawson is inclined to believe that they will be found to occupy a position intermediate between the more distinctive members of the Lower Cache creek group of Selwyn's first provisional classification of the rocks of B. C. (Rep. Prog. Geol. Survey, 1871-72, p. 61), and the base of the overlying mesozoic rocks, called in Dawson's report for 1878 the porphyritic series. If this be so they are probably the geological equivalents of some of the richest auriferous rocks of this State. By the inundation of the auriferous veins traversing these rocks the gold has been concentrated in the placers.

The greatest areas of these rocks appear in connection with the disturbed region lying next to the Rocky Mountain range, known in various parts of its length as the Purcell, Selkirk, Columbia, Cariboo and Omineca ranges. Other considerable belts of auriferous rocks, however, probably belonging to the same age occur beyond the region, as in the vicinity of Anderson river and Boston bar on the Fraser; at Leech

river, Vancouver Island and elsewhere.

THE CARIBOO DISTRICT.

Discovered in 1860, has been the most productive and permanent. The 52d parallel of latitude passes through the center of the district, which has been described as a mountainous region, but is rather to be regarded as the remnant of a great high-level plateau, with an average elevation of 5,000 or 5,500 feet, dissected by innumerable streams, which flow from it in every direction, but all eventually reaching branches of the Fraser river.

As in all new gold mining districts the shallower placer deposits and gravels in its present stream courses first attracted attention, but with the experience of California and Australia, it was not very long before the deep diggings were found to be by far the most profitable. Williams and Lightning creeks yielded the greater part of the gold. The old stream courses of the Cariboo District pursued much the same courses as their present representatives follow, running back across but never leaving the modern drainage system as is so often the case in the deep placers of California and Australia. There are many other localities in the district, which many believe would prove rich in the deep ground if properly prospected.

AURIFEROUS ROCKS.

In most gold bearing countries, the placer mines though often rich, have eventually led to the mining and treatment of the auriferous quartz from which the alluvial gold has been denuded. In British Columbia the alluvial deposits have thus far absorbed the mining energy of the country, but in view of the diminished yield of the best known placers, and the inevitable more or less complete exhaustion of deposits of this kind, attention should be turned soon to the quartz mines. Though much of the gold accumulated in the beds of old streams may have been derived from veins too small to work individually, it seems to scarcely admit of a doubt that in a region where so large a quantity of gold has been maintained within so small an area, rich lodes will be discovered and worked. Vein mining once initiated, Dawson thinks, will rapidly develop.

The districts of Kootenay, Omineca, and the Cassiar region, situated in the same belt of auriferous rocks, in the main features of their deposits resemble those of Cariboo. There are also several other localities in the main development of the auriferous rocks, which have from time to time attracted attention and yielded more or less gold, but from their inaccessible position, limited character, poor pay, or depth of cover, they have been abandoned or allowed to fall into the hands of Chinamen.

The greater part of the gold range, especially towards the north, is very densely timbered and covered with

moos, partly swamp and tangled vegetation, rendering its examination very difficult, and the discovery of the rich spots a matter requiring time and labor. In this respect it differs altogether from the character of ground that prospectors work in this State.

CASSIAR.

Most miners will remember the Cassiar excitement of a few years since. This is the most northern discovery on the auriferous belt in British Columbia, being situated about north latitude 59 degrees, and separate from Omineca by over 300 miles of rough country, unknown geographically, and scarcely prospected. Gold has long been known on the lower part of the Stickeen river, by which Cassiar is approached by the coast; but it runs there in light, scaly particles, like those found in many places on the Fraser.

The deposits of Cassiar lie on the sources of the river Dease, and about Dease lake, the upper end of the latter being separated by only a few miles of low country from a part of the Stickeen. The Dease empties into the Mackenzie and this passes into the Arctic sea. The gold field is about 300 square miles. Dease and McDame creeks, the most important, are 100 miles apart. Discoveries have been pushed northward and eastward on river systems connected with the Dease, to an estimated distance of 370 miles in a region which probably lies beyond the province of B. C., in the Northwest Territory. The Cassiar mines are worked under great disadvantages. Situated in almost Arctic climate, where the soil is permanently frozen at a small depth below the surface on the shady sides of the valleys, and a short season during which floods are liable to occur; a country difficult of access; high prices of provisions; only the highly auriferous character of some parts of the region make it at all attractive. The existence of these rich deposits are important as showing the continuity of the auriferous belt of the country.

It is scarcely necessary for us to refer at any length to the Fraser river gold deposits, the first to attract notice, but rich in only a small portion of their extent. Most early Californians will remember the great Fraser river excitement which took thousands from the mines of this State and nearly depopulated many of our towns. It was thought a second "49" was at hand. The gold occurs all along the course of the Fraser, but the mining is now done mainly by Chinamen and Indians.

In Vancouver Island, Leech River district, about 20 miles from Victoria, attracted attention at one time, and yielded considerable gold from a small area. Gold in small quantities has also been found in other parts of Vancouver Island, but the forests are so thick, little prospecting is done.

WHERE GOLD IS FOUND.

Gold has seldom been found *in situ* in the south-

ern portion of British Columbia, but occurs in remunerative quantities in placer deposits in a number of places. These are generally found to lie on, or in the immediate vicinity of certain black, slaty rocks, from quartz veins traversing which the alluvial gold appears to be derived. In the search for gold placers, the extent and distribution of these slaty areas consequently become important, and although only a portion of the streams flowing over these slaty regions hold gold in paying quantity, a knowledge of their position may serve to deter too great expenditure of time in prospecting places probably barren, and turn attention to regions which promise better. These slaty rocks are those which have frequently been referred to by Dawson as included under the Anderson river and Boston bar series of the preliminary classification.

On the lower part of Fraser river, embraced in the district under discussion, no important gold-yielding bars or benches can now be mentioned, though this was the first region to attract the attention of the gold miners to B. C., and yielded largely in the earlier days of gold excitement. Here it would appear as the result of mining that the richest bars, and those yielding the heaviest gold, were found precisely in that part of the river which is occupied by the slaty rocks previously mentioned. The rapid character of the river has, however, led to the distribution of the finer particles of gold throughout its entire course. No deposit of any great extent, as rich as those at first worked on the Fraser, is again likely to be found, as the valley is generally quite narrow, and the upper benches, as well as the bars near the level of the stream, have been well prospected. A considerable quantity is, however, still obtained from the Fraser, when the water is at a low stage, for the most part by Chinamen and Indians. It is also probable that the California hydraulic method may be applied to many of the benches with profit.

From the Thompson, near Nicommen, the first gold known to have been found in B. C. was brought (in 1857), and this locality has continued to yield a considerable quantity of gold at its lowest stages of water. The gold is in large particles, and is obtained by the Indians in crevices among and beneath the stones in the river. No rocks of the slaty series are known near this place, or for some distance above it. Mr. Alfred G. Loek, in his recently published, valuable work on "Gold," where these facts are summarized, thinks "it is not improbable that the gold may here be derived from some of the igneous rocks of tertiary formation. The occurrence of gold in rocks of igneous formation in such quantities as to produce paying placer deposits has lately been distinctly proved in several cases in other parts of the world, and should be borne in mind." On the Nicola river gold in thin

scales has been found for 18 miles above its confluence with the Thompson.

Tranquille river flows into Kamloops lake; was worked before 1862, and has afforded occupation to a varying number of miners every year since. It has almost entirely fallen into the hands of Chinamen now. On Louis creek, in the lower part of the North Thompson, gold mines have been worked. On the South Similkameen, a short way above Vermilion forks, gold mining has been carried on for several years, though now the Chinese have possession. The Tulameen or north fork of the Similkameen, though yielding "prospects," has never given remunerative employment.

Further down the Similkameen, gold has been found in a few places, notably at Twenty-mile creek where it was worked for some years.

Gold in small quantities has been found in several streams flowing into the Okanagan valley, but few mines of any importance are there. The best deposits of Mission creek have been worked though the high benches may pay for hydraulicing. Cherry creek, a tributary of the Shuswap river, still gives employment to a few white miners and a number of Chinamen. Scotch creek, flowing into Shuswap lake from the north, has yielded some heavy gold, but no mining is now going on there.

In the Queen Charlotte Islands no alluvial gold seems to have been found, but auriferous quartz exists in some quantities.

OTHER LOCALITIES YIELDING GOLD.

The following is a summarized list of the localities in British Columbia known to yield gold, with notes of their present condition so far as can be gathered.

CARIBOO DISTRICT.

Williams creek and tributaries—McCallum's gulch, Walker's gulch, Mink gulch, Grab or Black Jack gulch, Stout's gulch and Conkling's gulch. McArthur's creek, worked out for drifting and no hydraulic work in progress. Lowtree creek, some good ground being still worked; water scant for hydraulicing. Jack of Clubs creek; all deep work, gravel being 150 feet deep near the mouth. This creek is a favorite among those which are considered yet unprospected; the impression prevailing that an old channel exists which has not yet been found.

Creeks entering Willow river are as follows: Mosquito creek and Red gulch, worked out for drifting but paying by hydraulic; Whipsaw creek; Sugar creek; Grouse creek, deep ground worked out; Antler creek, Chinamen working on benches; Pleasant valley, never bottomed or much prospected, but might be embraced in a scheme for draining Williams' creek; Bear and Swamp creeks, in good pay; Cunningham creek, a crevice with 600 ounces of gold was once found here, several hydraulic claims at work in suc-

cessful attempts to reach the deep ground; Harvey's creek, first gold in paying quantity in the Cariboo district was found here in 1860.

Creeks on the north side of Cariboo lake; In Nigger Pine and Goose creeks small quantities of gold have been found; Keithly creek; Snowshoe creek, east branch deep ground not prospected; Duck, Black Bear, Cedar, Hazeltine, Moorehead, French, Canadian, Canyon creeks, and Quesnelle and Swift rivers, are all in this region.

The chief tributaries of Lightning creek are: Amador, Van Winkle, Chisholm, Last Chance, Davis, Anderson and Jawbone creeks. There are many quartz veins, but so little has been done on them it is scarcely worth while enumerating them.

In Cassiar District are the following localities where gold is found: Stickeen river, nearly exhausted; Dease creek probably yielded \$700,000; Thibert's creek, part still paying; Brady creek; Eagle river; McDame's creek, the work important in the region, being worked in several places and will yield for some years largely; Snow creek, bench diggings still mined extensively; Quartz creek and Rosella creek, worked out nearly; Dennis, Paterson, Gold and Slate creeks; Somer's creek, number of tunnels being worked; Spring creek, De Leard river and Rapid river.

In Omineca district are several creeks but not many mines working. The same is the case in Kootenay district. The Great Bend country is now almost abandoned.

OTHER DISTRICTS.

The Parsnip river, draining the Omineca country, has proved remunerative in several localities. The bars on Findlay river yield, but head waters have not yet been prospected. The Fraser river we have previously spoken of. McLennan creek does not pay. Nechaceo river shows colors; same with Chilaceo river; Chilicotin River, some gold near mouth. Bridge river has heavy gold. Lillooet river, flowing into Harrison Lake, has some gold. South and North Thompson rivers show gold. Among other gold yielding streams, are Scotch creek, Main river, Thompson, Anderson river, Coquihalla, Nicola, Bonaparte, Horsefly, Skagit, Similkameen, Okanagan, Kettle and Lower Himathee rivers, and Hat, Mission, Rock, Boundary, Seymour and Prospect creeks.

On Vancouver's Island, Leech river has proved auriferous for four miles of its length. The rich ground is exhausted, but the banks of drift and cement might pay for working by hydraulic method. Sooke river, Goldstream Brook, Jordan and Nanaimo rivers all show some gold.

Subscribe for THE RESOURCES, the only paper in the province exclusively devoted to the leading interests of the country.

EAGLE PASS WAGON ROAD.

The Eagle Pass Wagon Road, to be built from Shuswap Lake to the Columbia River, will be forty-five miles long and the promoters expect to have it completed in about a year. This, it will be remembered, is a part of the work undertaken by the Kootenay and Columbia Railway and Transportation Company recently incorporated. The road is for the purpose of enabling supplies and materials to be brought to the Columbia River, on which a line of steamers will be built and operated. The construction of the road and the more extensive enterprises with which it will be connected will involve the expenditure of large sums of money and the employment of many hands. The well known financial ability and tireless energy of the men at the head of this enterprise are a sufficient guarantee that the work will be prosecuted with vigor. They have already entered upon the initial portion of the work in the manner which characterizes all their undertakings. The *Yale Inland Sentinel* says:

Sunday's boat brought a number of men and supplies for the commencement of the work immediately. Mr. H. Joyce, the engineer, is a young man of evident ability, and Mr. Neil McNeil in charge of the party is a man of experience in handling men and doing work; Mr. David Cook, the able assistant, is from Victoria District, Ont., where he has had good experience in road building, and was some years upon the Northern Pacific Railway, as well as the knowledge gained upon the C. P. Railway. The men are, mostly young men and, no doubt, will give a good account of themselves. The present force of men going up is 36, and is soon to be increased, when the work is properly laid out, tents pitched, etc.

Mr. U. Nelson's freight teams took up the supplies necessary to be sent from the front. Provisions, horses, oxen, etc., will be purchased up country. It will thus be seen that already will the inland country as well as the line of travel derive a benefit from the opening up of the Eagle Pass Wagon Road, and when once completed it is believed the expectations of the most sanguine as to the good effect will be realized.

Progress of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Ottawa papers recently received contain the gratifying news that the Canadian Pacific Railway Syndicate has assured the government that the road will be completed in December, 1866, four and one-half years sooner than the contract calls for. Of 2,875 miles, the total distance from Montreal to the Pacific seaboard, 1,749 miles have been completed. During the summer season freight can be shipped through from Montreal to Winnipeg, and by utilizing water stretches a practicable route has been secured. On the north shore of Lake Superior forty miles have been completed, and surveys of 485 miles will be completed in two years, thus giving an all rail route from Mon-

treau to Winnipeg. The adoption of Kicking Horse Pass, in the Rocky Mountains, shortens the route 110 miles. The minister of railways states that the cost of the road will not exceed his estimate one single cent, and that by the time of its completion the government will have derived \$28,000,000 from the sale of lands, etc., which, with the land grant to the syndicate, will cover the entire expenditure of the road, thus practically giving a Canadian road, connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific, without adding one cent to the burden of taxation.

After the long years of weary waiting this is indeed welcome news, especially to this Pacific Province which has lost and suffered so much through delay in its construction a delay of thirteen years, with a broad belt embracing 20,000 square miles of the lands in the southern portion of the province withdrawn or rather locked up from settlement, and consequently rendered as unproductive for all that time as the ice fields of the Arctic regions. But now that all this land will immediately be thrown open for settlement and the road completed so soon, there can be no doubt that British Columbia affords to-day the best field for immigration of any country in the world.

VICTORIA'S HARBORS.

We have often heard the statement that the harbor facilities at Victoria are entirely inadequate to the shipping requirements of a great commercial center. Now the fact is that this city is not only well supplied with harbor accommodation, but it possesses unusual advantages in this respect. Besides the inner harbor which can be entered with safety by the largest vessels at full tide, and will be by all at any time after a few obstructions have been removed, there is the outer harbor at Shoal Point where extensive wharf and warehouse accommodations are being erected by the enterprising firm of Messrs. Welch, Rithet & Co., and are now rapidly approaching completion. In addition to these two, and on the approach to them, is the magnificent harbor of Esquimalt, easy of access at all times by all classes of vessels, and as well sheltered and as calm as if the waters were held in the hollow of the hand. This latter is only three and one-half miles distant, and when the population and commerce of this city shall so increase as to require more extensive shipping facilities, it will be found that a like expansion in its area has taken place, and then the beautiful, safe and commodious harbor of Esquimalt will be lying placidly at its feet. We hazard nothing in the prediction that the road hence to Esquimalt will yet be to Victoria what Market Street is to San Francisco its chief commercial thoroughfare.

New Brunswick was taken from Nova Scotia and made a separate province in 1785.

THE NORTH-WEST COAST.

The various canneries on the Northwest Coast have commenced operations, and the outlook for the season's catch is very promising. By the steamer Otter, which arrived here on the 23d ult., we are in receipt of the following news from that quarter:

Smith's Inlet -The Quashela Co. had closed in their cannery buildings and were making cans.

Rivers Inlet -New buildings for the Rivers Inlet Packing Co., were going up and the improvements are in progress. The buildings of the Victoria Packing Co. are all up.

Metlakatlah- Indians have gone to work for \$35 a month. Ten boats are out.

Skeena River- The Windsor Co. have no boats out, but are ready for business. Cunningham & Co. have put up the first 17 cases. The Balmoral Co. had about sixty fine salmon in their shed the morning the Otter sailed. Inverness Co. were ready, but had sent no boats out. Indians on this river want \$45 a month.

Alert Bay- The canneries are all ready for the run.

The fish caught in the northern waters are hard and compact, of fine taste and flavor, and when better known will command the highest prices in the market. As this industry is susceptible of almost unlimited extension, a great increase in the development of this resource, in the immediate future, may be confidently anticipated.

Inasmuch as the salmon is known to come from the north and as the run in the Columbia and Sacramento rivers is annually decreasing it becomes evident that the great bulk of salmon canned on the Pacific Coast will be put up in British Columbia. It will be observed that the great fisheries on the east coast of America and on the western shores of Europe are found within the same geographical parallels. The abundance of fish in these northern waters corresponds with that of the well known fishing grounds referred to. The myriads of food fish that swarm in the waters of this province go to show that there is scarcely any limit to the amount that could be caught if the business were fully entered upon. Hon. Allan Francis, U. S. Consul, residing in this city says in a letter to the *St. Louis Grocer*, that last year the fish began running two weeks later than usual, but when they did come they came in myriads. The first appearance of salmon was at the north—at Skeena and Nass rivers and Rivers Inlet - demonstrating again that they either came from the west or north, and not from the south, as generally supposed. The mouth of the Skeena is in latitude 54; Naas, 54.40; and Rivers Inlet, 51.25. The significance of the fish coming from the north becomes more apparent when it is remembered that Skeena is about five hundred miles north

of the Columbia. At the points above named there were last year four canneries, and their season's put up was 30,000 cases. At Alert Bay, near the head of Vancouver Island, the run was still later, and its cannery only put up 5,000 cases - 2,000 less than the previous season. On Fraser river there were fifteen canneries in operation, the season commencing and continuing later, and their put-up amounted to 200,000.

The twenty canneries of the province aggregated 235,000 cases, each containing four dozen cans calculated at fifty pounds, giving 11,750,000 pounds 5876 tons. They are rated at \$5 per case, and make a showing in value of \$1,175,000. Almost the entire pack of British Columbia has been sent to England. Canada and Australia, absorbing the balance. As to the labor in these northern canneries with the exception of overseers and adepts in the business Chinese, Indians and squaws perform most of the rough work, on wages from \$30 to \$40 per month. The canneries average about sixty hands, and turn out if the supply of fish is equal to their work, from 200 to 250 cases per day. Outside the canneries are white and Indian fishermen, who contract to furnish fish from 5 to 10 cents a piece regardless of weight, and as they use gill-nets, none less than eight or ten pounds are caught, and they frequently run to twenty or thirty pounds. The canneries use all modern appliances, and the cost of the pack is increased by competition. The consul states that an establishment capable of turning out ten thousand cases the season costs \$12,000 to \$15,000.

At these figures several have started into business, and after taking everything into consideration, connected therewith, footed up large profits at the end of the season. Some of the canneries average the cost of salmon at \$250 per case, others from this to \$350, but find no difficulty in making sales at \$5 per case.

A number of new factories have been put in operation this year and the total pack will be largely increased.

THE PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO.

So great has been the increase in the passenger and freight traffic between San Francisco, Victoria and Sound ports as to render necessary the establishment of a weekly line of ocean steamers between these points instead of tri-monthly as heretofore. Nor is the increased service adequate to present requirements, especially on the up coast trips. Vessels leaving San Francisco for Victoria are not unfrequently compelled to decline applications for both freight and passage long before the hour of sailing.

This line of staunch ocean steamers is composed of the Geo. W. Elder, Idaho, Victoria and Dakota, one of which leaves Broadway wharf, San Francisco, every Friday at 2 p. m., arriving at Victoria every Monday

and departing hence for San Francisco every Saturday at noon, arriving there on Tuesday of each week.

It will thus be seen that three or four days are allowed in each round trip, at either end of the line San Francisco or Victoria, an arrangement admirably suited to the convenience of business men and those who travel for health or pleasure. These steamships, first-class in every respect, are commanded by able and experienced officers, and as the route is the most direct, cheapest, safest and quickest between San Francisco and Victoria or the towns on Puget Sound, it is therefore the favorite one, and is of course well patronized.

Of the great number of home seekers arriving in British Columbia we are happy to be able to say truthfully, that they are as a rule well satisfied with the country and at the same time delighted and surprised with its charming climate. The country has not, like some others, been unduly advertised. On the contrary it is comparatively unknown and the immigrant finding that his expectations are more than realized, accordingly concludes to settle down and make a life work of garnering a portion of the great natural wealth here subsisting in such variety and abundance. It would be idle to say that we have not among us a few "croakers," obtuse and fossilized, who like their ante-diluvian congeners, must undergo the process of carbonization in order to become useful factors in the promotion of light and life. As they are of no use to themselves or any others, immigrants would do well not to take counsel of them.

To Business Men.

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

We learn that some of the parties that went up to Spallumcheen in search of land have located. No doubt the present season will add largely to the population of the inland country. — *Sentinel*.

THE VAST INTERIOR.

Some Information About the Great Country Lying in the Northeastern Part of British Columbia on the Peace River.

Mr. James Alexander, who since 1864 has resided in New Caledonia in the service of the Hudson Bay Co., states that west of the Rocky mountains there is a great deal of open prairie land suitable for agriculture. The presence of poplar there as well as elsewhere is accepted as an evidence of good soil. The winter sets in about the middle of November, and snow lies to the middle of April. The cold is not usually very severe; although there are at times sharp snaps which last a few days. In the summer the weather is quite warm and vegetation advances quickly. There are sometimes summer frosts at Stewart's Lake, where the altitude is about 2600 feet. Barley, oats, potatoes, onions, carrots, cabbages, etc., are grown at and about Stewart's Lake. The only crop that fails at any time is potatoes the rest of the articles named being produced without difficulty. Wheat and potatoes are grown at Fort George and vicinity successfully. There the altitude is only 1800 feet. The Peace river country which lies east of the Rocky mountains, is a beautiful section of large extent. The soil is fertile, well watered and wooded, and prairies are extensive; the latter are not so large as those of the Saskatchewan, but the character of the soil is better. Bashes are weighed down with the weight of berries. Peavine grows so high and thick that it is sometimes difficult to get through it. The Hudson Bay Co.'s people raise all the vegetables and grain they require for themselves and animals. The chinook wind is a warm, soft current of air which occurs frequently in the winter and breaks the back of the cold. This wind is more commonly felt in the Peace river district than in the vicinity of Forts Stuar's and George. The timber in the Peace river country is spruce, birch and poplar and the wooded tracts are extensive. Intending settlers will have no difficulty in getting wood for any purpose. The timber around Stuart's lake and vicinity are the Douglas pine, spruce, black pine, birch and poplar the latter is used as firewood. There will be no difficulty in building roads to and through this magnificent country. *Colonist*.

A HEAVY SALE.—Mr. Diggle has sold out his interest in the firm of Dunsmuir, Diggle & Co., proprietors of the great Wellington coal mines, to Mr. Robert Dunsmuir, the senior partner of the firm for \$700,000. These figures prove conclusively that British Columbia diamonds are of great value, even if they are a little off in color and brilliancy.

The Lillooet Country.

A correspondent of the *Inland Sentinel* in a recent communication to that paper, among other things says: "On a late trip from Lytton to Lillooet, a distance of fifty miles. I was much surprised at the number of fine farms I met with, and the quantity of good land still unoccupied. Leaving Lytton a fair wagon road is followed for a distance of about five miles; along the road or trail from Lytton to Richley a considerable quantity of good land is to be seen, but what surprises a stranger is the large tracts that are nothing but piles of rocks, showing the workings of the former miner after the precious metal. The same process is still going on, numbers of Indians and Chinamen continue working and washing away; I could not learn what pay these men were getting, still it must be presumed that their operation pay.

Above Richley the farms become more numerous and the owners are advancing with the times; I found them improving their properties and as a rule working a larger acreage than usual. It is found that owing to the increased demand for farm produce of all kinds, caused by railway work, that it will pay them to produce a greater quantity of grain.

The climate at Lillooet is of the very best; the winters are mild and short, as I am told, and fruit and garden produce of all kinds are easily cultivated. I found everything in that line far in advance of anything in this lower section.

From Greenwich Park Mission.

Mr. Wm. Perkins, writing to the *Columbian*, points out the facilities and advantages which the above locality affords for settlers. Those who have already taken up lands there, it would seem, are meeting with great success in building up valuable homes and are, of course, abundantly satisfied. He says that five persons recently settled at the back of St. Mary's Mission. Their names are, Roycraft, from the United States; McIver, Scotch; Calahan, Irish; J. J. and W. S. Perkins, English. They report the lands first-class loam, with alder and maple timber, and well watered with running brooks of the finest water, and easy to clear. Mr. Roycraft says he can easily clear half an acre per day. This land is very easy of access for immigrants, being within about a mile of the steamboat landing, railway station, post-office, and stores at St. Mary's Mission on the Fraser. There are thousands of acres of good land in this neighborhood waiting for the agriculturist and fruit gardener. It needs no plowing the first year or so, merely to scratch the grain in after being burned, and then if it is put down in clover or grass you may bet on the cows panning out butter. I need only add that the new-comer will receive every assistance in the power of the old pioneers in this neighborhood.

OUR TABLE.

That excellent newspaper, the *British Columbian*, published at New Westminster, comes to hand with a genial and broad smile spreading all over its good looking and intelligent face. In fact the enterprising publishers have been compelled to materially enlarge its physiognomy to a size in some measure adequate to the expression of its geniality, and it is now one of our most pleasing and welcome visitors.

We have much pleasure in placing on our list of exchanges the *Mining and Scientific Press*, published by Messrs. Dewey & Co., 252 Market Street, San Francisco. The *Press* gives a condensed summary of mining news from the most important mining districts of the country. New processes and methods of mining are described in its weekly issues. New mining machinery and improvements are frequently illustrated and explained in a manner to be of great value to all interested in mining. As a scientific and mechanical representative of the Pacific coast it is decidedly popular, and a standard journal with the most thrifty industrial people on the Pacific Slope. Its authority is of the highest order, and its usefulness in its special sphere unrivalled. Every public library, mining engineer, metallurgist, mining operator and intelligent mechanic and manufacturer will find profit by its perusal.

Subscription \$4 a year in advance. Sample copies prepaid, 10 cents.

Provincial Newspapers.

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

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

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

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

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

P OST. Daily evening. Terms: per year, \$10; delivered by carrier, 25 cents per week. W. J. & M. C. McDowell, sole proprietors, Victoria, B. C.

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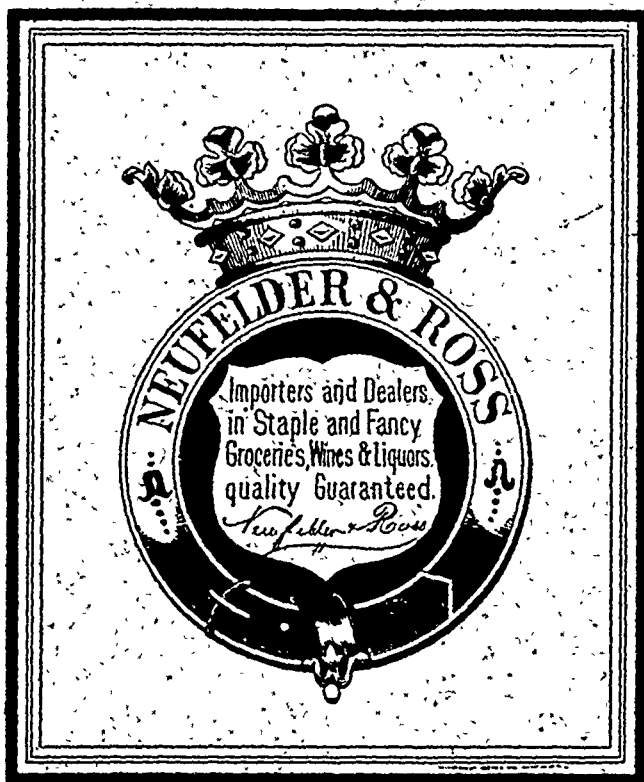
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