BRITISH COLUMBIA

BY

ARTHUR HARVEY.

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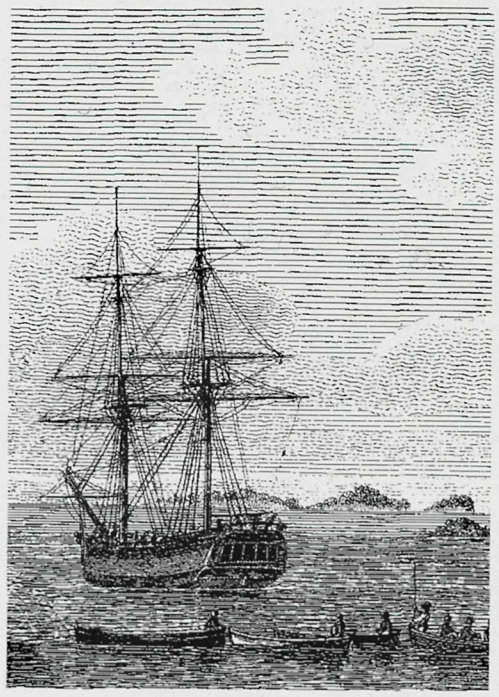

Stephen Lansford
Aug 4/93

A STATISTICAL ACCOUNT

OF

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

COMPILED BY

ARTHUR HARVEY,

OF THE AUDIT OFFICE, OTTAWA,

FELLOW OF THE STATISTICAL SOCIETY (LONDON, ENG.,) HONORARY MEMBER OF THE LITERARY AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF QUEBEC, &C., &C.

LITERARY & HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF QUEBEC

"When we know that British Columbia is at this moment seeking admission into our Government, we should be wanting in our duty to ourselves, wanting in our duty as subjects of the British Crown, if we refused to let that Country in. * * * The great lines of settlement, the great sources of power, seem on this continent to stretch from the East towards the West. "From the Atlantic to the Pacific" must be the cry in British America as much as it has ever been in the United States."

Speech of the Hon. A. T. Galt, then Minister of Finance. May, 1867.

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PRINTED BY G. E. DESBARATS, OTTAWA.

1867.

TO

THE HONORABLE ALEXANDER TILLOCH GALT, M. P.

FOR MANY YEARS MINISTER OF FINANCE OF CANADA,

AND AS SUCH THE HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT TO WHICH THE AUTHOR BELONGS,

THIS WORK IS BY PERMISSION RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED,

BY HIS MOST FAITHFUL AND OBEDIENT SERVANT,

ARTHUR HARVEY.

Rideau Street, Ottawa, November, 1867.

Entered, according to the Act of the Provincial Parliament, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, by ARTHUR HARVEY, in the Office of the Registrar of the Province of Canada.

PREFACE.

This work is intended as a companion to *The Year Book of Canada* for 1868, and for the facts it contains the author is mainly indebted to Dr. J. H. Powell, of Victoria, Vancouver's Island, who was at pains to answer at length many minute enquiries and to collect from His Excellency the Governor and many leading public men, numerous valuable documents.

As *The Year Book* for 1867 was the authority referred to in the debate at New Westminster, which resulted in a declaration in favor of union with Canada, so may this work be useful at Ottawa during the debate on a resolution to carry such a union into effect.

TABLE OF DISTANCES

TO

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

—

	Miles.
Halifax to Quebec, . .	701
Quebec to Collingwood,	597
Collingwood to Fort William, Lake Superior.	540
Fort William to Fort Garry, Red River.	498
Fort Garry to Great rapid, Saskatchewan.	297
Great rapid to Jasper's House, British Col.	1,097
Total	3,730

Legge-type. Patented 1865.

TABLE OF DISTANCES

IN

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

—

	Miles.
Victoria to N. Westminster.	78
New Westminster to Yale, by Steamer.	95
Yale to Cariboo, waggon road.	378

—

Yale to Savannah Ferry, waggon road.	133
Savannah Ferry to head of Shuswap Lake, by Steamer.	110
Shuswap Lake to Little Dalles—Pack Trail.	35

LITERARY & HISTORICAL SOCIETY, QUEBEC.

A STATISTICAL ACCOUNT

OF

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

I.—DISCOVERY, BOUNDARIES AND POLITICAL HISTORY.

We own the discovery of British Columbia to Sir Francis Drake, who as early as 1579, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, took possession of it on behalf of the Crown of England, under the designation of New Albion.

Little, however, was known of the country until the end of the last century, and it was not until 1792, that Capt. George Vancouver, of the Royal Navy, who was sent out to regulate a dispute raised as to its sovereignty by a Spanish navigator, to survey the coast and prosecute a voyage of general maritime discovery, entered the Straits of Fuca, and passed into the Ocean by a Northern passage. He having thus proved that what was formerly thought to be part of the continent was in reality an island, called it "the Island of Quadra and Vancouver"; the former part of the name in compliment to Senor Quadra, the Spanish Commandant at Nootka.

All the land between the Russian possessions in the North, the Spanish-Mexican country to the South, and the Rocky Mountains to the East, was long a disputed territory between Great Britain and the United States, being open to the subjects of both powers under the terms of the Convention of 1818. The Hudson's Bay Company which acquired in 1838 a Royal License of exclusive trade for 21 years with the natives on the North-West Coast of America, took possession in 1843 of certain lands in Vancouver's Island, and erected a Fur Trading Post called FORT VICTORIA. A British Settlement had indeed been made at Nootka Sound about the year 1778, by some merchants who were interested in the China trade, but the later settlement and development of the country may be fairly considered to date from the establishment of this Fort.

The disputes between the subjects of Great Britain and the United States in the North-West having become so acrimonious as to endanger the relations between the two countries, the boundary dispute was settled in 1846 by the Treaty of Washington, which, like most treaties of the kind, was a compromise, neither party obtaining all it claimed. *

The sovereignty to Vancouver's Island being by this treaty ceded to Great Britain, Her Majesty in 1849 granted it to the Hudson's Bay Company, but a regular Colonial Government was set up under the governorship of Mr. Blanchard. †

A few years afterwards it also appeared desirable to provide for the better government of the Mainland, commonly called New Caledonia, which had continued until then under the management of the Hudson's Bay Company. An Imperial Act for the purpose was accordingly passed in 1858, (21 and 22 Vic. cap. 99,) which gave to the new

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* For the text of this and all other boundary treaties affecting British North America, see the Year-Book of Canada, 1868.

† Conditions of the grant:—

I.—To have for ever the Crown Lands and Mines Royal at a rental of seven shillings a year.

II.—To found settlements in the Island for 5 years or forfeit the grant.

III.—To sell the land for colonization, except such as might be required for public purposes.

IV.—To spend the proceeds of such sales (less 10 per cent. for trouble) on the colonization of the Island.

V.—To allow Reserves to be made for Naval purposes; the Crown paying for the same.

VI.—To make a biennial return of the number of Colonists and of the lands sold.

VII.—The Crown to resume on failure to fulfil the said conditions.

VIII.—But without prejudice to the dispositions of the land made by the Company in the meantime for the actual purposes of colonization and settlement.

IX.—The Crown to have the liberty to repurchase the Island from the Company at the expiration of their exclusive license to trade with the Indians, *i. e.* in 1859, on re-paying the Company their expenses and the value of their establishments.

Colony the name of British Columbia—the Hudson's Bay Company's License was revoked—and the government entrusted to Mr., now Sir James Douglas, K. C. B. At first, the Colony had no form of Representative Government, but laws were made by the Governor's proclamation. Later, however, a Legislative Council was established, as in most other Crown Colonies.

So matters continued until 1865, when the Vancouver's Island Assembly passed a Resolution asking the Queen to unite that Colony with British Columbia upon such terms as Her Majesty might deem fit; in 1866 the necessary Act* was framed, and the Colonies are now united.

II.—AREA—PHYSICAL FEATURES, &c.

The main land of British Columbia is about 500 miles long, and from 250 to 400 miles broad, containing about 280,000 square miles. Its physical conformation is extremely irregular and broken up by high and rugged mountain ranges running generally from north-west to south-east. The principal of these are:—The Cascade range, bordering on the sea coast; the Gold Range, to the westward of the Columbia River; the Selkirk range, on the Great Bend of that stream; and the Rocky mountains, the eastern boundary of the Colony.

The Fraser River, 600 miles in length, is The River of British Columbia. Rising in the Rocky mountains, it flows for 150 miles north-westwardly, then turns abruptly and runs due south for nearly 400 miles until near the United States boundary, when it turns at a right angle and empties itself into the Straits of Georgia. It receives as tributaries the Bear, the Chilcotin, the Thompson, the Lillooet and many other rivers.

The magnificent Columbia also rises in British Territory. It, too, flows north-westward for 150 miles, then due south for 250 more, when, less loyal than the Fraser, it crosses the boundary and finishes its course of 1000 miles in the United States.

Besides the valley of the lower Fraser and the fine valley of the Chilcotin, the bulk of the land available for agricultural or pastural purposes is probably situated on the high plateau between the Cascades and the foot of the western slopes of the Rocky mountains, but owing to the broken character of its surface and the heavy growth of forest trees and underbrush the task of exploration is difficult and the Chief Commissioner of

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* An Act for the Union of the Colony of *Vancouver Island* with the Colony of *British Columbia*.

(29 & 30 Vic. cap. 67.) [*6th August*, 1866.]

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, as follows:

1. This Act may be cited as The *British Columbia* Act, 1866.

2. In this Act the Term "Governor" means any Officer for the Time being lawfully administering the Government.

3. From and immediately after the Proclamation of this Act by the Governor of *British Columbia*, the Colony of *Vancouver Island* shall be and the same is hereby united with the Colony of *British Columbia*, and thenceforth those Two Colonies shall form and be One Colony, with the Name of *British Columbia* (which Union is in this Act referred to as the Union.

4. On the Union taking effect, the Form of Government existing in *Vancouver Island* as a separate Colony shall cease, and the Power and Authority of the Executive Government and of the Legislature existing in *British Columbia* shall extend to and over *Vancouver Island*: but in order that Provision may be made for the Representation of *Vancouver Island* in the Legislature of *British Columbia* after the Union, the maximum Number of Councillors in the Legislative Council of *British Columbia* after the Union shall, until it is otherwise provided by lawful Authority, be Twenty-three instead of Fifteen.

5. After and notwithstanding the Union the Laws in force in the separate Colonies of *British Columbia* and *Vancouver Island* respectively at the Time of the Union taking effect shall, until it is otherwise provided by lawful Authority, remain in force as if this Act had not been passed or proclaimed; save only that the Laws relative to the Revenue of Customs in force in *British Columbia* at the Time of the Union taking effect shall, until it is otherwise provided by lawful Authority, extend and apply to *Vancouver Island*; and, until it is otherwise provided by lawful Authority, the Governor of *British Columbia* shall have, in relation to the Territory for the Time being under his Government, all the Powers and Authorities for the Time being vested, in relation to the United Kingdom, in the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury or in the Commissioners of Customs, with respect to the Appointment of Warehousing Ports, and the Approval and Appointment of Warehouses or Places of Security in such Ports, and everything consequent thereon or relative thereto.

6. Nothing in this Act shall take away or restrict the Authority of the Governor of *British Columbia*, with the advice and Consent of the Legislative Council thereof, to make Laws for the Peace, Order, and good Government of *British Columbia* either before or after the Union; nor shall anything in this Act interfere with the Exercise of any Power that would have been exerciseable by Her Majesty in Council if this Act had not been passed.

7. Until the Union *British Columbia* shall comprise all such Territories within the Dominions of Her Majesty as are bounded to the South by the Territories of the United States of *America*, to the West by the *Pacific Ocean* and the Frontier of the *Russian* Territories in *North America*, to the North by the Sixtieth Parallel of North Latitude, and to the East from the Boundary of the *United States* Northwards by the *Rocky Mountains* and the One hundred and twentieth Meridian of West Longitude, and shall include *Queen Charlotte's Island* and all other Islands adjacent to the said territories, except Vancouver Island and the Islands adjacent thereto.

8. After the Union *British Columbia* shall comprise all the Territories and Islands aforesaid and *Vancouver Island* and the Islands adjacent thereto.

9. The Acts described in the Schedule to this Act are hereby repealed; but this Repeal shall not invalidate any Order in Council or other Instruments issued under the Authority of those Acts or either of them, or any Act done or Right or Title acquired by virtue of those Acts or either of them or of any such Order or Instrument.

Lands and Works reports that "by far the greater part of the Colony is in fact entirely unexplored."

Vancouver's Island is 300 miles long and from 25 to 50 miles broad, having an area of 11,872 square miles. With the exception of a belt of land not exceeding 10 miles in width and running from Sooke harbor some distance inland, the whole of the island is rugged and mountainous—small patches in the valleys only being suitable for agriculture. There are no navigable rivers, but inlets and arms of the sea penetrate it in almost every direction and to some extent supply their place. The whole of the island is densely covered with forests, chiefly of pine, and here as on the mainland this has prevented exploration, so that comparatively few persons have ever penetrated the interior.

The Area of both parts of the Colony together is therefore :—

The Mainland.....	280,000 square miles, or	179,200,000 acres.
Vancouver's Island...	11,872 " "	7,598,215 "
	291,872	186,798,215

III.—CLIMATE.

There is probably more diversity of climate in British Columbia than in any other colony in British America.

Vancouver's Island constitutes, as may be expected from its insular position, a separate climatological province. A series of observations more extended than we yet possess is necessary before the climate can be accurately defined, especially as severe and exceptional seasons occur at irregular intervals, but enough is known to enable its general character to be thus written :—"A dry warm summer; a bright and beautiful autumn; an open, wet, winter and spring." The following are the mean temperatures of the several months at Victoria; also the highest and lowest readings of the thermometer :

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Mean of 1860 & 1861, on land..	39.1	41.6	44.7	47.2	51.9	58.1	60.1	61.6	57.9	51.1	42.8	38.7	49.5
Mean on ship-board.....	41.5	43.0	48.0	51.0	58.0	57.5	55.5	54.5	58.5	54.5	48.5	40.0	50.9
The highest and lowest temperatures of the months are as follows :													
Highest.....	50.0	58.0	60.0	69.0	79.0	84.0	82.0	79.0	74.0	70.0	53.0	46.0	84.0
Lowest.....	21.0	26.0	27.0	35.0	39.0	47.0	52.0	53.0	45.0	33.0	32.0	14.5	14.5

There are on the average 200 clear fine days, 96 cloudy ones, 51 on which rain and 17 on which snow falls.

These figures are sufficient to shew that the temperature of the island is not unlike that of the south-west of England.

On the main land, the meteorological observations vary much in different parts, partly owing to the different altitudes of different settlements, but principally to the influence of the mountain ranges.

The following is an abstract of the meteorological observations taken at the Government House, * New Westminster, B. C., during the year 1865 :—

LATITUDE 49° 12' 47" N. LONGITUDE 122° 53' 19" W.

Highest reading of the Bar. corrected for Temp'ture...	30.589	on the 3rd February.	
The mean height " "	at 9.30 A. M.	29.975	
" " "	at 3.30 P. M.	29.963	
The lowest " "	was	29.137	on the 19th February.

* The Cistern of the Barometer is about 34 feet above the level of the sea. All the observations were made at 9.30 A. M. and 3.30 P. M. daily, throughout the year.

Maximum Temperature in Sun's Rays (Black Bulb),..	108.5	on the 4th August.
" " of Air in shade,	87.5	on the 29th July.
" " " " at 9.30 A. M.	78.7	on the 3rd August.
" " " " at 3.30 P. M.	84.5	on the 3rd August.
Mean " " " " at 9.30 A. M.	47.6	
" " " " " at 3.30 P. M.	51.9	
Minimum " " " at 9.30 A. M.	15.0	on the 8th February.
" " " " at 3.30 P. M.	16.7	on the 18th December.
" " on the grass,	1.8	on the 18th December.
Greatest amount of Humidity.....	1.000	
Mean " " at 9.30 A. M.	.822	
" " " at 3.30 P. M.	.740	
Least " "	.270	on the 12th December.

Table shewing the depth of rain, the number of days on which it fell, the mean humidity (9.30 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.), mean temperature of air in shade, and the lowest temperature on the grass, in each month.

Months.	Rain.			Thermometer.		
	Inches.	Days.	Humidity.	9.30 A. M.	3.30 P. M.	Min. on grass
January.....	4.07	17	869	33.9	36.4	24.9
February	3.34	17	869	34.4	39.5	24.1
March	2.43	20	817	35.3	38.9	25.4
April	1.99	10	714	46.4	51.8	31.7
May.....	2.22	13	787	53.0	59.5	41.6
June	1.83	11	752	58.9	63.7	43.0
July	1.55	6	734	65.7	70.9	46.9
August.....	1.70	12	795	63.8	69.8	47.2
September.....	4.73	23	875	55.1	58.5	44.8
October.....	3.26	10	892	51.5	55.7	40.5
November.....	8.68	24	950	44.4	46.7	36.3
December.....	5.04	19	810	29.4	31.6	21.6
	40.84	182				

The following is a comparison of mean results for four years.

Years.	Rain.		Mean Temp.		Mean on grass.	Humidity.		Mean height of Bar.	
	Inches.	Days.	9.30 A. M.	3.30 P. M.		9.30 A. M.	3.30 P. M.	9.30 A. M.	3.30 P. M.
1860	54.420	151	49.9	54.0	15.5	.847	.766	29.942	29.919
1861	60.485	164	48.8	52.2	10.0	.764	.854	29.943	29.889
1862	47.466	134	46.8	51.2	15.0 below 0	.842	.772	29.983	29.963
1863	40.840	182	47.6	51.9	1.8	.822	.740	29.975	29.963

The day on which most rain fell and which measured 1.64, was on the 28th Nov. The prevailing direction of winds during rain, was E. N. E.

The following notes respecting the weather at various localities are interesting :—

"*To the west of the Cascade Range* the climate is genial and moderate, though rather humid; the summer beautiful with some rainy days; the autumn bright and fine; the winter frosty and rainy by turns; and the spring very wet.

"The winter of 1859 was very mild, the frost came November 10th, then went away; snow in December 1860; January, February, March, were mild and damp, April and May fine days, but a good deal of rain fell; June, July, August, and September were very fine, October rainy, November and December fine winter weather.

"In 1861; January was wet and frosty; February very wet, rain fell on 18 days out of the 29; March and April also wet; May fine days, but a good deal of rain; June, July, August, September, very fine, with a little rain. October, fine, snow appeared

upon the mountains in November, and until shortly before Christmas, the weather was good. A little before Christmas there was hard frost increasing in intensity till January 9th 1862, when the River froze over opposite New Westminster, remaining so till the early part of March. The minimum temperature was 16½° below Zero. Such a winter has not been known in the country for 13 years.

"*At Lillooet,* in 1859, winter began on the 7th November, and continued till the middle of March.

"In 1860 winter commenced on the 7th December, and lasted till the end of February. There were three or four days of severe cold with wind from the N., and the thermometer fell to Zero. There was a long spell of bright clear frosty weather with an occasional thaw; little snow fell.

"In 1861, the severest winter known for 20 years began on the 27th of November, and may be said to have lasted till the end of March, although the River did not break up till April 15th. The thermometer attained a minimum of 25° below Zero. There were 10 weeks of continued frost, when the thermometer frequently got below Zero in the evenings and mornings. But the weather was always clear and sunny. The snow was at one time 12 inches deep, but at other places in this section of country there were last winter 2 feet of snow, a depth however very unusual. Notwithstanding this, most of the stock, left to winter out and find their own food as best they might, survived.

"The winter of 1862–3 was extremely mild, with the exception of two or three days in November, and ten days of severe cold in February.

"January and February are usually cold months, March and April variable—the plains begin to be clothed with verdure. May to October, and sometimes November, fine, clear, warm weather; in the last two months the evenings are frosty. December is cold and wintry. In summer, on the other hand, the mercury sometimes shows 100° in the shade.

"In this section of country little rain falls. More rain fell in 1862 than in 1861, more again in 1861 than in 1860.

"*In the Okanagan district* there is a great supply of rain; *at Williams Lake* a sufficient quantity. At the latter place the winters are more severe than at Lillooet, the thermometer sometimes ranging as low as 40° below Zero; yet the weather is clear, and without wind: and in the experience of those accustomed to cold climates, any cold is bearable and even enjoyable, so long as the sun comes out during the day and the winds are still.

"*At Alexandria and Quesnel mouth,* snow appears in the end of November, and lies to a depth of 18 inches for three or four months; January is the coldest, August the hottest, June the rainiest, August, September and October the driest months in the year.

"*The climate of Cariboo* is severe; there the winters are long, lasting from November till the end of April; yet the weather is usually clear and calm, snow falls principally in January or February, sometimes to a depth of from 7 to 10 feet, so that snow shoes are used for winter travelling."

Too much can hardly be said of the salubrity of the climate both on the mainland and the island. No endemic disease is known in British Columbia, and no imported epidemics have prevailed to any serious extent.

IV.—POPULATION—EMIGRATION.

No census of British Columbia has yet been taken.

The population of Vancouver's island, exclusive of natives, is from 5000 to 7000, composed of representatives of nearly every nationality, with a considerable and increasing population of the colored races and Chinese.

The native population is estimated at 18,000, generally in a degraded state, valueless in the labor market.

The population of the mainland may number 10,000 whites and Chinese, and perhaps as many Indians.

Total say 15 to 20,000 whites and Chinese and 30 to 40,000 natives.

This population is very fluctuating, being much larger in summer, when the alluvial gold can best be obtained, than in winter, when the miners leave the mainland for the island and the cities of California. The white population engaged in prospecting was much greater a few years ago than now; settlers are however steadily increasing in number.

No provision for introducing emigrants has yet been made by the Government although the select committee of the Legislative Council, in 1865, recommended the appropriation of $15,000 for the purpose of encouraging emigration—a certain proportion of the passage money from Europe to be paid, and free grants of lands to be made. The classes most likely to succeed in the settlement were said to be :—

1. Experienced unmarried Female Domestic Servants, between 18 and 35 years of

age, of good moral character, selected from agricultural districts, not from manufacturing towns;

2. Married Agricultural Laborers with their wives and children.
3. Single Agricultural Laborers under 40 years of age.
4. Single females under 35 years of age.

V.—REVENUE—EXPENDITURE—PUBLIC DEBT.

Young countries called upon to provide roads and works for the welfare of a sudden influx of miners and a rapidly increasing population must of course expend large sums of money in permanent improvements. This will account for the rapid increase on both sides of the following statement, and the magnitude of its figures in comparison with the population. It shews the Revenue, excluding loans, and Expenditure, excluding redemption of debt, of British Columbia and Vancouver's Island, while separate colonies:

	Revenue.			Expenditure.		
Years.	B. Columbia.	V. Island.	Total.	B. Columbia.	V. Island.	Total.
1859	.....	73,390	73,390	....	63,615	63,615
1860	266,635	109,250	375,885	235,885	114,670	350,555
1861	291,980	151,705	443,685	349,750	144,120	493,870
1862	442,985	112,490	555,475	697,030	152,805	849,835
1863	554,390	151,775	706,165	737,990	162,410	900,400
1864	520,495	174,335	694,830	567,755	324,090	891,845
1865	580,530	279,115	859,645	676,810	351,300	1,028,110

The year 1866 was one of transition—the two Colonies being in process of union. It appears, however, that the expenditure (less redemption) of the two Colonies together in that year was $931,996, and the grant for 1867 is as follows for the Contingent Service:

	Salaries and Allowances.	
The Governor	$2,535	
" Legislative Council	1,200	
" Colonial Secretary	9,860	
" Treasurer	4,820	
" Assay and Refining Office	3,950	
" Auditor General	5,250	
" Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works	6,310	
" Customs	11,222	
" Registrar General	2,290	
Habour Master	1,800	
Post Office	3,420	
Judicial Establishment	11,695	
Police and Gaols	19,211	
Gold Commissioners and Stipendiary Magistrates	43,549	
For Services exclusive of Establishments.		127,112
Pensions	$3,395	
Revenue Service	600	
Administration of Justice	7,800	
Charitable Allowances	9,500	
Education	10,000	
Police and Gaols	14,900	
Rent	800	
Transport	7,260	
Conveyance of Mails	52,820	
Works and Buildings	11,400	
Roads, Streets and Bridges	45,000	
Miscellaneous Services	5,612	
Interest *	31,240	
Drawback and refund of Duties	600	
Redemption of Bonds	42,125	
Sinking Fund	5,820	
Temporary Loans	170,000	
Government Vessels	10,674	
Light Houses	10,000	
		439,546
Total		$566,658

* The whole interest on the Public Debt must be nearly three times this amount.—Ed.

The following is the estimated revenue for 1866, and the actual revenue for 1864; the latest figures that can be given :

	Estimate for 1866.	Revenue of 1864.
Customs	$320,650 00	$232,839 59
Port and Harbour Dues	37,150 00	29,918 27
Roads' Tolls	95,000 00	121,423 81
Excise Duties	1,500 00	1,523 38
Land Sales	15,500 00	19,271 59
Land Revenue	5,000 00	2,333 58
Rents, exclusive of Land	3,000 00	1,768 37
Free Miners' Certificates	26,750 00	17,169 00
Mining Receipts, General	26,750 00	29,651 02
Licenses	40,000 00	29,147 29
Postage	9,000 00	5,550 79
Fines, Forfeitures, and Fees of Court	7,250 00	6,999 17
Fees of Office	6,500 00	8,065 27
Sale of Government Property	1,000 00	607 90
Reimbursement in aid of Expenses incurred by Government	2,990 00	1,575 02
Miscellaneous Receipts	800 00	752 19
Total Revenue $	598,840 00	508,596 24

The Public Debt of the two Colonies was as under in the several years mentioned :—

	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865
British Columbia	$26,000	$36,365	$458,650	$610,000	$820,800	$1,189,830
Vancouver's Island	4,440	4,400	25,200	200,000	200,000	200,000
	$30,440	$40,765	$483,850	$810,000	$1,020,800	$1,389,830

We have no statement of the increase of Debt since the Union. It is now probably about $1,500,000.

VI.—PUBLIC WORKS—ROADS.

The Government of British Columbia owns all the public buildings on the mainland and the island, the dredges for the river channel ($100,000), the light-ship off the Fraser, the light-houses, and the public roads, which are in length—

Waggon roads..... 560½ miles,
Pack-horse trails..... 375 "

Under the energetic government of Sir James Douglas, who perceived the necessity of making the gold regions of the interior accessible from the coast, a fine system of waggon roads was devised and carried out by the aid of British capital. In view of the probable union of British Columbia with Canada, when an intercolonial line must be at once built, a description of the main line of road will not be out of place :—

The Trunk Waggon road from Yale, at the head of the navigation on the lower Fraser, to the heart of the Cariboo mining district, is 378 miles long, not including a branch of 107 miles from Clinton by way of Lillooet to Douglas. This road was opened throughout for waggon traffic in 1864. Some idea of the value of this work may be found from the fact that while in 1863 the freight from Yale to Cameron-town cost 60 cents, and in 1864 30 cents *per* pound, it fell in 1865 to 15 cents, so that the building of the road immediately reduced the cost of living at Cariboo one half. This line pierces the Cascade mountains, which are the great barrier between the sea and the interior, and as might be expected, great engineering difficulties had to be overcome in its construction. In the entire line, there are, in length varying from 200 yards to a mile, some 25 miles of incline of 1 in 12 ; of which 8 miles are of 1 in 10, and 2 miles of 1 in 8. These gradients are heavy, but rendered easier by the character of the road, which is well ditched and is covered throughout with broken stone or gravel. The bridges and culverts are substantially built of timber. The average loads hauled on this road are from 1,200 to 1,300 lbs. each animal, which shews how well it must be built.

From Yale to Boston Bar, 25 miles, the road follows through a *canon* of surpassing grandeur the course of the Fraser river, which it crosses by an iron wire suspension bridge of 200 feet span. Most of this section of the road has either been blasted out of the granite cliffs which rise almost perpendicularly many hundreds of feet above the river, or is carried along the face of these bluffs upon wooden galleries, or is built up on the masses of rock which form a rough slope near the water's edge.

Above Boston Bar the road continues to Lytton, 32 miles, along steep slopes on the bank of the Fraser, or across the level benches which form their summits ; thence, 23 miles up the Thompson river, over heavy rolling country to the Thompson bridge, 600 feet long. The next thirteen miles are on the right bank of the Thompson, where there are three difficult bluffs requiring blasting, and after a gentle ascent of 2 miles more, the high plateau of the interior is gained. The Cascades thus fairly passed, the rest of the way to Cariboo was comparatively easy of construction.

VII.—THE ROUTES FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA TO CANADA.

In 1864, the mining district of Kootenay and the diggings on French creek and other tributaries to the Columbia—all near the western base of the Rocky Mountains and not far from the United States boundary—became so far developed as to require that communication with them should be opened through British territory. Surveys were accordingly made and a pass was discovered by Mr. Moberly, the Assistant Surveyor General, from Great Shuswap Lake, at its south-eastern extremity, to the Columbia River, at a point two miles below the Little Dalles rapids. This pass now known as Eagle pass is only 407 feet above the level of Shuswap lake, which is 127 feet below the level of the Columbia at the mouth of the pass—the distance through being 32 miles.

"For some distance near its summit"—the Surveyor General reports—"this pass is walled in on each side by abrupt cliffs and is not therefore available for the construction of a cheap trail, but for a waggon road or railroad it is most applicable, and its discovery may be regarded as of great value, for by the pass it may be confidently hoped will one day be brought a line of communication, by waggon road first and afterwards by railroad from the British possessions on the Saskatchewan, across the Rocky mountains into the central portions of British Columbia and down the valley of the Fraser River to the sea.

"It has long been known that the Rocky Mountains can be crossed without great difficulty by waggon or railroad, as was confirmed by the reports of the explorations of Capt. Palliser and his assistants in 1860 ; but the Great Range west of the Columbia river was supposed, previous to Mr. Moberly's discovery, to be an unbroken and impassable wall of mountains."

It is proper to state here that a more northern route for the Grand Intercolonial road has its warm advocates, and the following memorandum has been prepared by one of them :—

"The urgency of a direct communication between Canada and the Pacific, through British Territory, is becoming every day more and more evident. In a political point of view, and as a natural consequence of the Union, it would contribute essentially to its prosperity. For so long as there is no Overland route, the connexion of Canada with British Columbia must remain a myth, and the Red River Settlement continue isolated, instead of becoming a valuable annex to the Union. At present England has no postal communication with the Pacific but by New York and San Francisco ; and in case of war with the United States, the only possible postal line would be through her own territory across the Rocky Mountains ; whereas by opening an Overland communication immediately, a mail service would be established forthwith, not only to British Columbia and Vancouver Island, but before long to Australia and Asia. In the United States the Central Pacific Railroad passes over a vast tract of country destitute of wood and water, yet in spite of this drawback, it is progressing rapidly, and the time is not far distant when it will be opened. Passengers, mails, and the lighter, costlier kinds of goods will pass over it ; it is calculated to divert a great part of the trade of China and Japan from the old to the new world, and if we do not wake up, we shall lose an important traffic, which might easily pass over our own territory, and which from our position ought naturally to belong to us.

"The cost of an Overland Railroad, with a single line of rails, from Ottawa to the Pacific, may be somewhat roughly calculated as follows :

Distance from Ottawa to Fort Garry.....	1,150 miles.
From Fort Garry to Jasper's House, (foot of Rocky Mountains) level plain.....	1,050 "
From Jasper's House to the head of Bute Inlet.....	430 "
	2,630 miles.

2,630 miles at $30,000 per mile = $78,900,000.

Th s s m. if correct, would perhaps be too great for present possibilities or contemplation. But if such a magnificent project as that of an Inter-oceanic Railroad cannot be entertained for the present, nature has gifted us with water communications of the very first order, which only require a few connecting links to make them available, and which offer a quick and easy mode of conveyance for mails and passengers during 7 or 8 months in the year, and for goods at one third of the price by railroad carriage.

"The Eastern portion of the country to be opened, was thoroughly explored for this purpose, as far as the Red River Settlement, and the lower end of the Great Saskatchewan in 1857–8, at the expense and by order of the Canadian Government; and we are indebted for the details concerning the remainder, or more westerly portion, to a resident of Victoria, V. I., Mr. Alfred Waddington, who has spent several years in studying the question, and has laid out considerable sums in connexion with it, towards opening the first link from the coast to the Cariboo mines. This gentleman, who was at perfect liberty to choose the road best suited for the purpose, made up his mind entirely to avoid New Westminster, not only on account of the many objections it offers as a seaport, but because he had acquired the conviction, that the Passes through the Rocky Mountains between Mount Hooker in Lat. 52° 17, and the Boundary line, which would connect that port with the South Saskatchewan, are inferior in every respect to the line by the North Branch and the Yellow Head or Tête Jaune Pass. His reasons are the following :

1.—The arid nature of the country traversed by the South Saskatchewan, the greater part of which is unfit for settlement; its proximity to the Boundary line, and the probable molestations of the Indians.

2.—The much greater altitude of the passes, the sharpness of the grades and curves, and the great amount of snow.

3.—The circuitous course the route would be obliged to follow through the Rocky Mountains, after having crossed the main crest or watershed, amounting to nearly 250 miles of most expensive, if not impossible railroad.

4.—The enormous expense, if not impossibility, of continuing the railroad in this latitude through the Cascade range, and down the Fraser to New Westminster; besides the utter worthlessness of the greater part of the country it would traverse.

5.—The well known difficulties of access to the Port of New Westminster, which render it totally unfit for the terminus of an Overland railroad.

"On the other hand he brings forward in favor of the Northern route :—

1.—The well known fertility of the whole country traversed by the North Saskatchewan, one of the richest and most productive in the world.

2. The greater navigability of the North Branch, and the presence of large seams of coal.

3.—The facility of the road by Jasper's House and the Yellow Head, or Tête Jaune Pass, the only practicable one for a railroad through the Rocky Mountains on British Territory. This Pass, or rather valley, presents a natural roadway through the mountains, its greatest altitude is only 3,760 feet above the sea; the Indians cross over it in winter, nor does the snow render it impassable at any time.

4.—The ready and easy communication offered for 280 miles by the Upper Fraser, through a comparatively open and fertile tract of country.

5.—The facility for getting to the gold mines in and around Cariboo, which at present can only be reached by 360 miles of wearisome, mountainous waggon road, so that only the very richest claims have been hitherto worked.

6.—The opening up of the Chilcoaten plain, the only one of any extent in British Columbia, and which offers every temptation to settlers as soon as opened.

7.—The facilities offered by the Bute Inlet Valley, presenting a level break 84 miles long through the Cascade range, and the *only one* for constructing a railroad to the salt-water.

8.—The superiority of the harbour at the head of the inlet, and its easy and safe connexion with Victoria, Vancouver Island.

"The following is a Table of Distances between Halifax, Nova Scotia, and Bute Inlet, British Columbia :

	Stage.	Steam Navig'n.	Rail-road,
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
From Halifax to Collingwood, by railroad	.....	.....	1,188
From Collingwood to Current River, 6 miles North-East of Fort William, Lake Superior	.....	534	.....
From Lake Superior to Dog Lake	28	.....	.....
Up Dog Lake and River	.....	35	.....
Portage to Savanne River, easy ground	5	.....	.....
Down the Savanne River, the Lac des Mille Lacs, and the River Seine to the Little Falls	.....	65	.....
Thence along the Seine to Rainy Lake	66½	.....	.....
Through the Lake, down Rainy River, and across the Lake of the Woods to the North-west end of Lac Plat or Shoal Lake	.....	208	.....
Thence over the Plain to Fort Garry, Red River Settlement, (with 12,000 inhabitants)	91½	.....	.....
Down Red River, to the North-west end of Winipeg Lake, and the Grand Rapid, 2 m. beyond on the Great Saskatchewan	.....	297	.....
Portage along the North bank	5	.....	.....
Thence up the Great Saskatchewan and its North Branch to below the junction of Brazeau River, 80 miles above Fort Edmonton and the settlements of St. Albert and St. Ann...	.....	952	.....
Thence to Jasper's House, Lat. 53° 12, at the foot of the Rocky Mountains	140	.....	.....
Thence up the Athabasca to the foot of the Yellow Head Pass....	.....	29	.....
Through the Pass to the Upper Fraser	90	.....	.....
Down the Fraser to Quesnelmouth (road to Cariboo), at the junction of Quesnelle River	.....	280	.....
Across the Chilcoaten Plain, 137½ m., and through the Cascade Range, 84½ m., by a level valley to Waddington Harbour, Head of Bute Inlet	222	.....	.....
Total, 4,236 miles, requiring from 20 to 23 days' travel.	648	2,400	1,188

"The expense of opening the portion between Lake Superior and Fort Garry, comprising roads, bridges, drainage, clearing of driftwood, and several small dams, has been estimated at about $320,000, towards which the Red River Settlement would probably contribute the 91½ m. of surveyed road to the Lake of the Woods, estimated at $90,000. Governor Douglas proposed to the Home Government in 1862 to build the waggon road between Fort Edmonton and the Fraser, for $250,000 ; and Mr. Waddington has undertaken the portion between the Fraser and Bute Inlet, which he is about to make over to an influential Company in England. The Hudson's Bay Company were already on the point some years ago, of putting on steamers between the Red River Settlement and Edmonton ; this they would now probably do, as well as on the Upper Fraser ; and private parties would be glad to do as much on the three other portions of lake and river between Fort Garry and Lake Superior.

"Thus, the whole line could be opened in less than two years, and England, instead of running the risk, as at present, of losing the trade of the East, would for a sum less than $600,000 (and pending the construction of the railroad which must soon follow), have an immediate high road of its own, which, when completed, will be the shortest and most direct possible to China, Japan, and perhaps even to India.

"It would be easy to multiply pages in descanting on the desirability of having a travelled connection between Canada and British Columbia, but three extracts, from well known authorities, Canadian, British Columbian and English, must suffice here. The Hon. Mr. Galt, Finance Minister of Canada, used the following expression in a speech at Lennoxville in May, 1867, when he was freshly returned from the work of uniting the Eastern Colonies of British America into one Dominion.

"When we know that British Columbia is at this moment seeking admission into our Government, we should be wanting in our duty to ourselves, wanting in our duty as subjects of the British Crown, if we refused to let that country in. There is only one

way in which a policy of agression can be met. If the United States desire to out flank us in the West, we must accept the situation, and lay our hand upon British Columbia and the Pacific Ocean. This country cannot be surrounded by the United States; we should be gone if we allowed it, we should be in their hand when they chose to shut it. We must have our back against the North. The great lines of settlement, the great sources of power, seem on this continent to stretch from the East towards the West. "From the Atlantic to the Pacific" must be the cry in British America as much as it has ever been in the United States. That nation has been willing to spend hundreds of millions of treasure and hundreds of thousands of lives to keep their country together, and should not we too be ready to make some sacrifices to obtain half a continent which is offered us to day."

The writer of the Prize Essay on British Columbia, published in 1863, wrote thus:

"In an attempt to view the future of British Columbia, the eye is forced to range beyond her limits, and see her linked with her sister colonies. Connection with Canada is essential to her full development. In a political point of view, it is of the utmost importance that Her Majesty's dominions in North America should be united by road, telegraph, and railway. Commercially, this is important, for it is now understood that the connection of the two shores of the North American continent would open a new highway for the commerce of England with Asia and Australia: even now the want is felt. Free and regular postal communication is essential to the existence of commerce and the advance of civilization. At present British Columbia is denied this boon. English mails reach the colony, via New York and Panama, in American ships, or overland from New York to San Francisco. Not to speak of the delays and risks to which the mails are subjected on these lines, it is unseemly that a great naval Power should be indebted to foreigners for the transmission of its mails to its own Colonies. Were communication opened between Canada and British Columbia, the mail service to the latter Colony and Vancouver Island would be regular, expeditious, and safe. Nor would these Colonies alone be benefitted: such a line once established, the postal service of England with Australia and Asia could not fail to be carried through British Columbia."

And lastly, Her Most Gracious Majesty, in her well remembered speech from the throne, in 1858, when British Columbia was made a British Colony—expressed the following truly sublime hope, the realization of which should be the great aim of all Her subjects in America.

"I HOPE THAT THIS NEW COLONY ON THE PACIFIC MAY BE BUT ONE STEP IN THE CAREER OF STEADY PROGRESS BY WHICH MY DOMINIONS IN NORTH AMERICA MAY BE ULTIMATELY PEOPLED IN AN UNBROKEN CHAIN, FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC, BY A LOYAL AND INDUSTRIOUS POPULATION."

VIII.—CROWN LANDS REGULATIONS.

The management of the Crown Lands of British Columbia is governed by the ordinance of 1865 of which the following is a synopsis:—

All the lands, mines and minerals in British Columbia not otherwise lawfully appropriated belong to the Crown in fee.

The upset price of survey lands—not reserved for town sites and not reputed to be mineral lands to be four shillings and two pence ($1) per acre. And all the land is to be exposed for sale by public competition after due notive given.

The conveyance is to include all trees, mines and minerals except mines of gold and silver.

British subjects may pre-empt 160 acres of land on paying $2 for a Record Certificate, which carries leave of absence from the claim for six months. A fusther quantity not exceeding 480 acres may be pre-empted by the same parties on paying $0.50 per acre as an instalment of purchase money. When the government surveys the land the claimant or his assigns may purchase at the government price (not to exceed $1 per acre), provided he or they have been in continuous occupation.

Aliens may buy but cannot pre-empt.

The Governor or his duly authorized officers may grant leases of any extent of unoccupied and unsurveyed land for pastoral purposes—but such lands shall be liable to pre-emption, reserve and purchase, without compensation save a proportionate deduction of rent and the lessee must covenant to stock the property with so many animals to the 100 acres as the stipendiary magistrate may specify.

IX.—AGRICULTURE.

Owing to the general character of its surface it is not to be expected that British Columbia will ever become great as an agricultural country alone, but it has arable and pasture lands sufficient to maintain a very large mining and commercial population.

The interior of British Columbia is admirably adapted to the growth of cereals, 80 bushels to the acre having been obtained in favored spots.

In 1866, enough wheat was produced near the mines to meet the entire consumption of flour there for the present season; the grain was ground on the spot and the flour is equal to the finest California brands.

Barley, well suited to malting purposes, grows well. Oats are luxuriant. Vegetables, often of enormous size, grow abundantly and all kinds of fruits flourish luxuriantly.

Vancouver's Island possesses but little rich land in proportion to its area, but this is highly productive and only needs cultivation to yield the heaviest possible crops of wheat and other farm and garden crops.

X.—TIMBER.

The timber of British Columbia and Vancouver's Island is unsurpassed in any othe part of the world and is one of the most important resources of the colony.

Chief among the trees is the majestic Douglas Pine (*Abies Douglasii*) which often attains enormous growth, and is one of the best woods for large spars known. It grows to the height of from 150 to 300 feet with a diameter at the base ranging from 5 to 10 feet—straight, uniform, free from knots and sapwood, and extraordinary for strength, flexibility and durability. Spars from this wood have been extensively used and highly appreciated in the English merchant service, and large quantities have been supplied to the French, Spanish, Sardinian and Dutch governments. An official report made upon the qualities of these spars, in the French dockyard at Toulon, shews their comparative value.*

The White Pine (*Pinus Strobus*) grows in almost inexhaustible quantities, makes good clear lumber and easily worked.

Among the other woods of value are the Spruce Fir, Balsam Fir, Hemlock. The Cedar (*Thuya Gigantea*) is most prolific in its growth and often measures from 25 to 35 feet in circumference at the base. Yellow Pine (*Pinus Ponderosa*), Oak (*Quercus Garyana*), Maple, Alder, Dogwood, Arbutus, Cotton wood, &c., are plentiful and attain great size.

Sawn lumber is shipped to Australia, the Sandwich Islands, China and S. America.

Table of Saw Mills,—Br. Col., with the location, name of mill, owner's name, cost, &c.

Location.	Name of Mill.	No. of Saws.	Capacity ft. ℔ 24 hours.	Power.	Cost.	Owner's Name.
					$	
Vancouver's Island.						
Barclay Sound	Alberni	6	100,000	Steam.	120,000	Sproat & Co.
Chemainus	Kennear	1	- - -	Water.	5,000	Kennear.
Do	Shepherd	1	4,000	"	2,000	Geo. Asken.
Mill Stone Creek	Vancouver Coal Co.	3	15,000	"	7,000	Vancouver Coal Co.
Shawnigan	Sayward's	2	10,000	"	14,000	W. T. Sayward.
Sooke Harbour	Muir & Cos.	2	8,000	Steam.	8,000	Muir & Co.
Spring Vale	Cameron's	2	15,000	Water.	20,000	Hon. D. Cameron.
Mainland.						
Burrard's Inlet	British Columbia Cos.	6	80,000	Steam.	120,000	British Columbia Co.
Do	Moody & Cos.	5	50,000	Water.	35,000	Moody & Co.
Hodge's Flat	Hodge's	1	5,000	"	2,500	— Hodges.
New Westminster	Moody & Cos.	4	35,000	Steam.	36,000	Moody & Co.
Wild Horse Creek	Wood & Angell's	1	7,000	Water.	7,000	Wood & Angell.
William Creek						

* THE FLEXIBILITY, RESISTANCE, AND DENSITY OF MASTS FROM VANCOUVER ISLAND COMPARED WITH MASTS FROM RIGA:

The principal quality of these woods is a flexibility and a tenacity of fibre rarely met with in trees so aged; they may be bent and twisted several times in contrary directions without breaking.

Several poles of the greatest length having the end at the foot, and the top of the tree cut off, were tried comparatively with poles of the same dimensions cut from a Riga spar of first class, and the following results were found:

	Vancouver Pine.	Riga Pine.
Maximum degree of bending before rupture at the foot	0m 025	0m 028
At the head	0 019	0 016
Mean.	0 022	1 022
Charge of rupture (per centimeters) squared at the foot	23k 75	21k 00
At the head.	16 11	19 68
	19 91	20 23
Density of the wood at the foot of the tree	0 636	0 726
Density at the head	0 478	0 532
	0 557	0 629

These experiments give a mean almost identical, for the bending and breaking of the two kinds of wood, while the density differs notably to the advantage of the Vancouver wood.

The only question still undecided is that of durability. The masts and spars of Vancouver are woods rare and exceptional for dimensions and superior qualities, strength, lightness, absence of knots and other grave vices.

"Toulon," September 21, 1860. (Signed) L. A. SILVESTER, Du Perron, Chief Engineer of 3d Section.

a duty of 25 per cent effectually closing to the lumber the nearest market San Francisco, and rendering competition with Washington Territory and Oregon almost an impossibility.

Large quantities of shingles superior in quality are manufactured in the colony for home use and export.

The following is from an English newspaper :—

"The remarks lately made in our columns on the very great value of the DOUGLAS FIR, have led one of the most skilful of our judges of timber to favour us with the following highly important information. This fir wood, MR. WM. WILSON SAUNDERS, F. R. S., of Lloyd's, has had many opportunities of examining carefully; and, in order to satisfy one of our largest importers, he has made some careful experiments on its strength and flexibility in comparison with other similar woods. The following table, with which he has favoured us, gives the result, which is in the highest degree satisfactory. Mr. Wilson Saunders has a regular machine for these experiments, and the results can be implicitly relied on.

"Lengths of the woods enumerated in the following table, carefully squared to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch, were submitted to the pressure of weights pendant from the centre, the lengths being supported between standards exactly 6 feet apart. The weight at which each broke and the amount of deflection from the horizontal line at the time of breaking, are given in the following table :

Douglas Fir.....	280 lbs.	4 inches.	Fracture,	rough and long.
Pitch Pine.....	280	4	"	short and even.
Canada Spruce.....	196	4.7	"	short and rough.
Red Pine.....	168	6	"	rough.
Larch—British.....	168	5.2	"	short and even.
Deodar from the Himalayas...	154	3.8	"	short.

"The specimens experimented upon were carefully selected from the best description of wood, and free from all defects. The deflection is given in inches and tenths of an inch. Each wood had two trials, and the figures give a mean result."

"Dr. Lindley commenting on these tables goes on to say :

"It will be thus seen that none of the Firs approached in strength the Douglas or the Pitch Pine ; *it having required the weight of* 280 *lbs. to break a small bar of their wood, no more than an inch and a quarter square.* A hundred and sixty-eight pounds broke a piece of British Larch of the same scantling. Moreover between the Douglas Fir and Pitch Pine, whose strength was equal, there is this great difference, that while the latter snapped short under a pressure of 280 lbs., the Douglas yielded unwillingly with a rough and long rend."

"Since our last a further example of this tree has arrived at the International Exhibition, from British Columbia. It consists of 10 horizontal sections of that tree, 309 feet high, to which we formerly alluded, and of which a drawing has been suspended in the building. They are about to be displayed in the Court of British Columbia, and serve to show unmistakeably what a noble tree this is, and how superb an ornament as well as inexhaustible source of wealth to the two Colonies."

XI.—MINING.

GOLD MINES.

British Columbia is surrounded by ranges of auriferous mountains, and the specks of that precious metal called "color" may be found in almost any section of the country.

In 1858 some gold was found on the bars and banks of the Fraser river, very fine and "flaky" in character, but as it became coarser the higher the pioneers ascended the stream, exploration was encouraged and in 1859 coarse gold was discovered on the Quesnelle, a tributary of the Fraser, some 300 miles inland. In 1860 and 1861 further rich deposits of coarse gold were found in Cariboo. *

* The main feature of the Cariboo country is the great range of mountains from 5,000 to 10,000 feet above the sea-level, whence numerous "creeks" descend into the Fraser. The gold is found both in the creeks and in the banks. The bed-rock is most irregular, sometimes appearing near the surface, often from 20 to 80 feet below it. It is usually a bluish slate, covered by a deposit of blue clay. Streaks of yellow clay are also found which are sometimes very rich. Cariboo gold is generally mixed with quartz.

The following statements respecting the Cariboo diggings are condensed from a pamphlet published with the sanction of the Government in 1864 :—

In the early part of the season of 1861, the most important creek in Cariboo was Antler, which yielded at one time at the lowest $10,000 a day. On one claim $1000 were taken out of the sluice-boxes, as the result of a day's work. Later in the season Williams Creek wholly eclipsed even Antler. One claim, Steele's, gave on one day 409 oz.: the total obtained on its area of 80 feet by 25, being $105,000. In 1861 gold was found on Williams creek only in 6 claims, but now the valley is taken up for 6 miles, both in the creek and in the hill side. In 1861 the only mining was in surface diggings. The mining of 1862 assumed a new character, and shaft sinking, drifting, and tunnelling are now vigorously prosecuted; a system of mining which unlike the former can be carried on throughout the entire year. In the summer of 1862, the highest amount taken out by any Company in 24 hours was $9,050: this was in Cunningham's claim, which averaged nearly $2,000 a day during the whole season. On several days 52 lbs. were taken out. The Bishop of Columbia witnessed 600 oz. taken out on a claim in one day. Adam's claim yielded to each of its 3 partners $40,000 clear of expenses. In Barker's claim 8 partners realized $7000 each. It is believed that on this creek last year 155 claims paid expenses, which would average $2000 each, making a total of $310,000, and about an equal amount was cleared. The entire yield of the creek for the season

In 1862 there was a great influx of emigrants—a so called "rush"—and gold seeking assumed a new character. Instead of surface digging, shaft sinking, tunnelling and drifting were vigorously prosecuted, resulting in an immense yield of gold.

Coarse gold is also found in Kootenay and Big Bend districts, and when they have been more thoroughly "prospected," highly successful results are expected. Rich specimens of gold quartz have been discovered, but as yet no ledges have been worked.

Gold was discovered in Vancouver's Island in 1864, by the Government explorers at Leech river, 20 miles from Victoria, and considerable quantities of coarse gold of a very fine quality have been taken from the mines there. Government has just completed a ditch which will encourage their development.

There are, unfortunately, no statistics which give the amount of gold taken out yearly, * but it is roughly computed at from $3,500,000 to $5,000,000.

* The principal export trade in gold from British Columbia is in the hands of Wells, Fargo & Co., Express agents. The following are the exports by this firm in 1866 and 1867:—

Months.	1866	1867	Months.	1866	1867
	$	$		$	$
January.	25,055	104,943	July.	32,698	192,651
February.	1,843	400,045	August.	412,968	241,300
March.	22,066	7,270	September.	132,275	. . . . .
April.	109,696	14,603	October.	163,140	. . . . .
May.	220,386	386,611	November.	318,672	. . . . .
June.	150,780	53,165	December.	34,732	. . . . .
Total—½ year. .	529,826	966,637		1,094,485	

The maximum fineness of British Columbia Gold is about 940 = $19·43 per oz.; the minimum is $17·16, though at the mines it is often bought for $16 *a* $16.50.

Nuggets of pure gold have often been found on the mainland, weighing 5 oz., and with an admixture of quartz, 16 oz. At Leech river V. I., beautiful nuggets of from 3 to 5 oz. not unfrequently occur.

The laws respecting gold mining have all been consolidated in the 34th Ordinance, Session of 1867, hereinafter published as an appendix.

COAL.

Coal is found cropping out along the whole northern coast of Vancouver's Island, and although little has been done to develop the richness of the mines, their great value has been proved. Vancouver Island coal is bituminous, but on Queen Charlotte's Island a mine of anthracite has been discovered, thoroughly "prospected" at a cost of $50,000, and will probably prove exceedingly valuable.

The only mines actually worked are those at Nanaimo, formerly the property of the Hudson's Bay Co., but now owned by English capitalists composing the Vancouver Coal Company. One of these fields, on Newcastle Island, is estimated to contain 3,000,000 tons. How much there may be on Vancouver's Island itself, cannot be even estimated. The seam now worked has from 3 to 5 feet in thickness of clear coal.

The mines were opened in 1852, and the first schooner load sold in 1853. Of late the following have been the quantities raised, (called the "out put,) and shipped:

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Out put..... 4,860		19,346	27,255	32,499	29,543
Shipments..... —		21,550	29,069	32,818	25,212

The price at the mine is, for Coal $6.50, for Dross or Slack $2.50, per ton of 2240 lbs. Miners' wages are $3 per diem, artizans' $2 to $2.50, laborers' $1.50 to $1.75. The whole receive in addition medical attendance, house and fuel gratis.

OTHER MINERALS.

Specimens of Copper, Tin, Platinum, Plumbago, Galena, Iron, &c., have been discovered in many parts of the country, which is also believed to be rich in silver leads.

XII.—FISHERIES.

The Fisheries of British Columbia promise to become of great importance.

Cod—the true *gadus*—is found on the west side of Vancouver's, and it is believed that banks which will rival those of Newfoundland exist in the Gulf of Georgia. The fish averages 2½ feet in length, with a girth of 18 inches round the shoulder.

Herrings frequent the shores in countless thousands—less suited for salting than the Atlantic fish, but yet of great value for smoking.

may accordingly be estimated at $620,000. A new part of the creek 'below the canon,' hitherto unprospected, was found to pay as richly as the famous claims above the canon, and $300,000 were taken out of three claims, between October and January 1863: in attestation of which 150 lbs. of gold were brought to Lilloet on the 21st of February. Later in the spring of 1863, Dillon's claim gave the extraordinary yield of 102 lbs. in one day, or about $20,000.

Haddock, Whiting, Halibut, Sturgeon, are extremely plentiful, and isinglass made from the latter is an article of export.

The Pilchard is believed to frequent the Gulf of Georgia; the Smelt is captured by boat loads.

In the northern seas, Whales and Seals abound.

Salmon exist in fabulous quantities and are caught by the Indians in incredible numbers.

The Eulachon, a small fish of the salmon family, visits the north coast of Vancouver's in shoals and ascends the rivers of the mainland, as far south as the Columbia, to spawn. Immense quantities are taken by the Indians, who obtain from it, by simple processes, a valuable oil. A quantity of oil is also produced from the Dog fish, which is taken in incredible quantities; it has long formed an article of export.

Oysters are found in the inlets, good but small.

XIII. TRADE—THE TARIFF.

The imports and exports of British Columbia (mainland) and Vancouvers Island were as follows from the date of the first returns:

	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865
Imports.	$	$	$	$	$	$
Vancouver's Island	.....	2,083,055	3,721,885	3,986,480	3,714,210	2,971,485
British Columbia...	1,286,945	1,444,400	2,800,840	2,174,265	2,497,765	2,489,670
Exports.						
Vancouver's Island	.....	.....	.....	197,895	396,045	601,270
Add gold estimated	.....	.....	.....	*	*	2,130,990
						2,732,260
British Columbia...	57,000	63,430	61,385	94,020	99,865	167,380
Add gold estimated	3,000,000	*	*	*	6,000,000	2,893,950
	3,057,000				6,099,865	3,061,330

* No estimate for these years. The estimates are from the British Board of Trade returns.

(It stands to reason that the figures respecting these colonies should not be added together, the exports from one being again included in the exports from the other.)

The detailed figures for Vancouver's Island, obtained from local sources, differ, but not materially. They shew the direction of trade, which it will be seen is chiefly with the United States, next with England,

Imports into Victoria, Vancouver's Island:	Year 1861.	Year 1862.	Year 1863.	Year 1864.	Year 1865.	1st Half Year 1866.
England	458,511	704,248	1,296,003	1,414,184	982,584	404,628
San Francisco	1,153,403	2,389,861	1,949,445	1,639,442	1,284,687	485,555
Portland	171,510	75,370	120,984	161,131	181,160	35,549
Puget Sound.....	176,895	224,783	270,600	284,931	222,056	98,580
Sandwich Islands..	42,963	112,108	113,486	20,124	93,678	19,954
British Columbia...	17,283	32,424	70,935	82,974	73,071	26,592
Valparaiso	.....	17,000	.....	.....	3,772	
Australia.....	.....	32,170	.....	.....	.....	
China.....	.....	22,268	45,434	.....	36,198	
Society Islands.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,115	
San Juan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,700	5,719
	2,020,565	3,610,232	3,866,887	3,602,786	2,883,021	1,076,577

Exports from Victoria to Foreign Ports, exclusive of British Columbia:	Last Half Year 1863.	Year 1864.	Year 1865.	First Half Year 1866.
San Francisco	139,123	279,465	244,734	112,903
Portland	10,464	55,771	66,290	19,377
Puget Sound	42,024	48,929	33,254	12,691
New York	349	.....	.....	876
Honolulu	36,447	69,602	60,075	84,421
Russian Territory	no record.	no record.	47,269	18,035
Petropauloski	"	"	.....	.....
North West Coast of N. America	"	"	16,671	24,757
Society Islands	"	"	1,962	.....
Great Britain	180,000	173,000	130,000	157,491
			600,255	430,551

The above figures are from the Victoria Board of Trade returns.

In 1866 the figures for the two colonies were :

Imports (11 months) $2,039,106

Exports.. { General merchandize, do 659,916
Gold, do. recorded... 1,589,569

$2,249,485

THE TARIFF.

The following is the Tariff of British Columbia on imported goods. There is now no duty on exports : that on gold having been repealed in 1865.

(*Assented to, in Her Majesty's name, the 25th day of March*, 1867.)

SPECIFIC DUTIES.

Ale & Porter, in wood 15 cts. per gall.
Do. in bot., 30 cts. per doz., qts.
Bacon and Hams..... 4 cts. per lb.
Barley, Oats, Malt & Field Peas..... 30 cts per 100 lbs.
Beans and Split Peas. 1 ct. per lb.
Bitters..... $1.50 per gal.
Butter..... 10 cts. per lb.
Candles..... 5 cts. per lb.
Cheese..... 5 cts. per lb.
Cider..... 15 cts. per gal.
Cigars..... $2 per 100, 2 cts. ea.
Coal ..... $1.25 per ton.
Coffee, raw..... 3 cts. per lb.
Do., manufactured. 6 cts. per lb.
Eggs..... 12½ cts. per doz.
Flour..... $1.50 per bbl.
Fresh Fruits, viz : Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries, Currants, Raspberries, Strawberries, and Gooseberries..... 1 ct. per lb.
Gunpowder, sporting. 6 cts. per lb.
Do. blasting. 3 cts. per lb.
Hay..... $4 per ton.
Lard..... 5 cts. per lb.
Lime..... 50 cts. per bbl.
Lumber :—
Rough fir & cedar... $3 per 1000 feet.
Dressed, do. ... $5 per 1000 feet.
Shingles..... $1 per 1000 feet.
Fence Pickets..... $2 per 1000 feet.
Laths..... $1 per 1000 feet.
Live Stock :—
Horses and Mules. $2 per head.
Live Stock :—
Beef Cattle..... $3 per head.
Milch Cows..... $2 per head.
Sheep and Goats.. 75 cts. per head.
Hogs..... $2 per head.
Potatoes..... ½ ct. per lb.
Rice..... 1½ cts. per lb.
Sugar, raw..... 2 cts. per lb.
Do. refined..... 2½ cts. per lb.
Spirits :— [to proof.
Brandy..... $2 per gal., according
Gin, Whisky, Rum. $2 " "
All other kinds.... $2 " "
Tea..... 12½ cts. per lb.
Tobacco..... 25 cts. per lb.
Vegetables, viz :—
Onions..... 2 cts. per lb.
Other kinds, fresh. 1 ct. per lb.
Wheat..... 35 cts. per 100 lbs.
Wines, viz :—
Champagne & Moselle..... $3 per doz (quarts.)
China medicated... $1.50 per gal.
California red and white..... 25 cts. per gal.
Claret..... 20 cts. per gal.
Port, Sherry and all other descriptions..... 75 cts. per gal.
Bran and Shorts..... 25 cts. per 100 lbs.
Buck-wheat..... 1 ct. per lb.
Oatmeal..... 1 ct. per lb.
Cornmeal..... ½ ct. per lb.
Hops..... 10 cts. per lb.
Shot..... 2 cts. per lbs.

AD VALOREM DUTIES.

	Per cent.
Axes	15
Beef, salt	10
Billiard and Bagatelle Tables	12½
Blankets	20
Boots and Shoes	20
Bread	20
Cards, playing	50
Chocolate	20
Clothing, ready made	15
Confectionery	30
Drugs, medicines	20
Dry Goods	12½
Earthenware	12½
Fish, preserved, dried, and salt	15
Fire arms	12½
Fruits, preserved, and dried	12½
Furniture	15
Glass and Glassware	12½
Groceries	12½
Hardware and Ironmongry	12½
Harness and Saddlery	20
Hemp Canvass	2½
Leather	15
Jewellery	20
Machinery	10
Matches	12½
Meat, preserved	12½
Do. fresh	20
Molasses	12½
Nails	12½
Nuts and Almonds	12½
Oils	15
Opium	25
Paints	10
Pork salt	10
Plants, trees and shrubs	12½
Poultry, dead and alive	25
Quicksilver	10
Rope, Cordage and Twine	5
Soap	15
Stationery	12½
Tinware	25
Vegetables preserved and salt	10
Waggons, Carriages	20
Trunks	12½
Watches and Clocks	12½
Window Sashes and Doors	20
Ship building materials, viz :—	
Manufactured Sails	20
Cotton Canvas	5
Woodenware	12½
Yeast Powders	12½
All other articles not enumerated in either of the above lists, nor in the following list of free goods	12½

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES ARE ADMITTED FREE OF DUTY.

Agricultural Implements, Books Printed and Manuscript, Bricks, all Fresh Fruits not enumerated in Schedule of Specific Duties, Coin, Gunny Sacks, Iron and Steel, all kinds of wood not enumerated in Schedule of Specific Duties, Calves under twelve months old, Personal Effects, Salt, Garden Seeds, Grain for Seed, Tar and Pitch, Tin, Copper, and Zinc, Lead in pipe, sheets and bars, Wire, (Iron and Brass) Copper Sheets, Boiler-plates and Bolts, and patent metal for Ships, Iron Hoops, Sheet Iron, Rough and partialy Manufactured Woods used in construction of Carriages and Waggons, and Steel Springs, Waggon Axels, Anchors, Cables, Chains and Copper Bolts for Ship Building, Fresh Fish, Fish Oils, Whalebone, Raw Hemp for Rope Making, Tallow, Gas Retorts, Fire Clay, Furs, Hides, Lemon and Lime Juice, Guano, Wool, Oakum, and Jute, Ship's Blocks and Junk, Blacksmith's Coal.

EXCISE DUTIES AND LICENSES.

The following are the Excise Duties ordered to be paid according to the "Licenses Ordinance" of March, 1867 :—

(*a*) By each person vending spirituous or fermented Liquors, by retail, for each House or Place in the Colony where such vending is carried on, if in a Town of not less than fifty inhabitants.....$100 for every 6 months.

(*b*) Where such retail vending is carried on in a Rural District, not forming part of a Town.....$30 for every 6 months.

(*c*) By each person not having a retail license as above, and vending spirituous and fermented Liquors for wholesale, that is to say, in quantities of not less than two gallons, for each House or Place in the Colony.....$25 for every 6 months.

(*d*) By each person keeping a Saloon or Building where a Billiard Table is used for hire or profit.....$5 for each table for every 6 months.

(*e*) By each person keeping and letting for hire any Bowling Alley or Rifle Gallery, for each Bowling Alley or Rifle Gallery.....$5 for every 6 months.

(*f*) By every person keeping a Dance House.....$100 for every 6 months.

(*g*) By every person selling Opium, except Chemists and Druggists using the same in the preparation of prescriptions of Medical practitioners.....$50 for every 6 months.

(*h*) For every person carrying on the business of a wholesale or of a wholesale and a retail Merchant or Trader.....$50 for every 6 months.

For every retail Trader.....$5 for every 6 months.

Such two last mentioned Licenses to enable the person paying the same to change his place of abode of business at pleasure, but not to carry on business at two places at the same time under one License.

(*i*) By every person not having a Free Miner's Certificate, engaged in Mining for Gold, whether on his own account or for hire, such payment to include a Free Miner's Certificate.....$5 for 1 year.

(*j*) By every person owning a Pack Train of more than six animals, Freight Waggon, Stage Coach or Omnibus, used in transporting goods for profit or hire a distance beyond 10 miles from any Town, and not paying a Merchant's or Trader's License.....$5 for every 6 months.

2. By every person owning a Pack Train of less than six animals, Dray, Waggon or Omnibus, used in transporting goods and passengers for profit or hire, within a distance of ten miles from any Town, and not paying a Merchant's or Trader's License.....$2.50 for every 6 months.

3. By every Livery Stable Keeper not paying Trading License.....$10 for every 6 months.

4. By every person following the calling of Cattle Drover in the Colony shall pay.....$50 for every 6 months.

(*k*) By every person carrying on, on his own account, the business of a Banker, at one place of business.....$400 for 1 year.
and for each other place of business in the Colony.....$100 for 1 year.

(*l*) By every person practising as a Barrister at Law, Attorney at Law or Solicitor in the said Colony.....$50 for 1 year.

(*m*) By every person following the occupation of Conveyancer or Land Agent, or both.....$25 for every 6 months.

(*n*) By every Auctioneer (not being a Government Officer selling by auction Government property) in addition to any other License in this Schedule.....$50 for every 6 months.

And 1½ per cent. on returns of sales, exclusive of sale of Real Estate.

(*o*) By every person occupying any Crown Lands, by making any erections thereon, and carrying on any trade upon the same, in addition to the duties above charged, and for the use of the land so occupied by him.....$2.50 for every month.

Distillers must be licensed—fee $25 for one year, and must pay as duty, $1 per gallon, imperial measure, on spirits of every kind not exceeding the strength of proof of Sykes' Hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength. They must keep books open to inspection at all times, make sworn returns, and pay duties monthly.

XIV.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

The Vancouver Island line of Electric Telegraph is owned by the California State Telegraph Company. It connects with that Company's line in Washington Territory by means of twenty miles of cable across the Straits of Fuca; then it diverges north and south, running north to New Westminster, where it joins the Russian extension of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and south through Oregon to California, where it connects with the overland line east.

Length of line—

In Vancouver's Island.....	4 miles.	
Cable under the Straits.....	20 "	
On the mainland of British Columbia.....	800 "	—824 miles.

XV.—MILITIA AND NAVAL AFFAIRS.

There is no Militia Law in British Columbia, but two Volunteer Rifle Companies exist; one in Victoria, the other in New Westminster, officered as follows:

Victoria Company—Capt. B. W. Pearse, Lieut. Roscoe, Ensign Turner, Adjt. and Lieut. Vinter, Surgeon J. W. Powell.

New Westminster Company—Capt. Pritchard, Lieut. Scott, Ensign Wolfenden.

The Government devotes $1,000 per annum to the support of this organization.

Esquimault, V. I., is the head quarters of the Pacific Fleet, now consisting of H. M. S. s. *Zealous*, (iron clad) bearing the flag of Rear Admiral Hastings, C. B.; H. M. Ships *Malacca*, *Scout* and *Sparrowhawk*, gun boats *Forward* and *Grappler*.

The extent of Esquimault harbour is about 3 miles by 2; it is 6 to 8 fathoms deep, with a blue clay bottom, can be entered at any time, and is perfectly safe. The construction of a Dry Dock there, suitable both for ships of war and merchant ships, is in contemplation by the Imperial Government.

XVI.—CURRENCY.

The ordinance regulating the currency of British Columbia, provides that the public accounts shall be kept in dollars and cents, and thus defines the value of various coins.

Except as to Fines, Forfeitures, Duties of Customs, Gold and Silver Coins are current for and a legal tender for the sum set opposite to them, as follows :—

The Pound Sterling, or Sovereign	$4 85
The Half Sovereign	2 42½
The Crown piece	1 25
The Half Crown piece	0 62½
The Shilling	0 25
The Sixpence	0 12½
The Threepenny piece	0 06
The Gold Eagle of the U. S. of America, coined after Jan. 8th, 1837.	10 00
The Twenty dollar piece, coined after the like date	20 00
The Five dollar piece, coined after the like date	5 00
The Two and a half dollar piece, coined after the like date	2 50
The Dollar Gold piece, coined after the like date	1 00
The Silver Dollar piece	1 00
The Half Dollar	0 50
The Quarter Dollar	0 25
The Dime	0 10

Silver Coins are not legal tender to the amount of more than ten dollars.

But all Fines, Fees, Forfeitures, Duties of Customs, and other the sums of money payable to Her Majesty in Sterling, due or leviable under the provisions of any Act of the Imperial Parliament now or hereafter to become in force in the colony, or of any Proclamation, Ordinance or Act now in force in the colony, are to be levied, assessed and collected according to the following scale of conversion, that is to say :—

In lieu of one Half-Penny Sterling	$0 01
" One Penny	0 02
" One Shilling, or one Shilling and a half-penny	0 25
" Two Shillings, or two Shillings and a penny	0 50
" Four Shillings or four Shillings and two pence	1 00
" Six Shillings, or six Shillings and three pence	1 50
" Eight Shillings, or eight shillings and four pence	2 00
And so on in like proportion; and in lieu of the Pound Sterling	5 00

XVII.—BANKS.

The Banks established in British Columbia are the Bank of British North America and the Bank of British Columbia. They both make quarterly statements to the Government.

Wells, Fargo & Co. also carry on a private banking business, in connection with their Express agencies.

The figures respecting the two public banks for the quarter ended 30th June, 1867, are :—

	Paid up Capital.	Notes in Circulation.	Specie.	Deposits. Bearing interest.	Deposits. Not bearing interest.	Discounts.
Bank of B. N. America	.....	$145,171	$335,800	$96,709	$298,211	$314,555
Bank of British Columbia.	$1,490,000	80,569	151,239	56,747	56,304	496,050
	.....	$225,740	$487,039	$153,456	$354,515	$810,605

XVIII.—WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The weights and measures of Her Majesty's Exchequer in England are made the standards of British Columbia, by Ordinance No. 14, 1867.

Inspectors are appointed who stamp all weights and measures brought to them. Fee 20 cents for each weight or measure so stamped. They may visit all shops, and confiscate all false weights or measures. No weights of lead or pewter can be stamped, nor those containing any lead or pewter, unless wholly cased with brass, copper or iron. Penalty for possessing false or unlawful weights or measures, $100 ; for using them with intent to defraud, $1,000.

XIX.—EDUCATION.

Education has been the subject of great attention in Vancouver Island, and while the country was still under the control of the Hudson's Bay Company, a very good system of District Schools was inaugurated. In addition to which the Roman Catholic Church established in 1858-9 some very efficient schools, both for girls and boys. The Episcopal Church has since established a Collegiate school for boys, and a Ladies' College, which do much to exalt the educational advantages of the Colony. The "Common School Act" was passed by the Legislature in 1865, making all public schools non-denominational and free.

The chief provisions of this Act are these :—

The Governor appoints nine or more persons, a General Board of Education.

Corporate and all School Property shall be vested in such General Board.

To meet at least once a month.

There is a Superintendent of Education, appointed from year to year, at a salary of fifteen hundred dollars per annum, who is *ex officio* Secretary of the Board.

The Board establishes School Districts in the said Colony, prescribes such course of Education and Discipline, and selects and prescribes for use in each District School, such books as they may think best, and authorizes the purchase and distribution thereof.

The Governor appoints such persons as he thinks fit to be Teachers of Common Schools.

The Governor also appoints Local Boards of Education, of not less than three persons in any School District, with power and authority to visit and report on the state of the Schools within its District for the information and guidance of the General Board.

The Superintendent of Education visits the Common Schools and reports thereon, by the Order and according to the Instructions of the General Board.

All Schools established under the provisions of the Act, must be conducted strictly upon Non-Sectarian principles. Books inculcating the highest morality are to be selected for the use of such Schools, and all books of a Religious character, teaching Denominational Dogmas, are to be strictly excluded therefrom.

It is lawful for the Clergy of every Denomination at stated intervals, to be fixed by the General Board of Education, to visit such Schools and impart in a separate room religious instruction to the children of their respective persuasions.

Every Common School shall be open to the children of persons of all denominations; the power of expulsion in cases of gross misconduct shall be at the discretion of the Board of Education, or in the absence of such Local Board at the discretion of the teacher.

The members of the Board of Education under the above Act are :—

J. W. Powell, M. D., Chairman,	Hon. I. L. Wood,	Hon. J. McDonald,
W. F. Tolmie, M. D.,	F. Garesché,	Lumly Franklin,
Hon. D. Cameron,	D. W. Higgings,	Thos. Trounce.

The following is an abstract of the official report of the Superintendent, Mr. Alfred Waddington; it will convey some idea of the importance of these newly established Schools :

"*Common Schools.*—In Victoria City, 2, Victoria District, 3; Esquimault Lake, South Saawich, Cowichan and Nanaimo Districts, 1 each; total 10. All non-sectional teachers, 11. Scholars, 237 males, 167 females, total 404. Salaries paid by Government, including $1,500 to Superintendent of Education, $9,840, total expenditure, $27.28 per head=$11,022.

"*Private Schools.*—1 Collegiate, Church of England; 1 Ladies' College, do.; 2 Roman Catholic and 8 Protestant Schools, all in Victoria. Pupils, 141 males, 278 females; total, 419."

On the mainland education has not received so large a share of public attention, because the necessities have not been so great, but besides the private schools at present existing, wherever there is a want, assistance is readily obtained from the Government to meet it.

The appropriation made by Government for Educational purposes for 1867 is $10,000.

XX.—POSTAL AFFAIRS.

The General Post Office for British Columbia is at New Westminster.

Postmaster General—Hon. A. J. Bushby.

The following are the established rates of postage :—

1. For every letter to and from British Columbia and Vancouver's Island and delivered at Victoria or New Westminster and not exceeding ½ an ounce.....$0.06

For each additional ½ oz. or fractional excess..... 0.06

On every newspaper..... 0.02

On all letters arriving from any other place than Vancouver's Island delivered at New Westminster, the said rate shall be levied in addition to foreign postage.

2. For every letter transmitted from a Post Office at any one place in the colony to a Post Office at any other place in the colony :

For ½ oz. or fractional part thereof.....$0.10
For every single newspaper..... 0.10

The government steamer *Sir James Douglas* is at present engaged in carrying the mails between Victoria and the settlements on the coast of Vancouver Island.

One of the California Steam Navigation Co. steamers is subsidized to convey the mails to and from San Francisco.

The following are the Post Offices and Postmasters in British Columbia :—

On the Mainland.

Name P. O.	Postmaster.
Ashcroft	E. S. Cornwall.
Douglas	R. White.
Fort Shepherd	John Jane.
French Creek	John White.
Hope	A. S. Hall.
Kootenay	J. Normansell.
Lake LaHoche	W. Anderson.
Lillooett	T. H. Sharwood.
Lytton	H. B. Guerra.
New Westminster	Hon. A. J. Bushby.
Quesnelsmouth	F. Trevor.
Richfield	J. Bowman.
Savana's Ferry	C. Warren.
Seymour	A. R. Milne.
Soda Creek	J. T. Senay.
Victoria	G. S. Evans.
Williams Creek	J. Bowron.
Yale	L. Agassiz.

On Vancouver Island.

Name P. O.	Postmaster.
Victoria (chief Post Office on the Island)	Henry Wootton.
Chemainus	Geo. Askew, Act'g.
Comax	Holder & Hart, Actg.
Cowichan	Samuel Harris "
Esquimault	H. E. Wilby, "
Maple Bay	William Beaumont, Acting.
Nanaimo	A. Mayer, Acting.

XXI.—PATENTS.

The Patent Law of British Columbia (Ordinance No. 17, 1864,) provides that no applications for an exclusive privilege shall be received by the Governor unless the same shall have been first enquired into by the Attorney General, and a certificate obtained that the invention is new and useful.

It does not appear that any patents have yet been taken out.

XXII.—PUBLIC OFFICERS.

British Columbia and Vancouver Island were, until 1866, two separate Colonies ; the former under the governorship of Frederick Seymour, with a Legislative Council, (as Crown Colonies are usually governed,) the latter under the governorship of Arthur E. Kennedy, C. B., with a Representative Assembly, and a Legislative Council.

The Roll of British Columbia Councillors, previous to the Act of Union, was as under :—

Colonial Secretary, and Presiding Member...	Arthur N. Birch,
Attorney General	Henry P. Pellew Crease,
Treasurer	Charles William Franks,
Collector of Customs	Wymond Ogilvy Hamley,
Magistrate, New Westminster	Chartres Brew,
Do. Cariboo	Peter O'Reilly,
Do. Lytton	Henry Maynard Ball,
Do. Lillooett	Andrew Charles Elliott,
Do. Osoyoos and Kootenay	John Carmichael Haynes,
New Westminster District	Joshua A. Reynolds Homer,
Douglas and Lillooet District	Henry Holbrook,
Hope, Yale, and Lytton District	Clement Francis Cornwall,
Cariboo East and Quesnel Forks District	George Anthony Walkem,
Cariboo West and Quesnelmouth District	Walter Moberly.

Vancouver Island had a representative Assembly, composed as follows :—

Speaker	J. S. Helmcken,	Lake District	Jas. Duncan,
Victoria City	Dr. Powell, A. DeCosmos, L. McClure, Capt. Stamp,	Saanich District	J. J. Cochrane,
		Metchosin District	J. S. Helmcken, J. Ash,
		Salt Spring District	J. T. Pidwell,
Victoria District	Dr. Tolmie, Dr. Trimble, Dr. Dickson,	Esquimault District	J. J. Southgate,
		Sooke District	J. Carswell,
		Nanaimo District	J. Cunningham.

The Legislative Council was composed of—

President	Hon Chief Justice Needham,	Acting Surveyor Genl.	Hon. Mr. Pearse,
		Treasurer	Hon. Mr. Watson,
Acting Atty. General	Hon. Mr. Wood,	Colonial Secretary	Hon. W. A. G. Young.

The present Public Officers of the United Colonies are :—

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Governor.....Frederick Seymour,
Colonial Secretary.....Absent, (acting W. A. G. Young,)
Attorney General.....H. P. P. Crease,
Treasurer.....Vacant,
Chief Com. of Lands and Works.....Joseph W. Trutch,
Collector of Customs...W. D. Hamley,
Clerk to Council.....The Col. Sec. *ex officio*,

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Colonial Secretary.....A. N. Birch, Pred't.,
Attorney General.....H. P. P. Crease,
Solicitor General.....T. L. Wood,
Treasurer .....Vacant,
Surveyor General.....J. W. Trutch,
Collector of Customs...W. D. Hamly,
Stipendiary Magistrates for Columbia..P. O'Reilly,
Do. Cariboo.....H. M. Ball,
Do. Lillooet ....E. H. Sanders,
Do. Big Bend..W. G. Cox,
Mayor of Victoria, V.I.W. J. MacDonald,
Sty. Mg. for Nanaimo..W. H. Franklin,

Members Nominated by the people and approved by the Governor.

Victoria City.. Amor DeCasmos,
do. .. J. S. Helmcken,
District.. J. D. Pemberton,
Nanaimo ..... J. J. Southgate,
Lillooet..... E. Stamp,
Cariboo..... G. A. Walkem,
Big Bend and Kootenay.... R. T. Smith,

Appointed member.....Hon. R. Finlayson,
Do. .....Hon. D. Fraser.
Cf. In. of Police, N. W.Chastres Brew, J. P.
Magistrates .....P. O. Reilly, Col., J. P.
Do. .....H. M. Ball, Car., J. P.
Do. .....E. H. Sander, Lil., J. P.
Do. .....W. G. Cox, J. P.

Unofficial Members.

New Westminster.....J. Robson,
Yale and Lytton.....F. J. Barnard,
Do. .....W. J. Macdonald,
Victoria City.....J. S. Helmcken,
Do. .....A. DeCosmos,
Victoria District.....J. D. Pemberton,
Do. .....J. Southgate,
Lillooett .....E. Stamp,
Cariboo East.....G. A. Walkem,
Columbia & Kootenay.R. T. Smith,
Clerk to Council.....Charles Good, (£120,)

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE.

Governor.....F. Seymour, £4,000, and £1,000 trav. al.
Private Secretary.....D. C. Maunsell, £350.
Colonial Secretary.....A. N. Birch, £800, (on leave,) W. A. G. Young, acting,
Asst. Colonial Secy....Charles Good, £400,
Clerk.....John Connell, £300,
Do. .....J. J. Young, £250.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING DEPARTMENT, ATTACHED TO COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Superintendent.....R. Wolfenden, £250,
Printer .....G. Williams, £180,
Do. .....Robert Butler, £180,
Messenger .....W. Franklin, £150.

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

Treasurer.....—— £750, (vacant)
Actg. Chief Clerk.....J. Graham,
Clerk.....A. Calder, £300,
Do. .....W. C. Berkeley, £250.

ASSAY AND REFINERY OFFICE.

Supt. of Assay.....F. Claudet, £475,
Chief Melter.....W. Hitchcock, £300.

AUDIT OFFICE.

Auditor General.....Robert Ker, £500,
Clerk .....T. R. Holmes, £300.

COM. OF LANDS AND SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Chief Commissioner....J. W. Trutch, £800,
Assistant Surveyor....B. W. Pearse, £400,
1st Clerk.....A. R. Howse, £250,
2nd Clerk.....J. V. Woolsey, £250,
Draughtsman .....J. B. Lannders, £250,
In. of Steam Vessels..T. Westgarth, fees.

CUSTOMS' DEPARTMENT.

Collector.....W. D. Hamley, £650,
Chief Clerk.....W. H. McCrea, £370,
Clerk.....C. S. Finlaison, £300,
Depy. Col. S. Bay.....J. C. Haynes, £350,
Revenue Officer.....C. S. Wylde, £350,
1st Landing Waiter....George Fry, £300.

REGISTRAR GENERAL.

Registrar General.....A. T. Bushby, £500,
Do. Deeds Vic..E. G. Alston, £400.

HARBOUR MASTER.

Harbour Master.....James Cooper, £370,
Master of Light-Ship..J. Jolly, £247 8s. 6d.
Two Seamen..... .....At £98 19s. 6d.

POST OFFICE.

Postmaster General....A. J. Bushby,
Do. (Victoria)H. Wootton, £300,
Sorter .....V. Tait, £155.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Clerk.....Charles Good, £120.

JUDICIAL.

Judges of Sup. Crt. { M. B. Begbie, £1,200, J. Needham, £1,200.
Acting Registrar.....C. E. Pooley, £300.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Attorney General.....H. P. P. Crease, £500.
Clerk.....———— £250.

POLICE, NEW WESTMINSTER AND DOUGLAS.

Police Magistrate.....C. Brew, £500,
High Constable.....T. Brew, £200,
Toll Col. at Douglas..R. White, £220,
Three Constables.....At £144 each.

GAOL.

Warden .....C. J. Prichard, £250
Two Gaolers.....At £144 each,
Medical Attendant.....W. Jones, M. D., £100.

GOLD COM. AND STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES.

Cariboo East.

Assistant Gold Com....H. M. Ball, £700,
Clerk.....W. M. Cochrane, £400
Chief Constable.....W. H. Fitzgerald, £400
Constable .....——— £300,
Do. .....J. H. Sullivan, £300.

Kootenay, including Osooyoos, Fort Shepherd, and the Big Bend of Columbia.

Gold Commissioner.....P. O'Reilly, J.P. £800, (absent,)
Clerk.....John White, £400,
Chief Con. Kootenay..J. Normansell, £350,
Ch. Con. Fort Shep'd..J. Jane, £280,
Chief Constable.....W. H. Lowe, £250,
Con. at Big Bend.....A. Vowell, £300.

Vale, Hope, and Lytton.

Assistant Gold Com....P. O'Reilly, £500,
Chief Constable.....——— £250,
Constable at Yale.....E. Coffee, £200,
Constable at Lytton....A. S. Hall, £192,
Toll Collector at Yale..C. E. Pope, £240.

Lillooett.

Assistant Gold Com....E. H. Sanders, £500,
Chief Constable.....J. Sharwood, £240,
Constable .....W. Evans, £192,
Toll Collector, Clinton.J. Brown, £206.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Bishop.....Rt. Rv. G. Hills, D. D.
Archdeacon .....(Vacant,)
Rector of New Wes'r..Rev. — Hayman,
Hamlet of Sapperton,
N. W.....Rev. — Hayman,
Yale .....———
Lytton .....Rev. J. B. Good,
Hope .....(Vacant,)
Lillooett .....(Vacant,)
Cariboo.....(Vacant,)
Big Bend.....(Vacant,)
Kootenay .....(Vacant.)

VICTORIA.

Dean .....Rev. E. Cridge,
Ch. Ch.....Rev. G. Raymond,
St. Johns.....Rev. C. J. Woods,
Esquimalt .....Rev. A. C. Garrett,
Nanaimo.....Rev. P. Innes,
Cowichan .....Rev. S. W. Reece.

Magistrate Victoria..A. F. Pemberton, £450,
Clerk.....£200,
1st Sergt. Police.....£188,
3 Constables.....At 7s. a day.

GAOL.

Gaoler.....£190,
Assist. Gaoler.....£150,
Supt. Convicts.....£190,
2 Guards.....£130 each,
2 Door guards & Cook..£112 each,
Medical Officer.....£125.

XXIII.—CONSULS.

The Foreign Consuls resident in British Columbia are—

France.....	Mené Prosper.....	Victoria, V. I.
Sandwich Islands.....	Hon. Henry Rhodes.....	do.
United States.....	Hon. Allen Francis.....	do.

XXIV.—LEGAL AFFAIRS—REGISTRY OFFICES.

The provisions of the " Legal Professions Act " are :—

Persons desiring to be enrolled as Barristers, and admitted to practice, must be subjects of the British Crown, of full age, good conduct and repute :—

(1.) Who shall have been duly called and admitted to practise as Barristers at law or Advocates in any of Her Majesty's Superior Courts (not having merely local jurisdiction) in England or Ireland ; or

(2.) Who shall have been duly called and admitted to practise as a Barrister at Law, in any of the Superior Courts of Law (not having merely local jurisdiction) in any of Her Majesty's Colonies wherein the Common Law of England is the Common Law of the land, and who, if applying after the establishment of examinations for admisson but not before, shall have passed such examination in the laws and practice of the Colony, as shall be hereafter legally established ; or

(3.) Who shall have been so duly called and admitted to practise as an Advocate in the Court of Session in Scotland, or

(4.) Who shall have been duly called and admitted to the Degree of Doctor of Civil Law, at any University, in England, Scotland, or Ireland, or

(5.) Who shall have been instructed within the Colony, in the knowledge and practice of Law, and duly qualified to be called to the Bar, under and subject to such regulations as may hereafter be from time to time legally established in that behalf.

British Columbia is divided into districts, under the care of Resident Stipendiary Magistrates, who discharge the duties of County Court Judges, Assistant Commissioner of Lands and Works, Assistant Commissioners, and are in fact the general agents of the Government.

By the Registry Act, (No. 8, 1861,) a " Land Registry Office " is established at New Westminster, with " District Land Registry Offices " in other places, under the superintendence of the Registrar General.

The officers are paid by salaries, viz : $2,500 to the Registrar General, and $1,500

to the Deputy and Registrars, and the following fees are collected and paid over to the Crown :—

For taking the acknowledgment of any instrument for each signature, if more than one, Four Shillings ; if only one signature, Eight Shillings ; for administering an oath, Four Shillings ; for endorsing the time of depositing any instrument, Two Shillings ; for registering any instrument, for every Folio of one hundred words, Three Shillings ; for making in the indices the several entries of instruments registered, for every such instrument, Two Shillings and Sixpence ; for the use of the Records, for inspection and examination by persons desiring to inspect the same, for every such inspection and examination at one time, One Shilling ; for making certified copies of all instruments, of record in the office, the same fees as for registering ; for every subpœna, Four Shillings ; for every official certificate, Four Shillings ; for registering plans, maps, charts, surveys, diagrams, schedules, drawings, and other writings, matters, and things not herein enumerated and mentioned, and for making certified copies of any such, and for making searches, and for all other services not herein specified to be rendered by the Registrars, such fees to be charged, as may be agreed upon between them and the party requiring the performance of the same, and in case of difference the fees to be determined under the direction of the Judge of the Supreme Court, whose decision shall be final ; for persons not connected with the Office making for themselves transcripts or extracts from the records, no charge, but the making of such transcripts and extracts to be allowed only subject to such rules as shall be establised by the Registrar General aforesaid.

XXV.—THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

The Ordinance No. 31, 1867, tespecting Practitioners in Medicine and Surgery, empowers the Governor to appoint a Registrar of Medical Practitieners. Cost of Registry, $10.

Unless reg'stered, no Medical Practitioner can recover any charge for medical or surgical advice or attendance or operation, or for medicine ; but this is not to affect Dentists or full pay Medical Officers in H. M. Service. Penalty for assuming the title of Doctor, Physician, &c., implying registry, falsely, $100.

The qualifications required, before registry, is—

" The possession of a diploma, license or privilege to practise Medicine or Surgery " from any School, College, Society or Faculty of Medicine or Surgery, either in the " United Kingdom or in a Foreign Country, such School, College, Society or Faculty " requiring a compulsory course of study extending over not less than three years."

GOLD MINING LAW.

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE LAWS RELATING TO GOLD MINING.

[*British Columbia*—30 *Vic., No.* 34, 2*nd April,* 1867.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend and assimilate the Laws relating to Gold Mining in this Colony ;

Be it enacted by the Governor of British Columbia, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows ;

I. From and after the passing of this Ordinance " The Gold Mining Ordinance, 1865," and the Proclamations, Rules, and Regulations, and Ordinances, repealed thereby, are hereby repealed ; provided however that such repeal shall not in any manner affect any rights acquired, or any liabilities or penalties incurred thereunder, or any remedies or punishments prescribed thereby, but such remedies and punishments may still for the purposes of such enforcement, but not further or otherwise, be available and capable of imposition.

II. In the construction of this Ordinance the following expressions shall have the following interpretations respectively, unless there be something inconsistent or repugnant thereto in the context.

The words " Her Majesty " or " The Crown " shall mean Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors.

The word " Governor " shall mean and include any person administering the Government of this Colony.

" Gold Commissioners " shall include Chief Gold Commissioner, Assistant Gold Commissioners and others lawfully acting as Gold Commissioners, either under special authority or the authority of this Ordinance.

The word " Mine " shall mean any locality in which any vein, stratum,, or natural bed of auriferous earth or rock shall be mined ; and the verb " to mine " shall include any mode or method whatsoever of working the same for the purpose of obtaining gold therefrom.

The word " Claim " shall mean the personal right of property or interest in any mine ; and in the term " Mining Property " shall be included every claim, mine, ditch, or water privilege used for mining purposes, and all other matters and things thereto belonging, or used in the working thereof.

" Bar Diggings " shall mean every mine over which a river extends when in its flooded state.

"Dry Diggings" shall mean any mine over which a river never extends.

The mines or benches shall be known as "Bench Diggings," and shall for the purpose of ascertaining the size of claims therein be excepted out of the class of "Dry Diggings."

"Streams and Ravines" shall include water-courses, whether usually containing water or not, and all rivers, creeks, and gulches.

"Hill Claims" shall include all claims located on the surface of any hill.

"Ditch" shall include a flume or race, or other artificial means for conducting water by its own weight, to be used for mining purposes.

"Ditch Head" shall mean the point in a natural water-course or lake where water is first taken into a ditch.

"Free Miner" shall mean a person named in, and lawfully possessed of a valid existing Free Miner's Certificate, and no other. And words in the singular number shall include the plural, and the masculine gender shall include the feminine gender.

The words "Record," "Register," and "Registration," as hereinafter used shall be synonymous.

III. This Ordinance shall be divided into Twelve Parts :—

The First Part relating to the Appointment of Gold Commissioners and their Jurisdiction;

The Second Part to Free Miners and their Privileges;

The Third Part to the Registration of Claims and Free Miners' General Rights;

The Fourth Part to the Nature and Size of Claims;

The Fifth Part to Bed-Rock Flumes;

The Sixth Part to the Drainage of Mines;

The Seventh Part to Mining Partnerships and Limited Liability;

The Eighth Part to Administration;

The Ninth Part to Leases;

The Tenth Part to Ditches;

The Eleventh Part to Mining Boards and their Constitution;

The Twelfth Part to the Penal and Saving Clauses.

PART I.—APPOINTMENT OF GOLD COMMISSIONERS AND THEIR JURISDICTION.

IV. The Governor may from time to time appoint such persons as he shall think proper to be Chief Gold Commissioner and Gold Commissioners either for the whole Colony, or for any particular districts therein, and from time to time in like manner fix and vary the limits of and subdivide such districts, and make and revoke all such appointments.

V. Within every such district or districts there shall be a Court to be called the "Mining Court," in which the Gold Commissioner of the district shall preside as Judge thereof.

VI. Such "Mining Court" shall have original jurisdiction as a Court of Law and Equity, to hear and determine all mining disputes arising within its district, and shall be a Court of Record with a specific Seal; and in determining suits or actions brought therein the Gold Commissioner may render such judgment, or make such order or decree, as he shall deem just, and for the purposes thereof and for enforcing the same he shall have and exercise, save as hereinafter excepted, the same powers and authority legal and equitable as are now exercised in the Supreme Court of Civil Justice of British Columbia, by any Judge thereof. Provided, however, that the Gold Commissioner shall if desired by both parties to a cause in cases of liquidated damages, or if desired by either party to a cause in case of unliquidated damages, summon a Jury of from three to five Free Miners to assess the amount of such damages.

VII. No prescribed forms shall be necessary, provided that the substance of the matter complained of be properly expressed in writing and embodied in a summons to be issued from the Court, and served on the opposite party, or as may be directed, and such summons may by leave of the Gold Commissioner be amended, if requisite, by either party upon such terms as he may impose, and the sum of Ten Dollars shall be charged for every Summons so issued.

VIII. Where disputes arise concerning mining property, portions whereof are situated in adjoining or different districts, the Gold Commissioners of either of such districts before whom the dispute is first brought shall determine it.

IX. The Gold Commissioner may, in cases of disputed boundaries or measurements, employ a Surveyor to mark and define the same, and cause the reasonable expense thereof to be paid by either or both of the parties interested therein.

X. He shall also have the power to lay over any or all claims within his district, for such period and under such circumstances as he may think proper.

XI. He shall have power to order any mining works to be so carried on as to ensure the safety of the public, or protect the interests of claim holders or bed-rock drains; and any abandoned works may by his order be either filled up or guarded to his satisfaction, at the cost of the parties who may have constructed the same, or in their absence then upon such terms as he shall deem expedient.

XII. It shall be lawful for him, upon being so requested, to mark out for business purposes or gardens, on or near any mining ground, a plot of ground of such size as he shall deem advisable; subject, however, to all the existing rights of Free Miners then lawfully holding such mining ground, and their assignees. And any building erected, or improvements made thereon for any such purposes, shall in every such case be erected and made at the risk of the persons erecting and making the same; and they shall not be entitled to any compensation for damage done thereto by such Free Miners so entitled in working their claims *bonâ fide*.

XIII. It shall be lawful for him, upon being so requested, to mark out for business purposes or gardens, on or near any mining ground not previously pre-empted, a plot of land of such size as he shall deem advisable, to be held subject to all the rights of Free Miners to enter upon and use such lands for mining purposes, upon reasonable notice to quit being given to the occupier, such notice to be subject to the approval of the Gold Commissioner; and further upon the payment of due compensation for any crops thereon, and for the buildings and improvements erected on such plots; such compensation to be assessed by the Gold Commissioner previous to entry, with or without a jury of not less than three.

A monthly rent of Five Dollars shall in every such case be payable by the grantees of such plot, or their assignees, to the Gold Commissioner.

XIV. Any Judge of the Supreme Court of Civil Justice of British Columbia may, with the advice and consent of the Gold Commissioner of any particular district, from time to time make, repeal, and alter any rules or regulations for the conduct of the business before such Gold Commissioner, and for the costs incident thereto.

XV. Where any mining cause, wherein the sum of damages sought to be recovered shall be less than Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars, is brought in the first instance before the Supreme Court of Civil Justice of British Columbia, it shall be lawful for the Court after issue joined to direct the cause to be tried before any particular Gold Commissioner, upon such terms as the Court shall think fit.

XVI. All jurors and witnesses summoned under and by virtue of the powers contained in this Ordinance shall be entitled for their attendance to receive such compensation as the Court may direct.

XVII. When in civil cases the subject matter in any mining dispute is in value more than Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars, an appeal shall, save as hereinafter excepted, lie from the decision, ruling, judgment, order, or decree of the Gold Commissioner to the Supreme Court of Civil Justice of British Columbia; provided, however, that the decision of the Gold Commissioner, or of a jury summoned under the provisions of this Ordinance, upon all matters of fact shall be final and conclusive, and no appeal shall lie therefrom. No appeal shall be allowed in any cause, unless notice thereof be given in writing to the opposite party, or his Attorney, within four days after the decision complained of, and also security be given, to the approval of the Gold Commissioner, for the costs of the appeal, and the amount (if any) payable under the judgment. And the said Court of Appeal may make such order as it shall think fit. Such appeal may be in the form of a case settled and signed by the parties, their Counsel, or Attornies.

PART II.—WHO MAY BE FREE MINERS, AND THEIR PRIVILEGES.

XVIII. Every person over but not under sixteen years of age shall be entitled to hold a claim. Minors who shall become Free Miners shall as regards their mining property and liabilities contracted in connexion therewith be treated as adults.

XIX. Every Gold Commissioner, upon payment of the sums hereinafter mentioned, shall deliver to any person applying for the same, a Certificate to be called a Free Miner's Certificate, which may be in the following form:

British Columbia.—Free Miner's Certificate.

Date, NOT TRANSFERABLE. No.

Valid for years.

This is to certify that A. B. of has paid me this day the sum of , and is entitled to all the rights and privileges of a Free Miner, for year from the date hereof.

(Signed) G. B., Chief Gold Commissioner,
(or Gold Commissioner, as the case may be.)

XX. Such Free Miner's Certificate shall, at the request of the applicant, be granted and continue in force for a period of one year or three years from the date thereof, upon payment by such applicant to the use of Her Majesty of the sum of Five Dollars for one year, amd Fifteen Dollars for three years. Such Certificate shall not be transferable, and only one person shall be named therein. And every holder of a Certificate shall have three clear days after the expiration thereof, and no longer, to renew the same.

XXI. If any Free Miner's Certificate shall be accidentally destroyed or lost, the same may, upon evidence thereof and upon payment by the applicant of Two Dollars

and Fifty Cents, be replaced by a true copy thereof, signed by the Gold Commissioner of the district wherein the original Certificate was issued. Every such new Certificate shall be marked "Substituted Certificate." And unless some material irregularity be shewn in respect thereof every original or substituted Free Miner's Certificate shall be evidence of all the matters therein contained.

XXII. Every Free Miner shall during the continuance of his Certificate and no longer, have the right to enter and mine upon any of the waste lands of the Crown, not for the time being occupied by any other person.

XXIII. In the event of such entry being made upon lands already lawfully occupied for other than mining purposes, previously to entry full compensation shall be made to the occupant or owner for any loss or damages he may sustain by reason of any such entry; such compensation to be determined by the nearest Stipendiary Magistrate or Gold Commissioner, with or without a jury of not less than five.

XXIV. No person shall be recognized as having any right or interest in or to any mining claim or ditch, or any of the gold therein, unless he shall be, or in case of disputed ownership unless he shall have been at the time of the dispute arising, a Free Miner.

PART III.—REGISTRATION OF CLAIMS AND FREE MINER'S GENERAL RIGHTS.

XXV. Every Free Miner locating a claim, must record the same at the Office of the Gold Commissioner of the district within which the same is situated, within three days after the location thereof, if located within ten miles of the said Office. One additional day shall be allowed for such record for every additional ten miles or fraction thereof. Such record shall be made in a book to be kept for the purpose, in which shall be inserted the name of the claim, the name of each locator, the number of his certificate, the locality of the mine, the date of his recording the same, and such other matters and things as may be deemed requisite by the Gold Commissioner.

XXVI. All claims must be re-recorded annually; but any Free Miner shall upon application be entitled to record his claim for a period of two or more years, upon payment of the sum of Two Dollars and Fifty Cents for each and every year included in such record; and such record shall without renewal, and for and during the time therein mentioned, but for no further period, have the same force and effect as if the same had been recorded annually.

XXVII. It shall be lawful for the Gold Commissioner to demand from any miner applying to record a claim, the production of his certificate, and upon his neglect or refusal to produce the same, to refuse to record such claim or interest therein.

XXVIII. In case of any dispute, the title to claims will be recognized according to the priority of registration, subject to any question which may be raised as to the validity of the record itself, and subject further to the terms, conditions, and privileges, contained in Clause XXV.

XXIX. No transfer of any claim, or of any interest therein, shall be enforceable, unless the same, or some memorandum thereof, shall be in writing, signed by the transferror, or by his lawfully authorized agent and registered with the Gold Commissioner.

XXX. For every record made, and leave of absence granted, or any other matter or thing whatever relating to mining for which a special fee shall not have been provided, the Gold Commissioner shall charge a registration fee of Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, as herein defined.

XXXI. The books of record shall, during reasonable hours, be open to public inspection; and the sum of One Dollar, and no more, shall be charged for every search made therein.

XXXII. Every copy of, or extract from, any record or register kept under this Ordinance, and certified to be a true copy or extract under the hand of the Gold Commissioner, or other person entrusted to take and keep such record or register, shall in the absence of the original register, be receivable in any judicial proceeding as evidence of the matters and things therein contained; and the sum of One Dollar and Twenty-Five Cents, shall be charged for each copy of a record so certified.

XXXIII. Every Free Miner shall be allowed to hold at the same time any number of claims acquired by purchase, but only two claims by preemption in the same locality, save as hereafter provided, viz: one quartz claim and one other claim, subject however to the laws as to record, occupation, and otherwise for the time being in force. And every Free Miner may sell, mortgage, or dispose of the same. He shall also be entitled, in addition to the above, to hold a pre-emption claim on each (but not on the same) hill, creek, ravine, or bench.

XXXIV. The interest which a Free Miner has in a claim shall be deemed and taken to be a chattel interest equivalent to a lease, for such period as the same may have been recorded, renewable at the end thereof, and subject to the conditions as to forfeiture, working, representation, registration and otherwise, for the time being in force with respect to such claim.

XXXV. Every Free Miner shall, during the continuance of his Certificate, have the exclusive right of entry upon his own claim for the minerlike working thereof, and the

construction of a residence thereon, and shall be entitled exclusively to all the proceeds realized therefrom, provided that his claim be duly registered, and faithfully and not colourably worked; but he shall have no surface rights therein.

Provided, also, that the Gold Commissioner may, upon application made to him, allow adjacent claim holders such right of entry thereon as may be absolutely necessary for the working of their claims, and upon such terms as may to him seem reasonable.

XXXVI. In addition to the above rights, every registered Free Miner shall be entitled to the use of so much of the water naturally flowing through or past his claim, and not already lawfully appropriated as shall, in the opinion of the Gold Commissioner, be necessary for the due working thereof.

XXXVII. No claim located and recorded in any district within 14 days before or at any time after the claims therein shall have been laid over to the ensuing season, or other specific date, shall be deemed to be so laid over unless so much work shall have been *bonâ fide* expended thereon by the holder thereof as shall, in the opinion of the Gold Commissioner, fairly entitle him to have such claim laid over.

XXXVIII. A claim shall be deemed to be abandoned and open to the occupation of any Free Miner when the same shall have remained unworked by the registered holder thereof for the space of seventy-two hours, unless sickness or othsr reasonable cause be shewn; Sundays, and such holidays as the Gold Commission may think fit to proclaim, are to be omitted in reckoning the time of non-working.

XXXIX. Every full seized claim, as defined in this Ordinance, shall be represented and *bonâ fide* worked by the owner thereof, or by some person on his behalf.

XL. The Gold Commissioner shall have the power to regulate the number of miners who shall be required to work in prospecting a claim, or set of claims, until gold in paying quantities is found.

XLI. Every forfeiture of a claim shall be absolute, any rule of law or equity to the contrary notwithstanding.

XLII. Where any undivided mining interest in a Company shall be claimed by any Free Miner, by reason of any defect in the title or representation thereof, which defect shall be first established to the satisfaction of the Gold Commissioner, the Company shall be bound

Either to admit the claimant as a member of the Company to the extent of such defective interest,

Or to stake off, to the separate use of the claimant; any portion of ground in the joint ground of the Company, equal in extent to such defective interest. In such latter event the claimant shall not be entitled to any interest whatever in the remaining ground of the Company, or be considered a member thereof, by reason of such appropriation.

In either case the Company shall pay all costs and expenses incurred by reason of allowing the non-representation aforesaid. The Gold Commissioner may make such order as to costs as he may deem just.

PART IV.—NATURE AND SIZE OF CLAIMS.

XLIII. From and after the date hereof, the size of claims shall be as follows:

For "Bar Diggings" a strip of land 100 feet wide at high water mark, and thence extending into the river to its lowest water level.

XLIV. For "Dry Diggings" one hundred feet square.

XLV. "Creek Claims" shall be one hundred feet long, measured in the direction of the general course of the stream, and extending in width from base to base of the hill on each side. Where the bed of the stream or valley is more than 300 feet in width, each claim shall be only 50 feet in length, extending 600 feet in width. Where the valley is not 100 feet wide, the claims shall be 100 feet square.

XLVI. "Bench Claims" shall be 100 feet square.

XLVII. The Gold Commissioner shall have authority, in cases where benches are narrow, to mark the claims in such a manner as he shall think fit, so as to include an adequate claim.

XLVIII. Every claim situated on the face of any hill, and fronting on any natural stream or ravine, shall have a base line or frontage of 100 feet, drawn parallel to the main direction thereof. Parallel lines drawn from each end of the base line, at right angles thereto, and running to the summit of the hill, shall constitute the side lines thereof. Posts of the legal size shall be planted, 100 feet apart, on both the base line and the side lines. The whole area included within such boundary lines shall form a "Hill Claim."

XLIX. In tunnelling under hills, on the frontage of which angles occur, or which may be of an oblong or elliptical form, no party shall be allowed to tunnel from any of the said angles, nor from either end of such hills, so as to interfere with parties tunnelling from the main frontage.

L. The Gold Commissioner shall have power to refuse to record any hill or tunnel claim on any creek, which claim or any part thereof shall include or come within one hundred feet of any gulch or tributary of such creek.

LI. Tunnels and shafts shall be considered as appurtenant to the claim to which they are annexed, and be abandoned or forfeited by the abandonment or forfeiture of the claim itself.

LII. For the more convenient working of back claims on benches or slopes, the Gold Commissioner may, upon application made to him, permit the owners thereof to drive a Tunnel through the claims fronting on any creek, ravine, or watercourse, and impose such terms and conditions upon all parties as shall seem to him expedient.

LIII. Quartz Claims shall be 150 feet in length, measured along the lode or vein, with power to follow the lode or vein and its spurs, dips, and angles, anywhere on or below the surface included between the two extremities of such length of 150 feet, but not to advance upon or beneath the surface of the earth more than 100 feet in a lateral direction from the main lode or vein, along which the claim is to be measured.

LIV. In Quartz Claims and reefs, each successive claimant shall leave three feet unworked, to form a boundary wall between his claim amd that of the last previous claimant, and shall stake off his claim accordingly, not commencing at the boundary peg of the last previous claim, but three feet further on. If any person shall stake out his claim contrary to this rule, the Gold Commissioner shall have power to remove the first boundary peg of such wrong doer three feet further on, notwithstanding that other claims may then be staked out beyond him; so that such wrong doer shall then have but one hundred and forty-seven feet. And if such wrong doer shall have commenced work immediately at the boundary peg of the last previous claim, the Gold Commissioner may remove his boundary peg six feet further on than the open work of such wrong doer; and all such open work, and also the next three feet of such space of six feet, shall belong to and form part of the last previous claim, and the residue of such space of six feet shall be left as a boundary wall. Every such boundary shall be deemed the joint property of the owners of the two claims between which it stands, and may not be worked or injured, save by the consent of both owners.

LV. If any Free Miner, or party of Free Miners, shall discover a new mine, and such discovery shall be established to the satisfaction of the Gold Commissioner, the first discoverer, or party of discoverers if not more than two in number, shall be entitled to a claim double the established size of claims in the nearest mines of the same description, (i. e. dry, bar, or quartz diggings.) If such party consist of three men, they shall collectively be entitled to five claims of the established size on such nearest mine; and if of four or more men, such party shall be entitled to a claim and a half per man, in addition to any other claims legally held by pre-emption or otherwise. A new stratum of auriferous earth or rock, situated in a locality where the claims are abandoned shall, for this purpose, be deemed a new mine, although the same locality shall have been previously worked at a different level. And dry diggings discovered in the vicinity of bar diggings shall be deemed a new mine, and *vice versâ*. A discoverer's claim shall for all purposes be reckoned as one ordinary claim.

LVI. All claims shall be as nearly as possible in rectangular forms, and marked by four pegs, at least four inches square, standing not less than four feet above the surface, and firmly fixed in the ground. No boundary peg shall be concealed, moved, or injured without the previous permission of the Gold Commissioner. Any tree may be used as a stake, provided that it be cut down to at least the legal height, and the stump squared as above.

LVII. In defining the size of claims, the same shall be measured horizontally, irrespective of inequalities on the surface on the ground.

LVIII. The Gold Commissioner may, where deemed desirable, mark out a space in the vicinity for deposits of leavings and deads from any tunnel, claim, or mining ground whatsoever, upon such terms and conditions as he may impose.

PART V.—BED-ROCK FLUMES.

LIX. It shall be lawfull for the Gold Commissioner, upon the application hereinafter mentioned, to grant to any Bed-rock Flume Company, for any term not exceeding five years, exclusive rights of way through and entry upon any mining ground in his district, for the purpose of constructing, laying, and maintaining Bed-rock Flumes.

LX. Three or more Free Miners may constitute themselves into a Bed-rock Flume Company, and every application by them for such grant shall be in writing, and shall state the names of the applicants, and the nature and extent of the privileges sought to be acquired. Ten clear days' notice thereof shall be given between the months of June and November, and between the winter months of November and June one month's notice shall be given, by affixing the same to some conspicuous part of the ground, and a copy thereof upon the walls of the Gold Commissioner's Office of the district. Prior to such application, the ground included therein shall be marked out by posts of the legal size, placed at intervals of 150 feet along the proposed main line or course of the Flume, with a notice affixed thereto stating the number of feet of ground claimed on either side of such main line. And it shall be competent to any Free Miner to protest before the Gold Commissioner within such times as aforesaid, but not afterwards, against such application being granted. Every application for a grant shall be accompanied by a

deposit of One Hundred and Twenty-five Dollars, which shall be refunded if the application be refused, and if the application shall be entertained then such of One Hundred and Twenty-five Dollars shall be retained and paid into the Colonial Treasury for the use of Her Majesty, whether the application be afterwards abandoned or not.

LXI. Every such grant shall be in writing, signed by the Gold Commissioner.

LXII. Bed-rock Flume Companies shall, upon obtaining such grant, be entitled to the following rights and privileges, that is to say :

a. The rights of way through and entry upon any new and unworked river, creek, gulch or ravine, and the exclusive right to locate and work a strip of ground One Hundred Feet wide and Two Hundred Feet long in the bed thereof, to each individual of the Company.

b. The rights of way through and entry upon any river, creek, gulch or ravine worked by miners for any period longer than two years prior to such entry, and already wholly or partially abandoned, and the exclusive right to stake out and work both the unworked and abandoned portions thereof, One Hundred Feet in width, and one-quarter mile in length, for each individual of the Company.

c. And no person heretofore or hereafter locating unworked or abandoned ground within the limits of the said Company's ground, after the notice hereinbefore mentioned has been given, shall be held to have or to have had any right or title as against such Company to any ground so taken up by them.

d. The words "Abandoned ground" shall be construed to mean all new and unworked ground, and ground not legally held and represented within the meaning of this Ordinance.

e. Such rights of way through and entry upon any rivers, creeks, and ravines discovered within the two years next preceding the date of their application before mentioned, and upon any portions of which Four or more Free Miners are legally holding and *bonâ fide* working claims, as to the Gold Commissioner may seem advisable.

f. The rights of way through and entry upon all claims, which are at the time of the notice of application hereinbefore mentioned *bonâ fide* and not coulourably worked by any Free Miner or Miners for the purpose of cutting a channel and laying their flume therein, with such reasonable space for constructing, maintaining, and repairing the flume as may be necessary. Provided that the owners of such last mentioned claims shall be entitled to take and receive the gold found in the cut or channel so made, but where any advantage equivalent to the cost of making the cut may accrue to the individual claim holder by reason of such flume being laid through the claim, the Bed-rock Flume Company shall be entitled to the actual cost of making such cut to the bed-rock.

g. The use and enjoyment of so much of the unoccupied and unappropriated water of the stream on which they may be located, and of other adjacent streams as may be necessary for the use of their flumes, hydraulic power, and machinery to carry on their mining operations, and they shall have their right of way for ditches and flumes to convey the necessary water to their works, they being liable to other parties for any damage which may arise from running such ditch or flumes through or over their ground.

h. The right to all the gold in their flumes.

LXIII. The holders of claims through which the line of the proposed flume of such Company runs may, upon giving at least ten days' notice in writing of such their intention to the Bed-rock Flume Company, put in a Bed-rock Flume to connect with that of the Bed-rock Flume Company, but they shall maintain the like grade, and build their flume as thoroughly and of as strong materials as are used by such Company.

LXIV. Claim-holders so constructing their own flumes at their own expense, through their respective claims shall also keep their flume clear of obstruction, and they shall be entitled to all the gold found therein, but they shall be subject to the same rules and regulations with regard to cleaning up the flume, repairs, and other matters in which both parties are interested, as may be adopted by such Bed-rock Flume Company; and such claim-holders shall have the right at any time before the abandonment of their claim or claims to become members of the Bed-rock Flume Company, by uniting their claims and flume with the ground and flume of the Company, and taking an interest proportionate to that which they shall cede to the Company, or should they so desire, they may abandon their claims and flume, and such abandonment shall enure to the use and benefit of the Bed-rock Flume Company.

LXV. Every Bed-rock Flume Company shall, for each of the men constituting the same, construct and lay at least Fifty Feet of flume during the first year, and One Hundred Feet annually thereafter.

LXVI. Any Free Miner or Miners lawfully working any claims where a Bed-rock Flume may be constructed, shall be entitled to tail their sluices, hydraulics, and ground sluices into such Flume, but so as not to obstruct the free working of such flume by rocks, stones, boulders, or otherwise,

LXVII. All Bed-rock Flume Companies shall register their grant when obtained, and a registration fee of Twenty-five Dollars shall be charged therefor; and they shall also pay an annual rent of Twelve Dollars and Fifty Cents for each quarter of a mile of right of way legally held by such Company. No re-registration of a grant shall be necessary.

LXVIII, Bed-rock Flumes and any interest or interests therein, and all fixtures are hereby declared to be personal property, and may be sold, mortgaged, transferred, or otherwise dealt with as such.

PART VI.—DRAINAGE OF MINES.

LXIX. It shall be lawful for the Gold Commissioner to grant to any Free Miner, Company of Free Miners, or Joint Stock Companies for any term not exceeding ten years, exclusive rights of way through and entry upon any mining ground in his district, for the purpose of constructing a Drain or Drains for the drainage thereof.

LXX. Every application for such grant shall be in writing, and shall state the names of the applicants, the nature and extent of the proposed Drain or Drains, the amount of toll (if any) to be charged, and the privileges sought to be acquired.

LXXI. Upon such appliation a notice similar to that required upon application for the right of way for Bed-rock Flumes shall be given.

LXXII. Every application for such grant shall be accompanied by a deposit of One Hundred and Twenty-five Dollars, which shall be refunded in case the application shall be refused by the Government, and if the application shall be entertained, then such sum of One Hunbred and Twenty-five Dollars shall be retained and paid into the Treasury of the Colony, to the use of Her Majesty, whether the application be afterwards abandoned or not.

LXXIII. Such grants shall be made upon such conditions as the Gold Commissioner shall deem reasonable, and shall be embodied in writing.

LXXIV. The rights of way and entry above mentioned, the power to assess, levy, and collect tolls (not exceeding in amount that mentioned in the application) from all Free Miners using such Drain or benefitted thereby, shall be given to the grantees. The grantees shall also covenant therein as follows :

a. That they will construct such Drain or Drains of sufficient size to meet all requirements, within a time (if any) therein named.

b. And have and keep the same in thorough working order and repair, and free from all obstructions, and in default thereof that the Gold Commissioner for the time being may order all necessary alterations or repairs to be made by any Free Miners, other than the grantees, at the cost and expense of the latter, such cost and expense to be levied by sale (subject however to the conditions of the grant) of all or any part of the Drainage works, materials, and tolls.

c. That they will within a reasonable time construct proper Tap Drains from or into any adjacent claims, upon being required so to do by the owners thereof, and in default thereof suffer such parties to make them themselves, in which case such parties shall only be chargeable with one-half the usual rates of Drainage toll, or such other proportion of toll as the Gold Commissioner shall in that behalf prescribe.

d. That they will not in the construction and maintenance of such Drains and Tap Drains in any way injure or damage the property of adjacent claim holders, and in the event thereof that they will make good any damage so sustained.

LXXV. In the construction of Drains to be used as Tap Drains only, three days' notice given as above shall only be necessary.

LXXVI. The Gold Commissioner alone, or if desired by either party, with the assistance of a Jury of Five Free Miners, which he is hereby authorized to summon for that purpose, may ascertain whether any and what compensation shall be paid for any damage which may be caused by any such entry or construction as aforesaid.

LXXVII. Such grant shall be duly registered as hereinbefore provided, and the sum of Five Dollars shall be charged therefor, save when such grant gives the grantees the power and right of collecting tolls, in which case the sum of Twenty-five Dollars shall instead of Five Dollars be paid as a registration fee. No re-registration of any such grant shall be necessary. An annual rent of Twenty-five Dollars for each quarter mile and fraction thereof, shall be paid by Drain Companies collecting tolls to the Gold Commissioner ; such rent to commence from the date of their grant.

PART VII.—MINING PARTNERSHIPS.

LXXVIII. All mining companies shall be governed by the provisions hereof, unless they shall have other and written articles of co-partnership properly signed, attested and recorded.

LXXIX. No mining co-partnership shall continue for a longer time than one year, unless otherwise specified in writing by the parties; but such co-partnership may be renewed at the expiration of each year.

LXXX. The business of the co-partners herein referred to shall be mining, and such other matters as pertain solely thereto.

LXXXI. A majority of the co-partners, or their legally authorized agents, may decide the manner of working the claims of the co-partners, the number of men to be employed, and the extent and manner of levying assessments to defray the expenses incurred by the company. Such majority may also choose a foreman or local manager, who shall represent the company, and sue and be sued in the name of the company for

assessments and otherwise; and he shall have power with the consent of a majority of the company, to bind them by his contracts; and the partnership or company name must be inserted in the record of the company's claims. Any co-partner, or his duly authorized agent, shall be entitled to represent his interest in the co-partnership property to the extent thereof by work and labour, and so long as such work and labour shall be done and performed to the satisfaction of the foreman. In the event of such workman being discharged by the foreman, the Gold Commissioner upon application to him may summon the foreman before him, and upon hearing the facts, may make such order as he shall deem just.

LXXXII. During the time of working, all assessments when levied shall be payable within five days thereafter.

LXXXIII. In default of payment within such time, the debtor after having received any notice specifying the amount due by him, shall upon such amount being ascertained by the Gold Commissioner to be correct, be personally liable to the company therefor, and his interest in the company, if so ordered, shall be sold by the Sheriff in the usual way, for the payment of the debt and costs, and should the amount realized be insufficient to meet the same, the Gold Commissioner shall have the power to issue an order, directed to the Sheriff, to sell such other personal property (if any) belonging to the debtor, as may be sufficient therefor.

LXXXIV. Notices of sale of such debtor's mining or other property, or such part thereof as shall suffice to pay the debt and costs, shall be conspicuously posted up ten clear days prior to the day of sale, in the vicinity of such mining or other property, and at the Court House nearest thereto. Such sale shall be by public auction, and the bidder offering to pay the amount due for the smallest portion of the mining or other property, shall be entitled to such portion. The purchaser on payment of the purchase money, shall acquire therein all the right and title of the debtor, and shall be entitled to the immediate possession thereof. A bill of sale of the mining property so sold, signed by the Gold Commissioner and duly recorded, shall confer a good legal title thereto upon the purchase.

LXXXV. After a notice of abandonment in writing shall have been served on the foreman of the company, by any member thereof, such abandonment shall be considered absolute, and operate as a discharge against all debts contracted by the company after such notice has been given, and no such member shall be deemed to have abandoned such interest without having served such notice as aforesaid.

LIMITED LIABILITY.

LXXXVI. Any mining company composed of two or more Free Miners, may limit the liabilities of its members, upon complying with the requirements following, that is to say:

Upon filing with the Gold Commissioner of the District a declaratory statement containing the name of the company, the area of the ground claimed, the location of the claim, and the particular interest of each member of the company; and also placing upon a conspicuous part of the claim, in large letters, the name of the company, followed by the word "Registered." After such conditions have been complied with, no member of such company shall be liable for any indebtedness accruing thereafter, exceeding an amount proportioned to his interest in the company.

LXXXVII. No person shall locate, purchase, hold, or enjoy less than one-fourth of one full interest of One Hundred Feet in any company so constituted. This Section shall not apply to Gold Quartz Mining Claims.

LXXXVIII. All mining companies so constituted shall keep a correct account of its assets and liabilities, together with the names of the shareholders, and the interest held by each, and shall make out a monthly balance sheet showing the names of the creditors and the amounts due to each, and file the same among the papers of the company, and such balance sheet and all books of the company shall be open to the inspection of creditors of the company at all reasonable hours.

LXXXIX. No member of such company shall, after a bill of sale conveying his interest or some portion thereof has been duly recorded, or after notices of abandonment in writing of his interest shall have been left with the foreman of the company and the Gold Commissioner, be liable for any indebtedness of the company accruing thereafter.

XC. No such company shall declare any dividend until all liabilities due shall have been paid.

XCI. No such company shall be liable for any indebtedness contracted by any member thereof, other than its foreman or agent duly authorized.

XCII. If any such company fail to comply with any of the foregoing provisions, such company shall be liable to a fine of not less than Twenty-five Dollars, nor more than One Hundred and Twenty-five Dollars.

XCIII. The Gold Commissioner in each Mining District shall keep a book exclusively for the purpose, in which he shall record all declaratory statements filed in his office, and another book in which he shall record all notices of abandonment.

XCIV. There shall be paid to the Gold Commissioner, for the use of Her Majesty, upon the filing of each declaratory statement the sum of Two Dollars and Fifty Cents; and upon the filing of each notice of abandonment the sum of One Dollar and no more.

XCV. All other matters not herein provided for shall, as far as is practicable, be governed by the provisions of the "Mining Joint Stock Companies Act, 1864," but nothing in the nine preceding Sections contained shall be construed so as to repeal or vary any of the prior or subsequent Sections of this Ordinance.

XCVI. In the case of any Mining Joint Stock Company duly registered in this Colony, under the provisions of the "Mining Joint Stock Companies Act, 1864," and not under this Ordinance, every shareholder of such company, though not a Free Miner, shall be entitled to buy, sell, hold, or dispose of any mining shares therein, anything to the contrary notwithstanding herein contained.

PART VIII.—ADMINISTRATION.

XCVII. In case of the death of any Free Miner, while registered as the holder of any mining property, his claim shall not be open to the occupation of any other person for non-working or non-representation, either after his decease or during the illness which shall have terminated in his decease.

XCVIII. The Gold Commissioner shall in all such cases take possession of the mining property of the deceased, and may cause such mining property to be duly represented or dispense with the same at his option, and he shall sell and dispose of the same by private sale, or upon giving ten days' notice thereof by public auction, upon such terms as he shall deem just, and out of the proceeds pay all costs and charges incurred therein.

XCIX. The Gold Commissioner shall take into his custody and safe keeping, or order some person so to do, all the property of deceased miners until proper letters of administration be obtained.

PART IX.—LEASES.

C. All grants under this Ordinance for any mining ground, ditch privileges, or otherwise, shall be in writing, in the form of a lease to be signed by the Gold Commissioner, and by the grantees or lessees.

CI. Save where the contrary is expressed in this Ordinance, the following clauses shall apply:

Applications for leases, accompanied by a plan of the proposed undertaking, are to be sent in duplicate to the Gold Commissioner of the district wherein the ground desired to be taken is situated, who shall immediately forward it, with his report, to the Governor for his sanction, excepting in cases where the lease does not exceed 5 years, but the ground shall be secured to the applicant until the Governor's decision has been received. Prior to such application, the ground applied for shall be marked out by posts of the legal size, and a written notice of application, signed by the applicant, shall be affixed to any post nearest to mining claims then being worked. A copy of such notice shall also be put up at the Gold Commissioner's Office.

CII. Every application for a lease shall be accompanied by a deposit of One Hundred and Twenty-five Dollars, which shall be refunded if the application be refused; and if it be entertained such sum of One Hundred and Twenty-five Dollars shall be retained and paid into the Treasury of the Colony, for the use of Her Majesty, whether the application be afterwards abandoned or not.

CIII. Leases will not in general be granted for a longer term than ten years, or for a quantity of ground greater than that herein prescribed, that is to say:

In Dry Diggings, ten acres.

In Bar Diggings, unworked, half a mile in length along the high water mark.

In Bar Diggings, worked and abandoned, one mile and a half in length along the high water mark.

In Quartz Reefs, unworked, half a mile in length.

In Quartz Reefs, worked and abandoned, one mile and a half in length.

With liberty in the two last cases to follow the spurs, dips, and angles on and within the surface for two hundred feet on each side of the main lead or seam.

CIV. Leases as above will not in general be granted of any land, alluvium or quartz, which shall be considered to be immediately available for being worked by Free Miners as holders of individual claims. Nor will such a lease be granted in any case where individual Free Miners are in previous actual occupation of any part of the premises unless by their consent.

CV. Every such lease shall, without expressing the same, be understood to contain a reservation of all rights of the Crown, and all reasonable provisions for securing to the public, rights of way and water, save in so far as shall be necessary for the minerlike working of the premises thereby demised. The premises demised shall be granted for mining purposes only, and it shall not be competent to the lessee to assign or sub-let the same or any part thereof, without the previous license in writing of the Gold Commissioner. Every such lease shall contain a covenant by the lessee to mine the said premises in a minerlike way, and also, if it shall be thought fit, to perform the works

therein defined within a time therein limited. And it shall also contain a clause by virtue whereof the said lease may be avoided, provided that the lessee shall refuse or neglect to observe and perform all or any of the covenants therein contained.

PART X.—DITCHES.

CVI. It shall be lawful for the Gold Commissioner, upon the application hereinafter mentioned, to grant to any person for any term not exceeding five years, the right to divert and use the water from any creek, stream, or lake, at any particular part thereof, and the rights of way through and entry upon any mining ground in his district, for the purpose of constructing ditches and flumes to convey such water.

CVII. Ten days' notice thereof shall be given, by affixing the same to some conspicuous part of the ground, and a copy thereof upon the walls of the Gold Commissioner's Office of the district, and it shall be competent to any Free Miner to protest before the Gold Commissioner within such ten days, but not afterwards, against such application being wholly or partially granted.

CVIII. Every application for a grant of water exceeding 300 inches shall be accompanied by a deposit of One Hundred and Twenty-five Dollars, which shall be refunded in case the application shall be refused by the Government, and if the application be entertained, then such sum of One Hundred and Twenty-five Dollars shall be retained and paid into the Colonial Treasury, for the use of Her Majesty, whether the application be afterwards abandoned or not.

CIX. Every application for such rights shall be in writing, and shall state the names of the applicants, the name of the stream or lake to be diverted, the point of diversion or ditch head, the quantity of water to be taken, the locality for its distribution, and the price (if any) to be charged to Free Miners or others for the use of such water, and the time necessary for the completion of the ditch.

CX. The Gold Commissioner, upon protest being entered or for reasonable cause, shall have power to refuse or modify such application or grant.

CXI. Every grant of a ditch or water privilege in occupied creeks shall be subject to the right of such registered Free Miners as shall at the time of such grant be working on the stream above or below the ditch head, and of any other person or persons whatsoever who are then in any way lawfully using such water for any purpose whatsoever.

CXII. If after the grant aforesaid has been made any Free Miner locate and *bonâ fide* work any mining claim below the ditch head on any stream so diverted, he shall upon paying to the owner of the ditch, and all other persons, compensation equal to the amount of damage sustained, be entitled to such quantity of water to work his claim as he may require. And in computing such damages, the expense of the construction of the ditch, the loss or damage sustained by any claim or claims then using and depending upon the water conveyed in the said ditch, and all other losses reasonably sustained shall be considered.

CXIII. No person shall be entitled to any grant of the water of any stream mined for the purpose of selling the water to present or future claimholders on any part of such stream. The Gold Commissioner may, however, in his discretion grant such privileges as he may deem just, when such ditch is intended to work bench or hill claims fronting on any such stream; provided that the rights of Free Miners then using the water so applied for be in all such cases protected.

CXIV. The Gold Commissioner shall have power, whenever he may deem it advisable, to order the enlargement or alteration of any ditch or ditches, and to fix what (if any) compensation shall be paid by the parties to be benefitted by such alteration or enlargement.

CXV. Every owner of a ditch or water privilege shall be bound to take all reasonable means for utilizing the water granted and taken by him. And if any such owner shall wilfully take and waste any unreasonable quantity of water, he shall be charged with the full rent as if he had sold the same at a full price. And it shall be lawful for the Gold Commissioner, if such offence be persisted in, to declare all rights to the water forfeited.

CXVI. It shall be lawful for the owner of any ditch or water privilege to distribute for use the water conveyed by him to such persons, and on such terms as he may deem advisable, within the limits mentioned in their application. Provided, always, that the owner of any ditch or water privilege shall be bound to supply water to all applicants being Free Miners, in a fair proportion, and shall not demand more from one person than another, except where the difficulty of supply is enhanced.

CXVII. Unless otherwise specially arranged, an annual rent of Five Dollars shall be paid for every fifty inches of water used for mining purposes when not sold, and when sold the rent to be paid for any water privilege shall be in each month one average day's receipts from the sale thereof, to be estimated by the Gold Commissioner, with the assistance if he shall so think fit of a Jury.

CXVIII. Any person desiring to bridge across any stream, or claim, or other place, for any purpose, or to mine under or through any ditch or flume, or to carry water

through or over any land already occupied by any other person, may in proper cases do so with the sanction of the Gold Commissioner. In all such cases the right of the party first in possession whether of the mine or of the water privilege is to prevail, so as to entitle him to compensation and indemnity if the same be just.

CXIX. In measuring water in any ditch or sluice, the following rules shall be observed :—The water taken into a ditch shall be measured at the ditch head with a pressure of seven inches. No water shall be taken into a ditch except in a trough placed horizontally at the place at which the water enters it. The aperture through which the water passes shall not be more than ten inches high. The same mode of measurement shall be applied to ascertain the quantity of water running out of any ditch into any other ditch or flume.

CXX. Whenever it shall be intended, in forming or upholding any ditch, to enter upon and occupy any part of a registered claim, or to dig or loosen any earth or rock, within four feet of any ditch not belonging solely to the registered owner of such claim, three days' notice in writing of such intention shall be given before entering or approaching within four feet of such other property.

CXXI. Any person heretofore or hereafter engaged in the construction of any road or work may, with the sanction of the Gold Commissioner, cross, divert, or otherwise interfere with any ditch, water privilege, or other mining rights whatsoever, for such period as the said Commissioner shall direct.

CXXII. The Gold Commissioner shall order what (if any) compensation for every such damage or interference shall be paid, and when, and to whom, and whether any and what works damaged or affected by such interference as aforesaid, shall be replaced by flumes or otherwise repaired, and in what manner, by the person or persons inflicting any such damage.

CXXIII. Upon compliance with the requirements aforesaid, the Gold Commissioner shall certify in writing under his hand that the person or persons named therein were duly authorized to create the damage or interference aforesaid, and have duly fulfilled the requirements herein mentioned, and have also duly satisfied and discharged all damages by him or them occasioned to any persons whatsoever, in respect of the damage or interference referred to.

CXXIV. Every such certificate shall be recorded by the said Gold Commissioner, in a book to be kept by him for that purpose at his office, and shall be at all times open to inspection upon payment of a fee of One Dollar for every inspection.

CXXV. Every such certificate so recorded shall be sufficient evidence in any Court of Judicature in the Colony of all matters and things therein contained or referred to, and shall discharge the person or persons to or for whom the same is granted from all liability with respect to the damage or interference therein mentioned.

CXXVI. The Gold Commissioner shall, upon the application of any party interested therein, and after notice as hereinafter mentioned to all whom it may concern, inquire into and decide all matters arising out of or connected with any such damage or interference as aforesaid, and such decision or judgment shall be final and without appeal; in all cases where such decision or judgment shall be given in respect of any sum or matters at issue, the amount or value whereof, which shall be stated in the decision, shall not exceed Five Hundred Dollars.

CXXVII. In cases where such amount or value shall exceed Five Hundred Dollars any party aggrieved by such decision may appeal against the same to the Supreme Court of Civil Justice, upon giving written notice of such intention to the Gold Commissioner within four days of such decision, and upon giving within such four days to the Gold Commissioner whose decision is appealed against a good and sufficient bond or mortgage, the amount of which shall be fixed by the Commissioner, from the party or parties appellant, for the prosecution of the appeal and for the payment of all such costs as may be awarded by the said Supreme Court.

CXXVIII. The owners of any ditch, water privilege, or mining right, shall, at their own expense, construct, secure, and maintain all culverts necessary for the passage of waste and superfluous water flowing through or over any such ditch, water privilege, or right, except in cases where a natural stream or river applicable or sufficient for the purpose exists in the immediate vicinity.

CXXIX. The owners for the time being, not being the Government, of any ditch or water privilege, shall construct and secure the same in a proper and substantial manner, and maintain the same in good repair, to the satisfaction of the Gold Commissioner, and so that no damage shall occur during their ownership thereof to any road or work in its vicinity, from any part of the works of such ditch, water privilege, or right, giving way by reason of not being so as aforesaid constructed, secured, or maintained.

CXXX. The owners, of any ditch, water privilege, or right, shall be liable and shall make good, in such manner as the Gold Commissioner shall determine, all damages which may be occasioned by or through any parts of the works of such ditch, water privilege, or right giving way as aforesaid, and the same may be recovered before a Magistrate in a summary manner.

CXXXI. The publication of any written notice to the party intended to be affected thereby, in two consecutive numbers of the *Government Gazette*, or any newspaper circulating in the Colony, or by affixing the same for ten days on some conspicuous part of any premises referred to in such notice, and also at the office of the Gold Commissioner, shall be deemed good and sufficient notice for all purposes under this Ordinance.

CXXXII. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to limit the right of the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to lay out from time to time the public roads of the Colony across, through, along, or under any ditch, water privilege, or mining right, in any unsurveyed Crown Land without compensation, doing as little damage as conveniently may be in laying out the same.

PART XI.—MINING BOARDS AND THEIR CONSTITUTION.

CXXXIII. Upon petition signed by not less than One hundred and one Free Miners in any district, it shall be lawful for the Gold Commissioner acting for such district to constitute therein a local board, to be called "The Mining Board."

CXXXIV. The Mining Board shall consist of nine members who shall retire annually, and shall be elected by the votes of the inhabitants of the District who are Free Miners at the time of the election.

CXXXV. No Free Miner or other person shall be eligible as a candidate, unless he shall have been a registered owner of a mining interest in the District for at least three months previous to the election.

CXXXVI. Each voter shall have nine votes, but shall not be allowed to give more than one vote to each candidate.

CXXXVII. The votes of the electors shall be given in person by the voter, and the Gold Commissioner of the District shall act as the Returning Officer, and shall decide all questions as to qualification and disqualification of the members elect. The first election shall take place on such day as the Gold Commissioner may appoint.

CXXXVIII. If any member shall cease to be a registered Free Miner in the district, or shall be convicted of any misdemeanor, or felony, or of any wilful and malicious contravention of this Ordinance, or of any By-Law in force in the district, he shall *ipso facto* vacate his seat in each case and not be re-eligible, save that a member vacating his seat only by reason of ceasing to be a registered Free Miner shall be again eligible at any time upon his becoming a registered Free Miner.

CXXXIX. Whenever any member shall absent himself from three or more consecutive meetings of the Board whether regular or adjourned meetings, he shall, upon a resolution passed by the Board to that effect, be considered to have vacated his seat therein.

CXL. The Gold Commissioner shall fill by appointment all vacancies which may arise in the said Board, when the same may occur, and such appointees shall hold office until the next general election.

CXLI. The Mining Board shall, subject to the provisions hereof, have power by resolution to make By-Laws, which shall be submitted for the approval of the Gold Commissioner, (any By-Laws so approved by the Gold Commissioner shall be immediately posted in the Gold Commissioner's Office), and also from time to time to suggest any alteration or repeal of existing laws for regulating the size of claims and sluices, the mode in which claims may be worked, held, and forfeited, and all other matters relating to mining in the district, and any By-Laws so made shall be binding in such district until the same shall have been disapproved by the Governor.

CXLII. Any resolution of such Mining Board may be passed by a bare majority of the members of such Board. The Gold Commissioner shall within seven days after the receipt of the copy of any such resolution signed by the Chairman of the Board, concerning any By-Law or general regulation which he shall on any grounds deem expedient to lay before the Governor, make and send a fair copy thereof signed by such Gold Commissioner, with his opinion thereon.

CXLIII. The Mining Board shall meet at such times as a majority of the said Board shall decide, and one-half of the members of the said Board shall constitute a quorum. Provided, nevertheless, that it shall be lawful for the Gold Commissioner and so often as in his opinion occasion shall require to call together such Mining Board.

CXLIV. The votes on all resolutions of the Mining Board shall be given by the members personally and by word of mouth.

CXLV. All questions of order and of the time and manner of conducting the business at such Mining Board, and of the times and places of meeting after the first meeting thereof, may be decided by the majority of the said Mining Board, either from time to time as any question shall arise, or by any fixed rules and others as may be thought advisable.

CXLVI. It shall be lawful for the Governor, by an order under the Public Seal of the Colony, at any time to declare the Mining Board in any district dissolved, at a day to be named in such order, and if no day be therein named in that behalf, then as from the date of such order.

PART XII.—PENAL CLAUSES AND CLAUSES OF INDEMNITY.

CXLVII. Any person wilfully or unlawfully acting in contravention of this Ordinance, or of any By-Law, Rule, or Regulation to be established by virtue of this Ordinance, or refusing to obey any lawful order of the Gold Commissioner, shall, on being summarily convicted before any Justice of the Peace or Gold Commissioner, be liable to a fine not exceeding Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars, or to an imprisonment not exceeding three months.

CXLVIII. All penalties imposed under this Ordinance may be recovered forthwith, or at such reasonable interval after conviction and non-payment as shall be allowed, by distress and sale of any mining or other personal property of the offender.

CXLIX. All fines and fees whatsoever payable under this Ordinance, except otherwise expressly appropriated, shall be paid into the Treasury of the Colony as portion of the Revenue thereof, to the use of Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors.

CL. Any person convicted and sentenced to any term of imprisonment beyond thirty days, or to pay any fine beyond One Hundred Dollars over and above the costs of conviction, may appeal to the Supreme Court of Civil Justice, provided that such person do, within forty-eight hours after such conviction, enter into recognizance with two sufficient sureties, conditioned personally to appear to try such appeal, and to abide the further judgment of the Court, and to pay such costs as shall be by such last mentioned Court awarded. And the convicting Gold Commissioner may bind over any witness or informant under sufficient recognizances to attend and give evidence at the hearing of such appeal.

CLI. On any such appeal no objection shall be allowed to the conviction on any matter or form or insufficiency of statement, provided it shall appear to the said Supreme Court that the defendant has been sufficiently informed of the charge made against him, and that the conviction was proper on the merits of the case.

CLII. Any person who shall wilfully damage, destroy, or alter any Free Miner's Certificate, or who shall falsely pretend that he is the person named therein, or who shall wilfully destroy or falsify any of the records and registers hereby directed to be kept shall be guilty of felony, and being duly convicted thereof shall be liable, at the discretion of the Supreme Court of Civil Justice, to penal servitude for not more than ten years.

CLIII. Any person who shall steal, or sever with intent to steal, any gold or gold dust from any claim or from any ground comprised in any lease granted under this Ordinance shall be guilty of felony, and being convicted thereof shall be liable to be punished in the same manner as in cases of larceny.

CLIV. Any person who shall, with intent to defraud his co-partner (or in cases of agency his principal), in any claim secrete, keep back, or conceal any gold found in such claim shall be guilty of felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished in the same manner as if he had feloniously stolen the same.

CLV. Nothing herein contained shall, save where such intention is expressly stated, be so construed as to affect prejudicially any mining rights and interests acquired prior to the passing of this Ordinance; and all rights and privileges heretofore and hereunder acquired shall, without the same being expressly stated, be deemed to be taken and held, subject to the rights of Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, and to the public rights of way and water of this Colony.

CLVI. This Ordinance may be cited for all purposes as the "Gold Mining Ordinance, 1867."

Passed the Legislative Council the 19th day of March, A. D. 1867.

CHARLES GOOD,
Clerk.

ARTHUR N. BIRCH,
Presiding Member.

Assented to, in Her Majesty's name, this 2nd day of April, 1867.

FREDERICK SEYMOUR,
Governor.

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