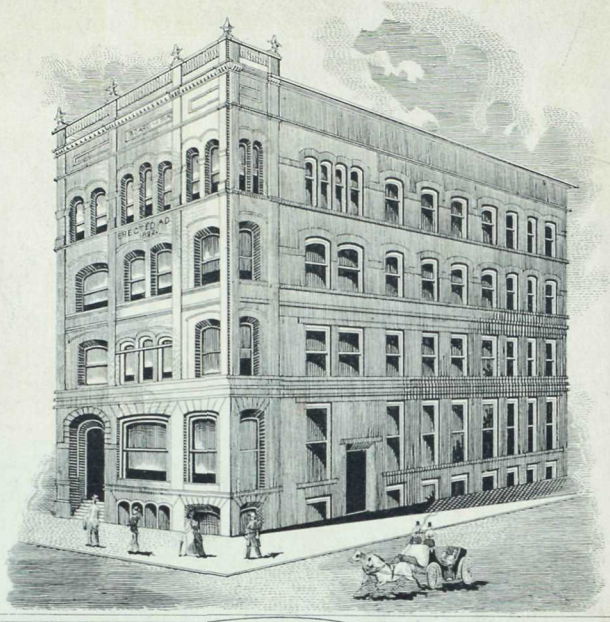
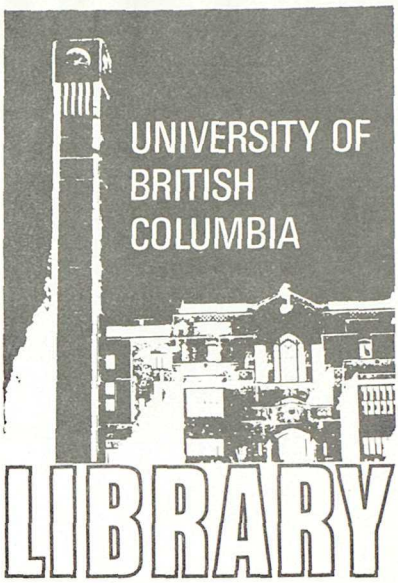
THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE



BRITISH COLUMBIA BOARD OF TRADE

1892 VICTORIA, B.C.



In Memory of

Dena Lipson

R 35.00

THIRTEENTH

ANNUAL REPORT

—OF THE—

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Board of Trade,

TOGETHER WITH VARIOUS APPENDICES, LIST OF MEMBERS, OFFICE BEARERS, BYE-LAWS, ETC.

OFFICE: BANK OF B. C. BUILDING, VICTORIA, B. C.

JULY, 1892.

INCORPORATED OCTOBER 28TH, 1878.

VICTORIA, B. C.
THE COLONIST PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY.
1892.

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OFFICERS.

1892-3.

THOMAS B. HALL, Esq., - - - - - - President
A. C. FLUMERFELT, Esq., - - - - - Vice-President
F. ELWORTHY, Esq., - - - - - - Secretary

COUNCIL AND ARBITRATION BOARD.

A. B. GRAY, Esq.
FRED'K H. WORLOCK, Esq.
D. R. KER, Esq.
H. F. HEISTERMAN, Esq.
E. G. PRIOR, Esq., M. P.
W. H. ELLIS, Esq.
C. E. RENOUF, Esq.
HON. D. W. HIGGINS.
W. F. BULLEN, Esq., J. P.
E. A. McQUADE, Esq.
HENRY CROFT, Esq., M. P. P.
GEO. BYRNES, Esq.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

FISHERIES.

Robt. Ward. W. H. Ellis. M. T. Johnston. J. G. Cox.
A. J. McLellan.

MANUFACTURES.

W. P. Sayward. Jas. Hutcheson. W. F. Bullen.
C. E. Renouf. D. R. Ker.

HARBORS AND NAVIGATION.

Jno. Irving. T. R. Smith. Robt. Ward. R. P. Rithet.
Wm. Templeman.

PUBLIC WORKS AND RAILWAYS.

A. B. Gray. J. H. Todd. J. Davies. J. Hunter. J. Holland.

FINANCE.

E. A. McQuade.
A. B. Gray.
Robt. Ward.

STATISTICS.

W. H. Ellis.
Fred. J. Claxton.
Wm. Templeman.

MINING AND PROPERTY.

Wm. Wilson.
C. T. Dupont.
Geo. Byrnes.

OFFICERS OF THE BRITISH COLUMBIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

FROM 1863 TO DATE OF INCORPORATION, OCT. 28TH, 1878.

YEAR.	PRESIDENT.	VICE-PRESIDENT.	SECRETARY.
1863	R. Burnaby.....	Jules David.....	A. F. Main.....
1864	C. W. Wallace.....	Jules David.....	A. F. Main.....
1865	Jules David.....	James Lowe	A. F. Main.....
1866	James Lowe	Henry Rhodes	A. F. Main.....
1867	Henry Rhodes	Gustav Sutro.....	Robert Plummer....
1868	Henry Rhodes	Gustav Sutro.....	Robert Plummer....
1869	Henry Rhodes	Gustav Sutro.....	Robert Plummer....
1870	Henry Rhodes	Gustav Sutro.....	Robert Plummer....
1871	Henry Rhodes	Gustav Sutro.....	Robert Plummer....
1872	Henry Rhodes	E. Grancini.....	Robert Plummer....
1873	Henry Rhodes	T. L. Stahlschmidt ..	Robert Plummer....
1874	Henry Rhodes	T. L. Stahlschmidt ..	Robert Plummer....
1875	Henry Rhodes	T. L. Stahlschmidt ..	Robert Plummer....
1876	Henry Rhodes	T. L. Stahlschmidt ..	Robert Plummer....
1877	Henry Rhodes	T. L. Stahlschmidt ..	Robert Plummer....
1878	Henry Rhodes	T. L. Stahlschmidt ..	Robert Plummer....

OFFICERS OF THE BRITISH COLUMBIA BOARD OF TRADE

FROM DATE OF INCORPORATION, OCTOBER 28, 1878, TO JULY 8, 1892-3.

YEAR.	PRESIDENT.	VICE-PRESIDENT.	SECRETARY.
Oct. 28, 1878, to July 3, 1880.	R. P. Rithet, J. P...	William Charles.....	E. Crow Baker.....
1880-1	R. P. Rithet, J. P...	William Charles.....	E. Crow Baker.....
1881-2	R. P. Rithet, J. P...	William Charles.....	E. Crow Baker.....
1882-3	R. P. Rithet, J. P...	Roderick Finlayson..	E. Crow Baker.....
1883-4	R. P. Rithet, J. P...	Roderick Finlayson..	E. Crow Baker.....
1884-5	R. P. Rithet, J. P...	Matthew T. Johnston	E. Crow Baker.....
1885-6	Jacob Hunter Todd..	Edgar Crow Baker...	William Monteith...
1886-7	Jacob Hunter Todd..	Thomas Earle. . .	William Monteith...
1887-8	Robert Ward, J. P...	T. R. Smith.....	William Monteith...
1888-9	Robert Ward, J. P...	Thomas Earle.....	William Monteith...
1889-0	Robert Ward, J. P...	Thomas B. Hall.....	William Monteith...
1890-1	Robert Ward, J. P...	Thomas B. Hall.....	F. Elworthy .....
1891-2	Thomas B. Hall.....	A. C. Flumerfelt	F. Elworthy .....

MEMBERSHIP ROLL,

JULY 8th, 1892.

B

NAME.	FIRM.	BUSINESS.
Barnard, F. S., M.P.	Victoria Transfer Company.	President.
Bullen, F. W., J. P.	Albion Iron Works	Manager and Secretary.
Burns, Gavin H	Bank British North America	Manager.
Byrnes, George		Auctioneer and Com. Mer.
Baker, Hon. Col. Jas., M.P.P.		Capitalist.
Bechtel, A. J		Ship Owner.
Boggs, B		Insurance and Gen. Agent.
Braden, John		Plumber and Gas Fitter.
Bone, W. H	T. N. Hibben & Co	Booksellers and Stationers.
Blackwood, E. E	Northern Pacific R'y Co	Agent.
Beeton, H. C	(London, England)	Merchant.
Bodwell, Ernest V	Bodwell & Irving	Barristers-at-Law.
Belyea, A. L.	Belyea & Gregory	Barristers-at-Law.
Broderick, Richard		Contractor.
Brownlee, J. H		Insurance Agent.

C

Caton, J. A. T	J. A. T. Caton & Co	Merchants.
Clarke, Capt. Wm. R		Auctioneer and Com. Mer.
Croasdaile, H. E., J.P.	H. E. Croasdaile & Co	Financial and Ins. Agents.
Cowan, M. H	Cowan & Wilson	Wholesale Grocers.
Croft, Henry, M.P.P.		Land Agent.
Crane, J. E		Insurance and Gen. Agent.
Claxton, Fred J	Dalby & Claxton	Land Agents.
Carmichael, H	Brit. Col. Paper Mf'g Co	Secretary.
Cox, Capt. J. G	E. B. Marvin & Co	Ship Chandlers.
Coigdarippe, J	Boucherat & Co	Wine Merchants.
Crease, Lindley		Barrister-at-Law.
Cowper, Jesse M		Ship Owner.

D

Davie, Hon. Theo, Q.C., M.P.P		Premier.
Dunsmuir, James	Union Collieries	President.
Dunsmuir, Alexander	Esquimalt & Nanaimo R'y	President.
Davies, Joshua	J. P. Davies & Co	Auctioneers and Com. Mer.

NAME.	FIRM.	BUSINESS.
Dupont, Major C. T		Capitalist.
Dunlevy, P. C		Merchant.
Davidge, F. C	Davidge & Co	Shipping Agents.

E

Ellis, W. H	Ellis & Co	Printers and Publishers.
Earle, Thos., M.P		Merchant.
Eberts, D. M., M.P.P.	Eberts & Taylor	Barristers-at-Law.
Erb, Louis E	Loewen & Erb	Brewers.
Ewen, Alexander	Ewen & Co., (New Westminster)	Canners.
Erskine, R	Sehl, Hastie & Erskine Furniture Co., Ltd.	
Elworthy, F	Brit. Col. Board of Trade	Secretary.

F

Flumerfelt, A. C	Ames, Holden & Co. (L'd)	Managing Director.
Foster, F. W	(Clinton, B. C.)	Merchant.
Flint, A. St. G	Flint & Williams	Insurance and Gen. Agents.
Fairall, H. S	Fairall & Barry	Brewers.
Futcher, Thos. S		Japanese Wares.

G

Grant, John, M.P.P		Merchant.
Grant, Capt. Wm		Ship Owner.
Gray, Alex. Blair	A. B. Gray & Co	Merchants.
Goodacre, Lawrence	Queen's Market	Butcher.
Galletly, A. J. C	Bank of Montreal (Victoria)	Manager.
Green, Chas		Real Estate Agent.

H

Heisterman, H. F	Heisterman & Co	Financial and Ins. Agents.
Higgins, Hon. D. W., M.P.P., Vic. Elec. Tram		President.
Harris, D. R	Lowenberg & Harris	Financial Brokers.
Hayward, Chas		Contractor and Builder.
Hall, Thos. B	Hall, Ross & Co	Victoria Flour & Rice Mills.
Holland, Joshua		Insurance Agent.
Hutcheson, James	Hutcheson & Co	Dry Goods
Hunter, Joseph	Esquimalt & Nanaimo R'y	General Superintendent.
Haywood, Wm. C		Land Agent.
Helmcken, Hon. J. S., M.D		Physician.
Hall, R. H., M.P.P.	Hudson's Bay Co	In charge.
Helmcken, H. Dallas	Drake, Jackson & Helmcken	Barristers-at-Law.

I

Irving, Capt. John.... Can. Pacific Navigation Co. Manager.
Irving, P. Æ..... Bodwell & Irving..... Barristers-at-Law.
Irving, Robert..... Land Agent.

J

Johnson, E. M..... Financial Agent.
Johnston, Matthew T.. Findlay, Durham & Brodie. Merchants.
Jackson, Robt. E..... Drake, Jackson & Helmcken. Barristers-at-Law.
Jones, A. W., Capt... Jones & Bridgman..... Insurance Agents.
Jamieson, Robert..... Books, Stationery, Pianos.
Jensen, William..... Hotel Dallas..... Proprietor.
Jones, C. F..... Dun, Wiman & Co. (Victoria)..Agent.

K

Ker, D. R..... Brackman & Ker..... Oatmeal Mills.
Keefer, G. A..... Keefer & Smith..... Civil Engineers.

L

Langley, A. J., J.P... Langley & Co..... Druggists.
Laidlaw, Jas. A..... New Westminster..... Cannery Proprietor.
Loewen, Joseph..... Loewen & Erb..... Victoria Brewery.
Leiser, Simeon..... Wholesale Grocer.
Lubbe, T..... Furs and Skins.
Leiser, Gustave..... Lenz & Leiser..... Wholesale Dry Goods.
Luxton, A. P..... Barrister-at-Law.

M

Marvin Edward B.... E. B. Marvin & Co..... Ship Chandlers.
Mason, Henry S..... Brit. Col. Land and Investment Co., Ltd., Director.
Miller, Monroe..... Printer and Bookbinder.
Monteith, Wm..... Insurance Agent.
Mara, J. A., M.P..... (Kamloops)..... Merchant.
Munn, D. J..... (Fraser River)..... Cannery Proprietor.
Macauley, W. J..... Victoria Lumber & Mf'g Co. (Ltd)..Vice-President.
McQuade, E. A..... P. McQuade & Sons..... Ship Chandlers.
McAlister, John..... Harrison & McAlister..... Wine and Spirit Merchants.
McLellan, A. J..... Cannery Proprietor.
Munsie, W..... Carne & Munsie..... Grocers.
Milne, G. L., M.P.P. Milne & Watt..... Physicians and Surgeons.
Mallette, Chas. E..... Land Agent.
Moss, Morris..... Fur Dealer.
Milligan, Thos. S..... Insurance Agent.
McLennan, Robt. P.. McLennan & McFeely..... Cornice Manufacturers.

NAME.	FIRM.	BUSINESS.
Mitchell, Jas.		Manufacturers' Agent.
McCandless, A. G.	Gilmore & McCandless	Clothiers.
Macgurn, Foster	Heisterman & Co	Insurance Agents.
Mason, C. Dubois		Solicitor.
McMicking, R. B., J.P		Electrician.
Muir, A. Maxwell		Architect.
Morley, C		Mineral Water Manf'r.

N

Nelson, Hon. Hugh, J.P.	Lieut.-Governor of British Columbia.	
Nicholles, Major John.	Nicholles & Renouf	Hardware and Ag'l Impts.

P

Pooley, Hon. C.E., Q.C., M.P.P		Barrister-at-Law.
Prior, Lt.-Col., E. G., M.P.,	E. G. Prior & Co. (L'd)	Hardware and Implements.
Pendray, Wm. J	Pendray & Co	Soap Manufacturers.
Pearson, Ed., J.P	Clark & Pearson	Hardware.
Pemberton, J. D	J. D. Pemberton & Son	Financial Agents.
Pither, Luke	Boucherat & Co	Wine Merchants.
Penny, John L		Ship Owner.

R

Robins, S. M	Vancouver Coal Co. (Nanaimo)	Superintendent.
Redon, L	Redon & Hartnagel	Hotel Proprietors.
Rithet, R. P, J.P	R. P. Rithet & Co. (L'd)	Merchants & Shipping Agts.
Richards, F. G., jun		Insurance Agent.
Redfern, Chas. E		Manufacturing Jeweller.
Renouf, C. E	Nicholles & Renouf	Hardware and Ag'l Impt's.

S

Spring, Chas		Ship Owner.
Strouss, Morris	C. Strouss & Co	Wholesale Dry Goods.
Saunders, Henry		Grocer.
Sayward, Wm. P		Capitalist.
Shotbolt, Thos., J. P		Druggist.
Sears, Joseph		Contractor.
Smith, Thos. R		Capitalist.
Sehl, Jacob	Sehl, Hastie & Erskine Furniture Co., Lt'd.	
Spencer, C	David Spencer	Dry Goods.
Snowden, N. P.	Lowenberg, Harris & Co.	Financial Agents.
Swinerton, R. H		Land Agent.
Sargison, A. G	Ellis & Co	Printers and Publishers.
Scott, H. J	Hamilton Powder Works	Manager.

T

NAME.	FIRM.	BUSINESS.
Turner, Hon. J. H., M. P. P.,	Turner, Beeton & Co.	Merchants.
Tye, Thomas H	Matthews, Richards & Tye.	Hardware, Iron and Steel.
Todd, Jacob H	J. H. Todd & Son	Wholesale Grocers.
Templeman, Wm.	Times Printing Co	Managing Editor.
Teague, John, sen		Architect.
Tugwell, Thomas	Colonial Hotel	Proprietor.

V

Van Volkenburgh, B		Retired.

W

Williams, Robert T		Blank Book Manufacturer.
Ward, Wm. C	Bank of British Columbia	Manager.
Ward, Robt., J. P	Robert Ward & Co. (Lt'd)	Merchants and Shippers.
Wilson, Chas	(New Westminster)	Barrister-at-Law.
Wilson, Wm	W. & J. Wilson	Clothiers.
Weiler, John	Retired	Furniture Manufacturers.
Warren, Jas. D., Capt		General Agent.
Williams, B	Flint & Williams	Land Agents.
Waitt, M. W	Waitt & Co	Booksellers and Stationers.
Wilson, W. Ridgway		Architect.
Worlock, Fred H	Green, Worlock & Co	Bankers.
Wooton, E. E	McPhillips, Wooton & Barnard,	Barristers-at-Law.
Walker, Walter		Coal Merchant.

MEMO.—All members of the Board, unless otherwise herein shown, reside at Victoria, B. C.

In Memoriam.

Names of Members who have Deceased from July 4th, 1891, to July 8th, 1892.

EDGAR A. MARVIN,

Born at New York, U. S. A.,
Died at Victoria, B. C.,
July 15th, 1891,
Aged 67.

ALEX. A. GREEN,

Born at Ixworth, Suffolk, England,
Died at Victoria, B. C.,
September 21st, 1891.
Aged 58.

GEO. MORISON,

Born at St. John, New Brunswick,
Died at Victoria, B. C.,
February 19th, 1892.
Aged 72.

JAS. C. BALES,

Born at Great Yarmouth, England,
Died at Victoria, B. C.,
March 11th, 1892.
Aged 65.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

—OF THE—

British Columbia Board of Trade,

(July 4th, 1891, to July 8th, 1892.)

To the Members of the British Columbia Board of Trade:

GENTLEMEN,—Your Committee, consisting of the President, Vice-President and Secretary, appointed by the Council, beg to append herewith the Thirteenth Annual Report of the Board, which is submitted for the consideration of members.

Membership. At the date of the last Annual Report the number of active members stood at..... 124

New Members admitted during the year..... 37

Together 161

From which have to be deducted—

Resignations—F. Bourchier, Wm. Gordon, Thos. C. Sorby 3

Deaths—J. C. Bales, A. A. Green, Edgar Marvin, George Morison 4

—..... 7

Leaving the present number of active members at..... 154

The following named new members were elected during the period under review, viz. :

NAME.	FIRM	BUSINESS.
Broderick, Richard		Contractor.
Brownlee, J. H.		Insurance Agent.
Cox, Capt. J. G	E. B. Marvin & Co	Ship Chandlers.
Coigdarippe, J	Boucherat & Co	Wine Merchants.
Crease, Lindley		Barrister-at-Law.
Cowper, Jesse M		Ship Owner.
Dunlevy, P. C.		Merchant.
Davidge, F. C	Davidge & Co	Shipping Agents.
Fairall, H. S	Fairall & Barry	Brewers.
Futcher, Thos. S		Japanese Wares.
Galletly, A. J. C	Bank of Montreal (Victoria).	Manager.
Green, Chas		Real Estate Agent.
Helmcken, Hon. J. D , M. D		Physician.
Hall, R H., M.P.P.	Hudson's Bay Co	In charge.
Helmcken, H. Dallas.	Drake, Jackson & Helmcken.	Barristers-at-Law.
Jones, C. F	Dun, Wiman & Co., (Victoria)	Agent.
Keefer, G. A	Keefer & Smith	Civil Engineers.
Losee, W. E		Shingle Mill Owner.
Luxton, A. P		Barrister-at-Law.
Mitchell, Jas		Manufacturers' Agent.
McCandless, A. G	Gilmore & McCandless	Clothiers.
Macgurn, Foster	Heisterman & Co	Insurance Agents.
Mason, C. Dubois		Solicitor.
McMicking, R. B., J.P		Electrician.
Muir, A. Maxwell		Architect.
Morley, C		Mineral Water Manf'r.
Pearson, Ed., J. P	Clarke & Pearson	Hardware.
Pemberton, J. D	J. D. Pemberton & Son	Financial Agents.
Pither, Luke	Boucherat & Co	Wine Merchants.
Penny, John L		Ship Owner.
Richardson, P. F		Manufacturers' Agent.
Scott, H. J	Hamilton Powder Co	Manager.
Tugwell, Thos	Colonial Hotel	Proprietor.
Wilson, W. Ridgway		Architect.
Worlock, Fred'k H	Green, Worlock & Co	Bankers.
Wooton, E. E	McPhillips, Wooton & Barnard	Barristers-at-Law.
Walker, Walter		Coal Merchant.

Obituary. Death has been very busy during the period under review and has taken from amongst us four of our fellow members, namely :—A. A. Green, Geo. Morison, Edgar Marvin and J. C. Bales. Resolutions of the Board in reference thereto will be found in the Appendices.

Meetings. Since the previous Annual Report four Quarterly General and three Special General Meetings have been held. Your Council have met twenty-two times. Special Committees held nine meetings, and much matter has been dealt with by the Standing Committees. Compared with last year the increase is, one General Meeting and five meetings of the Council. The first Standing Committees were appointed October 21st, 1891, and have greatly assisted the Council in its deliberations. The average attendance at all meetings has been well sustained and unmistakably indicates, as predicted a year ago, the increasing active interest in the business of the Board.

Harbor. Private enterprise has continued throughout the year under review, excepting a short interval, the improvement at the outer wharf at Victoria. A temporary suspension of the works was the result of unfavorable weather, coupled with the apparent disinclination of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to make use of the improved facilities for docking their ships, which they had asked for, and which in a great measure were provided some months ago. The approaches to and alongside of the wharves have been dredged to a uniform depth of water, at low tide about thirty feet ; and during the Springs this is increased by from eight to ten feet, and during the Neaps from four to eight feet. The approach to the wharves is being widened by the Dominion Government, an appropriation having been granted for such purpose. The new wharf is about 1,200 feet long, and when completed there will be at the outer harbor facilities for docking simultaneously from eight to ten ocean ships.

The breakwater from Holland Point to Brotchie Ledge, continuously recommended for some years past by the Board, has not yet been undertaken. This is a matter of regret, as such breakwater when completed would make the harbor of Victoria alike the most commodious and the most convenient on the coast. The attention of the incoming Council is commended to this important project.

Improvements at the inner harbor at Victoria continue, vessels having a draught of water 14 feet can enter at lowest

tides; and the docking accommodation is about equal to requirements.

Steamship Service with the Orient.

There are at present three lines of steamships engaged in the China-Japan trade, which make Victoria the last Port of call outward and the first inward. The Upton Company, mentioned in the previous Annual Report, have continued their service, averaging about one ship per month.

On the 16th June ultimo, the steamship "Phra Nang" reached Victoria from Hong Kong, en route to Tacoma, Washington, U. S. A., being the first ship of a Company which has established a line to connect with the Northern Pacific Company's transcontinental railway system, and it is understood that the steamships "Parthia" and "Batavia" have been chartered by the Company, and that a regular and efficient service will be established as soon as the steamers can be got ready.

Mails and passengers are now taken from, and placed on, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's steamers at Victoria, thus admitting of advices being received at this City about 10 hours earlier than at Vancouver, and with the advantage of permitting 10 hours later dispatches by out-going steamers.

The fast increasing trade with the Orient calls for strict attention to the Quarantine Rules and Regulations; and the urgency of placing the Quarantine Station at Albert Head, near Victoria, in a more efficient state than at present, should be brought prominently before the Dominion Government.

S. S. San Pedro.

The S. S. San Pedro from Nanaimo to San Francisco was wrecked on Brotchie's Ledge, in Victoria Pilotage District, when in charge of a Nanaimo Pilot An enquiry was instituted by the Nanaimo Pilotage Board, and resulted in the Pilot being found guilty of gross carelessness, and his license being suspended.

Your Council deemed it advisable that an official enquiry should be held by the Department of Marine, and their action thereanent led up to a commission being appointed by the De-

partment, at the sittings of which Mr. Robt. Ward was deputed to represent this Board. Mr. Ward's report of evidence taken by the commission deals very fully with the existing Pilotage regulations and directs special attention to the anomalies which prevail in consequence of the Province being divided into three different Pilotage Districts. The commission elicited the fact that the majority of the Pilots licensed by the three separate Boards within the Province reside at Victoria. Mr. Ward's report was submitted to the Council, and it was recognized that a system whereby a Pilot licensed by one District Board can wreck a vessel in the adjoining District and not be accountable to the Board in authority over the District in which the vessel is wrecked, is obviously disadvantageous, and should be remedied; and it was recommended that a Pilot vessel, either a steamer or a schooner, should be maintained some distance out in the straits when Pilots could be furnished to vessels coming in, and taken off vessels going out, the expenses of maintenance of said Pilot vessel to be divided between the different authorities. The Minister of Marine approved of this suggestion and has addressed a communication to each of the three Pilotage Boards, directing attention to the great assistance to shipping frequenting British Columbia which would result if the recommendations are acted upon. It is to be hoped that sectional interests will be set aside in the interests of the safety of the shipping of the Province, and that the recommendations of this Board and of the Minister of Marine will at no distant period be carried out.

Acting upon the suggestions of the Board, the Dominion Government has decided to place on Brotchie's Ledge a stone beacon with electric light.

Resulting from the "San Pedro" disaster was the seizure of the American tug "Collis." A fine of $400 was imposed on the owners for proceeding to the wrecked vessel with passengers and returning with stores after clearing from Victoria for another Port. The Canadian laws governing all Ports within the Province were entirely disregarded by the "Collis"; and in view of the treatment meted out to vessels from British Columbia when seized in American waters, the fine imposed in this instance was not excessive. It is, however, much to be

regretted that some measure of wreckage reciprocity does not exist between Canada and the United States.

Aids to Navigation. A year ago the Dominion Government appeared to have become impressed with the urgency of improving the aids to navigation on the Northern section of the coast line of the Province. At the request of the Minister of Marine the Board submitted a list of lights, beacons and buoys, numbering altogether eighteen, required to form a safeguard to navigation (extending from Victoria to Port Simpson), and an engineer from the Department was sent out to report ; it is, therefore, very unsatisfactory to find that the most important of the recommended works have not yet been commenced ; in fact, excepting the placing of a few new buoys, nothing has been done during the past year.

The need of a more perfect hydrographic survey is amply demonstrated by the wrecking of the Dominion Government steamer "Quadra" at the entrance of Rose Harbor, on the coast of Queen Charlotte Island—on a rock which is not indicated on the official chart. These matters will require the best attention of the incoming Council.

Your Committee are confirmed in the opinion that a vessel more suitable for the service required of the "Quadra" could have been built in the Province.

Shipwrecked Crews. The attention of your Council has been directed to the hardships experienced by shipwrecked crews on the West coast ; they being dependent on the local Indians for sustenance. A communication on the subject was addressed to our City Members of Parliament at Ottawa, and through their instrumentality the Dominion Government, acting upon the Board's suggestions, has forwarded instructions to the local agent of the Marine Department to act upon his own discretion in making use of the Dominion Government steamer, whenever available, for the relief of shipwrecked crews.

Telegraphs. With the expansion of Vancouver Island trade the urgency of an alternative line to connect with the United States telegraph systems becomes more

apparent. Until such line is in operation the demands of our merchants and business men cannot be satisfied.

The line to Bonilla Point, at the entrance of the Straits, has been transferred by the Dominion Government to the C. P. R. Company. Shipping and weather reports from the Point have been posted on the Company's bulletin board twice daily, and have proved of great value to our shippers and merchants, who are indebted to the Company for this courtesy.

Northern Mail Service. The attention of your Council having been directed to the unsatisfactory state of the Northern Mail service, a report thereon was presented to the Postmaster-General by the City Members of Parliament. The Postmaster-General has not dealt with the matter in a manner commensurate with the growth of the industries at the points referred to; a copy of the report will be found in the Appendices.

Salmon. The season of 1891 was what is generally known as an "off season" on the Fraser River, which means that owing to the small run of salmon, the pack on that river was something under one-half of that of a good year. On the Northern Rivers and Inlets the pack was an average one, with the exception of Alert Bay and Naas River, at which points the run of fish was so small as to make the season almost a failure. The total pack of the season in British Columbia was 314,893 cases, which is 94,571 cases less than in 1890. The pack was disposed of as follows, viz.:

To England	220,761	cases.
" Canada	60,950	"
" Australia	23,534	"
Local and Sundries	9,648	"
Total	314,893	cases.

The prices realized were not satisfactory to the canners, owing to the supply in all the large consuming countries being in excess of the demand, and for all except first-class quality, very low prices had to be accepted; so low in many instances as to cause a serious loss to the canners.

Realizing the absolute necessity of reducing the supply, the Alaska canners have formed a combination to reduce the pack in 1892, in Alaska waters, to one half of what it was in 1891, or from 800,000 cases to 400,000 cases. Similar action was soon after taken by the canners in British Columbia, to reduce the pack on the Fraser River 50%, and on Northern Rivers and Inlets 25% of their estimated capacity. The result of this action has been the means of bringing the supply within the demand, and causing a uniform advance in prices sufficient to cover a small margin of profit on the coming season's pack, the bulk of which has already been disposed of at prices ranging from 21s. to 22s. 6d. per case, c. f. i. The business of salmon canning is an important industry to this Province, and is well worthy of all the encouragement the Government can extend to it.

As intimated in the Board's previous report, a Commission was appointed to enquire into the condition of the salmon fishing business with a view of recommending to the Government such changes in the regulations as might be considered necessary to the permanent benefit of the industry. The Commission comprised Mr. Wilmot, of the Fisheries Department, Ottawa, Hon. D. W. Higgins, of Victoria, and Sheriff W. J. Armstrong, of New Westminster. The first sitting of the Commission was held at New Westminster, and after being in session there, they met at the Board of Trade Rooms, Victoria. From the early sittings of the Commission it was apparent that the Government had made a serious mistake in ignoring the protest of the Canners' Association against the appointment of Mr. Wilmot, for he would hear no evidence except such as was in accordance with his previous erroneous report, made after his visit of something under two days on the Fraser River. Not only was the time of the year unfortunate (inasmuch as the Local Legislature was in session, which necessitated the presence at the Legislative Assembly of Mr. Speaker Higgins, one of the Commissioners, and his consequent frequent absence from the sittings of the Commission) but the rulings of the Chairman, Mr. Wilmot, were so unusual that much valuable evidence was refused. The Commission may, therefore, be considered as most unsatisfactory, and as having failed in the accomplishment of its object, chiefly

through the action of Mr. Wilmot, with the support of Mr. Armstrong. The disagreement on many important points caused Hon. D. W. Higgins to make a Minority Report, containing many valuable suggestions, which we trust the Government will carefully consider and act upon. So far as known, the result of the Commission has been to impose the further hardship upon this struggling industry of extending the weekly close season from 6 a. m. Saturday to 6 a. m. Monday; increasing the expense in disposing of the offal; limiting the number of boats to the canneries; and increasing the license fee to Northern canneries to $20, making it the same as on the Fraser River. It is to be presumed that the Government intend to give the Northern canneries some advantages by establishing hatcheries at different points, and otherwise appropriating the surplus, which must be considerable, to the permanent benefit of the industry.

Your Committee, with the experience of the Commission referred to, are more than ever convinced that the only way for the Government to arrive at a proper understanding in regard to regulations for the guidance of this industry, is to appoint a Board of Local Commissioners.

Full statistical information from the commencement of this industry will be found in the Appendices.

Mines and Minerals. The collieries of Vancouver Island are yearly growing in importance, and give employment to 3,194 hands. The output of coal for 1890, was 678,140 tons; and for 1891, 1,029,097 tons. The exports for 1890 and 1891 were 508,270 tons, and 806,479 tons respectively. The quality of this coal is not equalled on the coast, and is much appreciated in California, to which State 641,011 tons were exported in 1891. Estimates of the comparative value of this and other fuels for steam raising purposes, by the War Department of the United States, will be found in the Appendices, together with a statement showing the annual output of coal on Vancouver Island since mining commenced.

The exports of gold continue to show a falling off, and in 1891 amounted to $358,176.00. Placer mining now has not its

former attraction, and railway communications into the gold mining Districts must be provided, to admit cheap transportation of machinery and supplies, before great developments may be expected in quartz and hydraulic workings.

The Kootenay Districts continue the principal attraction to mining men. Galena ore was first discovered there (at Hendryx camp) in 1825, but the Districts generally, did not become prominent until 1886; since the latter date prospectors have yearly increased, many claims of exceptionally high grade silver bearing ores have been recorded, and the immense richness of this mountainous portion of the Province is proved beyond a doubt. Capital is now coming in more freely, and assessment and developing works in the claims and mines are progressing with greater energy than hitherto. Although great progress has been made during the past five years, many improvements in these Districts have been retarded from the want of railway communications, and is referred to in this report under the head of Railways. Two other serious obstacles to the rapid development of the mines, are the want of a local market for the silver lead ores, which constitute a large proportion of the mines in West Kootenay; and the duty of $30 per ton on such ores when entering the United States. A smelting and refining plant, for the treatment of all kinds of ores, of 100 tons per day capacity, is in course of erection at a convenient point on the Kootenay Lake.

The near future promises to see in the Kootenay District mines in successful operation, which for extent and richness will rival any on the Pacific coast, and will undoubtedly result in a large mining population being settled in this section of the country. Attention is directed to recent assays shown in the Appendices.

The late Hon. John Robson, Premier of British Columbia

The death on 29th June ultimo, of the foremost statesman and Premier of the Province, the late Honorable John Robson, in London, England, where he had gone to confer with the Imperial authorities in connection with the Crofter scheme, calls for more than a passing notice, not only as a tribute of recognition of his marked ability and of an almost life

service devoted to British Columbia, but as exemplifying through the circumstances attendant upon his death, the great and increasing sympathy which exists between the Mother Country and the dependencies of the British Empire. The Queen of England sent with condolence a wreath to be placed on the coffin of British Columbia's statesman; and the funeral services were solemnized at St. Margaret's, Westminster, the House of Commons Church, and were attended by the Imperial representatives and by leading representatives of the Home and Colonial Empire. The Second Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire, then assembled in Great Britain's capital, also passed a resolution of sympathy in the loss sustained by this Province through the death of its chief executive officer, and instructed the delegates from the several Boards of Trade in the Province to convey such expression to their members. Such a kindly and sympathetic act of honor by Her Most Gracious Majesty to the memory of the late Premier of the Province, while specially esteemed by the relatives of the deceased, has yet a Provincial emotion, and in this distant Province of the Dominion tends to bind still more closely the ties of attachment to Great Britain and Britain's Queen, while the resolutions of the Second Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire prove the existence of a chord of consanguinity between the Mother Country and the several Provinces and Colonies of the Empire upon which the sun never sets.

Crofter Colonization.

The Crofter project for colonizing certain lands on the Sea Coasts and Islands of British Columbia has been advanced by the passage of two Acts during the last session of the Provincial Legislature. The first is known as the "Colonization Act, 1892," which enables the Local Government to make arrangements with Her Majesty's Imperial Government for bringing a number of colonists (not to exceed 1,250 families) from the United Kingdom and to settle them at the points named, also to pledge the credit of the Province to secure the repayment of sums aggregating £150,000 which Her Majesty's Imperial Government will grant as a loan under certain conditions.

The second is entitled "Deep Sea Fisheries Act, 1892," whereby the Government of British Columbia is empowered to enter into an agreement with a Commercial Company, having a capital of not less than £1,000,000, which is to be formed for permanently establishing fishing and other industries within the Province. When proper guarantees are furnished, the Provincial Government will grant to the Commercial Company 500,000 acres of land and certain other privileges. The scheme is bold and comprehensive and bids fair to open up large new industries and to settle an industrious population on hitherto unsettled portions of the Province. It is to be hoped that the details of the plan will subserve the interests and independence of the immigrant settlers and locate them as owners of the soil, while due protection is given those who are investing their capital in the Commercial Company. With the knowledge of the markets and the influence and capital which the Company have at their command, large development of our sea-wealth will be secured, and a new era in British Columbia fisheries will be inaugurated.

The untimely death of the late Premier, Hon. John Robson, who was largely instrumental in furthering the Crofter scheme, is a matter of universal regret, but the scheme itself was so advanced by Legislative enactments that it will not likely be seriously interfered with by his deplored decease.

Industrial Establishments. The value of the various Industrial establishments within the Province, approximates four million dollars, and give work to about 12,000 employees; in the fish canneries alone nearly one-half of this number is employed, but one-third of the capital is invested in sawmills and sash and door factories. The Industrial establishments have increased nearly 300 per cent. since 1881, and in proportion to the population, British Columbia now takes first place as the Manufacturing Province of the Dominion. The recent establishment of good modern oatmeal and other mills, has stimulated the local production of cereals, and further developments in this line may be expected as soon as connections are improved. Fruit growing and canning is making rapid progress, and there is every prospect of this new industry

very soon being of great importance to the Province. The Government appear to have recognized this and the establishment of a Board of Horticulture is a move in the right direction. With this year commences a new era in the Breweries of the Province ; lager beer hitherto imported is now being produced in quantities for exportation. The Paper mill at Alberni will commence operations very soon under favorable auspices.

Although the sealing fleet has more than trebled in number since 1888, few of the schooners have been built here, they having been principally purchased in Nova Scotia. This is to be regretted, as the timber of this coast is especially favorable to the building of ships, and the cost would be the same as that paid for schooners sailed from Halifax to Victoria. Our shipbuilding industry might be promoted if a tonnage bonus were granted by the Government. The building of the steamer "Joan" this year for the E. & N. Railway Company is good evidence of what can be done here in shipbuilding.

Fur Seal Fisheries. The Fur Seal Fisheries is an industry which is yearly becoming of greater importance to the Province. In the year 1888, twenty schooners were engaged in seal hunting, giving employment to 378 men, whites and Indians. During the present year, sixty-three schooners have cleared from Victoria for the hunting grounds, having on board 1,331 men. The value of the vessels and stores represents a capital of $750,000.00 ; and with an average catch, unhampered by the restrictions of the "*modus vivendi*," about $800,000.00 would annually be put in circulation within the Province. The skins being sold abroad, whilst much of the stores and all the labor are of local production, it will readily be seen that the sealing industry, when unrestricted, is of great value to the Province.

Previous to 1891, from a half to three quarters of the yearly total catch of seals were taken in the Behring Sea ; with these hunting grounds closed it is hardly possible that the operations of this year can result other than in serious loss to the majority of those who have their capital invested in this industry. The action of the Imperial Government in renewing the

"*modus vivendi*" this year, after the majority of the sealing schooners had cleared for the Behring Sea, is a matter of regret, as the extra loss thus entailed upon our sealers could have been obviated by earlier action of the authorities. The effect upon the majority of the owners will be more severe by following so closely the heavy losses sustained last year, which have not yet been recompensed. A commission has been engaged in making local enquiries into the losses occasioned by the sudden stoppage of sealing last year, but the official report is not yet available. In the interval between 1886 and 1890 nineteen schooners from British Columbia were seized or ordered out of Behring Sea by United States Revenue cutters.

Railways. The "Mission Branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway" and the "New Westminster & Southern" are two lines recently opened, connecting at the Boundary with the American Railway system; they are important trade outlets, but would be of greater value to the Province if bonding privileges were in force. The "Shuswap & Okanagan Railway," referred to in previous reports has been completed and taken over by the "Canadian Pacific Railway Co." At the arm of Okanagan Lake, the South terminus of this line, a steamer connects with Penticton. The Okanagan District is being settled very rapidly; cereals and fruit are the principal productions.

The "Columbia & Kootenay Railway," a short line from Nelson to Robson, connecting with steamers on the Columbia River, is of utility only while the river is open for navigation, which is about eight months in the year.

An all rail route connecting the Kootenay mining region with the transcontinental railways which would be operative all the year round is of the very first importance in hastening the development of its rich resources. Such a road will the "Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway" be when constructed, and this Board enters its strong protest against the action of the Dominion Government in refusing a charter for its construction, thereby impeding and delaying the prosperity anticipated, not only for the Kootenay District in the profitable working of its mines, but the general advantage to the whole Province of the attrac-

tion and investment of capital in mining that would follow successful operations. It is understood that the refusal of a charter for the construction of the "Nelson & Fort Sheppard" road at the present session of the Dominion Parliament is not a final refusal but rather a postponement until such time as the "Canadian Pacific Railway Company" are in a position to better compete with this road. As much as it is to be desired that the C. P. R. afford adequate railway facilities to this region, it is a palpable wrong and injustice that the development of the Province should be retarded in the interest of this particular corporation.

Insolvency Law. The urgency of a suitable measure to provide for the equal distribution of the assets of Insolvent Estates has received the most careful attention of your Council, and in February last the City representatives at Ottawa were asked to give this matter prominence at the next meeting of Parliament. Later a draft of an Insolvency Bill, suggested by the Montreal Board of Trade, was taken under consideration and was endorsed by your Council, who approved of the general principles of the Bill and relied upon any objectional clauses to be amended by the Committee of the House of Commons.

There appears to be a strong disinclination on the part of the Federal Government to enact a measure dealing with Insolvent Estates, and it is therefore desirable that this Board, in conjunction with the Boards of Trade at Nanaimo and the Mainland, should draft some form of procedure, which, within legal limits, would when enforced by the Local Legislature, as near as possible meet Provincial requirements.

Surveys. An exploration party was engaged during the summer of 1891 in the Northern portion of the Province known as New Caledonia, and about one million acres of farming land and a million and a half acres of grazing lands were located. These lands are scattered and about three-fourths of the farming lands are wooded. The climate from the coast to the Cascade range is damp and rainy, and the snowfall light. After crossing the mountains the climate becomes drier, and the higher benches are exposed to summer frosts. The

timber found is not considered of great commercial importance. Undoubted evidence was discovered of the existence of gold in many places ; and silver bearing galena, iron and coal were found in abundance. A very pure vein of copper and two small veins of cinnabar ore were also located. This important portion of the Province must remain undeveloped until easy modes of communication are afforded to prospectors and settlers.

Another survey party located about one hundred thousand acres of land, suitable in equal proportions for farming and grazing, in Rupert District, North end of Vancouver Island. The pasture land is well watered, easy of access from the coast, and a small expenditure would render it fit for immediate occupation. The warm Japan current has a beneficial influence upon the temperature of this District, and the snowfall is less than at more southerly portions of the Island.

During the year 1891 the Provincial Government had lithographed for general distribution 20,000 copies of maps showing five different portions of the Province and one townsite. A complete map of the Province, giving all recent information, will shortly be ready for distribution. It cannot be too strongly urged upon the Government to support this good work by improving existing roads and other communications.

There are at present eleven parties in different portions of the Province engaged in making surveys of Crown lands. The report of the exploration party seeking an alternative route to open up the rich Yukon country, will be looked forward to with much interest.

In the Appendices will be found information as to the cost and procedure necessary, in order to acquire Government lands. Also, a statement showing the quantity, value, and duties paid on agricultural products and animals, which could be raised in this Province.

Sugar Beet. The Province having attracted the attention of parties for the establishment of sugar beet factories, it may be stated that on the rich alluvial lands of the delta of the Fraser River, the sugar beet grown for experimental

purposes, has given highly satisfactory results; and there are doubtless other Districts within the Province, equally favorable to the enterprise. Last year the duty on sugar was abolished, and to encourage the beet root sugar industry within the Dominion, until the 1st of July, 1893, a bounty equal to one cent per pound "may be paid to the producer of any raw beet sugar produced in Canada, wholly from beets grown therein..... and in addition thereto three and one-third cents per 100 lbs. for each degree or fraction of a degree of test by polariscope over seventy degrees." The consumption of sugar within the Province for 1891 may be taken as 9,000,000 pounds.

Board of Trade Building. Upon recommendation of the Committee appointed to report upon a building scheme, an association (Capital Stock, $100,000.00) was incorporated under the Companies Act, 1890, to take over the lots on Bastion Street acquired by the Board, and to erect thereon a suitable Board of Trade building. Competitive plans upon lines indicated by the Committee were invited from Provincial architects, and in response thereto nine sets were submitted; the plans of Mr. A. Maxwell Muir were recommended and afterwards adopted at a general meeting of the Board. The contract for construction was signed June 14th ultimo, and the building will be ready for occupation within six months from that date. The building when completed will be an ornament to the city; and special merit attaches to those who were most prominent in securing its construction. The Board is to be congratulated on the prospect of shortly attaining most desirable offices; and it is to be hoped, increased activity and usefulness will ensue from the changed conditions.

The incorporation of the Board, as suggested in the previous report, has not yet been carried out, but your Council recommend their successors in office to keep the matter in view.

Exhibit for World's Fair. An exceptional opportunity will be offered next year at the World's Fair at Chicago, for making known to the world at large the vast fields within this Province for the investment of capital. Great prominence has hitherto been given to our minerals, lumber and

fisheries, but every year as surveys progress, immense tracts of land are found suitable for agriculture and grazing. Fruit growing has already passed the experimental stage, and rapid developments may be looked for. Barley grown in the Okanagan District has been pronounced for malting purposes equal to the best English production. The Provincial Government has made an appropriation towards an official exhibit at the World's Fair, and it cannot be too strongly urged upon private enterprise to support this action with liberal representative exhibits of fruit and agricultural products as well as minerals, lumber, fish and other Provincial industries. This matter is commended to the incoming Council for devising concerted action of all interests.

Second Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire.

The appointment of a delegate to the Second Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire was referred to your Council and resulted in the selection of Mr. Robt. Ward. The dates named for the meetings of the Congress were June 28th, 29th, 30th and July 1st; the time, therefore, has been too short to receive a report of the proceedings. The primary subject for discussion was to be "Commercial relations of the Mother Country with her Colonies and possessions, with special regard to the renewal of European treaties, and recent commercial legislation in the United States." Its treatment by an influential body of essentially commercial men assembled from all parts of the British Empire cannot fail to excite great interest. Issues pregnant with importance to Great Britain's closer alliance with her Colonies and dependencies will doubtless evolve from the Anglo-Colonial gathering and an increased mutual interest will ensue between the Mother Country and the "Greater Britain."

Census.

Inasmuch as the Capitation Grant payable to the Province by the Dominion Government is governed by the extent of the population, your Committee deem it proper to give prominence to errors made in the Dominion census of the Province. From calculations based on data received from reliable sources, the Provincial Government has arrived at the following conclusions :—Total population of British

Columbia, including Indians and other nationalities, (A) 111,-434; (B) 117,019; (C) 135,600. By taking the mean of these three estimates we have within the Province a total population of 121,351, which may be taken as approximately correct. The Dominion census results show the increase in population of the Province for the past decade ending May, 1891, to be 87.56 per cent., but from the same data it appears that the rural population of the Province, other than Indians, has decreased nearly eight per cent. in the same period. Another unaccountable inaccuracy places the population of Victoria at 16,841; whereas a recount, by the Corporation, a few months later, proved the number of inhabitants to be 23,153. In a new country, covering such a large area as this Province does, the difficulties in obtaining a correct census are undoubtedly very great, but with the improved facilities of late years the inaccuracies referred to appear to be inexcusable. In a communication addressed, in January last, to the Lieut.-Governor of the Province by the Under Secretary of State, it was promised that the matter should receive attention, but your Committee are not aware of any further action taken.

Immigration. The influx of immigrants from Eastern Provinces, and from Europe to British Columbia during the past year, has been fully equal to, if not in excess of the absorbing capabilities of the settled portions of the Province. Inclination to gain a foothold in cities, rather than encounter the isolation and inconveniences incident to settling on unoccupied lands in the interior, continues to be very strong among new arrivals, many of whom are from villages and cities elsewhere. The supply of all classes of labor is quite equal to the demand, and while the general scale of wages is higher than in most countries, still mechanics and laborers who are doing anything like reasonably well where they are, should not break up their homes for British Columbia at present. Parties engaged in mercantile lines of all descriptions, office seekers and office helpers, unless provided with capital, would do well not to increase the army of "Micawbers" at present in the country, waiting for "something to turn up."

However, there has been great improvement in the older portions of farming districts on Vancouver Island, and a large area of new country has been covered by pre-emptions during the year. Frontier settlements are extending out into the comparatively unknown interior of the Island, not only from the Eastern and Northern seaboard, but also from the West Coast.

Surveys undertaken by the Provincial Government in 1890-91, and again this season, have done much to extend settlement and create an interest in the desirable and numerous valleys of Vancouver and contiguous Islands, on many of which the timber is not heavy, while here and there alder bottom and grassy swamps predominate.

The Valdez group of islands, including Reid, Carter and others of smaller area, are being settled upon, and much attention is now being directed to that portion of Vancouver Island lying opposite them.

The rich mining district of Kootenay attracted a considerable rush of fortune seekers this Spring. When the smelter works are completed, they will do much to sustaining a large and permanent mining population Meantime, what Kootenay wants are prospectors with capital to further unfold her wealth, and additional carriers and smelters to reduce the treasure into a commercial commodity. Laboring men, without means, are at present only in very limited request at the mines.

Female domestic servants are much in demand, and suitable parties of this class could secure good homes and good wages in the leading cities of the Province.

A scale of wages for skilled and unskilled labor will be found in the Appendices.

Finance. The report of the Audit Committee, attached hereto, shows the Institution to have assets amounting to $6,509.58. Of this sum $5,000 has been invested in the Board of Trade building, and there is also a credit balance at the Bank of British Columbia, $1,065.58. The net gain during the past twelve months has been $1,636.64. Your Committee recommend that another $1,000 of the available

funds should be invested in the building now being constructed for the Board.

Library. Several additions have been made to the Board's Library during the year; a list of the books with the names of the donors will be found in the Appendices.

General Trade and Outlook. The short pack of salmon, followed by exceptionally low prices; the peremptory closing of sealing in Behring Sea in the middle of the hunting season of 1891; the collapse of the South American lumber markets, and the slackness of the California coal trade, have all combined to injuriously effect the trade of the year under review. However, notwithstanding such adverse conditions it is satisfactory to find that the Customs returns for the Province exceed those of the previous year, which were the most favorable on record. The action of the Federal Government in disregarding the almost unanimous desire of the people to open up other railway communications with the South, for the expansion of trade in its natural channels, can hardly be too severely criticised, because, as the capabilities of the Province become better and more widely known, its attractions to capitalists seeking legitimate investments increase, and the material interests of the country are thereby advanced.

Your Committee submit that the time has arrived when the Board should firmly discountenance speculative operations in real estate, referred to in the Board's previous annual report, especially sales made on the instalment plan which divert capital from legitimate enterprises. Another matter deserving attention is the easy credit and open account system prevailing amongst the wholesale merchants and retailers throughout the Province, and your Committee suggest that a stricter mode of collections should be enforced and that accounts should be more generally closed by notes, meantime a great advantage is given to Eastern merchants who supply goods to retailers in this Province, and it too frequently happens that drafts drawn against their invoices are protected at maturity to the exclusion of local creditors whose claims are more justly due.

The outlook for continued prosperity within the Province is encouraging, especially in the Kootenay mining Districts, but although some years must elapse before the mines can be fully developed the marvelous wealth of the country is already assured. The preliminary survey of the "Canada Western Railway" is a matter worthy of notice; if the project is carried out this line will open up vast tracts of rich grazing, agricultural and mining lands which are at present inaccessible. The enterprise will require immense capital, skill and ability, and its importance to Vancouver Island can hardly be overestimated.

The incoming Council are recommended to press upon the Dominion Government the just claims of Victoria to better Custom House and Post Office accommodation, and we regret to record continued neglect by the Federal authorities in this connection. The Custom House was built in the year 1875, when the business of the Port amounted to $390,441.12, against $1,033,691.13 for the past twelve months. The Post Office was completed and occupied in 1874, the gross revenue for that year being under $8,000; for the year ending 30th ultimo the receipts were about $45,000. No further evidence should be necessary to impress upon the Dominion Government the urgency for replacing the existing accommodation with modern buildings, suitable for the increased and growing trade, and commensurate with the large revenue derived from this Port.

The usual statistical information has been brought down to date, and other new and interesting data will be found in the Appendices.

The Board is to be congratulated upon its marked prosperity during the past year; increasing interest in its work being unmistakably manifested by the recent large accession of new members. The commodious premises, now under construction, will facilitate the business which year by year is entailing greater labors upon the Council, and when completed, the new Board room will furnish a resort where members can conven-

iently assemble and thus result in increased usefulness of the Institution.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Signed on behalf of the members of the British Columbia Board of Trade.

THOS. B. HALL, *President.*
A. C. FLUMERFELT, *Vice-President.*
F. ELWORTHY, *Secretary.*

VICTORIA, B. C., July 8th, 1892.

F. ELWORTHY, IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH THE BRITISH COLUMBIA BOARD OF TRADE,

DR. 1ST JULY, 1891, TO 30TH JUNE, 1892. **CR.**

1891.		
July 1—To Balance on hand as per last account.....		$ 3 90
1892.		
June 30—To Quarterly Dues collected to date.....		1,761 00
Entrance Fees " "		810 00
Mortgages paid off, viz :		
C. W. Finlayson.....	$ 700 00	
Wm. Marchant.....	1,500 00	
H. O. Price.....	400 00	
Alex. Mowat.....	500 00	
Wilson Noble.....	500 00	
		3,600 00
Interest on Funds collected to date.....		400 79
Withdrawals from Bank B. C		14,293 67
Annual Report.....		431 76
Land Account		10,885 95
B. C. Board of Trade Building Ass'n :		
Mrs. Dunsmuir.....	500 00	
Bank B. C. cheque.....	170 00	
		670 00
Rent of Office and use of Board Room.		196 00
		$33,053 07

1892.		
June 30—By Deposits, Bank of B. C..		$14,573 31
British Columbia Board of Trade Building Association, L. L., 50 shares of Capital Stock, at $100 each.....		5,000 00
Rent of Office, 12 months @ $25.....		300 00
Secretary-Treasurer, 12 months @ $50.....		600 00
Land Account.....		10,885 95
B. C. Board of Trade Bld'g Ass'n, L.L.		
Mrs. Dunsmuir, 5 shares stock....	$500 00	
Inauguration Expenses.	170 00	
		670 00
Annual Report.....		482 90
Bonus to Secretary		150 00
Postage.....		64 72
Telegrams		32 95
Cleaning Office, 12 months @ $3.00		36 00
Newspapers.....		31 50
Printing and Binding.....		64 70
Stationery		26 40
Advertising.....		2 00
Furniture.....		5 25
Law Charges.....		49 70
Chgs. on Books sent to London for distribution		25 50
SUNDRIES—		
Gas Bills.....	$ 7 20	
Post Office Box rent.....	5 00	
Insurance on Books, Furniture and Oil Painting	10 00	
Engraving Silver Plate and Hanging Picture.....	12 25	
Manifests	6 87	
Lock for Board room door.....	4 75	
Sundries as per Vouchers	85	
		46 92
Balance to next year		5 27
		$33,053 07

Examined and found correct.

VICTORIA, B. C., 30th June, 1892.

E. A. McQUADE,
MATTHEW T. JOHNSTON, } Audit Committee.

F. ELWORTHY,
Secretary-Treasurer.

BRITISH COLUMBIA BOARD OF TRADE.

STATEMENT

SHOWING FINANCIAL POSITION AS ON 30TH JUNE, 1892.

ASSETS.

June 30, 1892.		
CASH in Bank of British Columbia	$1,065 58	
" Savings Bank	3 03	
" hand as per account current	5 27	
		$1,073 88
FUNDS INVESTED:		
British Columbia Board of Trade Building Ass'n, L'd L'y, 50 shares of Capital Stock @ $100.00		$5,000 0
DUES NOT COLLECTED (good)		159 00
RENT " " (Fisheries Commission)		20 00
FURNITURE IN BOARD ROOM per last account	$ 280 00	
" added this year	5 25	
	$285 25	
Less 10% allowance for depreciation, say	28 85	
		256 70
		$6,509 58
Total Assets, June 30th, 1891		4,872 94
Net gain for the year		$1,636 64

LIABILITIES.

Nil.

F. ELWORTHY,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Examined and found correct.

MATTHEW T. JOHNSTON, }
E. A. MCQUADE, } *Audit Committee.*

VICTORIA, B. C., June 30th, 1892.

AUDIT REPORT.

To the President and Members of the British Columbia Board of Trade:

GENTLEMEN,—We, the undersigned, appointed by your Board to examine the accounts of the Secretary-Treasurer, beg to report that we have examined the books, accounts, bank books and securities, and we found the same true and correct.

The assets of the Board are follows :—

Cash in Bank of British Columbia	$1,065 58
Cash in Savings Bank	3 03
Cash in Secretary's hands	5 27
Funds Invested :—	
B. C. Board of Trade Building Assoc'n	5,000 00
Dues not collected (Good)	159 00
Rent not collected (Fisheries Commiss'n)	20 00
Furniture	256 70
	$6,509 58
Total assets, 30th June, 1891	4,872 94
Showing a gain of	$1,636 64

The Liabilities are nil.

E. A. McQUADE,
MATTHEW T. JOHNSTON, } *Audit Committee.*

APPENDICES.

List of Additions to the Library, with the Names of the Donors (30th June, 1892).

Merchants' Exchange,	St. Louis,	Annual	Statement,	1890.
Chamber of Commerce,	Hong Kong,	"	Report,	1891.
" "	Yokohama	"	"	1891–1892.
" "	Napier, N. Z.,	"	"	1891.
" "	Dunedin,	"	"	1891.
" "	Cooktown,	"	"	1891.
" "	St. Paul, U.S.A.		"	1891.
" "	Melbourne,	Annual	"	1891.
" "	Maryborough,	"	"	1891.
" "	Falmouth,	"	"	1891.
" "	Trinidad,	"	"	1891.
Board of Trade,	Vancouver,	"	"	1891–1892.
" "	Brandon,	"	"	1891.
" "	N. Westminster,	"	"	1891.
" "	Toronto,	"	"	1891.
Chamber of Commerce,	Edinburgh,	"	"	1891–1892.
" "	Louisville,	"	"	1891–1892.
" "	Auckland,	"	"	1892.
" "	Geelong,	"	"	1892.
" "	Adelaide,	"	"	1892.
" "	Natal,	"	"	1892.
" "	San Francisco, U.S.A.		"	1892.
Board of Trade,	Winnipeg,	Annual	"	1892.

" " London, Notice to Mariners, June and March, 1892.

" " Japan, Consular Reports, 1890–1891.

Thomas Earle, M.P.	....	Dominion Parliament Blue Books,	
" "		Public Accounts,	1891.
" "		Preliminary Abstract, Can. Life Ins. Cos.,	1891.
" "		Abstract of Statements, Ins. Cos., Can.,	1891.
" "		Department of the Interior,	1891.
" "		Indian Affairs, with map,	1891.
" "		Inland Revenue, I, II, III,	1891.

Thomas Earle, M.P....	Minister of Public Works,	1891.
" "	Geological Survey Department,	1891.
" "	Postmaster-General,	1891.
" "	Minister of Justice,	1891.
" "	List of Shareholders, Chartered Banks,	1891.
" "	Minister of Agriculture,	1891.
" "	Dept. of Fisheries with Supplement,	1891.
" "	Board of Civil Service Examiners,	1891.
" "	Mortuary Statistics,	1891.
" "	Dept. of Railways and Canals,	1891.
" "	Canal Statistics,	1891.
" "	Secretary of State,	1891.
" "	High Commissioner for Canada,	1891.
" "	Department of Marine,	1891.
" "	Militia and Defence,	1891.
" "	Auditor-General,	1891.
" "	Estimates,	1893.
" "	Agriculture and Colonization,	1891.
" "	Civil Service List of Canada,	1891.
" "	Public Printing and Stationery,	1891.
" "	Chartered Banks, Dividends Unpaid, &c.,	1891.
" "	Railway Statistics,	1891.
" "	Trade and Navigation,	1891.
" "	Experimental Farms,	1891.
" "	North-West Mounted Police Force,	1891.
" "	Canadian Archives,	1891.
" "	Votes and Proceedings, H. of Commons,	1892.
" "	" " Senate of Canada,	1892.
Col. E. G. Prior, M.P.,	House of Commons Debates,	1892.
E. Baynes Reed.....	" " "	1891.
Sydney C. D. Roper....	Statistical Year Book of Canada,	1890.
R. T. Williams	B. C. Directory,	1892.
Thomas Allsop, London,	History of Co-operation, 2 vols.	
Provincial Government.	Statutes of British Columbia,	1891-1892.
" "	Journal of Legislative Assembly,	1892.
H. C. Beeton.....	London Board of Trade Journals, July, 1891, to June, 1892.	
H. C. Beeton.....	London Chamber of Commerce Journals, July, 1891, to June, 1892.	

Report of Robt. Ward, Esq., Delegate from the British Columbia Board of Trade to the Second Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire.

LONDON, 9th JULY, 1892.

The President and Council British Columbia Board of Trade,
Victoria, B. C.:

GENTLEMEN,—In pursuance of my appointment as your delegate to the Second Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire, I have the honor to report that I duly attended the meetings of Congress held in the hall of the Merchant Taylors' Company, Threadneedle Street, London, on the 28th, 29th and 30th June, and July 1st, under the presidency of the Right Hon. Sir John Lubbock, Bart., President of the London Chamber of Commerce.

Under the auspices of this large and influential body at the world's metropolis, the various commercial Chambers and Boards throughout the Empire were first brought together by their delegates six years since; the Congress just closed being the second of its class, though foremost in general importance as compared with the meeting held in 1886.

A glance at the list herewith, of Boards and Chambers represented, will show the wide interest taken in the Congress by the commercial bodies of the United Kingdom, India, Canada (which had the largest Colonial delegation) Australasia, West Indies, Africa, China (Hong Kong) Singapore, with representation from the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris, while delegates from several foreign trade organisations were present as guests.

Through the generosity of the Master and Wardens of the Merchant Taylors' Company, their magnificent hall was placed at the disposal of the Congress, and the proceedings of nearly 300 delegates were thereby rendered more convenient and agreeable throughout, besides affording ample accommodation to visitors and press representatives.

The United Kingdom delegates were placed on either side of the great hall, while Canada, Australasia and the other Colonies represented, were placed in sections between, according to their relative importance.

It is doubtless already known to the Board that public attention has been lately almost entirely devoted to the general election now in progress throughout the United Kingdom, and the Congress has lost thereby much valued interest which it otherwise would have commanded. It can be readily understood that commercial questions involving serious political points, might be dangerous for parliamentary candidates and their friends to touch upon at this juncture, but as a matter of fact, trade questions that have been debated in the late Congress are of such importance to the Empire, that the government of the day, be it Liberal or Conservative, is bound to take up and deal with them in the not distant future.

Commercial Relations between the Mother Country and her Colonies.

The Resolution of the London Chamber of Commerce (The Right Honourable Lord Brassey, K.C.B.):

"That in the opinion of this Congress it is expedient that arrangements should be devised to secure closer commercial union between the Mother Country and her Colonies and Dependencies."

Passed unanimously, and another resolution of the London Chamber of Commerce (Mr. Nevile Lubbock.):

"That a commercial union with the British Empire on the basis of free trade would tend to promote its permanence and prosperity."

led to a lively debate, but an amendment suggested by Sir Chas. Tupper, to strike out the word "free," and insert "*freer*," was accepted by the Congress.

The following resolution by the London Chamber of Commerce (Mr. G. W. Medley):

"That in the opinion of this Congress any fiscal union between the Mother Country and her Colonies, and Dependencies, by means of preferential duties, being based on Protection, would be politically dangerous, and economically disastrous; and that the arrangement which, more than any other, would conduce to an intimate commercial union, would be by our self-governing Colonies adopting, as closely as circumstances will permit, the non-protective policy of the Mother Country."

led to a long and spirited debate, and as its passage, which was apparent, would have practically shelved resolutions from several of the Canadian Boards, it was agreed to lay it over; and eventually Sir Charles Tupper moved in amendment, what had been intended as a motion by the Montreal Board of Trade, viz.:

"That in order to extend the exchange and consumption of the home staple products in every part of the British Empire, a slight differential duty, not exceeding five per cent., should be adopted by the Imperial and Colonial Governments in favor of certain home productions, against the imported foreign articles."

The debate on this question lasted nearly two days, the Canadian side being strongly led by Sir Charles Tupper and the Montreal and Toronto delegates, while the Free Traders of the Cobden school ridiculed the suggested revival of an imposition on food products.

I do not propose here to deal fully with the discussion that took place, as the Board will be in a position to read the verbatim reports of the speeches and proceedings of Congress, which will shortly be ready. It is, however, significant to note that Free Trade, *Fair* Frade, and Protection commanded the deepest interest, nor is the fact to be ignored, that manufacturers from Birmingham, Manchester,

Barnsley, Sheffield, and other points, argued most strongly in favor of protecting o a reasonable extent the industries of their different sections in Great Britain.

It was pointed out by the President, that Parliament does not legislate for any particular class of trade or manufacture, but for the greatest number to be benefitted thereby; but the Protectionists argued that their industries and the thousands of men, women and children employed in them, were constantly being forced out by unrestricted imports from foreign countries, that close their markets by prohibitive duties to British manufactures.

In the result, upon a vote by Chambers, the amendmant was lost by a vote of

Noes	55
Ayes	33
Majority against	22

Mr. Medley's resolution being carried on a vote by Chambers by a majority of only 13.

It will be interesting to note, when the proceedings of Congress are published the feeling on this question, as expressed by votes, in the different parts of the Empire.

The Colonies and European Treaty Clauses.

The following resolution from the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce:

"That this Congress is of opinion that every effort should be made by Her Majesty's Government to promote closer commercial relations between the United Kingdom and her Colonies and Dependencies, and to this end desires the abrogation of the European Treaty Clauses which at present hinder the same."

was agreed to by the Congress without much discussion.

Boards of Conciliation for Labour Disputes.

On this important resolution, most interesting speeches will be found in the proceedings of Congress, chiefly those of Mr. S. B. Boulton, Chairman of the London Conciliation Board, and the Hon. Mr. Dibbs, Premier of New South Wales, and the following resolution was passed:

London Chamber of Commerce (Mr. S. B. Boulton, Chairman of the London Conciliation Board):

"That the frequent recurrence of labor disputes has caused and is causing great damage to the commercial and manufacturing interests of the Empire. That it is extremely desirable, in the best interests both of employers and employed, that the re-adjustment of the rates and conditions of labour, which from time to time are inevitable, should be brought about without the wasteful and calamitous results proceeding from strikes and lock-outs. And, that this Congress strongly recommends the formation of properly constituted Boards of Labour Conciliation

and Arbitration in all important centres of industry and commerce throughout the Empire."

The Codification of the Commercial Law of the Empire.

Aberdeen Chamber of Commerce (Professor Dove Wilson, LL.D.) moved:

"That the Bills of Exchange Act of 1882 and the Partnerships Act of 1890 having established the practicability and benefits of codifying British Commercial Law, it is highly expedient that the commercial law of the whole British Empire should now be embodied in a code; and that therefore Government be memoralised by the Congress to initiate the steps necessary in order to the appointment for the purpose of drafting such a code, of a Commission, on which the United Kingdom, and all the Colonies and countries embraced in the Empire, should be duly represented."

and after a short debate, the resolution was adopted.

Imperial Registration of Trade Marks, and the Adoption throughout the Empire of the Merchandise Marks Act.

Sheffield Chamber of Commerce moved:

"That in the opinion of this Congress, the general interests of the trade of the Empire render it eminently desirable that the provisions of the Merchandise Marks Act should be adopted, and actively carried out in all British Colonies and Dependencies in the same manner as has produced such beneficial results in the Mother Country."

and although a difference of opinion was apparent, the resolution eventually carried by a large majority.

Bills of Lading Reform.

A long and interesting debate (in which your delegate took part) brought out strong opposition from representatives of ship owners to any legislative interference with their affairs being tolerated, and they strongly recommended conferences between merchants and ship owners, to adjust questions of differences on the question of Bills of Lading conditions, but it was apparent that the merchants look upon the owners as a large and powerful body, with distrust, and the following resolution was eventually carried by a large majority:

"That this Congress desires to urge upon Her Majesty's Government, Home and Colonial, the desirability of effecting by legislation: That any ship, carriers by rail, or ships carrying goods or merchandise, where a through Bill of Lading has been given, shall each or any of them be deemed to be contracting parties under said Bill of Lading, and be made responsible to the consignee for any loss or damage that may arise during the transmission of said goods to final port of destination."

Commercial Education, including the Scheme Initiated by the London Chamber of Commerce.

This matter I consider is one that might be profitably brought to the attention of the educational authorities in British Columbia. The proper qualification for a commercial career, is one that ought to be acquired in our public schools, upon which such liberal appropriations are annually made by the Legislature.

The resolution passed by Congress was introduced by the London Chamber of Commerce (Sir Philip Magnus) :

"That this Congress, having before it the scheme for junior and higher commercial education, promoted by the London Chamber of Commerce, and believing that systematic education of those destined for a commercial career is essential as a means of meeting foreign competition both in the Mother Country and her Colonies and Possessions, as well as for providing efficient British clerks, and assistants in commercial houses ;

Resolves :

(*a*). "That it be a recommendation from this Congress to the participating associations to take all possible steps to secure the adoption in their respective localities of a course of commercial education best suited to local requirements ;

(*b*). "That in order to encourage both schoolmasters and pupils, members of these Associations should, as far as possible, give a preference, in employing youths, to those possessing commercial certificates ;

(*c*). "That these recommendations be forwarded by the London Chamber of Commerce, in the name of the Congress, to the whole of the supporting Associations, together with documents relative to that Chamber's scheme, for their information and guidance."

I took the opportunity, however, at Richmond, on the 2nd inst. (where I had the honor of proposing the toast of the London Chamber of Commerce, at one of the magnificent banquets given to some 400 delegates and their friends) of pointing out the general ignorance obtaining on this side with respect to geographical knowledge of the Colonies ; and I trust a few of the incidents which have come within my own personal experience, and which I related, will do no harm.

The following resolutions were also taken up and passed by Congress, as follows, viz. :

Emigration and Colonization.

London Chamber of Commerce (Sir Frederick Young, K.C.M.G.) :

"That colonization, while equally desirable as an outlet for our congested population and for the development of the Colonies, can be carried out most successfully by individual energy and enterprise, and private agencies supplemented by State aid."

The Necessity of an Imperial System of Decimal Currency, Weights and Measures.

London Chamber of Commerce (Mr. Samuel Montagu, M.P.):

"That the introduction of a Decimal System of Weights Measures and Money is urgently needed, in order to increase our foreign trade, facilitate commerce, and render elementary education more effective and less expensive."

A System of Imperial Penny Postage.

Bradford Chamber of Commerce (Mr. E. P. Arnold Forster):

"That in the opinion of this Congress the establishment of a uniform penny rate of postage between the Mother Country and her Colonies and Dependencies would not only tend to promote trade and freedom of intercourse throughout Her Majesty's Dominions, but would, in an eminent degree, foster and extend the cordial relations which at present exist between the various parts of the Empire. This Congress therefore respectfully urges Her Majesty's Government to take steps to secure, as speedily as may be, the establishment of a system of uniform penny postage throughout the whole of the British Empire."

Light Railways.

North Shields Chamber of Commerce:

"That in the interests of the community at large, this Congress expresses its opinion that the construction of Light Railways should be carried out wherever necessary and practicable."

Abolition of the Light Dues.

Montreal Board of Trade (Sir Donald E. Smith, K.C.M.G.):

"Whereas the system of maintaining the lighthouse service of a country by a tonnage tax on shipping entering its ports is inequitable and does not now generally prevail; and

"Whereas the continuance of this system in Great Britain has provoked a retaliatory tax on the shipping of this country by the United States, which is not imposed upon ships from countries enjoying a free lighthouse service, British ship-owners being thereby placed at a disadvantage with their German competitors; and

Whereas Canada, which maintains a free lighthouse service on its extensive coast line, suffers by reason of Canadian ship-owners (when engaged in American trade) being compelled to pay, in addition to their share of the Canadian taxation, the dues in British ports and the retaliatory tax in the United States;

Therefore resolved—That this Congress take steps towards procuring such change in the system of maintaining the lighthouse service of Great Britain as will relieve shipping from any direct charge therefor and the shipping of the Empire from liability to retaliatory taxation by foreign countries."

TREATIES WITH NATIVE TRIBES AND TERRITORIAL DELIMITATION.

Lagos Chamber of Commerce (Mr. John D. Fairley):

"That in the opinion of this Congress the interests of British trade are certain to suffer so long as the Government of this country does not, before arranging or concluding treaties with native tribes, before recognising those made by other nations, or before settling questions of delimitation of territory with other powers, put itself in communication with British merchants trading in or with the places in question, or with Chambers of Commerce, possessed of information as to the interests involved."

"That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Prime Minister and the the Secretary of State for the Colonies."

Several other questions of an important character had to be left over in consequence of no further time being available for discussing them, but the impression generally prevailed that much good might be expected as the result of the discussions by Congress, the interchange of views of the delegates from so many different parts of the Empire, and the personal intercourse between the public men, ship owners, merchants, and others connected with British commerce from all parts of her Majesty's Dominions.

The late Hon. John Robson, as you are aware, had been appointed delegate from Vancouver Board of Trade, but his unfortunate accident and subsequent illness prevented his attendance. I took occasion to mention this after his decease, and on referring to the painful incident, the Right Honourable the President, Sir John Lubbock, charged the British Columbia delegates to convey to our respective Boards the deepest sympathy felt by the Congress at the untimely loss of Mr. Robson.

I will only add that the London Chamber of Commerce by inaugurating these commercial Congresses, has done so in the most thorough and hearty manner. Its organisations have been most skilfully planned and carried out by some of the most prominent men of the day, men having the interests of Great Britain's commerce and greatness at heart; all working with a sincere desire to maintain and extend that greatness, and moreover, to strengthen the unity of the Empire itself.

The hospitality of London is proverbial, but nothing could excel the attention and generosity of the London Chamber of Commerce, in furnishing a continuous series of magnificent entertainments to the delegates and their friends, by whom they were most thoroughly appreciated. In addition to the hospitalities of the London Chamber, Lord Brassey, Sir John Lubbock, Sir Whittaker Ellis, Colonel North and others, vied with each other in the same direction, and I am confident the delegates will not soon forget the uniform courtesy which met them on all sides.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

ROBT. WARD.

Report of Committee on Northern Mail Service.

VICTORIA, Jan. 18th, 1892.

To the Council of the Board of Trade, Victoria:

SIRS,—Agreeably to the request from the Secretary, we furnish below the information desired respecting the mail service on the Northern route.

1. In the opinion of your Committee, the service should be fortnightly to the following points, viz.:

Alert Bay,	China Hat,	Port Essington,	Fort Simpson,
Rivers Inlet,	Lowe Inlet,	Inverness,	Naas.
Bella Bella,	Irving,	Metlakathla,	

2. And to Skidegate monthly, and fortnightly or monthly to such other convenient points en route as may be established hereafter, when there is sufficient business to warrant the steamer having the mail contract calling at such points.

Your Committee take this opportunity of directing attention to the great injustice which has been done to the Northern sections of this Province, reached by water communication, by the withdrawal of the mail service during several months past, and urgently request the Board to press immediate action in the matter.

As showing the importance of the district referred to, we beg to point out that about 140,000 cases of salmon, are packed each season, at the different points on this route, representing a large value, which is almost wholly expended in labor and supplies. The district is also the source through which large supplies are sent for interior trading points, and in many of the places settlers are increasing rapidly. With regular steamer communication, this district will rapidly develop.

Respectfully submitted,

J. H. TURNER,
Chairman of Committee.

Resolutions of Condolence.

Resolution of the British Columbia Board of Trade, passed October 9th, 1891:

"That this Board desires to place on record its deep sense of the loss it has sustained by the death of two of its members, MR. EDGAR MARVIN, SEN., and ALEX. A. GREEN. The former was one of the first elected members of the British

Columbia Chamber of Commerce, and a member of this Board since incorporation; MR. GREEN having been an original member of the Board, and for many years an active and valuable member of the Council."

Resolution of the British Columbia Board of Trade, passed April 1st, 1892:

Whereas, since the previous Quarterly General Meeting, two members of the Board have passed over to the great majority; MR. JAS. C. BALES having been connected with the Institution since incorporation, and MR. GEORGE MORISON having joined in 1880; Therefore, be it resolved, that the deaths be recorded on the minutes, and votes of condolence be forwarded to the bereaved relatives."

List of Assays obtained from East Kootenay Ores in 1891.

Date.	Locality.	Mineral.	Assays to the Ton (2,000 lbs.)
1891			
Sept'r.	McMurdo Creek.....	Quartz.....	Gold $326.70.
June..	" "	"	Gold 15.43 oz.
"	" "	"	Gold $546.30.
"	" "	"	Gold $34.35.
"	" "	Galena.....	Silver 41.45 oz., lead 79%.
"	" "	"	Silver 177.29 oz., lead 74%.
July..	Copper Creek.....	"	Silver 102.9 oz., lead 69%.
"	Vermont Creek.....	Grey Copper.	Silver 1169.33 oz.
"	" "		Silver 242.39 oz., gold $5.38.
"	" "(average of 18 samples from surface of various leads)	Galena and antimonial copper...	Silver 86.01 oz., lead 41.83%.
"	Crystal Creek.....	.....	Silver 50.05 oz.
"	" "	.....	Silver 1,113 oz.
"	Bugaboo Creek.....	.....	Silver 249.66 oz.
"	" "	.....	Silver 61.97 oz., gold nil.
"	Jubilee Mountain.....	Copper ores..	Silver 129.91 oz., gold nil.
"	Howse Pass..... ..	.....	Copper 12.7%, silver 38.23 oz., gold 19 dwt.
June..	Windermere.....	.....	Lead 46.7%, silver 38.75 oz., gold $23.
May..	Ottertail.....	.....	Silver 19.25 oz., gold $3.25, lead 60%
"	East Kootenay.....	.....	Silver 111.28 oz., gold $35.15.
"	" "	.....	Silver 107.79 oz., gold $1.25.
"	North-west of Golden.	Antimo'l cp'r.	Silver 72.01 oz., gold $14.62.
"	East Kootenay.....	.....	Silver 80 oz., gold $50.
"	Windermere.....	.....	Silver 43.99 oz., gold $1.co.
"	Lost Creek.....	.....	Silver 71.16 oz., gold $46.60.
Nov'r.	" "	Grey copper..	Silver 610.58 oz., gold $7.
"	" "	"	Silver 800.18 oz., gold $19.62.
"	Skookum Chuck.....	Atinmo'l ore.	Silver 523.52 oz.
"	Hughes' Range.....	.....	Silver 44.50 oz., gold $1.co
"	North-west of Donald.	Copper ore..	Silver 243.85 oz.

Meteorological Register for the Year 1891, Esquimalt Station, British Columbia.

Latitude 48°, 25′, 49″, North ; Longtitude 123°, 26′, 32″ West. Elevation above the sea, 28 feet. Barometer reduced to sea level.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Ap'l.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
BAROMETER.													
Mean height, reduced, 1891.	30.13	29.84	30 05	29.95	29.99	29.94	30.00	30.02	29.95	30.04	30.03	29.87	29.98
Highest	30.57	30.55	30.39	30.50	30.26	30 37	30.23	30.27	30.38	30.46	30 45	30.53	
Lowest	29.51	29.05	29.57	29.43	29.58	29.53	29 80	29.81	29.54	29.62	29.45	28.80	
Range	1.06	1.50	1.07	1.07	0 68	0.84	0 43	0.46	0.84	0.84	1.00	1.73	
TEMPERATURE.													
Mean, 1891	42.24	33.70	41.13	47.75	52.59	55.31	59.94	58.62	54.13	50.57	45.83	40.19	48.50
Average Mean	36.29	37.36	43.86	47.60	52.96	56.71	58.77	58.47	54.60	49 01	38.80	35.51	47.49
Highest, 1891	54.4	45.0	57.6	62.2	69.1	72.1	88.6	78.8	68.6	69.6	57.6	58.0	
Average Highest	51.7	52.6	60.4	66 9	75.6	76.0	80.8	78.5	73.4	64.6	56.5	55.6	
Mean Highest, 1891	45.9	38.6	47.5	54.6	61.5	63.1	70.9	68.3	61.1	57.3	49 4	44.6	
Average Mean Highest	41.5	43.2	50.8	56.1	63.2	66.0	70.6	69.3	64 8	56.8	49.9	46.3	
Lowest, 1891	30 5	23.1	20.0	32.0	36.5	39.4	43.9	46.0	41.5	38.5	31.3	28.4	
Average Lowest	18.8	18.6	25.5	30.6	34.8	38.9	40.9	41.5	36.1	32.1	27.9	23.9	
Mean Lowest, 1891	38 2	29.3	35.0	41.1	44.8	48.8	51.3	51.3	48.0	45.1	41.9	35.4	
Average Mean Lowest	32.4	33.0	36.8	39.5	44.0	47.5	48.8	49 0	45.6	43.3	38.9	37.0	
Monthly Range, 1891	23.9	21.9	37.6	30.2	22.6	32.7	44.7	32.8	27.1	31.1	26.3	29.6	
Mean Daily Range	7 7	9 3	12 5	13.6	16.7	14 4	19.6	17.1	15.2	12.2	7.6	9.2	
Greatest Daily Range	11 0	13.5	21.5	23.2	27.1	23.2	33.7	29.6	22.1	25.1	13.3	13.8	
HUMIDITY.													
Mean Relative, 1891	95	87	83	83	85	88	85	91	95	97	95	97	90
DEW POINT.													
Mean Temperature of, 1891	41.1	30.6	36.9	42.6	48.0	51.7	55.3	56.1	52.9	52.9	45.0	47.2	46.7

PRECIPITATION.													
Rainfall in inches, 1891	5.22	1.60	3.30	2.72	0.79	1.26	0.02	1.47	4.27	2.04	7.19	11.24	41.12
Average	4.57	3.20	2.33	1.66	0.87	1.11	0.44	0.68	1.76	3.22	3.76	5.51	29.05
Snowfall in inches, 1891	0.0	10.2	1.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13.4	24.8
Average	3.0	3.1	0.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.06	1.9	9.1
Number of days Rain fell, 1891	20	13	20	19	13	13	2	7	16	20	23	24	190
Average	14	11	12	11	8	8	4	4	10	15	15	17	129
Number of days Snow fell, 1891	0	11	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	21
Average	3	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	9
Tt'l Precipitation, Rain and Snow.	5.22	2.62	3.42	2.72	0.79	1.26	0.02	1.47	4.27	2.04	7.19	12.58	43.60
Difference from Average	+0.65	−0.89	+1.09	+1.16	−0.08	+0.15	−0.42	+0.79	+2.51	−1.18	+3.43	+6.88	+14.09
SUNSHINE.													
Sun above horizon in hours	No ob	servati	ons.	400.8	471.6	480.3	484.3	436.3	376.4	335.3	276.4	259.1	..
Hours Registered				119.7	250.3	182.2	302.2	263 4	125.4	104.0	48.7	38.2	..
No. of Days completely Clouded				5	2	4	0	3	7	7	13	19	..
CLOUD.	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Extent of Sky Clouded. 1891	82	70	63	74	40	61	31	38	65	66	83	74	..
Average	63	63	67	41	51	46	30	26	40	58	73	69	..
No. of Fair Days, 1891	10	9	7	11	18	17	29	24	14	11	6	6	..
Number of Auroras	..	..	0	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	0	..	..
Number of Thunderstorms	..	..	0	..	..	..	0	..	1	0	0	..	..
Number of Fogs	5	1	1	..	..	..	8	..	7	6	5	..	..

E. BAYNES, REED, *Observer.*

Meteorological Register for the Year 1891, Esquimalt Station, British Columbia.

WIND, 1891.

	Direction of the Wind From									Total No. of Hours.	Velocity of Wind.				Direction.
	N.	N. E.	E.	S. E.	S.	S. W.	W.	N. W.	C.		Mean Miles per Hour.	Highest Mean Velocity.	Date and Direction.	Greatest Velocity in one Hour.	
January.....	60	6	26	0	6	4	18	0	66	186	5.1	11.3	4, N. W.	27	S. Ely, 4th.
February....	73	18	11	2	5	11	14	14	22	168	10.6	23.3	23, N.	32	N. Ely, 22nd.
March	42	17	10	6	6	31	11	22	41	186	8.4	30.2	21, S. W.	47	S. W., 21st.
April	23	17	18	9	15	44	14	4	36	180	8.5	21.3	9, E.	45	S. W., 4th.
May	9	2	4	12	40	45	14	6	54	186	7.76	11.7	28, S Wly	26	S. W., 31st.
June.....	11	8	1	20	36	64	6	6	28	180	9.3	21.7	27, S. W.	33	S W., 25th.
July	2	3	2	63	54	13	1	13	35	186	9.4	19.0	30, S. W.	29	S. W., 5th.
August	5	7	2	58	22	25	3	15	49	186	5.6	15.6	3, S. W.	26	S. W., 30th.
September...	28	4	6	36	17	8	6	13	52	180	6.2	19.8	29, S W.	42	S. W., 22nd.
October.....	52	2	8	33	11	10	6	9	55	186	5.4	12.7	10, S.	36	S. Wly, 23rd.
November...	64	9	20	40	6	9	8	0	24	180	9.3	24.0	20, S.	38	S. Ely, 2nd.
December...	45	1	5	53	8	5	12	21	36	186	9.4	23.7	29, S.	42	S., 19th.
Total....	414	94	113	332	226	279	113	123	496						

E. BAYNES REED, *Observer.*

Land Regulations.

Any person, being the head of a family, a widow or single man over 18 years of age, being a British subject, or alien purposing to become a British subject, can pre-empt 160 acres at $1.00 per acre ; but no Crown grant can issue until the pre-emptor or his family shall have bona-fide occupied the pre-emption not less than two years ; and further, in the case of an alien, until he has become a British subject. Two months leave of absence under the Land Act, and an additional four months for sufficient cause, when applied for to the Chief Commissioner, can be had in each year till Crown grant is obtained. A certificate of improvement, showing that the claim has been improved to the extent of $2.50 per acre, is necessary before Crown grant can be issued.

Timber and hay lands can be leased from the Government, the former for not more than twenty-one and the latter for not more than five years. Timber lands pay a yearly rental of ten cents per acre, and a royalty of 50 cents per 1,000 feet on all logs cut. Leases of land for other purposes may also be granted by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council.

Rate of Wages paid in the various Trades in British Columbia.

	Per Day.	*Working Hours.*
Bricklayers	$5 00	9 hours
Stone Masons	5 00	9 "
Stone Cutters	4 50	8 "
Plasterers	4 50 to $5 00	9 "
Hod Carriers	2 25 to 2 50	9 "
Carpenters and Joiners	3 00 to 3 25	9 "
Tinsmiths and Cornice Workers	3 00	9 "
Plumbers	3 00 to $4 00	9 "
Ship Carpenters and Caulkers, new work	4 50	9 "
" " " old work	5 00	9 "
Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers	3 00	10 "
Painters	3 00 to $3.25	9 "
Tailors	Average wages $2 50—mostly piece work	
Tailoresses	" " 1 50 "	"
Bakers—with board	$65 to $ 75 per month	
Butchers	75 to 100 "	
Printers	Piece work, 45c. and 50c. per 1,000 ems ; time work, $21 per week	
Wagon Makers	$3 00 to $3 50 per day, 9½ hours	
Pattern Makers	3 00 to 3 50 "	10 "
Machinists, Boiler Makers and Blacksmiths	3 00 to 3 25 "	10 "

Steamboat Firemen	$50 per month and Board
Stationary "	$2 50 per day
'Longshoremen	45c. to 50c. per hour
Deck Hands	$45 per month and board
Laborers	$2 per day
Machine Hands in Sash and Door Factories	$3 25 to $4 00 per day
Farm Laborers	$1 50 to $1 75 per day
" " with board	$30 per month
Boot Makers	$2 00 to $3 00 per day
Steamboat Engineers	$75 to $125 per month and board
Female Domestics	$15 to $25 per month

With the exception of Domestic Servants, the supply of labor is greater than the demand.

Relative Values of Pacific Coast Fuels.

As an impartial estimate showing the superiority of the Vancouver Island coals, the following table establishes the comparative value of these and other fuels for steam-raising purposes, as found by the War Department of the United States.

One cord (8 feet by 4 feet by 4 feet) of merchantable oak wood is there said to be equal to :

	Pounds.
Nanaimo Coal (Vancouver Island)	1,800
Bellingham Bay Coal (Washington)	2,200
Seattle Coal (Washington)	2,400
Rocky Mountain Coal (Wyoming, etc)	2,500
Coos Bay Coal (Oregon)	2,600
Mount Diablo Coal (California)	2,600

The following statement of the weights of steam, obtained as the result of working tests from a cubic foot each of various fuels, at a slow rate of combustion, may also be referred to. The water to be evaporated had first been raised to a temperature of 212° F. The experiments were made by the Chief Engineer of the U. S. Navy Yard at Mare Island :

	Pounds of Steam.
Nanaimo Coal	372.64
Rocky Mountain, Monte Diablo, Coos Bay and Seattle.	319.98

Table Showing the Annual Production of Coal in British Columbia.

		Tons.
Coal mined at Suquash by H. B. Co. at various times between 1836 and 1852, say		10,000
Total Coal shipped from Nanaimo, October, 1852, to November, 1859		25,398
1859 (two months)		1,989
1860		14,247
1861		13,774
1862		18,118
1863		21,345
1864		28,632
1865		32,819
1866		25,115
1867		31,239
1868		44,005
1869		35,802
1870		29,843
1871 (Exclusive of Wellington Mines)	35,643	148,459
1872 " " "	46,468	
1873 " " "	45,731	
(Wellington Mines, 1871–73	(21,182)	
1874		81,547
1875		110,145
1876		139,192
1877		154,052
1878		170,846
1879		241,301
1880		267,595
1881		228,357
1882		282,139
1883		213,299
1884		394,070
1885		365,596
1886		326,636
1887		413,360
1888		489,301
1889		579,830
1890		678,140
1891		1,029,097

IMPORTS INTO BRITISH COLUMBIA

From countries outside of Canada of such products of Agriculture and its branches as can be produced in the Province, for two years ending 30th June, 1890, and for the year ending 30th June, 1891, including imports from other Provinces in the Dominion.

			Year ending 30th June, 1889.			Year ending 30th June, 1890.			Year ending 30th June, 1891.		
			Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity	Value.	Duty.	Quantity	Value.	Duty.
LIVE STOCK.											
Horned Cattle,	Other Countries,	Head	551	$17,907	$3,581 90	415	$ 18,867	$ 5,472 90	316	$ 9,871	$ 2,964 40
" "	" Provinces,	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,384	41,520	
Horses,	" Countries,	"	241	17,874	3,574 80	197	15,257	3,178 40	424	26,387	5,317 40
"	" Provinces,	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	465	28,830	
Sheep,	" Countries,	"	33,816	63,037	12,607 35	28,497	73,588	17,670 70	39,472	92,868	27,852 00
Swine,	" "	"	2,819	21,034	4,207 08	.....	16,978	4,286 64	.....	4,000	1,580 20
"	" Provinces,	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	585	5,850	
MEATS, ETC.											
Bacon and Hams,	Other Countries,	lbs.	70,683	6.914	1,413 66	1,005,573	94,156	22,727 96	809,784	75,899	23,794 97
Lard,	" "	"	349,341	38,171	6,838 07	352,499	32,173	7,856 80	360,729	28,616	10,618 84
Lard, Bacon and Hams,	" Provinces,	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,702,000	195,730	
Beef (fresh or salt)	" Countries,	"	28,240	1,663	192 40	158,833	9,699	1,281 33	85,934	5,971	310 08
" " "	" Provinces,	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	136,000	9,520	
Mutton,	" Countries,	"	138,759	10,775	1,387 59	224,786	15,998	2.479 32	4,109	293	123 27
"	" Provinces,	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	390,000	27,300	
Pork,	" Countries,	"	17,540	1,659	159 40	44,862	3,300	358 22	43,300	3,460	290 28
"	" Provinces,	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	192,000	15,360	
Poultry,	" Countries,	"	.....	4,801	950 00	.....	3,991	799 00	.....	3,888	783 51
"	" Provinces,	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	106,000	10,600	
Canned and other,	" Countries,	"	171,248	17,769	3,615 82	351,590	36,849	7,991 12	363,558	37,842	10,071 23
Tallow,	"	"	.....	.....	.....	9,083	434	90 83	4,616	193	46 36

BREADSTUFFS AND PRODUCTS.											
Biscuit,	Other Countries,	"	472,283	16,596	3.305 50	428,455	16,098	3,445 10	284,008	11,285	3,318 85
Buckwheat-meal,	" "	"	18,450	678	46 13	26,480	983	66 20	33,600	1,050	77 41
Cornmeal,	" "	brls.	572	2,333	229 00	676	2,401	270 30	661	2,582	259 34
Oatmeal,	" "	lbs.	150,917	4,816	761 58	175,940	5,494	884 21	180,259	6,486	901 30
Rye Flour,	" "	brls.	838	3,728	419 25	61	246	30 50	68	296	34 75
Wheat Flour,	" "	"	27,990	115,265	13,859 68	35,065	130,894	19,924 86	31,692	121,857	22,765 16
Wheat Flour and Meal,	" Provinces,	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39,180	156,720	
Bran,	" Countries,		.....	26,047	5,190 30	.....	58,653	11,730 10	.....	41,343	8,268 60
" and Mill Feed,	" Provinces,		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,064	
Other Breadstuffs,	" Countries,		.....	8,058	1,585 76	.....	12,182	2,439 85	.....	16,915	3,369 40
Barley,	" "	bush.	4,880	1,832	732 00	2,562	1,032	384 30	1	3	15
"	" Provinces,	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,400	2,160	
Beans,	" Countries,	"	5,067	7,330	772 64	4,933	7,429	740 00	4,961	9,458	744 08
Indian Corn,	" "	"	3,022	2,205	226 70	4,571	2,953	342 89	3,886	3,236	291 49
BREADSTUFFS, GRAIN, ETC.											
Oats,	Other Countries,	bush.	5,602	2,072	560 20	7,366	3,421	736 65	3,569	2,537	357 00
"	" Provinces,	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47,436	16,602	
Peas,	" Countries,	"	199	245	20 00	135	194	13 50	387	629	38 72
Rye,	" "	"	33	45	3 30	77	54	7 70	6	8	60
Wheat,	" "	"	10,165	7,577	1,524 98	23,267	17,528	3,490 12	46,379	31,944	4,682 78
"	" Provinces,	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,767	4,613	
Flaxseed,	" Countries,	"	28	68	2 85	77	146	7 76	57	126	5 68
Clover,	" "	lbs.	47,547	4,208	Free.	45,721	3,609	Free.	.....	.....	
Other,	" "	"	.....	2,077	333 10	.....	2,534	375 55	.....	8,029	976 25
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.											
Apples, dried,	Other Countries,	lbs.	74,760	5,246	1,495 21	61,893	5,301	1,229 86	90,479	10,665	1,802 31
" and other, dried,	" Provinces,	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	362,000	28,960	
Plums and Prunes,	" Countries,	"	64,089	4,604	639 77	63 879	4,780	638 79	56,636	5,681	516 11
Almonds, Filberts, & Walnuts,	"	"	11,378	1,005	341 34	17,663	1,805	529 88	30,779	2,668	957 64
Apples, green,	Other "	brls.	5,029	15,627	Free.	4,850	16,777	37 05	2,989	13,830	1,195 28
" "	" Provinces,	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	143	572	
Small Fruits,	" Countries,	lbs.	35,153	2,185	Free.	19,263	1,552	139 72	6,264	523	185 01
Cherries,	" "	quarts	34,194	4,219	Free.	32,350	5,466	296 41	46,435	8,136	465 05
Cranberries,	" "	bush	.....	.....	.....	10	37	2 95	311	1,687	92 15

IMPORTS—*Continued.*

		Year ending 30th June, 1889.			Year ending 30th June, 1890.			Year ending 30th June, 1891.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity	Value.	Duty.
Currants,	Other Countries, quarts	50	4	50	6,292	256	62 92	155	12	1 55
Peaches,	" " lbs.	134,815	5 461	Free.	75,709	4 608	Free.	107,113	5,811	1,073 13
Plums,	" " bush.	2,333	4,498	"	2,483	3,544	"	2,343	5,985	702 79
Quinces,	" " "	57	74	"	101	81	"	47	58	14 20
Apricots,	" "	.....	2,725	"	.....	1,205	"	Amongst	other	fruits.
Citrons and Melons,	" "	.....	869	"	.....	1,090	"	"	"	"
Canned Fruit,	" " lbs.	155,340	8,142	4,421 60	166,093	8,054	5,146 96	131,299	7,022	3,586 89
Jams, Jellies, etc.,	" " "	35,817	2 865	1,774 30	24,706	2,237	1,292 90	29,516	3,252	1,544 20
Tomatoes,	" " bush.	854	1,783	434 45	473	915	233 51	8,683	7,582	1,726 05
Potatoes,	" " "	14,760	5,180	2,218 43	18,125	16,651	2,713 93	15,463	11,264	2,203 97
"	" Provinces, "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,250	2,850	
Other Vegetables (fresh and canned),	" Countries, lbs.	61,824	3,277	1,253 80	59,602	3,372	1,233 11	.....	24,872	6,710 93
Other Vegetables and Fruits, canned,	" Provinces,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,118,000	37,270	
TREES AND BUSHES.										
Apple,	Other Countries, No.	12,188	733	Free.	11,562	941	15 21	16,034	1,301	481 02
Cherry,	" " "	4,681	245	"	2,731	214	5 96	2,474	301	98 26
Peach,	" " "	329	41	"	1,867	198	17 54	2,731	391	113 43
Pear,	" " "	3,258	386	"	3,744	451	4 44	1,675	248	50 25
Plum,	" " "	2,798	549	"	4,823	486	66 70	5,275	781	158 26
Quince,	" " "	48	8	"	90	12	20	65	11	1 64
Other,	" " "	.....	2,878	"	.....	3,630	237 67	.....	2,584	519 49
Not specified,	" Provinces, tons.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	7,000	

OILS.											
Lard,	Other Countries,	gals.	108	57	11 40	673	434	93 00	3,263	1,532	306 40
Neatsfoot,	" "	"	132	102	20 40	76	55	11 00	336	201	40 20
Linseed,	" "	"	7,889	3,706	989 10	4,897	3,443	1,22184	*198,823	11,070	2,333 30
"	" Provinces,		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	138,000	9,800	
DAIRY PRODUCE.											
Butter,	Other Countries,	lbs.	232,493	46,153	8,987 24	194,355	36,160	7,842 30	306,297	71,939	12,329 72
"	" Provinces,	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,118,000	279,500	
Cheese,	" Countries,	"	13,165	2,250	372 62	34,447	4,621	1,049 13	33,250	5,096	965 37
"	" Provinces,	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	210,000	21,000	
MISCELLANEOUS.											
Chicory,	Other Countries,	lbs.	8,329	408	395 38	5,033	239	330 56	15,905	887	371 25
Cider,	" "	"	2,732	1,964	293 25	1,996	1,532	196 90	3,089	2,110	285 09
Hay,	" "	tons.	44	423	84 60	55	607	121 40	46	531	106 20
Hops,	" "	lbs.	4,865	973	291 90	14,486	2,174	869 16	11,775	3,343	687 14
Honey,	" "	"	16,615	2,336	505 65	19,018	2,452	570 56	18,298	2,545	547 56
Malt,	" "	bush.	28,881	28,745	5,832 09	39,942	29,215	5,992 44	36,139	32,015	5,421 10
"	" Provinces,	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,600	8,400	
Mustard,	" Countries,	lbs.	9,073	2,238	656 75	8,196	2,215	634 00	7,170	1,843	703 25
Eggs,	" "	doz.	189,138	35,697	Free.	288,396	42,272	Free.	197,254	30,292	Free.
"	" Provinces,	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	182,448	27,367	"
Oil Cake and Meal,	" Countries,	cwt.	1 560	2,350	Free.	2,104	3,496	Free.	2,565	4,277	"
Annual totals.....				$ 606,781	99,120 82		$ 799,709	151,920 81	*lbs.	$ 1,792,970	178,411 19

As no valuation is given for importations from other Provinces I have placed the valuations myself. In the item of twenty-two tons of shrubbery it was pure guess work :—

For 1891.—Importations from other Countries ..... $ 855,446
" " " Provinces 937,524

$1,792,970

The imports of preserved milk are inadvertently omitted.

The above Table of Imports is taken from the First Report of the Department of Agriculture, of the Province of British Columbia.

British Columbia Salmon Pack, Season 1891.

	CASES.
FRASER RIVER—	
Ewen & Co	25,045
Bon Accord Fishery Co	9,498
" " " " (Sea Island)	10,000
Anglo British Columbia Packing Co., comprising:	
B. C. P. Co	
Phœnix	
B. A. P. Co	
Canoe Pass	
Wadhams	
Garry Point	
Dumfries	
Britannia	
Annandale	
	56,025
British Columbia Canning Co	7,126
Wellington Packing Co	9,200
Delta Canning Co	9,180
Laidlaw & Co	12,116
Harlock Packing Co	5,684
Beaver Canning Co	12,985
Richmond Canning Co	12,095
Lulu Island Canning Co	10,000
Total	178,954
ALERT BAY—	
Alert Bay Canning Co	650
Total	650
RIVER'S INLET—	
British Col. Canning Co. (L'd)	14,001
" " " "	9,914
Wanuck Packing Co	11,009
Total	34,924
GARDINER'S INLET—	
Price & Co. (L'd)	3,876
Total	3,876
LOWE INLET—	
Cunningham & Son	8,031
Total	8,031
SKEENA RIVER—	
Inverness Canning Co	10,717
Anglo British Col. Packing Co.:	
North Pacific	
B. A. P. Co	
	25,149
Standard Packing Co	10,978
Skeena Packing Co	11,793
Balmoral Canning Co	9,914
British Columbia Cannery Co. (L'd)	9,584
Total	78,135
NAAS RIVER—	CASES.
A. J. McLellan	5,473
Cascade Packing Co	2,770
British Columbia Canning Co. (L'd)	2,080
Total	10,323
Grand total	314,893

TOTALS FOR DIFFERENT LOCALITIES.

	1890.	1891.
Fraser River	241,889	178,954
Alert Bay	7,280	650
River's Inlet	32,961	34,924
Gardiner's Inlet	3,719	3,876
Lowe Inlet	6,087	8,031
Skeena River	90,995	78,135
Naas River	23,906	10,323
Bute Inlet	2,627	
Total number of cases	409,464	314,893

SHIPMENTS FOR 1891.

United Kingdom	220,761
Canada (Eastern Provinces)	60,950
Australia	23,534
China	100
India	100
Singapore	50
United States	350
Local sales and stock on hand	8,948
Total	314,893

DETAIL TO UNITED KINGDOM.

London (direct)	122,850
Liverpool "	93,417
" " via Hong Kong	1,300
" " via C. P. Railway	3,194
Total	220,761

THE ANNUAL PACK.

(Since the beginning of the Industry.)

1876	9,847
1877	67,387
1878	113,601
1879	61,093
1880	61,849
1881	177,276
1882	255,061
1883	196,292
1884	141,242
1885	108,517
1886	161,264
1887	204,083
1888	184,040
1889	414,294
1890	409,464
1891	314,893

British Columbia Salmon Fleet, 1891-2.

NAME.	FROM.	SAILED.	FOR.	CASES.	ARRIVED.
Br. bark Serica	Victoria	Sept. 29	London	38,623	Feb. 23.
Br. bark Callao	Victoria	Oct. 6	London	41,640	March 17.
Br. bark Lebu	Victoria	Nov. 19	Liverpool	30,811	April 6.
Br. bark Rothesay Bay	Westminster	Nov. 18 A	Liverpool	32,690	April 5.
Br. bark Wanlock	Victoria	Nov. 18	Liverpool	29,916	April 19.
Br. bark Titania	Westminster	Jan. 15 .B	London	22,366	Mar. 16.
Br. bark City of Carlisle	Victoria		London	20,221	July 3.

A—Sailed from this port Nov. 21. B—From Vancouver with part cargo of lumber.

Catch of Sealing Schooners, 1891.

The Board is indebted to the courtesy and kindness of Mr. A. R. Milne, Collector of Customs, for the following information *re* Sealing Fleet.

Vessel.	Tons.	Boats.	White Crews.	Indians.	Catch.		
					Lower Coast.	Upper Coast.	Behring Sea.
W. P. Sayward	59	13	6	25	187	734	801
Sierra	35	6	.....	12	886	.....	.....
Lettia	28	6	.....	12	4	.....	.....
Annie C. Moore	113	7	23	....	46	442	1588
Minnie	46	12	6	20	308	373	22
Ocean Belle	83	7	23	....	170	568	1170
Mattie Dyer	100	7	24	....	62	.....	.....
Sapphire	124	8	20	....	30	974	2435
Triumph	98	7	23	....	176	666	171
Maggie Mac	71	7	24	....	137	548	3
Walter A. Earle	68	6	20	....	198	848	1021
Am. City of San Diego	48	5	17	....	96	418	641
Mary Taylor	43	5	18	....	54	445	264
Sea Lion	50	6	19	....	354	584	82
Geneva	92	6	23	....	3	224	267
Rosie Olsen	38	9	3	16	40	176	52
Pioneer	86	6	21	....	162	712	1484
Aurora	42	11	5	15	53	340	47
Beatrice	66	12	5	22	59	136	876
Thistle (steamer)	147	7	26	....	9	294	82
E. B. Marvin	117	7	23	....	276	462	.....
Oscar & Hattie	81	5	29	....	54	409	1062
Wanderer	25	6	4	12	7	200	330
Mascot	40	2	5	....	7	.....	79
Mountain Chief	23	6	12	....	21	.....	.....
Mary Ellen	59	18	12	24	21	609	65
Penelope	70	7	20	....	229	410	691
Kate	58	9	5	20	32	.....	1100
Favorite	80	12	6	20	35	337	2381
Winnifred	13	3	2	8	7	.....	98
Canoes	35	16	.....	30	404	.....	.....
Maud S	97	7	24	....	.....	394	1030
Walter L. Rich	79	7	22	....	.....	519	21
Carlotta G Cox	76	6	20	....	.....	517	1519
Katharine	81	9	5	16	.....	191	1224
Umbrina	98	7	23	....	.....	405	504
Carmolite	99	7	23	....	.....	751	1639
May Belle	58	5	19	....	.....	701	241
Teresa	63	7	23	....	.....	307	985
C. H. Tupper	99	7	24	....	.....	235	374
Ainoko	75	12	5	23	.....	406	.....
Viva	92	6	23	....	.....	1261	731
Labrador	25	5	11	...	.....	374	216
Borealis	37	13	5	25	.....	473	1547
Annie E. Paint	82	6	21	....	.....	.....	154

CATCH OF SEALING SCHOONERS—Continued.

Vessel.	Tons.	Boats.	White Crews.	Indians.	Catch.		
					Lower Coast.	Upper Coast.	Behring Sea.
Laura	19	6	6	14	.....	.....	61
Ariel	91	10	7	16	.....	.....	1082
Venture	48	15	4	20	.....	.....	659
Otto	85	5	7	6	.....	.....	48
49 Vessels 16 Canoes	3342	384	696	356	4127	17443	28847
Borealis	Catch off Kurile Islands				.....	.....	399
Additional Indian Catch bought by Traders.							
Indian Canoes	.....	.....	.....	1549	.....	.....	1549
Total catch for year.	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	52365

Sealing Fleet, Season 1892.

The Board is indebted to the courtesy and kindness of Mr. A. R. Milne, Collector of Customs, for the following information *re* Sealing Fleet.

No.	Name of Vessel.	Tons.	Crew. Whites.	Crew. Indians.	Boats.	Canoes.	Date of Clearance.
1	Maggie Mac	71	23	.....	6	....	January 9th, 1892.
2	Sea Lion	50	19	.....	5	....	" 12th, "
3	Laura	19	4	16	1	8	" *12th, "
4	Teresa	63	23	.....	6	....	" 14th, "
5	W. P. Sayward	59	19	.....	5	....	" 14th, "
6	Annie E. Paint	82	20	.....	5	....	" 19th, "
7	Walter A. Earle	68	22	.....	6	....	" 19th, "
8	E. B. Marvin	117	22	.....	6	....	" 19th, "
9	Minnie	10	8	.....	2	....	" 21st, "
10	Umbrina	98	23	.....	6	....	" 22nd, "
11	Labrador	25	11	.....	4	....	" 27th, "
12	Mascot	40	17	.....	4	....	" 23rd, "
13	Ocean Belle	83	25	.....	6	....	" 23rd, "
14	Oscar and Hattie	81	23	.....	6	....	" 28th, "
15	Carlotta G. Cox	76	23	.....	6	....	" 28th, "
16	C. H. Tupper	99	24	.....	6	....	" 28th, "
17	Carmolite	99	23	.....	6	....	" 28th, "
18	Rosie Olsen	39	6	20	2	10	Feb'y, 1st, "
19	Maud S	97	24	.....	6	....	" 1st, "
20	Geneva	93	26	.....	7	....	" 2nd, "
21	Beatrice	66	5	20	2	10	" 2nd, "
22	Mary Taylor	42	18	.....	4	....	" 4th, "
23	Anioko	75	6	24	2	12	" 5th, "
24	Thistle (steamer)	147	15	.....	6	....	" 6th, "
25	Aurora	41	4	20	2	10	" 6th, "
26	Pioneer	66	20	.....	5	....	" 8th, "
27	Viva	92	26	.....	6	....	" 8th, "
28	Borealis	37	5	20	2	10	" 8th, "
29	Penelope	70	21	.....	5	....	" 8th, "
30	Annie C. Moore	113	23	.....	6	....	" 13th, "
31	Katharine	81	..	28	2	14	" 13th, "
32	Triumph	98	7	32	2	16	" 15th, "
33	May Belle	58	5	20	2	10	" 18th, "
34	Venture	48	4	16	2	8	" 18th, "
35	Ariel	91	7	28	2	14	" 18th, "
36	Kate	58	5	24	2	12	" 19th, "
37	Mischief (steamer)	48	5	20	2	10	" 19th, "
38	Sapphire	124	7	32	2	16	" 19th, "
39	Sadie Turpel	56	22	.....	6	....	" 19th, "
40	Wanderer	25	3	10	1	5	" 20th, "
41	Victoria	63	23	.....	6	....	" 20th, "
42	Winifred	13	6	12	2	6	" 20th, "
43	Favorite	80	6	24	2	12	" 22nd, "

*Wrecked, 1892.

SEALING FLEET, 1892—Continued.

No.	Name of Vessel.	Tons.	Crew. Whites.	Crew. Indians.	Boats.	Canoes.	Date of Clearance.
44	Walter L. Rich.....	76	19	.....	5	....	Feb'y 22nd, 1892.
45	Minnie	46	4	20	2	10	" 23rd, "
46	Mary Ellen.....	63	5	28	2	14	" 26th, "
47	Henrietta.....	31	4	10	2	5	March 12th, "
48	Fawn.....	59	6	20	3	10	" 26th, "
49	Brenda.....	100	26	.....	7	....	" 28th, "
50	Mermaid	73	19	.....	6	....	" 31st, "
51	Mountain Chief.....	23	4	12	.....	6	April 12th, "
52	Agnes McDonald...	107	24	.....	7	....	" 12th, "
53	Lottie.....	19	4	4	2	2	" 13th, "
54	C. D. Rand.....	51	6	12	2	6	" 13th, "
55	Otto.....	86	7	16	2	8	" 23rd, "
56	Arietas	86	24	.....	7	....	" 25th, "
57	Maria.....	94	21	.....	6	....	" 26th, "
58	Dora Sieward.....	94	25	.....	8	....	" 30th, "
59	Enterprise.....	69	23	.....	7	....	May 11th, "
60	Walter P. Hall.....	99	20	.....	7	....	" 13th, "
61	Willie McGowan...	115	23	.....	7	....	" 14th, "
62	Libbie	93	23	.....	7	....	" 14th, "
63	Ariel.....	74	24	.....	7	....	" 14th, "
	Total.....	4419	939	488	270	244	
	American "City of San Diego".....	46	18	..	5	..	February 6th, 1892.

VANCOUVER SEALING FLEET, 1892.

	Tons.	*Crew.*
Vancouver Belle.....	73	24
C. D. Rand.....	52	21
Beatrice	49	22
SS. Eliza Edwards.....	37	7
Labrador	16	17
Maud M.....	47	20

SHIPPING.

The Board is indebted to the courtesy and kindness of Mr. A. R. Milne, Collector of Customs, for the following Shipping information :

PORT OF VICTORIA, B. C.

STATEMENT of Vessels, British and Foreign, employed in the coasting trade of the Dominion of Canada, which arrived at or departed from this Port, during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1892 :

Description of Vessels.	*Vessels Arrived, British.* No. Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crew No.	*Vessels Departed, British.* No. Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crew No.
STEAMERS :						
Screw	1058	399095	19615	1066	384741	19091
Paddle	275	222799	11824	275	206872	11680
Stern Wheel	63	43218	1890	62	42532	1860
Total Steamers	1396	665112	33329	1403	634145	32631
SAILING VESSELS :						
Ships	1	750	14	3	2,793	68
Barques	2	2,048	33	7	6,209	98
Schooners	11	347	34	13	502	39
Sloops	89	461	194	95	492	210
Total Sailing Vessels	103	3606	275	118	9996	415
Grand Total	1499	668718	33604	1521	644141	33046

RECAPITULATION.

	No.	Tonnage.	Crew.
Arrived, British	1499	668718	33604
Departed, British	1521	644141	33046
Grand Total, Arrived and Departed	3,020	1,312,859	66,650

PORT OF VICTORIA, B. C.

ANNUAL RETURN, shewing the description, number and tonnage of vessels built and registered at this Port during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1892 :

Class of Vessel.	*Built.* No.	Tonnage.	*Registered.* No.	Tonnage.
STEAMERS :				
Screw	7	133	2	77
SAILING VESSELS :				
Sloops	6	270	2	84
Barges, etc	13	828	..	..
Total Sailing Vessels	19	1098	2	84
Grand Total	26	1231	4	161

PORT OF VICTORIA, B. C.

STATEMENT of Vessels, British, Canadian and Foreign, entered outwards (for sea) at this Port during the year ending 30th June, 1892:

Countries to which Cleared.	No. of Vessels.	Tons Register.	Quantity of Freight. Tons Weight.	Crew No.
With Cargoes.				
BRITISH:				
United Kingdom	3	2636	3613	58
United States	1	864	15	35
Japan	10	17278	289	570
Total	14	20778	3917	663
CANADIAN:				
United States	1	48	25	7
FOREIGN:				
United States	491	447249	14868	28233
In Ballast.				
BRITISH:				
United States	18	23849	....	684
CANADIAN:				
United States	35	8994	....	505
To Sea Fisheries	68	4817	....	1024
FOREIGN:				
United States	386	355280	....	18527
To Sea Fisheries	1	46	....	18

RECAPITULATION.

With Cargoes.				
British	14	20778	3917	663
Canadian	1	48	25	7
Foreign	491	447249	14868	28233
Total	506	468075	18810	28903
In Ballast.				
British	18	23849	....	684
Canadian	103	13811	....	1529
Foreign	387	355326	....	18545
Total	508	392986		20758
Grand Total	1014	861061	18810	49661

PORT OF VICTORIA, B. C.

STATEMENT of Vessels, British, Canadian and Foreign, entered inwards (from sea) at this Port, during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1892 :

	With Cargoes.				*In Ballast.*		
			QUANTITY OF FREIGHT.				
Whence Arrived.	No. of Vessels.	Tons Register.	Tons Freight.	No. Crew.	No. Vessels.	Tons Register.	No. Crew.
BRITISH :							
United Kingdom	13	10763	14832	259	....	....	....
United States	1	1660	2	46	....	....	....
Japan	7	12295	1556	422	....	....	....
Sandwich Islands	..	....	....	....	1	978	21
Total	21	24718	16390	727	1	978	21
CANADIAN :							
United States	4	381	370	35	31	6845	456
Siam	1	904	1000	22	....	....	....
Peru	..	....	....	....	1	1371	17
Brazil	..	....	....	....	2	3119	40
From S. Fisheries	48	3617	260	771	....	....	....
Total	53	4902	1630	828	34	11335	513
FOREIGN :							
United States	690	630951	28924	37853	194	172169	8567
Chili	..	....	....	....	1	622	13
Total	690	630951	28924	37853	195	172791	8580
Grand Total	764	660571	46944	39408	230	185104	9114

RECAPITULATION.

British	21	24718	16390	727	1	978	21
Canadian	53	4902	1630	828	34	11335	513
Foreign	690	630951	28924	37853	195	172791	8580
Total	764	660571	46944	39408	230	185104	9114
Grand Total	994	845675	48522				

PORT OF VICTORIA, B. C.

STATEMENT showing the number of Vessels, with their tonnage and crews, which arrived at and departed from this Port during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1892, distinguishing the countries to which they belong:

	Arrived.			*Departed.*		
Under what Flag.	No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.
British	109	41933	2089	136	58486	2883
United States	880	798838	46331	878	802575	46778
Norwegian and Swedish	2	1734	29	....	....	....
Nicaraguan	2	2548	60	....	....	....
Chilian	1	622	13	....	....	....
Total	994	845675	48522	1014	861061	49661
RECAPITULATION.						
Birtish Steamers	39	21069	944	59	47376	1690
British Sailing Vessels	70	20864	1145	77	11110	1193
Total British	109	41933	2089	136	58486	2883
Foreign Steamers	852	800568	46289	857	801889	46690
Foreign Sailing Vessels	33	3174	144	21	686	88
Total Foreign	885	803742	46433	878	802575	46778
Total British and Foreign.	994	845675	48522	1014	861061	49661

Exports the Produce of Canada, from the Province of British Columbia, for 21 Years ending June 30th, 1892:

Year.	The Mine.	Fisheries.	Forest.	Animals and their Produce.	Agric'l Products.	Miscel-laneous.	Total.
1872	$1,389,585	$ 37,707	$214,377	$214,700	$ 142	$ 1,540	$,1858,051
1873	1,224,362	43,361	211,026	259,292	2,885	1,197	1,742,123
1874	1,351,145	114,118	260,116	320,625	5,296	443	2,051,743
1875	1,929,294	133,986	292,468	411,810	9,727	.....	2,777,285
1876	2,032,139	71,338	273,430	329,027	3,080	68	2,709,082
1877	1,708,848	105,603	287,042	230,893	3,083	1,500	2,346,969
1878	1,759,171	423,840	327,360	257,314	462	.....	2,768,147
1879	1,530,812	633,493	273,366	268,671	2,505	57	2,708,848
1880	1,664,626	317,410	258,804	339,218	3,843	100	2,584,001
1881	1,317,079	400,984	172,647	350,474	248	22	2,231,554
1882	1,437,072	976,903	362,875	300,429	946	2,616	3,080,841
1883	1,309,646	1,332,385	407,624	287,394	6,791	443	3,345,263
1884	1,441,052	899,371	458,365	271,796	1,745	1,413	3,100,404
1885	1,759,512	727,672	262,071	414,364	2,324	5,948	3,172,391
1886	1,720,335	643,052	194,488	329,248	1,907	2,811	2,891,811
1887	1,832,827	910,559	235,913	380,126	10,265	1,911	3,371,601
1888	1,889,805	1,164,019	441,957	318,839	27,631	85,826	3,928,077
1889	2,377,052	993,623	449,026	397,685	14,831	102,089	4,334,306
1890	2,375,770	2,374,717	325,881	346,159	9,823	113,271	5,545,621
1891	2,930,229	2,274,686	374,996	294,646	5,016	20,434	6,257,158
1892	2,979,470	2,351,083	425,278	390,854	25,018	31,976	6,574,989

Imports into the Province of British Columbia for 21 Years ending 30th June, 1892.

	Value of Total Imports.	Goods Entered for Home Consumption.			
		Dutiable Goods.	Free Goods.	Total.	Duty Collected.
To 30th June, 1872	$1,790,352	$1,600,361	$ 166,707	$1,767,068	$342,400 40
From Canada	22,215	.....	22,215	22,215	
To 30th June, 1873	2,191,011	1,569,112	507,364	2,076,476	302,147 65
From Canada	75,604	.....	75,604	75,604	
To 30th June, 1874	2,085,560	1,676,792	371,544	2,048,336	336,494 47
From Canada	66,104	.....	66,104	66,104	
To 30th June, 1875	2,543,552	1,924,482	566,111	2,490,593	413,921 50
From Canada	117,054	.....	117,054	117,054	
To 30th June, 1876	2,997,597	2,237,072	707,906	2,944,978	488,384 52
From Canada	129,735	.....	129,735	129,735	
To 30th June, 1877	2,220,968	1,820,391	346,318	2,166,709	403,520 21
From Canada	163,143	.....	163,142	163,142	
To 30th June, 1878	2,244,503	1,905,201	367,926	2,273,127	426,125 14
From Canada	144,754	.....	144,754	144,754	
To 30th June, 1879	2,440,781	1,997,125	320,326	2,317,454	484,704 04
From Canada	184,951	.....	184,951	184,951	
To 30th June, 1880	1,689,394	1,614,165	122,451	2,457,116	450,175 43
From Canada	208,072	.....	208,072	208,072	
To 30th June, 1881	2,489,643	2,214,153	242,963	1,736,616	589,403 62
From Canada	387,111	.....	387,111	387,111	
To 30th June, 1882	2,899,223	2,472,174	404,287	2,875,461	678,104 53
From Canada	449,768	.....	449,768	449,768	
To 30th June, 1883	3,937,536	3,331,023	550,833	3,866,856	907,655 54
From Canada	624,207	.....	624,207	624,207	
To 30th June, 1884	4,142,286	3,337,642	702,693	4,040,335	884,076 21
From Canada	789,287	.....	789,287	789,287	
To 30th June, 1885	4,089,492	3,458,529	564,923	4,023,452	966,143 64
From Canada	927,054	.....	927,054	927,054	
To 30th June, 1886	3,953,299	2,951,379	1,060,347	4,011,726	880,226 65
To 30th June, 1887	3,547,852	3,065,791	560,348	3,626,139	883,421 53
To 30th June, 1888	3,509,951	2,674,941	729,266	3,401,207	861,465 14
To 30th June, 1889	3,763,127	2,002,646	807,140	3,809,786	974,675 69
To 30th June, 1890	4,379,272	3,357,111	1,030,375	4,287,486	1,075,215 20
To 30th June, 1891	5,478,883	4,261,207	1,074,983	5,336,190	1,346,059 42
To 30th June, 1892	6,495,589	4,423,414	1,803,005	6,226,419	1,412,878 00

CUSTOMS STATISTICS.

Imports into the Province of British Columbia for the year ending 30th June, 1892.

	Total Imports.			Entered for Consumption.					Minor Revenues.	Collections for other Departments	Total, 1892.	Total, 1891.
	Dutiable.	Free Goods.	Leaf Toba'o	Dutiable Goods.	Free Goods.	Leaf Tobac'o	Duty Received.	Chinese.				
PORT OF	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Victoria.....	2925401	832681	20596	2676927	832581	20289	916159 10	107800 50	6084 90	3646 63	1033691 13	987672 17
N Westmins'r	507662	161340	.....	507662	161340	.....	155558 39	517 00	727 60	813 44	157616 43	98639 45
Vancouver ..	984569	782695	.....	984569	782695	.....	269621 23	57572 50	2824 92	.....	330018 65	62956 31
Nanaimo....	254256	26389	.....	254256	26389	.....	71539 55	13 00	138 97	3953 64	75645 16	331955 02
Total. .	4671888	1803105	20596	4423414	1803005	20289	1412878 27	165903 00	9776 39	8413 71	1596971 37	1481222 95

The Board is indebted to the courtesy and kindness of the Collectors of Customs at Victoria, New Westminster, Vancouver and Nanaimo, for the above Customs Statistics

Exports from the Province of British Columbia for the Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1892.

	The Mine.	The Fisheries	The Forest.	Animals and their Produce.	Agricultural Produce.	Manufactures.	Miscellaneous.	Goods not the Produce of British Columbia.	TOTAL. 1892.	TOTAL, 1891.
PORT OF	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Victoria.....	367451	2004597	876	372340	21111	11315	6370	253368	3037428	2779373
New Westminster.....	13110	310352	25458	5157	1549	12619	226	.....	368471	401520
Vancouver.....	9020	34745	367060	13257	2358	94008	21152	.....	541600	2506859
Nanaimo.....	2589889	1389	31884	100	.....	.....	4228	.....	2627490	569406
Total.....	2979470	2351083	425278	390854	25018	117942	31976	253368	6574989	6257158

The Board is indebted to the kindness and courtesy of the Collectors of Customs at Victoria, New Westminster, Vancouver and Nanaimo, for the above Customs Statistics.

BYE-LAWS

OF THE

British Columbia Board of Trade

AS AMENDED TO JULY 8TH, 1892.

MEETINGS.

I. The Annual General Meeting of members of the "British Columbia Board of Trade" shall be held on the first Friday in July, at 3 p.m. The Regular Quarterly General Meetings of the Board shall be held at the same hour on the first Friday of the months of January, April, July and October, each year, and at the time prescribed for the Annual General Meeting. Should the day of meeting, either Annual or Quarterly, fall on a legal holiday, the meeting shall be held the following day.

QUORUM.

II. At any General Meeting fifteen members present in person shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. Should a quorum not be formed by 3.30 p.m. on any occasion, the meeting shall stand adjourned for one week. At Council Meetings, five shall form a quorum (including the President, Vice-President, or member elected to act as chairman).

PLACE OF MEETING.

III. The place of meeting shall be arranged from time to time by the Council, and mentioned in the notices calling each meeting, until such time as a regular place of meeting shall have been determined by the Council.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

IV. Reading Minutes of last Meeting.
Reports and Communications.
Elections to fill Vacancies.
Unfinished Business.
Miscellaneous Business.
Nomination and Election of New Members.

AUDIT.

V. At the Regular Quarterly General Meeting held in April of each year, the President shall appoint a committee of three to audit the books and accounts of the Secretary-Treasurer for presentation at the Annual General Meeting.

MOTIONS.

VI. (*a*) All motions, except those for previous questions, postponement or adjournment, shall be made in writing; and no debate shall be permitted except on a motion regularly moved and seconded; every motion made in writing shall be read by the proposer in his place previous to offering it to the President.

(*b*) Unless with the consent of two-thirds of the meeting, no subjects shall be introduced for discussion at any General Meeting of which notice has not been given in writing, either at a previous meeting or to the Secretary ten days prior to the holding of such General Meeting, and the subject for discussion shall be stated by the Secretary in his notice of the meeting.

(*c*) No member shall speak twice on the same subject, except by permission or by way of explanation.

(*d*) A member may call for a division on any motion, should any doubt exist as to the ruling of the President or chairman of the meeting.

ALTERATION OF BYE-LAWS.

VII. Notice to amend any Bye-Law, or to introduce a new one, shall be made in writing at the Regular Quarterly General Meeting next previous to the one at which it is intended to be considered. Any such notice as aforesaid, must contain in full the wording of the proposed amendment or addition.

ENTRANCE FEE AND SUBSCRIPTIONS.

VIII. (*a*) After the Annual General Meeting to be held in July, 1891, any person desirous of joining the Board of Trade, shall pay an entrance fee of Thirty Dollars ($30.00), in addition to his annual subscription.

(*b*) The annual subscription of members shall be Twelve dollars, payable by quarterly instalments of Three dollars, the first instalment thereof payable in advance to the Secretary, at the office of the Council of the Board of Trade.

(*c*) Managers or Agents of all Incorporated Financial, Commercial or Manufacturing Institutions in the Province, who are members in good standing of this Board, and who are desirous of leaving the Province or resigning their respective positions, may by and with the consent of said Board, transfer their certificates of membership to their respective successors in office, which successor on being duly proposed and elected as a member of the Board, shall be entitled while holding such office to all the rights and privileges of his predecessor without the usual fee of $30.00 for membership.

(*d*) Members in arrears for three months shall be deemed delinquent, and their names may be posted up in the office of the Board for one month, and the Secretary shall notify them to that effect. After thirty days from the date of such notice and posting, their names shall be liable to be removed from the "Roll of Members."

(*e*) A list of delinquent members (if any), if called for by any member, shall be read at each Quarterly General Meeting, and their names duly entered on the minutes of said meeting.

ARBITRATION.

IX. (1) Before any arbitration can be entered upon, the parties shall execute a bond of submission as provided by Statute.

(2) In case of arbitration, the Arbitrators shall be selected from the "Board of Arbitration," as follows:—Each party shall choose one Arbitrator, and the third Arbitrator shall be drawn by lot from the remainder of said Board by the Secretary of the Board, in the presence of the parties, unless a third shall have been agreed upon or chosen by the Arbitrators within three days after the submission of the parties.

(3) The decision of the majority of the Arbitrators shall be final and binding on both parties.

(4) The fee for each Arbitrator shall be as follows:

(*a*) For every meeting where the cause is proceeded with, but an enlargement or postponement is made at the request of either party, for each Arbitrator, not less than ..... $ 5 00
Nor more than 10 00

(*b*) For each day's sitting to consist of not less than five hours, for each Arbitrator 15 00

(*c*) For every sitting not extending to five hours (fractional parts of hours being excluded) where the arbitration is actually proceeded with, for each hour occupied in such proceedings, for each Arbitrator, at the rate of 3 00

(*d*) Preparing forms of submission bond and forms of oath (to litigants not being members of the Board) $5.00 per set, said fee to be applied to the funds of the Board.

5. If any Arbitrator who has been duly selected in manner aforesaid to act, refuses or neglects to attend such arbitration, he shall be liable to pay to the Secretary of the said Board a fine of $5.00 for each and every day on which he neglects to attend such arbitration, unless relieved by the Council. All fines inflicted as aforesaid, to form part of the revenue of the Board of Trade.

VOTING AND EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

X. (1) At all meetings of the Board, no member shall be entitled to vote who has not paid all dues payable by him.

(2) Officers, Council and Arbitration Board shall be elected by ballot.

(3) Past Presidents and Vice-Presidents in office one year and upwards, shall be ex-officio members of the Council until retiring from the Board.

EXPULSION OF MEMBERS.

XI. Wilful violation of the Constitution or Bye-laws, breach of verbal or written contract, or other dishonorable conduct in business on the part of any member, shall, when reported in writing to the Council by any member of the Board, be taken into consideration ; and if, after the party charged therewith has had an opportunity of defending himself, the Council shall be of opinion that he is guilty of misconduct, it shall suspend him from membership until the next Quarterly Meeting when the question shall be submitted and dealt with accordingly ; or should the Council consider the case one calling for expulsion of the member, it shall pass a resolution to that effect, and submit the question to the next General Meeting of the Board ; a vote to expel shall be by ballot, and must be carried by at least two-thirds of all the members present at such meeting. In the event of the expulsion of a member, all fees due by him to the Board shall be recoverable under the Statute. The names of members who may have left the City of Victoria or the Province under dishonorable circumstances, may be removed from the "roll of members" by the Council.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

XII. (*a*) At the first Council Meeting after the passing of this Bye-law, and thereafter at the first Council Meeting following each annual election, the President or Vice-President shall have power to appoint standing Committees, who shall consider and report to the Council upon any subjects submitted for their action.

(*b*) Each Committee shall appoint its own chairman, and shall notify the Secretary of the Board accordingly, and such notification shall be entered upon the records and read to the Board at its next regular meeting.

(*c*) The Standing Committees shall be as follows :

Fisheries	to consist of	five.
Manufactures	"	five.
Harbors and Navigation	"	five.
Statistics	"	three.
Mining and Property	"	three.
Public Works and Railways	"	five.
Finance	"	three.

SCALE OF COMMERCIAL CHARGES

ADOPTED BY THE

BRITISH COLUMBIA BOARD OF TRADE

JULY, 1891.

Whenever no special agreement exist, the following shall be collectable:

1. On the purchase of stocks, bonds and all kinds of securities, including the drawing of bills for payment of the same.....2½ per cent.
2. On sale of stocks, bonds and all kinds of securities, including remittances in bills and guarantee.....2½ "
3. On purchase and sale of specie, gold dust and bullion .....1 "
4. On sale of bills of exchange with endorsement.....3½ "
5. On sale of bills of exchange without endorsement.....1 "
6. For endorsing bills of exchange when desired.....2½ "
7. On sale of produce, etc., from California, Oregon, Washington State, Sandwich Island Ports and other Pacific Coast Ports, with guarantee .....7½ "
8. On sale of merchandise from other ports with guarantee.....10 "
9. On goods received on consignment and afterwards withdrawn..3½ "
10. On purchase and shipment of merchandise, with funds on hand, on cost and charges .....5 "
11. On purchase and shipment of merchandise, without funds, on cost and charges .....7½ "
12. For collecting and remitting delayed or litigated accounts.....10 "
13. For collecting freight by vessels from foreign ports, on amount collected .....5 "
14. For collecting general claims.....5 "
15. For collecting general average, on the first $20,000, or any smaller amount.....5 "
16. For collecting general average, on any excess over $20,000....2½ "
17. On purchase or sale of vessels.....5 "
18. For "Port Agency" to vessels with cargo or passengers from foreign ports, as under:

On vessels under 200 tons register.....	$ 50 00
" of 200 to 300 tons register	100 00
" of 300 to 500 " "	150 00
" over 500 tons	200 00

19. For disbursements of vessels by consignees with funds on hand.2½ "

20. For disbursements of vessels by consignees without funds on hand. 5 per cent.
21. For procuring freight or passengers.....5 "
22. For chartering vessels, on amount of freight, actual or estimated, to be considered as due when the "charter parties," or memorandum of their conditions, etc., are signed.....5 "
23. On giving bonds for vessels under attachment in litigated cases, on amount of the liability.....2½ "
24. For landing and re-shipping goods from vessels in distress on invoice value, or in its absence, on market value.....5 "
25. For receiving and forwarding goods on invoice amount.....2½ "
26. For advancing on freight to be earned.....5 "
27. For effecting marine insurance, on the amount insured..... ½ "
28. The foregoing commissions to be exslusive of brokerage, and every charge actually incurred.
29. Vessels to pay clerk hire and the labor on wharf, sorting and delivering cargo.
30. The receipt of Bills of Lading to be considered equivalent to receipt of the goods.
31. Guarantee or security for contracts or liabilities.....5 "
32. Acting as Trustee on assignments.....5 "
33. On investments made on mortgage or otherwise.....1 "

N.B.—Auctioneers' commission and brokerage to be charged when incurred.

34. Land agents for commission on sale and purchase of real estate. 5 per cent.
35. Interest on advances for duty, freight and lighterage, and on accounts current, per annum..1 per cent. over current bank overdraft rates.

RATES ON STORAGE OF MERCHANDISE.

STORAGE PER MONTH.

On measurement goods 50 cents per ton of forty cubic feet (40 c. ft) On heavy goods 50 cents per ton of 2240 lbs. Or in either case the amount actually paid if more. The consignee to have the option of charging by measurement or weight. Any fraction of a month to be charged as a month.

REGULATIONS.

(a) Concerning the delivery of merchandise, payment of freight, etc.: When no express stipulation exists per bill of lading, goods are to be considered as deliverable on shore.

(b) Freight on all goods to be paid, or secured to the satisfaction of the captain or consignee of the vessel, prior to the delivery of the goods.

(c) After delivery to the purchaser of goods sold, no claims for damage, deficiency, or other cause, shall be admissable after goods sold and delivered have once left the city.

(d) When foreign bills of lading expressly stipulate that the freight shall be paid in a specific coin, then the same must be procured if required, or its equivalent given, the rate to be determined by the current value at the time at the banks.

WHARVES.

(1) The proprietor or occupant of the adjoining property may "overlap" by using the outer berth, or may use the inner berth if not required.

(2) Not more than two vessels shall be allowed to lie abreast of any wharf at the same time, unless they can do so without occupying a greater depth (or space) than 60 feet from the water front.

The foregoing Bye-laws, Rules and Regulations, were submitted to the members present at the Annual General Meeting of the British Columbia Board of Trade, held July 3rd, 1891.

Approved, July 8th, 1892.

PORT CHARGES.

PORTS OF VICTORIA AND ESQUIMALT, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Vessels bound to other Ports, coming to an anchor in Royal Roads, Pilotage free, except services of Pilot are employed, when Pilotage according to the following graduated scale shall be payable :

Inside or North of Race Rocks to Royal Bay	$0 75	per foot.
Beachy Head to Royal Bay	1 50	"
Pillar Point to Royal Bay	3 00	"
Cape Flattery to Royal Bay	6 00	"

Vessels entering into or clearing from undermentioned Ports :

Victoria and Esquimalt Harbors (under sail)	$3 00	per foot.
" " " (under steam or in tow)	2 00	"
" " " (steamers)	1 50	"

Half of said rates when vessel is spoken and services declined.

$10.00 for removal in either harbor.

Foreign Tugs over 80 tons pay ½ pilotage outwards, whether spoken or not.

Vessels proceeding from Victoria to Esquimalt, and vice-versa, and having discharged or received a portion of their cargo in either harbor, and having paid full pilotage into either harbor, if proceeding with the assistance of steam shall pay $1.50 per foot.

Towage from Royal Roads or Esquimalt to Victoria Harbor, from $50.00 to $75.00.

Towage from Victoria, Esquimalt Harbor, or Royal Roads, to Sea, outside Cape Flattery, from $100 to $150.

Towage from Victoria and Esquimalt Harbor, or Royal Roads, to Burrard Inlet or Nanaimo and back :

For Vessels	400 tons	and up to	500 tons	.....	$350 00
"	500	"	600 "	.....	400 00
"	600	"	700 "	.....	425 00
"	700	"	800 "	.....	450 00
"	800	"	900 "	.....	475 00
"	900	"	1000 "	.....	525 00
"	1000	"	1100 "	.....	550 00
"	1100	"	1200 "	.....	575 00
Over 1200 tons				.....	600 00

SIGNALS.

One Whistle, Trim Yards.
Two " Set Fore and Aft Sails.
Three " Square Sails.
Four " Let go Hawser.
Ships to supply their own Hawser.

BALLAST—(Shingle)—From $1.00 to $1.25 per ton.

FRESH WATER (at Esquimalt)—60 cents per 1,000 gallons.
" (at Victoria)— 60 cents per 1,000 gallons.

WHARFAGE FREE.

HOSPITAL DUES—Two cents per ton register. Sick Mariners are provided with medical attendance and board free of charge, at the Government Marine Hospital, Victoria.

STEVEDORE CHARGES—For Stowing Salmon, 50 cents per ton weiget of 2,240 lbs.
For Stowing Lumber, from $1.15 to $1.50 per thousand feet.
For Discharging General Cargo, 50 cents per ton of 2,240 lbs.

Ballast to be discharged in not less than 20 fathoms of water. This applies also to the harbors of Nanaimo and Burrard Inlet, B. C.

Esquimalt Graving Dock.

1. Length of Dock on blocks..... .....430 feet, can be made 480 feet.
2. Width of Gates..... 65 feet.
3. Depth of Water, varying from 27 ft. to 29 ft. 6 inches at springs, according to season of year.

SCALE OF CHARGES FOR USE OF DOCK.

The use of the Dock will be subject to the following tariff, viz. :

Gross Tonnage of Vessel. TONS.	For the first day of docking.	For each following day including the undocking day. PER TON.
For all vessels up to 1000	$400 00	10 cents
From 1000 to 2000	500 00	8 cents
" 2000 to 3000	600 00	6 cents
" 3000 to 6000	700 00	5 cents

All fractional parts of 50 tons to be counted and paid for as 50 tons. Cargoes to be charged at the same rates as tonnage, and no charge for ballast. Each day to be counted from 7 a.m. to 7 a.m., and each fractional part of a day will be charged as one day.

No reduction will be allowed for Sundays and holidays.

N. B.—No vessel will be admitted into the Dock until she has been duly entered in accordance with rule and regulation No. 1, on the entry books in the Dock Master's office, nor until after the sum of two hundred dollars ($200.00) shall have been paid to the Dock Master as an entrance fee.

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INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

CAPITAL (all paid up) - - - - - - $12,000,000
RESERVE FUND - - - - - - - - 6,000,000

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HON. G. A. DRUMMOND, - - - - - Vice-President.
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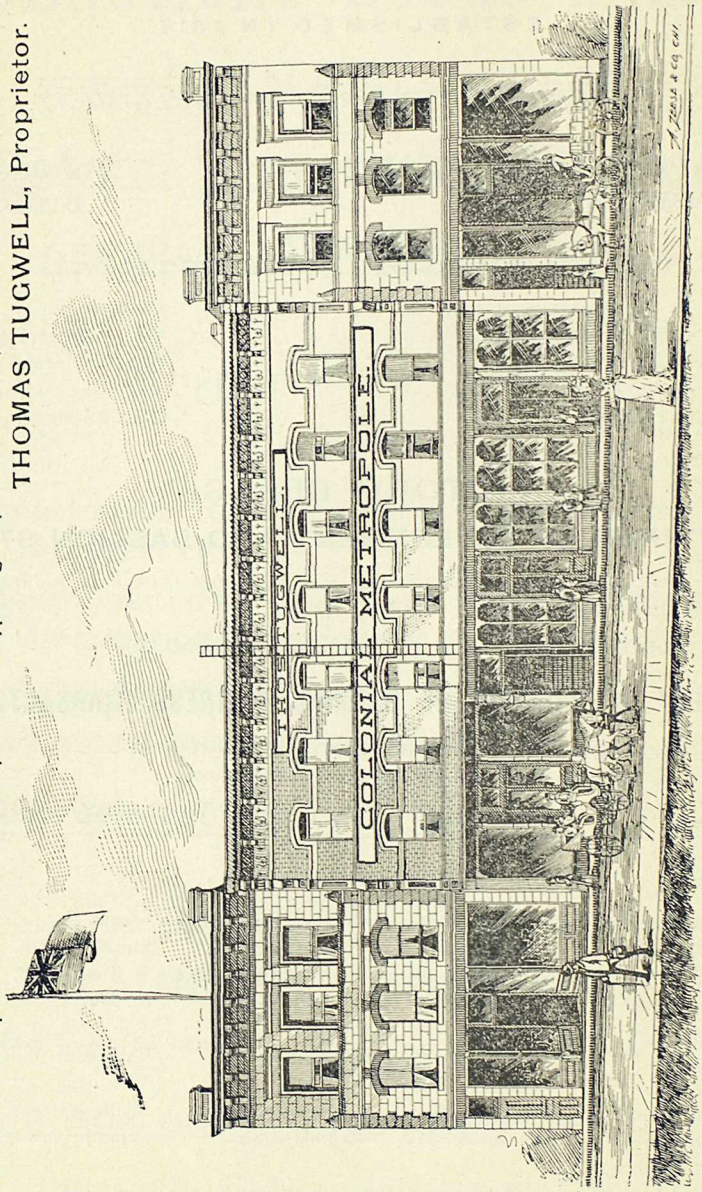

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1862.

CAPITAL, - - - $3,000,000

(WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)

RESERVE FUND, - $1,300,000

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UNITED KINGDOM—Bank of British Columbia, 60 Lombard St., London ; National Provincial Bank of England, North and South Wales Bank, British Linen Co.'s Bank, Bank of Ireland.

India, China, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank Corporation; Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China; English, Scottish and Australian Chartered Bank; Bank of Australasia; Commercial Bank Co. of Sydney. Mexico and South America—London Bank of Mexico and South America.

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RESERVE FUND, - - - - - £265,000

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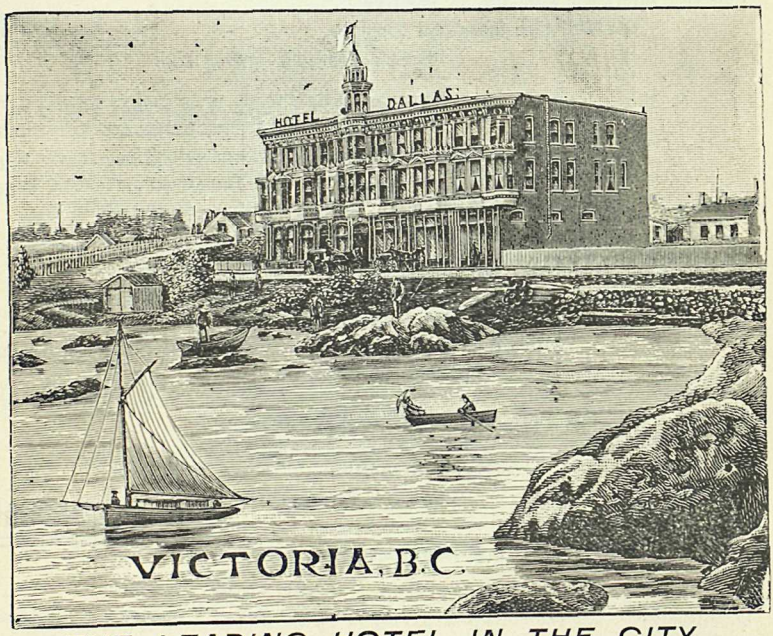

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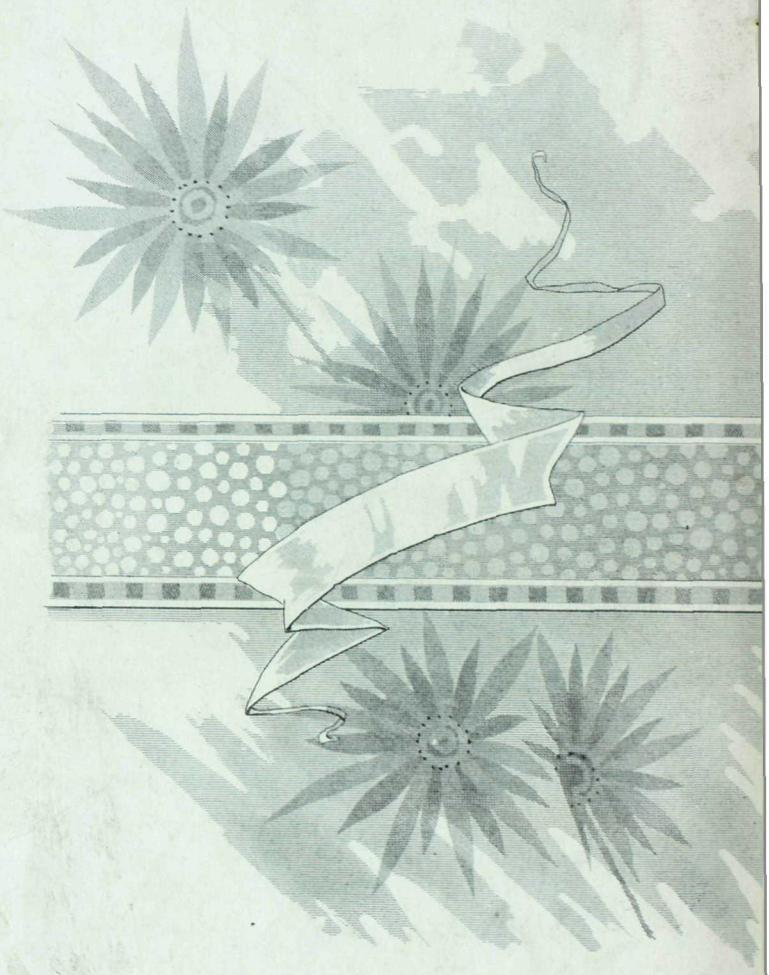
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