Province of British Columbia.

VANCOUVER CITY,

—ITS—

Progress and Industries,

WITH PRACTICAL HINTS

—FOR—

Capitalists and Intending Settlers.

By D. OPPENHEIMER, Mayor.

Vancouver:

NEWS-ADVERTISER: PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING, CAMBIE STREET.

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THE CITY

—OF—

VANCOUVER,

—AND—

THE PROVINCE

—OF—

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The numerous enquiries from all parts of the Dominion and from Great Britain which are constantly being received by persons in Vancouver for information respecting this city and the Province generally, have led the City Council of Vancouver to issue this pamphlet, giving some details of the progress which the city has made since its foundation three years ago, and of its present condition.

The City of Vancouver having come into existence as one of the results of the important changes—amounting, in fact, to a commercial and material revolution—brought about by the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway, a short acccount of its progress is practically an illustration of the immense advance which has been made throughout British Columbia since it has been connected with the other provinces by that great national highway, and an understanding of the enormous natural riches which the Pacific province contains, but which, before commuication was established between it and the rest of the Dominion,

were almost impossible of development, will cause Canadians to realize what an important and valuable addition has been made to the resources available for building up a great and powerful nation.

Indeed, it is not claiming too much for British Columbia to say that, without the possession of the advantages which this province has from its geographical position and the peculiar character of its resources, the Dominion would not have that completeness, and possess within its own borders many things essential to the foundation of a people who desire a really national existence, and to be able to compete on anything like equal conditions with the numerous wealthy and enterprising people on their southern boundary. Without an outlet on the Pacific Ocean, with no seaport through which commerce with the Orient and Australia could be carried on, the Dominion could never hope to contend with any prospect of success in that peaceful struggle for trade, the supremacy in which now far more than military conquests, decides the comparative importance of the nations, and makes prosperous the people who achieve it.

The record, which will be found in the following pages, of the material progress made in Vancouver in little more than two years, will show that its citizens have not been unmindful of the duties which their peculiar, though at the same time advantageous, position entailed upon them in regard to the people of the other provinces. As the creation of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which the people had made such sacrifices to complete, Vancouver would necessarily be looked upon as to a great extent typical of the new natural life which had been brought into existence by confederation, and aided and strengthened in its growth by the completion of the great national highway. The total destruction of the young city by fire in June, 1886, only caused the people of Vancouver to determine to rebuild it in such a manner, and on a scale more than even commensurate with the important position which it was bound to take in the commercial and industrial progress of the country. The account of the public improvements which they have carried out, which has placed Vancouver in a position second to no other city in Canada, and in advance of many of them in all matters relating to public health and convenience, shows that her people have never hesitated to assume the burdens necessary for the accomplishment of these objects. Nor have private individuals lagged behind the civic officials in their efforts to build up a city conspicuous alike for the beauty and solidity of its edifices, and the surprise of the visitor at the public works and buildings, the fine business blocks and handsome residences is an eloquent testimony to the success which has crowned their efforts.

Although the youngest of them, Vancouver has already outstripped the older cities of the province in the race for population and trade, and from its location at the terminus of the railroad and on the only harbor accessible at all seasons of the year for the largest of vessels, it must not only maintain the supremacy which it has gained, but greatly increase the lead which it already has over any of its rivals. From a population of 1,500 in July, 1886, Vancouver has now about 14,000 people, and these numbers are being steadily added to by immigration. When the regular new mail steamship line to China under the Imperial Govern-

ment contract is established, and a similar service inaugurated with the Australian colonies, the traffic which will centre in Vancouver from these two enterprises will of itself be sufficient to maintain a city of 20,000 people. To this must be added the lumber business, already extensive, and the smelting of the ores of the province (a class of industry which in Colorado has built up the City of Denver with a population of 100,000), the fisheries, now scarcely touched, but destined to supply not only British Columbia but the whole of the North West with an important article of food, the trade with the coast cities which already eeps seven large steamers running regularly and is rapidly increasing, and the numerous trades and industries incidental not only to the matters enumerated above, but to a city which is becoming the wholesale centre and supply point for the whole of the interior of the province, and for settlements on the coast extending for hundreds of miles.

The fame of Vancouver has drawn to it people of capital and enterprise from every part of the British Empire. They have come here, have investigated the circumstances for themselves and have joined their lot with that of its people. For the information of others who may be contemplating a similar step, this pamphlet is published. Giving as it does copies of documents prepared for the information of the citizens of Vancouver themselves, the statements contained therein are all based upon actual facts. By a perusal of them it will be seen that while such extensive improvements have been carried out, so rapid has been the growth of the city, that the rate of taxation is less than in any other place in the Dominion, and in this, as in so many other ways, the capitalist finds advantages for investment not possible elsewhere, while the man of business has opportunities of actual success not presented to him by any other city in Canada. Founded as the result of a vast national undertaking, Vancouver is becoming the great entrepot of the Dominion and the Empire City on one of Great Britain's imperial trade routes.

ANNUAL MEETING

——OF THE——

Vancouver Board of Trade.

HELD MARCH 9TH 1889.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

It is exceedingly pleasant to me that I have occasion to congratulate you upon our material advance in wealth and prosperity during the period of the last twelve months and I do not hesitate to predict that if we continue to use our exertions as we have hitherto done, the realisation of our most cherished dreams is not far distant and our phoenix-like young Terminal City will attain that prominent rank amongst her sisters on the Pacific Coast, to which she is entitled by her geographical position and other natural advantages.

The trade area with which we do business, is becoming more fully settled by reason of the larger immigration which has been steadily pouring in. In consequence sales have augmented and although competition from the outside has been very keen, the wholesale houses of Vancouver have been fully able to hold their own against competitors both of the Pacific Coast and the Eastern Provinces.

Our Chinese and Japanese Trade is steadily on the increase as will be seen by the Secretary's statistics, and the chances for a direct steamer connection with the Australian Colonies via the Hawaiian Kingdom and New Zealand are growing from day to day, in fact the steam communication without calling at Honolulu has been settled.

It is to be regretted very deeply that a kind of apathy seems to have overcome the promoters of a submarine Cable from Australia to Canada, and it is to

be hoped that the previous efforts will gain reanimation. A cable with the Sandwich Islands is a feature, the carrying out of which appears to be an achievement of a near period.

RAILROADS.

The railroad situation as compared with that of twelve months ago may be decidedly declared as "developing." The C. P. R. have been true to their word in making Vancouver their terminus, of which the centralization of their work and machine shops, car factories &c. in the portion of our City called Yaletown gives the best proof. Further, this City will shortly become the connecting link between (1) The Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern Railway. (2) The New Westminster and Southern Railway. (3) The Gulf Railway across Seymour Narrows to Vancouver Island. (4) The Delta Railway, the preliminaries of which lines are being rapidly pushed, so that *de facto* Vancouver cannot help becoming and remaining the actual terminus of five Railway Systems on the North Pacific Slope for transmission of freight and passengers to and from the Orient and Australia. It is therefore needless to say, that with these increased transportation and terminal facilities our merchants will reach out for the trade of all districts ramified by these lines."

VANCOUVER'S MANUFACTURES.

It is gratifying to be able to state that our industries are commencing to be varied and extensive. Nearly all kinds of manufacturing are carried on. We have: Smelting and Chlorinating Works, Machine Shops, Car Factory, Foundry and Iron Works, Boiler Shops, Carriage Factories, Lime Kilns, Brick Yards, Furniture Factories, Cigar Factories, Breweries, Stove and Tin Ware Factories, Saw Mills, Shingle Mills, Candy Factory, Ship Yard and many others. The following are under contemplation: Blast Furnace and Rolling Mills, Sugar Refineries, Flouring Mills, Grist Mill, Manufactories of Oil Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Socks and Stockings, Tanneries,a Paper Mill &c. Yet with all these industries at hand, it should not be neglected further to give every possible encouragment to industrial and intending settlers in the shape of bonuses and other facilities, by which the City of Vancouver will be as much a gainer as the recipient of such favors.

During the last year there have been continuous enquiries from Great Britain, the United States and other Countries involved in the Iron Industry, about the desirability of erecting within the limits of our City prominent important industrial establishments as for instance, Blast Furnaces and Rolling Mills. I am happy to be able to state that there is every reasonable prospect for a speedy realisation of even the most sanguine expectations in this matter. The immense advantages which our City will derive from such enterprises are so evident that I need not further enlarge upon the subject.

OUR RESOURCES

are not only varied but also abundant. There is scope for the introduction

and the employment of large Capital in developing not only agricultural and pastural lands, but in searching for, and utilizing the vast and rich mineral deposits that exist all over the Province.

It is the obvious duty of the Government to induce the inflow of that capital, and to make investors look with eager eyes on these new fields of industry. So far little has been done in that direction, except by private enterprise, emanating from this Board of Trade, with some pecuniary assistance on the part of the Aldermanic Board of Vancouver. Let us see what has been done with regard to the following important factors of our resources :

(a) Mining;

(b) Lumber Industry ;

(c) Fisheries ;

(d) Sugar Beet Culture ;

(e) Fruit Culture.

MINING DEVELOPMENT.

I look upon the development of Mining in this Province as one of our most necessary requirements, and to aid in this subject, to the best of my abilities, have prepared a pamphlet on the "Mineral Resources of British Columbia," which will go forth in thousands of copies to all parts of the globe.

I trust that the new Council of the Vancouver Board of Trade will constantly keep before them, and the public, the urgent necessity for fostering our natural resources in this respect; as to that industry we must look to it as one of the means which is to make this Province unparalleled for richness.

We are now, I may say, in the experimental stage of its development, but once the matter has got into full swing, there will come a time of such prosperity to this City as the present generation little dream of.

Energetic work is now being undertaken by various private individuals and Syndicates in this direction, and I have no doubt that the introduction of many new processes in smelting and chlorinating by the British Columbia Smelting Co. will result in the desired solution of the difficulty that has hitherto been encountered in dealing with some of our refractory ores.

The successful passing of the "Bill to incorporate Foreign Mining Companies" has been a step in the right direction, which will soon show its benefit to the Province.

THE LUMBER INDUSTRY.

This industry has shown a remarkable growth during the year; every mill at, and in the vicinity of our City, is running to its full capacity, many of them being in operation day and night. Other large mills, whose operations will be extensive are in process of completion.

Our lumber is continually finding new markets, and its merits are becoming more and more appreciated. The local demand, of course, is large and increasing as the Country fills up, but enormous quantities are shipped to China, Australia, the Sandwich Islands, South America, the East Indies, and in fact to all countries where woods indeginous to our climate are not to be found.

THE FISHERIES.

In addition to the existing Salmon Canning and Packing Companies and Establishments on the Fraser River, and to the North of Burrard Inlet, the deep sea Fishery has commenced to attract the attention of expert fishermen of various nations. The last year has called into existence quite a fleet of local fishing boats, which pursue their remunerative trade in the waters of the Gulf of Georgia, and North West Coast, but make Vancouver their port, headquarters and marketing place, where at the present time, and for all the year round, every imaginable species of the finny tribe can be observed, from the Smelt to the famous black Cod; from the Butter Flounders to the Halibut—ready for local consumption, enticing those who eat to live, and enrapturing the epicure who lives to dine.

A great business has also commenced through the exportation of fresh fish, packed in ice, and sent via the C. P. R. to eastern Canada, and the eastern United States, which allows of great expansion and expectations for the future.

Not much advance has so far been made in the Oyster culture. This peculiar branch of industry still remains somewhat undefined. Yet it is to be hoped that the right class of people will soon arrive amongst us, so that we need not send East for the refreshing mollusc.

Experts with imported Lobsters have also proved futile so far.

SUGAR BEET CULTURE.

The ever increasing demand for sugar, and the great profits which are to be derived from the cultivation of the Sugar Beet Root, in comparison with sugar cane, have led to experiments with imported seed in our neighboring agricultural districts and Municipalities. The results have been surprising, as may be seen in the statistical notes on Analyses made by Dr. A. P. Atken, Chemist to the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, Dr. Paul Herbing, Analytical Chemist, Vancouver, B. C., and Edward P. Dyer, Esq., Expert of Alvarado, Cal. According to these reliable sources our experimental beets have, in many instances even without proper attendance or treated by inexperienced hands, yielded a percentage of saccharine matter which is totally unknown in the old world. The explanation is to be found in the virginity of our soil and our favorable geographical position, as our mild climate permits to let the beet remain in the soil after completed growth for two months longer than in Europe, the very period for the accumulation of additional saccharine matter. To exemplify of

what importance is the fostering of this industry as a mainstay of agriculture, I will submit in brief a calculation, based on a comparison between 40 acres of Sugar Beet and 40 acres of Wheat.

The cost of beet seed will be about 12 cents per lb.

It takes from 15 to 25 lbs. to sow an acre.

This makes the cost from $1.80 to $3.00 per. acre for seed.

The average yield per acre of sugar beet is from 25 to 30 tons, yielding in sugar say 10 per cent.

In 25 tons there will be (say) 2½ tons or 5,500 lbs. refined sugar per. acre.

Price for sugar beets is $4.00 per. ton ; prices ranging according to percentage of saccharine matter.

This will give from $100 to $120 for the gross yield of land planted in beets.

Whereas Wheat at 50 pushels to the acre would only yield at $1.00, $45, which would be an increase of $55 to $75 per acre over the profits obtained on wheat.

Assuming the cost of both to be the same, with a very small farm a man would easily secure a good income, as 40 acres would give a net profit of $2.200.

I should judge the estimated area of lands from Harrison River to the Pacific Coast capable of Beet Culture to contain about 400,000 acres at $100 per acre or equal to $40,000,000 as returns to the farmers.

Besides this return the industry will give steady employment to about 40,000 men, and it will further support many industries and the population incidental thereto.

FRUIT GROWING.

The result of our fruit exhibit at the Colonial Exhibition in London and the Industrial Fairs of Toronto and London, Ont., resulted in the visit of one of Canada's most prominent men in this industry, Mr. Alex. McD Allan, President of the Ontario Fruit Growers Association and a resident of Goderich, whom the members had a chance of meeting on November 22d, 1888 in these rooms. Mr Allan at this meeting, the minutes of which will be submitted in the Secretary's report, so clearly convinced us of the imperative urgancy of promoting fruit culture, in all its branches, that I thought it advisable to take the formation of a "British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association" in hand, for which purpose close upon 200 individual invitations were sent out. The Meeting, which was held in these rooms on Friday February 1st, to organise the Association, was a decided success and resulted beyond all sanguine expectations in a consolidation of our Fruit Growers' and Horticulturists' interests, in a well inaugurated and well officered Society, exceedingly representative of all parts of the Province.

At my request some very valuable information has been furnished me from different parts of the Province by interested and experienced parties, setting forth

urgent needs and requirements, on the strength of which I have prepared and submitted to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, a scheme for the easier and more beneficial development of Fruit Culture, especially in those districts where the fruit raiser, in most instances a pre-emptor, at this early stage of his strenuous efforts, is severely handicapped by the stringent land sale conditions and the delay occasioned through the unavoidable clearing of the necessarily required ground.

The honorable gentleman in charge of our Lands has at once, in his ever ready manner, taken up the suggestions laid before him, and, if unforseen obstacles do not present themselves, the present Session of the House will witness the introduction of such Amendments to the Agricultural Act, as will enable fruit growing pre-emptors to absent themselves from their lands during the developing period of their fruit trees &c., under conditions advantageous to both the settlers and the Government.

I trust that the new Council of the Vancouver Board of Trade will continue to render assistance to the new institution, which, to a certain extent, may be said to have sprung from it, and whose aims, although apparently running in other grooves, yet have the same object in view; viz.—the future prosperity of our Province.

THE WORK DONE REVIEWED.

I will now in brief recapitulate what has been done by this Board during the elapsed twelve months and what still remains to be completed and looked after.

A grateful feeling ought to permeate us for the successful acquisition of some very important matters at issue, and if a good deal has still been left uncompleted, we have only to continue putting our shoulders to the wheel and success will not be far distant.

The Mechanics Lien Act was passed by the Legislative Assembly.

School accommodation has been improved.

The North Arm Bridge is under Contract.

A Savings Bank has been established.

A Mail Service to the North Arm has been started.

Post Office Letter Boxes have been fixed up in prominent parts of the City.

I have no doubt, but what some of the following items will be satisfactorily dealt with by the Dominion and Provincial Legislatures, now in Session, as great strain has been brought to bear on these Legislative Bodies, to effect a speedy settling of the all important questions of:

Appointment of a Resident Judge.

Appointment of an Immigration Agent.

Erection of Immigration Sheds.

Erection of a Post Office and public buildings.

Cession of the False Creek Foreshore.

An interinsular Mail Subsidy.

Marine Hospital and Quarantine Station.

Land Registry Office.

Fortification of Burrard Inlet.

During the year this Board has had several interviews as a body with persons of importance and influence. Amongst the Official Visitors of the Vancouver Board of Trade we may especially mention :—The Deputy Minister of Marine, Wm Smith. The Minister of Customs, Hon, McK. Bowell. Sir Fred, Middleton, Alex McD. Allan, President Ont. F. G. Association. W. C. Van Horne, President C. P. R., and others.

Each of these Officials have minutely dealt with the particular objects having welcome reference to their special Departments, and it is to be hoped that the representations made to them as to our City's wants will have the desired results.

As you are aware, The Street Railway is an accomplished fact, as far as the preliminary work is concerned and the next six or eight months will see this important means of communication in full working order, covering those parts of the City within its limits, which are the most frequented ones.

A good deal has been said, written and spoken about the Fortification and Defences of our harbor, and I feel confident that the efforts used in the interest of this question will soon bear fruit.

The subsidy which has been asked by both the Provincial and Dominion Governments for the construction of Railways, branching from the C. P. R. to the important mining districts of Nicola and Cariboo, have received due attention at the hands of all interested in these projects, and I am glad to be able to say that I am in possession of such reliable information as leads me to the belief, that we may look forward to the giving out of contracts for the construction of these lines at an early period of the year after the Sessions have been closed.

The bridge over False Creek, and the Road to the North Arm have been completed, and we may look now to a general increase in the importation of Agricultural produce into the City. In fact the whole farming Districts are now in a position to make our City their regular market, and as soon as our new market house and weighing scales will be completed, there is no doubt but every farmer, near and far, will be anxious to send his products to this convenient means of exchange.

In close connection with the development of our agricultural lands is the redemption of the Pitt River Meadows, by which extensive scheme fully 20,000 acres of very fertile land in near distance from the City will be gained.

After the territory has been obtained from the Dominion Government, it merely requires the working of this gigantic undertaking, which, being in competent hands and under able management, is fast nearing its entire completion.

I consider it the duty of this Board to continue the efforts made last year with regard to a display of our resources, products and industries at Eastern Canadian Fairs, and acting in this spirit I have thought it advisable to invite the Mayors

and Reeves of the different Provincial Municipalities, and other prominent residents of British Columbia, to meet me at an early date, so that preliminary steps, and effective measures, may be discussed and our competition with the eastern Sister Provinces may be shaped into a system which will enable us to display advantageously our capabilities, not only before the American Continent, but also to the population of European Countries, as there is an ever and steady increase of enquiries about our beautiful home of the West.

By proper representations I think that this Board may be very instrumental in obtaining a sufficient grant or annual subsidy from the Local Legislature, which, while assisting the object in view, will concentrate the management of the Eastern Exhibitions in our City.

I think I have now fully touched upon the different items of interest to our City and Community. I believe that you would prefer to read the carefully prepared statistics of the Secretary of this Board, when our Annual Report will in its full extent be laid before you in print, instead of my giving you this matter at the present time, but I feel induced to invite not merely your attention, but also, and to a very great extent your competition in the attempt to conquer a feeling which from time to time appears to creep up amongst our brother-Colonists. Let us one and all try to convince the Citizens of our neighboring Cities that there does not exist, nor was ever dreamt of a struggle for Supremacy on the part of the Citizens or Authorities of Vancouver.

Our port was evidently designed by Nature to be the out-let of Canada's commerce to the Orient and Australia. Why should we not make the best of this opportunity to further the future welfare of our Province, which in the eyes of the whole world has within the short period of one generation brought itself into prominence before Countries of Centuries' standing? I am fully convinced that it is not petty jealousy which leads to occasional controversies, but simply a sad misunderstanding of our aims and intentions, which are construed into party feelings. Against this we have to guard and by showing our hand and intentions openly and trustfully we shall soon be able to convince our fellow citizens else where of our earnest endeavours in the interests of our "glorious Province, British Columbia," the "Queen Colony of the Pacific."

Permit me to thank you for the patience you have had in listening to my report which after all has become longer than I intended to make it ; and allow me to again solicit your energetic exertions on behalf of the Vancouver Board of Trade, during the year 1889.

D. OPPENHEIMER,
President.

STATISTICS, ETC.

(Extracts from Secretary's A. H. B. Macgowan to Vancouver Board of Trade).

APPROXIMATE.

Population Feb. 1., '86	600
" Jan. " '87	2.000
" Jan. " '88	6.000
" July " '88	7.000
" Jan. " '89	11.000

CITY ASSESSMENT.

1889	$6,604,008
1888	3,471,245
Number of Buildings Jan. '88	1.000
" " " '89	2.700
Graded streets Jan., '86	1 mile.
" " " '89	38 miles.
Side walks Jan., '87	1½ mile.
" " " '88	18¾ "
" " " '89	46⅜ "
Total No. of Brick Buildings	120

Buildings under construction 30 or upwards, chiefly Brick.

OUR SCHOOLS.

have been much improved during 1888. Vancouver has now four Public, and several private schools presided over by a most competent staff of Teachers, and the erection of a magnificent brick building for High School purposes has already been commenced. The present accommodation is altogether inadequate, and the teachers are much overtaxed.

A WATER WORKS SYSTEM

second to none on the Continent is in full operation.

The elevation of the reservoir on Capilano River opposite the City, is over 400 feet above high water mark, the average height of the City being about 100 feet, extreme height South of False Creek 200 feet.

A Sewerage System of wooden boxes is giving satisfaction. Some 15.000 feet have been laid, which will be greatly extended.

PARKS.

Stanley Park has 950 acres almost surrounded by water encircled by a beautiful 10 mile Driving Road and intersected by many beautiful drives and walks.

East End Park contains 160 acres granted by the Local Government.

The City has also been presented by Mr. Clark of Toronto with 40 acres of land on south side of False Creek for park purposes.

A STREET RAILROAD.

will shortly be in operation on leading streets of our City, some of the contracts in this connection having been already let and work is now rapidly progressing.

CLIMATE.

To summarize :

Summer is warm, even temperature, cool nights.

Autumn bright and pleasant.

Winter, damp, snow falling occasionally, remaining but a short time, interspersed with clear, beautiful weather.

Spring early and mild.

My record of weather from 1st. July, '88 shows as follows :

	Fine.	Showery.	Wet.
July	27	1	3
August	28	3	
September	25	2	3
October	14	6	11
November	14	12	4
December	18	9	4
January	19	6	6
February	18	7	3

Very slight night frosts, November 13 14 15 16 and 17, during twelve days in December and on 1st. 10 12 13 14 15 16 and 27th January. A little snow, say ½ an inch falling on morning of 16th January.

With a little care to provide against night frosts the hardier blooming plants might remain out of doors the year round.

Mr. W. Pickering, of Vancouver City, has kept a record of the weather for the year from February 13 1888, to 12th of February, 1889, and it is as follows:

	Wet.	Partially Wet.	Dull.	Fine.	very Fine.
February	3	5	1	3	4
March	9	4	1	3	13
April	6	5	7	9	3
May	3	0	3	4	21
June	3	8	7	1	11
July	3	1	4	5	18
August	0	3	2	5	21
September	4	2	1	8	15
October	8	9	4	11	0
November	3	13	6	4	4
December	3	10	3	8	7
January	6	6	9	2	8
February	1	3	1	4	3
	52	69	48	67	128

There was snow on two days. February 1st and March 1st, 1888.

On the 7th of May there was a heavy gale at night; and thunder on June 14th and July 13th.

The first snow on the mountains fell 25th of October, Those mountains while being in sight of the city are a considerable distance from it.

AT NEW WESTMINSTER FOR 1888.

the rainfall for the year by months was: Jan. 7.11 in.; Feb., 5.56; March, 6.75; April, 3.78; May, 1.40; June, 6.46; July, 1.47; Aug., 0.45; Sept., 1.78; Oct., 8.49; Nov., 7.80; Dec., 10.74—61.29; average monthly rainfall, 5.10. 75. The number of days which rain fell during the year was, in order, for the months. 15, 16, 14, 3, 9, 14, 6, 3, 7, 17, 22, 19,—160 in all out of the 365. The barometric and thermometric observations for the year would require more space than would be interesting to you, but briefly stated the mean temperature for the year was about 50° above; the maximum 90°, and the minium 2°. The establishment of a first-class meteorological station in British Columbia, by which the favorable weather of the Province could be officially and fully taken note of, is one of the needs to which the attention of the Government should be particularly drawn.

PRECIPITATION BY MONTHS, SEASONS AND YEARS,

LAT. 49° 12′ 47″ N.,

YEARS.	SEPT.	OCT'R.	NOV.	DEC.	JAN'Y.	FEB'Y.	MAR.	APRIL.	MAY.
1873							9.77	3.61	1.87
1873–4 ..	0.37	2.51	11.61	7.63	13.95	9.62	6.09	3.46	3.70
1874–5 ..	3.70	0.72	7.65	7.04	4.52	4.05	11.22	2.46	7.13
1875–6 ..	0.08	8.80	10.61	17.06	4.14	9.11	8.02	4.95	2.89
1876–7 ..	2.64	5.27	6.07	4.29	7.35	4.95	7.47	1.55	1.62
1877–8 ..	6.15	4.65	9.96	5.81	4.82	6.72	6.79	1.33	2.17
1878–9 ..	5.05	7.08	7.41	5.64	8.81	11.22	11.02	3.37	5.52
1879–80 .	2.04	8.44	4.23	7.39	5.46	1.43	1.45	2.95	14.39
1880–1 ..	2.02	4.95	2.49	15.99	5.89	14.19	6.33		
1881–2 ..	2.09	6.16	6.36	11.23	5.46	7.75	7.12	6.05	2,02
1882–3 ..	1.97	8.24	5.33	11.74	9.17				
1883–4 ..	2.34	5.53	16.71	6.62	8.02	3.70	1.63	2.11	3.05
1884–5 ..	5.93	8.77	3.56	3.61	10.43	9.07	2.48	0.87	3.91
1885–6 ..	7.53	3.14	11.56	5.83	7.58	4.77	4.61	3.28	2.35
1886–7 ..	2.94	5.28	7.00	15.89	10.34	9.76	9.46	5.38	3.74
Mean ...	3.20	5.61	7.90	8.98	7.57	6.88	6.63	3.18	2.41

	JAN'Y.	FEB'Y.	MARCH.	APRIL.	MAY.
MEAN TEMPERATURE	34.2	36.4	40.0	48.2	54.3

Highest Temperature, 92°—July 15, 1877; August 11, 1887. Lowest Temmometer fell below zero was January 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 1875—perfectly calm. on the first high land from the sea, the rainfall is greater than at other places in

AT NEW WESTMINSTER, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

LONG. 123° 53′ 19″ W.

JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	AUTUMN Sept.-Nov.	WINTER Dec.-Feb.	SPRING Mar.-May.	SUMMER June-Aug.	ANNUAL.
3.91	0.81	1.00			15.25	5.72	
2.31	0.93	2.24	14.49	31.20	13.25	5.48	64.42
4.81	0.02	2.20	12.07	15.61	20.81	7.04	55.53
2.35	1.58	2.27	19.49	30.31	15.87	6.20	71.87
2.55	1.03	2.78	13.98	16.59	10.64	6.46	47.67
0.65	1.24	0.53	20.76	17.37	11.39	2.42	51.94
1.24	5.14	2.62	19.54	25.67	19.91	9.00	74.12
2.27	2.53	1.11	14.71	14.28	8.79	5.91	43.69
5.26	2.20	2.48	9.46	30.07		9.94	
2.23	4.08	1.93	8.34	24.44	15.19	8.34	56.31
			15.54				
3.28	0.77	7.01	22.61	18.34	6.79	11.06	58.80
0.47	0.48	0.02	18.26	23.11	7.26	0.97	49.60
1.54	2.40	1.60	22.23	18.18	10.24	5.54	57.19
0.84	0.23	0.74	15.22	36.99	18.58	1.31	71.60
2.42	1.67	2.03	16.19	23.16	13.38	5.28	58.49

JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	MEAN.
58.3	63.1	60.9	56.2	48.1	40.5	34.5	47.9

perature, 7° below zero—January 14, 1875. The only time for 14 years the Ther- Mean number of days on which rain or snow fell—152. New Westminster being the District. Ladner's, near mouth of Fraser, is about 4 inches to N. W.'s 7.

A. PEILE, CAPT.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The great chain which binds British Columbia to the Eastern part of our Dominion, which first gave existence to Vancouver and which is doing much for its prosperity as well as for the general good of this Province has disbursed during the past year in Telegraph line Labor, Building, Repairing and extending Buildings and Wharves, Land clearing, improvements &c. and in connection with Steamship Lines &c., some $648,234,65.

It is estimated that expenditures of 1889 will exceed this sum by some $144,500,00.

By this line there arrived 38,895 tons of merchandise, goods, machinery &c.

Shipped to the East 21,441 tons.

The carrying trade is rapidly increasing as is also the passenger traffic over this most popular route, the regularity of their trains being shown by following table :

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL TIME OF ARRIVAL OF CANADIAN PACIFIC TRANSCONTINENTAL TRAINS, AT VANCOUVER, DURING THE WINTERS OF 1888 AND 1889.

November, 1888.		December, 1888.		January, 1889.		February, 1889.	
DATE.	ACTUAL TIME OF ARRIVAL.	DATE.	ACTUAL TIME OF ARRIVAL.	DATE.	ACTUAL TIME OF ARRIVAL.	DATE.	ACTUAL TIME OF ARRIVAL.
1	14.15	1	None.	1	14.15	1	14.15
2	14.15	2	14.15	2	14.15	2	None.
3	None.	3	15.15	3	14.15	3	14.15
4	14.15	4	16.15	4	14.15	4	14.15
5	14.15	5	14.15	5	None.	5	14.15
6	14.15	6	15.15	6	14.15	6	14.15
7	14.15	7	14.15	7	15.30	7	14.15
8	14.15	8	None.	8	14.30	8	14.15
9	15.40	9	14.25	9	14.15	9	None.
10	None.	10	16.15	10	14.15	10	14.15
11	16.00	11	14.15	11	14.15	11	14.15.
12	15.30	12	16.45	12	None.		
13	14.15	13	15.15	13	14.15		
14	15.40	14	14.15	14	14.15		
15	14.15	15	None.	15	14.15		
16	17.00	16	14.30	16	14.15		
17	None.	17	14.15	17	14.15		
18	15.15	18	16.30	18	14.15		
19	14.15	19	14.15	19	None.		
20	14.15	20	14.15	20	14.30		
21	14.15	21	14.15	21	14.15		
22	14.15	22	None.	22	14.15		
23	14.30	23	14.15	23	14.15		
24	None.	24	14.15	24	15.10		
25	14.15	25	14.15	25	14.15		
26	14.15	26	14.15	26	None.		
27	14.15	27	14.15	27	14.15		
28	14.15	28	14.15	28	15.00		
29	14.15	29	None.	29	14.15		
30	16.30	30	14.15	30	3.30		
		31	14.15	31	14.15		

NOTE.—The schedule time for the above trains to arrive was 14.15 o'clock.

Total number of trains from Nov. 1st, 1888, to Feb. 11th, 1889, was 88.

Number of trains arriving on time, 67.

Number of trains arriving late, 21.

Number of trains under one hour late, 7.

Number of trains over one hour late and under three hours late, 13.

Number of trains over three hours late, 1.

CHINA STEAMERS.

In direct communication between China and Japan and Vancouver, there were 18 arrivals and departures ofsteamers bringing and taking away freight and passengers for various European, American and Canadian points; disbursements at this Port being some $180,000.

AGRICULTURE.

British Columbia has generally been looked upon as anything but a farming country, which is quite a mistake. Agricultural pursuits are flourishing much more at present than heretofore. The Dominion Land Office at New Westminster reports 300 homestead entries during 1888.

The Provincial Government preemption records of 160 acres each, number over 500, covering 80,000 acres. The climate, soil and other conditions of our Province are particularly adapted for farming.

Of the 341,000 square miles it can safely be said that tens of thousands of these contain some of the finest fertile tracts that the sun shines upon. While parts may be difficult to clear and prepare, the advantages of climate and prices of the production much more than offset this.

Cultivatable parts have in the past been much divided, but by the advent of Railroads, Steamers, Bridges, and other nineteenth century developments these are being better connected almost every day.

One section is said to contain $\frac{1}{4}$ of a million acres of Prairie a most fertile tract.

To treat of the many similar though smaller parts would detain you too long.

Statistics show crop yield to the acre as follows :—

Wheat	40	to	60	Bushels
Oats	60	"	120	"
Barley	50	"	80	"
Potatoes	30	Tons		
Turnips	45	"		
Hay	3½	"		

I have seen greater estimates than those published, but I prefer being guided by moderation.

The wheat is of a superior quality and makes a first class grade of flour.

Vegetables and roots attain an enormous size ; Potatoes reaching 3lbs each or 20 to the bushel, and being solid to the heart and very dry and mealy. I have heard that Turnips reaching some 40 bs weight have been exhibited.

Onions can be most successfully grown as will be seen by the fact that from 1 and a fifth acre of land on Lulu Island near the mouth of the Fraser, 27 Tons of

first class onions were harvested, which averaged a price of $25.00 per Ton or upwards of nearly $600.00 per acre.

Sugar Beet culture has been tried and analysis has proved that the roots produced contain a good average of saccharine matter, and it is to be hoped that an early date will witness the establishment of a Sugar Refinery in Vancouver. Our great distance from the refineries and the high freight on Canadian sugars and duties on the American article particularly point to this as a most desirable point for such an establishment.

Hop growing is looked upon as one of the certainties of the near future, as it has been proved that there is not the slightest doubt as to the adaptability of this Province to this very profitable line which might reach very great proportions.

Linseed it seems to me might be most successfully grown and crushed here.

Our mild climate and the fine grazing lands scattered through the Province, much of it low lying as in Holland, gives promise of a great future for British Columbia in Stock Raising, and as our cities grow and our Province is developed, the consumption of Beef, Milk, Butter and Cheese will increase in greater proportions (probably than any other line.) Added to this might be the export trade in butter and cheese, which is now but in its infancy, or even scarcely opened up.

The Province seems to be peculiarly adapted to Fruit Growing, notably the Prune and Drupe, and it has been fully demonstrated that all the smaller fruits can be most successfully grown.

That most wholesome of all the small fruits the Cranberry is to be found in great quantities almost every where, and if a little care was taken in its cultivation it could not but prove a most profitable addition to our list of small fruits.

I am pleased to note that largely through the instrumentality of the proprietor of a leading Journal here, who is also a member of the Council of this Board, F. C. Cotton Esq., a most interesting interview was held with McD Allan Esq., the President of the Ontario Fruit Growers Association which resulted in the formation of the B. C. Fruit Growers Association which took place in this room, receiving the enthusiastic support of many leading residents from different places, and promises to be a great benefit to the Province.

THE TREASURER'S REPORT 1889.

Mr. G. F. Baldwin, City Treasurer, submitted abstracts of the city's finances, which are published below, and also a detailed statement, showing a revenue balance of $5,828.95 on the 31st of December, and a debenture balance of $36,820.66. From these balances, however, must be deducted the outstanding accounts. In concluding his report, Mr. Baldwin says: "The work has increased so much in my departments that I find it impossible to attend to it myself, and beg, therefore, to respectfully submit for your consideration the advisability of adopting some scheme whereby the labor and responsibility of the officer in charge may be lessened."

ABSTRACT OF REVENUE ACCOUNT 1888.

RECEIPTS:

Balance on hand January 1, 1888	$ 7,766.52
Profit on purchase of street debentures 1887	2,839.38
Cemetery fees	484.50
Taxes	34,129.51
Licenses (all classes)	15,387.83
Police court receipts	5,652.20
Provincial Government Grants	3,250.00
Sundries	791.44
Profit on sale of debenture No. 64	3,000.00
Accrued interest	1,661 37
	$74,962.75

EXPENDITURE:

Finance Committee	$26,418.28
Board of Works	4,966.52
Board of Health	10,589.88
Fire, Water and Light	7,590.15
Police Commissioners	7,697.25
Grants to meet overdrafts on debenture accounts	8,871.73
Balance on hand	5,828.95
	$74,962.75

ABSTRACT OF DEBENTURE ACCOUNTS.

RECEIPTS:

Balance on hand January 1, 1888	$15,365.05	
Balance Park Debenture account	15,500.00	
Proceeds By-Law 64	$150,000.00	
Proceeds Market By-Law	13,650.00	163,650.00
Revenue Grants to meet debenture overdrafts		8,871.73
		$203,386.78

EXPENDITURES:

Streets, Ward 1	$33,754.14	
Streets, Ward 2	11,736.44	
Streets, Ward 3	11,312.45	
Streets, Ward 4	6,883.55	
Streets, Ward 5	9,298.75	
Streets, Sundry	4,298,75	$77,213.65
Lands in lieu of 2-2 O. G. T.	920.00	
Park Road	19,982.84	
Sewerage	6,328.27	
Surface drains	3,777.57	
City Hall	2,754.22	
Park road gravel	3,599.25	
False Creek Bridge	11,440.95	
Coal Harbor	3,364.31	
East park road	130.00	
Cemetery	1,523.00	$52,671.81
Shade trees	359.27	
Hose, five reels, etc.	8,692.00	
Tanks	1,485.20	
Hospital Buildings	8,429.15	
Hospital Furniture	2,199.31	20,805.69
Market site		13,035.55
Street debentures paid to revenue	2,839.38	2,839.38
Balance at credit of debentures account, December 31, 1888		36,820.66
		$203,386.74

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF WORKS,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1888.

The undersigned experiences real pleasure in submitting to the Council the following report, on behalf of the Board of Works, showing the magnitude and variety of the work carried on during the year 1888.

At the time the present Board of Works assumed office there were completed up to that date, and extending, from the year 1886 :—

Streets graded	13½ miles.
Streets planked	5½ miles.
Streets gravelled	1 mile.
Culverts	3 miles.
Sidewalks	18¾ miles.

Eighteen hundred and eighty-eight will be memorable as being the year our young and prosperous city made gigantic strides in opening up, grading and improving the streets generally, and following out with vigor and energy the work initiated by our predecessors. These works were proceeded with as rapidly as possible and without interruption the whole year.

While street construction was being proceeded with in the different wards, the Coal Harbor and False Creek Bridges were, in the latter half of the year, well under way, thus enabling the city through its various contracts to give employment to all comers.

In the early spring there were placed to the credit of each ward, to be expended in street improvements the following amounts :—

Ward One	$33,000
Ward Two	12,000
Ward Three	17,000
Ward Four	13,000
Ward Five	10,000
Making a total of	$85,000

This large amount has been expended judiciously and well. A recapitula-

tion of the different amounts, the number of miles graded and planked, sidewalks, bridges, culverts and lanes in each ward will be given below—lanes separate.

There was also a sum of $2,500 allotted for sundry accounts.

RECAPITULATION.

SINCE JANUARY 1ST.

Streets—

	Miles.
Ward One, graded	8·28
Ward Two, graded	1·28
Ward Three, graded	1·44
Ward Four, graded	3·37
Ward Five, graded	4·00

Lanes—

Ward Two, graded	·50
Ward Three, graded	·43
Ward Four, graded	·05

Box-drains—

	Feet.
In all the Wards	9,878

In all, 21·35 miles of streets graded not including the Park Road.

The Park Road alone is 9 miles long, and was completed in September.

Sidewalks—

	Miles.
Ward One	2·37
Ward Two	0·57
Ward Three	1·30
Ward Four	0·90
Ward Five	0·02

In all, nearly 5·34 miles of sidewalk. We can add to this 1¼ mile of gravel laid.

Bridges—Ward One—

	Feet in Length.	Cost.
False Creek Bridge	2,400	$16,000
Coal Harbor Bridge	800	2,400

And three rustic bridges on Park Road.

Water-tank—Ward One—

One on Georgia Street, 50 feet long, 12·12 inside measurement.

Bridges—Ward Five—

	Feet in Length.	Feet High.
Fifth Avenue Bridge	200	46
Fifth Avenue Bridge	60	..
Sixth Avenue Bridge	75	..
Ninth Avenue Bridge	196	32

Water-tank—Ward Two—

One, 50 feet long, 12·12 inside measurement.

Water-tank—Ward Three—

One, 50 feet long, 12·12 inside measurement.

When adding to the above the public buildings that have been constructed, it will be found that a very large amount of work was carried on during the past year by the corporation, and, we hope, satisfactorily to all.

The False Creek Bridge, at the foot of Granville Street, and the Coal Harbor Bridge, are the largest and most costly, and are both creditable to the city and to the city engineer who designed them: notably the False Creek Bridge, which is pronounced by an eminent authority to be a substantial structure, framed for strength and durability.

Fire Hall, Seymour Street, built at a cost of $1,837.30. The building of this hall and the purchase of the fire-engine "Jos. Humphries" have placed our city in a recognized position of safety against fire.

Hospital, built at a cost of $8,182.48, ground levelled, morgue built, fenced, under the superintendence of the Board of Works. A more exhaustive report upon its complement in all respects will appear in Board of Health report.

City Hall.—Addition to City Hall was built—offices, vault, fencing, jail-yard, etc.—at a cost of $2,600. This addition was considered very necessary, as the offices in the old building were entirely too small.

The Cemetery.—There was a caretaker appointed, and a house built for him at a cost of $400. The lanes running through the five acres already cleared and fenced are kept in order by him, and he plants trees at the alternate corners of plots. The ground has proved to be naturally adapted for the purpose, being high and of a dry soil, the land sloping gradually to the north-west and east, drains the whole enclosed plot, and in the course of time the natural features of a British Columbia landscape can be taken advantage of for beautifying and ornamental purposes. We urgently recommend to our successors the improvement of the road leading to the cemetery as far as the city limits, if no further, and that the importance of this road being made good from the city limits to the cemetery should be by every available means impressed upon the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works and members of the local Government. It is now at the present time nearly impassable for all vehicles, and the small sum about to be spent on its improvement is perfectly inadequate and of little service. I should say that the Board of Works did not neglect the road to the city limits this summer; but they ordered ditches cut on each side, and the road was properly filled and rounded up in the centre; but the very large and unusual amount of traffic constantly going over it this winter, with the heavy rains, has certainly cut it up badly, and it needs attention at once.

School-house.—A very neat and comfortable school-house was constructed, pleasantly located on Ninth Avenue and the old Westminster stage road, on lots liberally donated by H. V. Edmonds, Esq. The ground was cleared, fenced, out-house built, well bored, sidewalk laid, at a total cost of $1,397.38. This amount will be reimbursed to the corporation by the local Government the coming summer.

Bridge.—The old False Creek Bridge was repaired this season at a cost of $908.75, and a foot-bridge, that was greatly needed, constructed on the east side. This side was considered the better, as there was less risk of drift logs and timbers floating down against it, and causing direct and possibly irreparable damage to the bridge timbers and piles.

Ornamental Trees.—Four hundred and seven trees were planted on the three principal and widest streets in the city—Georgia and Hastings Sereets and Westminster Avenue—at a cost of $407; which includes fencing. These trees being ornamental will in a few years present a handsome appearance, and become a really pleasing and attractive feature in our youthful and rapidly growing city.

Stanley Park.—The drive around this magnificent park has been completed at a cost of $19,982.84, and three miles gravelled, costing $3,435.25, the material used being clam-shells, which packed closely present a remarkably white appearance, adding greatly to the attractiveness of the park; and although much requires to be done in making drives and serpentine walks, underbrushing in close proximity to the road, planting evergreens, grass-seed, and making rustic arbors and seats, yet our city park of nine hundred and fifty acres, in its native grandeur and primitive beauty, will certainly rival if not eclipse any park on the Pacific slope.

East-end Park.—The Government have liberally donated one hundred and sixty acres to Vancouver city, in the East-end, for park purposes, with the understanding that the corporation will grade a road to it. This they have agreed to do; and at a late Council meeting it was unanimously carried that tenders should be called for clearing and grading the said road this winter. This park will no doubt become a pleasant pleasure resort in the near future, having many equal advantages with Stanley Park. It is situated a short distance beyond the eastern boundary of the city and in the vicinity of the famous Brighton Hotel at Hastings, and in two years' time is to be connected by street cars with the city's centre and the West-end, the road leading to it having a fine view of the inlet for the whole distance and connecting with the present shore road at Hastings, forming a seven-mile drive with many pleasing features. This park must eventually become a constant resort for all lovers of romantic woodland scenery and lovely groves.

RESUME.

EXTENDING FROM THE 13TH JUNE, 1886, TO THE 25TH DECEMBER, 1888.

Total number of miles graded	36·33
Total number of miles of sidewalks	24·09
Total number of miles of bridging (5,280 feet)	1
Total number of miles of sewers	..
Total number of miles of gravelling (9,400 feet)	1 4-5
Total number of miles of culverts	6
Total number of tanks constructed	10
Park Road, number of miles graded	9
Park Road, number of miles gravelled	3
Park Road, bridges	430 ft.

Respectfully submitted.

CHAS. A. COLDWELL,

Chairman Board of Works.

REPORT of BOARD of HEALTH.

To the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Vancouver.

GENTLEMEN,—There were twenty-seven meetings held during the year. The work done included many matters of importance to the city; amongst others, the completion and operation of a system of sewerage extending over a part of the city, the appointment of a licensed scavenger, the completion and equipment of a city hospital, the more efficient enforcement of the by-law regarding the inspection of incoming vessels, and the successful quarantine and eradication of two threatened epidemics.

The sum of $3,850 was appropriated for the Board of Health out of the general revenue, and the sum of $11,829.82 from debentures sold, making in all $15,679.82, which was appropriated as follows:—

APPROPRIATIONS FROM REVENUE.

	Paid out to Date.	Balance on Hand.	Over-draft.
Salaries.			
$1,830 00	$1,529 17	$ 310 83	.....
Supplies.			
$1,000 00	$1,244 90	.....	$ 244 90
Inquests.			
$ 150 00	$ 116 00	$ 34 00	.....
Medicines, Etc.			
$ 460 00	$ 425 32	$ 34 68	.....
Drayage, Etc.			
$ 60 00	$ 34 00	$ 26 00	.....
Fuel.			
$ 100 00	$ 123 75	.....	$ 23 75
Contingencies.			
$ 250 00	$6,747 15	.....	$6,497 13

Under the head of contingencies, the sums required for the quarantine expenses to date, and for the suppression of the glanders which occurred among cattle during the year, are included.

APPROPRIATIONS FROM DEBENTURES.

	Paid out to Date.	Balance on Hand.	Over-draft.
Furniture.			
$2,000 00	$2,199 31	.....	$ 199 31
Lots.			
$2,500 00	.....	$2,500 00	.....
Building.			
1887 loan—$1,829 82			
1888 loan— 5,500 00			
$7,329 82	$8,146 90	.....	$ 817 08

RECAPITULATION.

Appropriations from general revenue	$ 3,850 00
Appropriations from last year's debentures	1,829 82
Appropriations from this year's debentures	10,000 00
Making a total of	$19,556 52
Expenditure in excess of revenue	$ 3,876 70

As shown by the above statement, the expenditure is largely in excess of the sum appropriated; but this excess is owing to circumstances which it was impossible to foresee at the time the estimates were passed. The statement also shows that, were it not for these unforeseen contingencies—the outbreak of small-pox and quarantine expenses—the Board would have kept well within its appropriations, and would have had a balance to carry on to 1889. The extra expense, however, is trifling in comparison with what the city would have incurred, if the most energetic steps had not been taken to stamp out the threatened epidemic.

A great deal of thought and time were bestowed by the Board upon the construction, arrangement and organization of the City Hospital and the details of its management. A medical staff of five members was appointed, whose duties were defined by the Board. We may now congratulate ourselves upon having, for its size, one of the best-equipped hospitals on the Pacific coast; and its opening on the 22nd of September marked an era in the progress of Vancouver. Additional accommodation is already required, only one wing of the proposed building being completed; and it will be necessary before long to enlarge it to the full extent of the original design.

As will be seen by the appended report of the medical health officer, the health of the city during the past year compares favorably with other places of the same population. This is satisfactory so far; but much remains to be done to place the city in a proper sanitary condition. An extended system of sewerage and a supply of pure water are absolutely essential; and when these are secured, as we may reasonably expect them to be within a short time, Vancouver will have utilized to the utmost the advantages of her position from a hygienic standpoint, and will owe still more to the teachings of sanitary science than she now does to the natural salubrity of her surroundings and her climate.

J. M. LEFEVRE,
Chairman Board of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

VANCOUVER, December 31st, 1888.

To His Worship the Mayor and City Council.

GENTLEMEN,—During the year 92 deaths, 43 births and 35 marriages have been registered in the city; roughly estimating the population to be in the neigh-

bourhood of 10,000, gives a death-rate of 9·2 per thousand for the year, which compares very favorably with the death-rate of other cities of the same size.

The deaths resulted from the following diseases :—

Typhoid-fever	14
Phthisis	6
Cholera infantum	5
Stomatitis	3
Morb. valv. cord	6
Convulsions	4
Spine-disease	2
Asthenia	5
Meningitis	3
Apoplexy	3
Pyœmia	1
Urinaria	1
Peritonitis	2
Bronchitis	2
Diarrhœa	6
Pneumonia	5
Measles	1
Dysentery	2
Premature births	4
Laryngismus strid.	1
Pericarditis	1
Laryngitis	1
Empyœmia	1
Violent deaths	13
	92

EPIDEMICS.

Several times during the past year has the city been threatened with an epidemic of small-pox, and it was only by the closest vigilance on the part of the civic authorities that the disease has been prevented from gaining a foothold.

On the 18th of April last, small-pox was introduced into the city by a steerage passenger from the steamship Parthia, who brought the contagion from China. Decisive steps were at once taken to prevent the spreading of the disease, with the fortunate result that only three cases developed, all of whom recovered.

Quarantine was raised on the 5th of July. Again, in October, it was discovered that the disease was prevalent among the Indians living on Burrard Inlet, and along the coast north of the city. The Indian Department was immediately informed of the fact; and notwithstanding the efforts to stamp it out, a case developed on Brockton Point, among the half-breeds who had been in direct communication with the infected Indians. Brockton Point and the

whole park were placed in quarantine, and all residents and squatters were vaccinated on the 29th day of October. Water and land patrols were also instituted, to keep the Indians out of the city. Only two cases developed, both of whom recovered; and on the 31st day of December quarantine was raised, after burning all infected materials and houses, and thoroughly disinfecting the patients and nurses.

While on this topic, I would respectfully beg to recommend, inasmuch as I consider the houses on Brockton Point a source of danger to the city, that they be destroyed as soon as possible, and that in the future no Indians coming from a distance be allowed to camp there.

CIVIC HOSPITAL.

There have been 108 indoor patients treated in the old and new hospitals during the past year, 12 of whom died.

Death resulted from the following causes:—

Typhoid-fever	4
Empyæmia	1
Heart-disease	2
Asthenia	2
Phthisis	1
Pneumonia	1
Accidents	1

The remaining 98 surgical and medical cases were discharged cured or improved. A large number of outdoor city patients have been visited and treated by myself.

SCHOOLS.

The district schools have been inspected and found to be in a good sanitary condition. The change from the one overcrowded building to the three large airy ones will no doubt have a beneficial effect over the health of the children of the city.

I have the honor to be, sirs,
Yours respectfully,
A. M. ROBERTSON, M.D.,
City Health Officer

ANNUAL REPORT

——OF THE——

FIRE, WATER AND LIGHT COMMITTEE.

To His Worship the Mayor, and City Council.

GENTLEMEN:—On account of the decease of our chairman, Alderman Humphries, I have taken the liberty, as senior member of the Committee, of furnishing you a report of our business during the past year.

The appropriations for this Committe for the year were as follows:

REVENUE.

Salaries	$1,930.00	
Feed of Team	460.00	
Patent Harness	250.00	
Engine Repairs	200.00	
Oil and Waste	150.00	
Fuel and Coal Oil	550.00	
Fire Alarm	400.00	
Team	650.00	
Street Lighting	3,000.00	
Contingencies	500.00	
Total Revenue Appropriation		$8,090.00

DEBENTURE.

For Fire Alarm	$ 800.00	
For Tanks	1,513.00	
For Engines, Etc	8,534.00	
Total Debenture Appropriation		10,847.96
Grand Total		$18,937.96

THE EXPENDITURE HAS BEEN

Salaries	$1,736.92	
Feed of Team	423.71	
Patent Harness	250.00	
Engine Repairs	244.55	
Oil and Waste	3.75	
Fuel and Oil	393.12	
Fire Alarm	141.00	
Team	650.00	
Street Lighting	2,096.05	
Contingencies	1,022.18	
Lands	1,485.20	
Engine, Etc	8,701.90	
Total		$17,148.39
Balance		$1,789.59

This balance will more than suffice to meet the outstanding liabilities for the month of December.

Re PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE.

Your Committee has endeavored to throw as many safeguards around the city as possible to protect the lives and property of the people, and with that object in view we have introduced into the service during the last twelve months the following equipments:

One engine; two hose carts; fifteen hundred feet of hose; one team, with patent harness; three water tanks, an additional fire hall, and night telephone service.

Another fire brigade has been formed, so that we have now ready for immediate service, fully equipped, the following apparatus:

One fire team; two fire engines; four thousand feet of hose; one hook and ladder truck, complete: twelve buckets; two Babcock extinguishers; one Silsby heater, ready provided with steam; twelve water tanks, with abundance of water and coal, and a night telephone service for fire alarm purposes.

We have under consideration the installation of a regular fire alarm system of the most modern description, which, we trust, will be placed in working order as soon as a sufficient appropriation will be set aside for the purpose.

Re WATER.

We have made arrangements with the Vancouver Water Works Company for a supply of water both for fire purposes and for the flushing of the sewers, and have entered into an agreement to have sixty hydrants placed at convenient

points throughout the city, so that when the Company has everything in working order, which, we trust, will be at at an early date, we will have an inexhaustible supply of water for all purposes.

Re STREET LIGHTS.

We have now in use for street lighting purposes sixty electric lights scattered throughout the city, which have been increased in candle power where considered necessary in the business portion of the city. However, I do not consider the present light a good one, but we have done the best with the means at our disposal, and I hope the incoming Council will provide means to light the city second to none in the Dominion.

I. OPPENHEIMER,
Chairman pro tem.

Report of the Chief of the Vancouver Fire Department.

To City Council:

GENTLEMEN:—The past year has been very fortunate in the way of fires. We have only been called out by alarms of fire eight times; three of which there was no water thrown. The damages sustained we estimated at $1,600, very little of which was covered by insurance.

As my term of office as Chief has ended, I have to thank you for the hearty response to all of our wants, and hope that the present officer will meet with the same. Only a little more attention is required in the Department, and the present officer is in a position to do so, or should be.

My term of office has been a pleasant one, and the men have worked well for the interest of the city, and should be encouraged in all possible ways. I would strongly recommend that the Chief should be a paid officer as soon as the city can afford it, and I should think that time has come; I also recommend that the Seymour street hall be lighted, and have rooms with windows so that men could live comfortably in it. The new Chief will have more to bring before the new Council. I also hand in an invoice of appartus now in hand:

J. W. CARLISLE,
Ex-Chief.

INVOICE OF APPARATUS.

Two Engines.
One Hook and Ladder Truck complete.
One Heater.
One Span of Horses.
Two Sets of Harness.
Six Hose Reels.
One thousand feet Cotton Hose.
Two thousand nine hundred and fifty feet Rubber Hose.
Two Stoves.
Twelve Lanterns.
One Wagon.

ANNUAL REPORT

—OF THE—

CHAIRMAN OF POLICE COMMITTEE.

To His Worship the Mayor, and Council of the City of Vancouver.

GENTLEMEN :— I have the honor to submit to you, as Chairman of the Police Commission, the following report for the year 1888 :

In the estimates for 1888, the amount of $7855.00 was appropriated for the Police Department as follows :

Salaries	$4,680.00
Uniforms	500.00
Boarding Prisoners	1,000.00
Specials	200.00
Travelling Expenses	250.00
Interpreting	25.00
Fuel	100.00
Secret Service	100.00
Contingencies	1,000.00
Total	$7,855.00

The amounts actually expended during the year will amount to the following sums, viz:

Salaries	$5,333.32
Uniforms	709.50
Boarding Prisoners	900,00
Specials	300.00
Travelling Expenses	90.00
Interpreters	16.50
Fuel	7.00
Secret Service	10.00
Contingencies	600.00
Total	$7,974.82

Police Court receipts for the year ending December 28th, 1888, were as follows:

January	$456.90
February	128.50
March	452.40
April	392.95
May	373.50
June	872.40
July	416.00
August	263.80
September	365.75
October	1,042.30
November	374.00
December	288.00
Total	$5,426.50

Owing to the rapid increase of the population of the City of Vancouver, and the large area which the city now covers, it was found necessary to add three specials to the force, and this accounts for the increase in the expenditure for salaries.

During the year the officers and men of the force have discharged their duties in the most satisfactory manner.

In the foregoing statement you will see that the expenses of the force have been kept in the most economical manner, and the large number of connections show that this Department have been active and on the alert.

You will also observe that the large sum of $5,426.50 has been added to the City Treasury by the effectual workings of the force. In fact this Department is mostly self-supporting

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
GILBERT McCONNELL,
Chairman V. P. C.

SUGAR BEET CULTIVATION

——IN——

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

DISTRICTS IN WHICH CULTIVATION HAS MET WITH FAVORABLE RESULTS.

Richmond Municipality.
Delta Municipality.
Langley Municipality.
Surrey Municipality.
Matsqui Municipality.
Sumas Municipality.
Mission Municipality.
Burton's Prairie Municipality.
Maple Ridge Municipality.
Chilliwhack Municipality.

SUGAR BEET CULTIVATION.

As early as 1867 this subject occupied attention in California. In 1869 a company, with a capital of $250,000, was formed to test the matter. In 1870 the Alvarada was built; a crop was put in, and the factory started in November The capacity was fifty tons per day. The first year $18,000 was made, but the next, owing to the low prices, there was a loss, and the factory was removed to Santa Cruz, where it was quite as unsuccessful, owing in a great measure to heavy expenses. The Alviso factory was started, and ran successfully until 1887, when it was destroyed by fire.

From 587,000 pounds in 1871 the production increased to 1,500,000 in 1872, and to 1,688,285 in 1886.

The consumption of sugar in the United States is about 1,300,000 tons a year, and increases at a rate of 134,400,000 pounds a year.

Sugar beet can be produced at less cost than in Europe, and are richer in saccharine matter. No fertilizing is needed, and less weeding is necessarry.

A factory to consume 350 tons of beet every twenty-four hours would cost about $400,000. The requirement is that 2,500 acres will be planted every year; a site of thirty or forty acres must be supplied; it must be near a railway.

Cost of seed $1.80 to $3.00 per acre.

Such a factory would produce thirty-five tons of sugar per day, or say 70,000 tons in 200 days, which would be about its running season.

By Alvarada factory in 1884, 516,354 tons of beets produced 967 3-5 tons of sugar, taking nearly seventeen tons of beets per ton. For the beets $4.50 per ton were paid, say $73,593; for the sugar 5¼ cents per pound, or $113,782.55, leaving about $40,000 for expenses and profit, and it is claimed that much expense could be saved in the manufacturing.

Good California land produces twenty-five to thirty tons of sugar beets to the acre, yielding ten per cent. the greatest known yield.

At $4.00 to $4.50 per ton farmers would gross $100 to $135 per acre.

To the above figures might be added Offal, which has been known to reach to about as much as twenty-five per cent. of the whole production.

In addition to good returns to the farmers, the industry gives employmen at the rate of one man to every 30,000 pounds of sugar produced. Then the barrels to contain the sugar would require hands in manufacture, the 2 per cent. slacked lime used in making the sugar, the coal consumed, and everything in connection with such an industry, would create necessities for the employment of help. On a basis something like this, the above sugar can be produced at 4·84 cents per pound; and it is asserted that it might be made to cost considerably less, some claiming as low as 3½ to 4 cents.

Now all the above-stated can be safely said also for the province of British Columbia, and in particular of the agricultural lands in proximity to Vancouver, where all the product could be disposed of.

Let us then recapitulate:—

The cost of beet seed will be about 12 cents per pound

It takes from 15 to 25 pounds to sow an acre.

This makes the cost from $1.80 to $3 per acre for seed.

The average yield per acre of sugar-beet is from 25 to 30 tons, yielding in sugar 10 per cent.

In 25 tons there will be, say, 2½ tons, or 5,600 pounds, refined sugar per acre.

Price for sugar-beets is $4 per ton; prices ranging according to the percentage of saccharine matter the beets contain.

This will give from $100 to $120 for the gross yield of land planted in beets; whereas wheat at 50 bushels to the acre would only yield at $1.00 $45, which would be an increase of $55 to $75 per acre over the profits obtained on wheat.

Assuming the cost of both to be the same, with a very small farm a man would easily secure a good income, as 40 acres would give a net profit of $2,200.

I should judge the estimated area of lands from Harrison River to the Pacific coast to contain, capable of beet-culture, about 400,000 acres, at $100 per acre—$40,000,000 as returns to the farmers.

Besides this return, the industry gives steady employment to 40,000 men, representing a population of about 280,000, including traders, manufacturers, wives and children; and it would further support many other industries, and the population incidental thereto.

BRITISH COLUMBIA SUGAR-BEET ANALYSES.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 8 CLYDE STREET,
EDINBURGH, 9th November. 1888

Analysis of sample of sugar-beet, sent by the Mayor of Vancouver to Mr. William Clark, Canadian Court, Exhibition, Glasgow, received here 6th inst. :—

Moisture	77·14
Sugar	13·80

This sample consisted of three well-grown sugar-beets. They contain nearly 14 per cent. of sugar, which is considerably above the average of sugar grown on the continent of Europe. The choice of seed has much to do with the amount of sugar contained in the roots, and with careful selection beets have been grown containing as much as 17 per cent. of sugar, but the average produce is from 10 to 12 per cent.

These sugar-beets may have dried to some extent. Probably the original percentage of water would be about 80. If so, there would then be about 13·3 per cent. of sugar in the fresh beets.

A. P. AITKEN,
Chemist to the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland.

WILLIAM CLARK, Esq.,
Canadian Court,
Exhibition Buildings,
Glasgow.

ALVERADO, September 27th, 1888.

BEETS FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA.

	Saccbr.	Sugar.	Diff.	Qust.	Value.
Small beets	19·80	16·31	3·49	83·4	13·60
Medium beets	18·90	15·53	3·37	82·2	12·76
Large beets	16·50	13·40	3·10	81·2	10·88

The beets designated as "small beets" were the smallest in the bags. Really they are not what we would call a small beet, as they are the proper size for sugar-making. The term "value" shows the amount of available sugar in the juice.

We consider all the above very good; they all were higher than the average German beets.

(Signed) EDW. P. DYER.

VANCOUVER, B.C., September 27th, 1888.

His Worship the Mayor of Vancouver, B.C.,
D. Oppenheimer, Esq., City Hall.

DEAR SIR,—I have the honor to report on the samples of experimental sugar-beetroots handed me for analyses on the 15th instant.

My selection was made from beets ranging from a half-pound to three and a half pounds in weight; and in order to obtain a thoroughly reliable and unflattering proof of the quantity of the sugar available for manufacture, I made two separate analyses—the first one of roots over average size and weight; the second of such of a size below medium and of low weight—which furnished the following results :—

LARGE SIZE.	Per Cent.	SMALL SIZE.	Per Cent.
Water	83·7	Water	81·6
Gluten	2·9	Gluten	3·1
Fibre	3·8	Fibre	4·8
Sugar	9·2	**Sugar**	10·2
Waste	0·4	Waste	0·4
	100·0		100·0

According to the above scrupulously-obtained analytical statement, the smaller roots practically yield the greater percentage of sugar available for manufacture; while on the other hand (as by analysis rendered), the larger-sized beets are of more value, on account of the higher quality of the contents.

I herewith beg to hand you samples of sugar produced, and think that I may safely recommend the propagation of a sugar-beet cultivation in British Columbia, the analytical results being, according to my own extensive experience, above the average in comparison with the growth of various other countries.

I have the honor to be, dear sir,
Yours truly,
DR. P. HERBING,
Analytical Chemist.

MEDICAL HALL,
VANCOUVER, B.C., December 8th, 1888.

His Worship Mayor D. Oppenheimer.

DEAR SIR,—I have the honor to submit herewith my analytical report on four different kinds of sugar-beetroot, handed to me on the 8th of November, and respectively marked German No. 4, German No. 5, German No. 6 and Imperial Rose. From the samples, which were well-matured, and consequently furnished better results than those furnished in September last, I took large as well as small specimens and analyzed them separately, with the subjoined favorable effect :—

GERMAN NO. 4.—A sound beet with reddish skin, the flesh changing towards the centre into a yellowish hue. Large size, 10·2 per cent. saccharine matter; small size, 9·7 per cent. saccharine matter.

GERMAN No. 5.—Skin pink, flesh of a pale yellowish pink, turning to a bright yellow near the centre. Large size, 10·9 per cent. saccharine matter; small size, 11 per cent saccharine matter.

GERMAN No. 6.—Skin pink, flesh white.

	Large Size.	Small Size.
Sugar	11·8	11·6
Fibre	2·9	4·6
Water	82·0	80·5
Gluten	3·0	2·8
Waste	0·3	0·5

IMPERIAL ROSE.—Skin reddish, flesh pink.

	Large Size.	Small Size.
Sugar	12·2	11·8
Fibre	3·0	3·8
Water	81·5	81·9
Gluten	3·1	2·3
Waste	0·2	0·2

The best, German No. 6, promises, if properly treated with saltpetre manure, a more advantageous result, on account of its rich percentage of fibre and gluten.

Apparently all the four kinds have been raised in a soil which is entirely free from alkali admixture and manure.

I am, dear sir,
Yours truly,
DR. P. HERBING,
Analytical Chemist.

RAND BROS

REAL ESTATE BROKERS.

HEAD OFFICE—Vancouver, B. C. Branch
Offices New Westminster, B. C.,
and 107 Cannon Street,
London, England.

Deal in British Columbia Securities

—AND—

REAL ESTATE

In all Parts of the Province,

Vancouver Property, Timber Limits, Coal Lands, Etc., Etc.

DON'T FORGET THE NAME.

RAND BROS.,

Real Estate Brokers.

BIRTISH COLUMBIA FRUIT-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

(From Daily News-Advertiser. February 2nd, 1889.)

Over sixty persons, representing the fruit-growing interests of the province from various sections, assembled in the Board of Trade rooms in this city last evening, at eight o'clock. Mayor Oppenheimer occupied the chair and welcomed the delegates, of whom the following were officially appointed and responded to their names: E. Hutchinson, Delta; Wm. Perkins, Mission; Thomas Cunningham, New Westminster; Chas. A. Semlin, M.P.P., Cache Creek; O. D. Sweet, Richmond; G. W. Henry, Maple Ridge; James Punch, Surrey; W. J. Brandreth, North Arm.

The chairman then explained the objects of the meeting in the following speech.

THE MAYOR'S ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN,—It affords me great pleasure to see so many delegates present from various parts of our province, and to have the honor of welcoming you to the Terminal City of the Pacific, for the formation of a fruit-growers' association. Your attendance here to-night as delegates from your divers districts, is in itself ample proof of the importance which we are irresistibly drawn to attach to the future of British Columbia's fruit-culture.

Step by step, from the provincial agricultural shows to the Colonial Exhibition in London, and later at the industrial fairs at Toronto and London, Ontario, the fruit raised in our province has worked itself into the appreciation of a wide circle; and it required but the recent successes to attract the general attention of experts to this particular branch of our resources. One of them, Mr. Alex. McD. Allan, president of the Fruit-Growers' Association of Ontario, with whom horticulture is paramount to a creed, honored us with a visit in November last, on which occasion he was received in these rooms by the Council and some members of the Board of Trade. We must be grateful to this gentleman for his interesting speech made on that occasion, and that he has plainly shown us, that with the great advantages of our soil, our geographical position and the mildness of our climate, we would almost commit treason to our provincial interests should we allow the capabilities of our country to remain dormant.

I will leave it to you to make suggestions as to the establishment of the Fruit-Growers' Association of British Columbia; but I think we may safely follow the hints given us by Mr. Allen, during his recent sojourn amongst us.

It seems as if the Ontario association is a well-organized body, which works properly; and having carefully examined its *modus operandi*, I believe that we may adopt its system without hesitation.

After a few suggestions as the practical working, the chairman concluded as follows:—

And now, my friends, before closing let me address you with words similar to those spoken by our wellwisher, Mr. Allan, at a meeting of the Ontario association last year, and which so thoroughly convey what seems necessary to a successful carrying out of our plans.

"Let us one and all work, speak, write and think for the interests of horticulture.

"Enlist the sympathy of your friends and neighbors: spread everywhere the necessity of cultivation, more planting; growing only the best varieties, and buying and selling honestly.

"In our association we want all classes of our people; especially do we want the influence of 'woman;' and I believe even now our women are fairly enlisted and willing to work for the grand, elevative interests of horticulture.

"Let us work up enthusiasm in our subject, and thus solidly and surely elevate the standard of everything that is good.

"There is room always for improvement. and we should never rest fully satisfied with the results of past experiments, but go on working up to a high ideal and encouraging others to work too."

LETTERS.

A number of letters were read from those who were unable to be present, but who sent their best wishes for and heartiest encouragement in writing to the association, as follows: T. R. Figg, Mayne Island; Frank Barnard, M.P., Victoria; G M. Sproat, West Kootenay; Colonel Prior, M.P., Victoria; Judge Vowell, Donald; E. Crow Baker, M.P., Victoria; Alex. McD. Allan, president of the Fruit-Growers' Association of Ontario; John Bowron, Government agent, Barkerville; Clement J. Cornwall, ex-Lieutenant-Governor, Ashcroft; and others.

THE ASSOCIATION FORMED.

It was moved by Mr. Thomas Cunningham, seconded by Mr. Punch, that the name of the society be "The British Columbia Fruit-Growers' Association."

THE OFFICERS ELECTED.

After it had been decided that the officers should be a president, vice-president,

secretary-treasurer and a board of directors, the following were elected to position, the election in each case being unanimous :—

President—J. M. Browning, Vancouver.

First Vice-president—Thomas Cunningham, New Westminster.

Second Vice-president—G. W. Henry, Maple Ridge.

Secretary-treasurer—A. H. B. MacGowan, *pro tem.*

Board of Directors—Vancouver, city and vicinity: G. Mackay; Westminster, city and vicinity: Peter Latham; Victoria, city and vicinity: G. A. McTavish; Richmond: O. D. Sweet; Chilliwhack: John Reece; Sumas: D. H. McGillivray; Matsqui: C. B. Sword; Langley: Samuel Robinson; Surrey; James Punch; Burton's Prairie: H. P. Bales; Mission; William Perkins; Delta: E. Hutchinson; Maple Ridge: W. J. Harris; Yale district: (Nicola) John Clapperton, (Kamloops) W. J. Roper, (Okanagan) Alfred Postill, (Spillamacheen) A. L. Fortune, (Cache Creek) John Murray, Spencer's Bridge; Lillooet: R. Hay; Sooke and Esquimalt: Hon. C. E. Pooley; Saltspring Island: John P Booth; Comox and vicinity: W. M. Dingwall; Saanich: J. D. Bryant; Mayne Island: R. T. Figg; Nanaimo: J. G. Halpenny; Cowichan: Henry Fry; Ashcroft: Ex-Lieut.-Governor C. J. Cornwall; Clinton: C. Semlin, M.P.P.; North Arm: J. W. Lawson.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were then put and carried :—

Moved by D. Oppenheimer, seconded by O. D. Sweet, that whereas the Fruit-Growers' Association of British Columbia has been established, and the revenues and means of the said Fruit-Growers' Association are somewhat limited, and inadequate to defray the expenses necessarily incurred by an association of such vital importance to the province as the Fruit-Growers' Association of British Columbia; be it therefore resolved, that the Provincial Government be requested to aid and assist the Fruit-Growers' Association of British Columbia with an annual grant of $1,800 (eighteen hundred dollars), similar to the appropriation made by the Government of the province of Ontario for the Fruit-Growers' Association of Ontario.

Moved by D. Oppenheimer, seconded by E. Hutchinson, that whereas it appears expedient and of the greatest importance to the interests of the Fruit-Growers' Association of British Columbia that delegates should attend a large convention, to be held in Montreal or Toronto in the month of January, 1890, for the purpose of discussing subjects suitable to the fruit-culture of the Dominion of Canada in general and the different provinces of Canada in particular; and whereas this association is still in its infancy, so that its necessary circumstances do not justify an expenditure of money sufficiently large to defray the necessary travelling costs of such delegates; be it therefore resolved, that the Fruit-Growers' Association of British Columbia request the Dominion Government to place a liberal sum in its estimates, for the purpose of covering the expenses of delegates to a large convention of fruit-growers, in Montreal or Toronto, in the month of January, 1890.

THE MAYOR AND VANCOUVER THANKED.

Mr. Sweet moved, and half a dozen gentlemen offered to second, a resolution of thanks to Mayor Oppenheimer, but Mr. Thomas Cunningham claimed precedence as seconder; and after Mr. Sweet had spoken to his motion, he took occasion to remark that the whole province was indebted to Mayor Oppenheimer for his efforts in this matter. If there were more Oppenheimers in this province it would be better for it. He thanked the people of Vancouver generally. Its enterprise was stimulating the whole of British Columbia, and acting, if the comparison could be allowed, in the capacity of a push-engine shoving them up-grade. Mr. McKay also spoke flatteringly of the mayor's efforts to promote the association. The motion was passed by a standing vote.

THE CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

The president then read the constitution and by-laws of the Montreal Horticultural Society and Fruit-Growers' Association of the Province of Quebec, which with slight variations were adopted as those of the British Columbia association. The objects are defined as follows: "The object of the society shall be to encourage the cultivation of flowers, fruits, vegetables and pursuits pertaining to horticulture, the promotion of bee-culture, the holding of exhibitions, and the collecting of information regarding the different varieties of fruits best adapted for cultivation in this province." It is provided, briefly, that the annual meeting shall be in January of each year; the officers elected by ballot; five a quorum of directors; thirteen a quorum of the society; directors hold quarterly meeting; fees $2 a year; life membership $20; any person outside the province may join for $1 for exhibition purposes, and to receive reports, but for no other; annual exhibitions.

A spirited discussion took place over the following clause: "The financial year shall end . . . ; and no one shall be entitled to vote at the annual meeting who has not been a member the preceding year and has paid his subscription for the current year." The president thought that clause very necessary to prevent the association being used for private or political ends, by members being rushed in just before the annual meeting. Several voted to have the part providing for last year's membership as a qualification to vote struck out, and it was vigorously attacked by one speaker; but the good sense of the meeting snowed under the amendment, which received only four votes.

It was also proposed that members living more than one hundred miles from Vancouver could be represented by proxy; but that was not largely supported, it being considered a dangerous principle to adopt in a society of the kind.

It was decided that the directors should meet next morning at nine o'clock, in the same place.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

The following signed the membership roll: O. D. Sweet, J. M. Browning, George McKay, C. R. Townley, Rev. Father Fay, E. Hutchinson, A. Howell,

Thomas Cunningham, W. J. Harris, J. Canning, C. Chamberlain, William Prout, J. Punch, N. Allan, Charles Clark, W. H. May, W. J. Brandreth, G. W. Henry, F. C. Cotton, E. V. Bodwell, W. Cargill, — Powis, J. C. McLagan, George Elden, George Coldwell, W. J. McMillan, William Perkins, H. P. Bales, Charles A. Semlin, M.P.P., A. W. Vowell, J. Boultbee, Thomas Dunn, D. Oppenheimer, F. X. Martin, R. Clarke, W. F. Salsbury, R. E. Gosnell, Philip Fewster.

TALK ON FRUIT.

By request several gentlemen, practical fruit-growers, gave their experience in fruit-growing for the benefit of those present.

Mr. Thomas Cunningham was pleasing and instructive in his remarks. He spoke of strawberries, in which he had had great success. Last year he had raised the Sharpless, which went twelve to the pound. In regard to pears, British Columbia set the experience of all the rest of the world at defiance, and he could only attribute it to the cool nights and long season for maturing. It was generally taught that pears required a heavy, rich, compact clay soil; but here, the best pears he had ever seen in his life were grown on gravelly ridges, which would produce $300 to the acre in crop. Mr. Cunningham had grown the Silver Prune to a degree of perfection and quality he had never seen equalled. British Columbia, he said, was the home of the plum. *En passant* he advised the association to consider well and look after the insect pests, in which the apple alone had two hundred enemies. A sovereign remedy against most of them was to wash the trees with soft soap, diluted to the proportion of one to six with water. He warned fruit-growers against the excessive pruning of stone-fruit trees. His experience in that direction was that all the trees overtrimmed had burst the bark. The explanation of that was that the destruction of the foliage produced a too rapid growth of the wood of the trunk. In planting trees, they should not cut the head too much. They should allow the leader to grow: save centre, and the tree will grow every time. In concluding, Mr. Cunningham said he was enthusiastic in the matter of fruit-growing. It was an elevating profession, and had excellent moral effects. He never saw a bad man engaged in horticulture. (Laughter.) In talking to the warden of the penitentiary the other day, I asked him how many fruit-growers they had in the penitentiary, and the reply was, "Not one." It brought men into harmony with nature and nature's God. It was helping the work of the Creator, and through it was divined the operation of his laws. In regard to the market for fruit, he added, it was not a matter of anxiety to him. They, in fact, would never overtake the market. There was room for all.

In reply to questions, he said he had planted strawberries successfully all through from August to December, and even on the 22nd of June. He considered the Baldwin and Northern Spy the best winter apples, the Yellow Transparent the best early apple; the Italian the best prune; the Bartlett and Chipp's Favorite the best pears. Strawberries would yield $1,000 to an acre.

George Henry, Maple Ridge, as a practical nurseryman and fruit-grower of

some years' experience, had reaped $3000 off a quarter-acre of Crescent seedlings. He had plum-trees that had made eight and a half feet of growth in a season, and apple five and six feet. He had good success with raspberries: Cuthbert and Marlborough were the best varieties. He disagreed with Mr. Cunningham about the pruning of stone-fruit trees, the effect being largely due to the season in which it was done. All the deadwood, which retarded growth, should be cut back in the spring. He also called attention to one insect which was at work in the province, which he described as the black-headed apple-borer. The members should be provided with the entomologist's report, which was published by the Government.

Mr. E. Hutchinson, Ladner's Landing, gave an account of his operations as a fruit-grower and nurseryman, which are quite extensive in apples, pears, black and red currants, and gooseberries. He was going in for shipping black currants to San Francisco next fall, where they could not raise them. As to insects, he had only seen two kinds as yet. For caterpillars, he recommended a solution of paris-green as infallible.

Mr. C. R. Townley spoke of experiments in his nursery, but his experience had not extended sufficiently to judge of results.

William Perkins, Mission, a veteran fruit-grower, had been raising strawberries seventeen years in this province. A variety of strawberries had been planted eighteen years ago by the Oblate fathers, which he christened the King, and it was considered then the king of strawberries. Afterwards the Sharpless was introduced and mixed with the King, and the hybrid berry was the finest that was ever put on the market. Three years ago he measured one which was nine inches in circumference—(sensation); and although since they had not attained to such a size, they would go one hundred and seventy-five to two hundred bushels to the acre. He had seen Mr. Cunningham's estimate of one thousand dollars to the acre beaten all hollow. British Columbia was the home of the small-fruit, which was proved by the fact that all kinds of domestic small-fruit were found in the wild state in the province. He occasioned a hearty laugh by stating that he hesitated to say anything about gooseberries, because they wouldn't believe him if he did. But nobody doubted him when he instanced berries one and one-eighth inch in diameter and one and three-eighths inch in length.

The above is only a hint at the nature of the discussion on the topics of interest to fruitmen, which occupied the association for several hours, space not admitting of a more extended report.

Throughout the evening the interest was thoroughly maintained, and the proceedings, with probably a single exception, were of the most harmonious and enthusiastic character. The promoters are to be congratulated upon the excellent result achieved, as a greater success for its inauguration could not have been anticipated by the most sanguine.

OUR WEALTH IN FISHERIES.

The aggregate value of the fish catch of the four Maritime Provinces is given at $14,750,281 in last year's returns. Of that $548,223 is the yield for salmon, or about 4 per cent. of the total. Of the value of the British Columbia fisheries, $1,974,887, for the same year, $1,556,654 represents salmon, or nearly 80 per cent. Deducting the value of seals and other products, not strictly to be classified as fish, $174,508, a comparison between the Atlantic and Pacific shows the following to be true, and is significantly in favor of the latter, that whereas the British Columbia rivers give in the proportion of $9 and the sea $1, in the Maritime Provinces the rivers only yield a proportion of $1, while the fishermen have to fight the sea for the other $9. Our salmon industry is already many times greater than that of the Atlantic, whereas other kinds of fishing is scarcely started to be developed, and, therefore, while in the aggregate it bears no comparison with the annual product of the Atlantic with an equal, if not greater extent of coast line, with valuable fisheries all along it, the possibilities are greater, and to say that with, fair hopes of realisation, is to open out prospects for the Province of British Columbia, and particularly so for New Westminster District and Vancouver as the head centre of the trade, which its wealth of minerals and timber combined cannot render incomparable. For the year 1888 the

WHOLE FISHERIES PRODUCT.

of the Province, New Westminster forming the most considerable part, the returns are as complete as it has been possible to obtain them:

Salt Salmon	bbls.	4,216 @	$10.00	$ 42,160
Fresh Salmon	lbs.	1,917,000 @	.10	191,000
Smoked Salmon	lbs.	12,500 @	.20	2,500
Canned Salmon	lbs.	8,833,944 @	.12½	1,104,243
Sturgeon	lbs.	175,500 @	.05	8,775
Halibut, fresh	lbs.	77,000 @	.05	3,850
Halibut, smoked	lbs.	30,000 @	.10	3,000
Herring, fresh	lbs.	82,900 @	.05	4,145
Herring, smoked	lbs.	3,000 @	.20	600
Oolachan, fresh	lbs.	10,200 @	.10	1,020
Oolachan, salt	bbls.	232 @	10.00	2,320
Oolachan, smoked	lbs.	200 @	.20	40
Trout	lbs.	4,500 @	.10	450
Assorted	lbs.	110,000 @	.05	5,500
Smelts, fresh	lbs.	8,000 @	.06	480
Skil (Black Cod)	bbls.	484 @	18.00	8,712
Sardines	lbs.	3,100 @	.10	310
Tooshqua (cultis cod)	lbs.	20,000 @	.06	1,200
Fish Oil	gals.	26,745 @	.50	13,372½
Seal Skins, fur		24,843 @	10.00	248,430
Total of Returns				$1,638,507½
Estimated value of returns to be made				250,000
Estimated value of consumption by 36,000 Indians				4,385,000
Total British Columbia catch				$6,273,507

VALUE OF FISHING OUTFIT.

53 Vessels, 2,270 tons	$183,700
1,207 Boats, Etc.	68,042
224,865 Fathoms Gill Nets	150,110
2,990 Fathoms Seines	17,960
Total	$420,712

STATISTICS OF INDUSTRY

23 Salmon Canneries valued at	$569,000
3 Oil Factories	18,500
2 Freezing Establishments	10,000
4 Ice Houses	1,000
Total	$620,000

No. of Salting Stations	6
No. of Sailors and Sealers	4,825
No. of Fishermen and Cannerymen	5,374

THE CANNING INDUSTRY.

The Fraser River enjoys the distinction of possessing the largest canning industry in the world. It started into life about 1873 and quickly grew into an importance which places it in the first rank among the industries of the Province, and causes it to be pointed to with pride when the various sources of wealth of the Dominion are being enumerated. When giving the returns for 1888, it must be remembered that last year was one of the periodically poor seasons which is looked to occur every four years. This is no doubt caused by the conditions which exist at the spawning beds at certain intervals, causing the destruction of the eggs through being frozen or other causes. However, to whatever cause it may be attributed the fact of a periodic scarcity exists, followed by the years of plenty, and the cannery men look forward to the incoming season as one of great abundance. The catch, therefore, of last year on the Fraser was small compared with some previous years, although what is true of the Fraser does not apply to other canning grounds, where there was an increase, which brings up the average for the Province. The returns for the Province complete are as follows :

FRASER RIVER.

NAME OF COMPANY.	CANNING GROUND.	NO. OF CASES.*
Phœnix	Mouth of the River	4,000
B. A. P.	Wellington Canoe Pass	10,000
Wellington	Wellington Canoe Pass	7,700

Harlock & Co	Ladner's Landing	4,440
E. A. Wadhams	Ladner's Landing	5,720
Delta	Ladner's Landing	6,771
Fraser River Canning Co	Deas Island	3,300
Ewen & Co	Lion Island	10,470
B. C. P. Co	Anneville	5,000
Laidlaw & Co	Sapperton	6,771
Bon Accord	Coquitlam	5,140
Richmond	Richmond	7,804

* A case contains 48 pounds and is valued a 12½ cents per pound.

SKEENA RIVER AND ELSEWHERE

NAME OF COMPANY.	CANNING GROUND.	NO. OF CASES.
Skeena Packing Company	Port Essington	15,060
Inverness Packing Company	Balmoral	10,600
B. A. P.	Port Essington	17,709
Windsor Canning Company	Aberdeen	12,872
Rivers Inlet Canning Co	Rivers Inlet	12,000
Wharnock	Rivers Inlet	8,000
A. J. McLellan	Naas River	12,318
Alert Bay Packing Co	Alert Bay	5,000

The following is a reliable return of the salmon pack of the Fraser so far this year:

	CASES.
Hobson & Co	15,000
English & Co	18,600
Beaver Cannery	14,600
British American Packing Company	21,000
Canoe Pass Canning Company	15,000
Wellington Packing Company	19,000
Harlock Packing Company	14,000
Wadman's	15,000
Delta Canning Company	20,000
Findlay, D. & Brodie	11,680
Ewen & Co	29,800
British Columbia Packing Company	15,500
Laidlaw & Co. (Sapperton)	20,000
Bon Accord Fishing Company (Coquitlam)	16,000
Munn's (Sea Island, North Arm)	15,000
Richmond Canning Company (North Arm)	16,000
Total	276,180

The complete pack of the Northwest coast salmon canneries for 1889 is as follows:

NAAS RIVER.

McLellan's Cannery	9,500
Findlay, D. & Brodie	4,500
Cascade Canning Company	2,500
Total	16,500

SKEENA RIVER.

N. P. C. Co.	10,000
Inverness Co.	9,500
Balmoral	9,500
Windsor	10,000
Cunningham	11,500
B. A. & P. C.	12,500
Total	63,000

RIVERS INLET.

Rivers Inlet Canning Company	16,000
Wannock	10,000
Total	26,000
Alert Bay	6,500
Grand total pack of the Northwest coast	112,000
Estimated pack on the Fraser River	310,000
Total	422,000

Reckoning the total pack at an average value of $5.75 per case, without allowing anything for losses one way and another, the value of this season's pack would be $2,426,500.

THE COAL BEDS

—OF THE—

WESTMINSTER DISTRICT:

The Report of the Department of the Interior, just recently issued, among other exploratory surveys discovered, has the following:

On the seaboard of British Columbia Mr. Amos Bowman commenced field work in New Westminster district on the 1st of April, continuing to the end of August. The area delineated comprises a rectangle of a degree of latitude lying north of the 49th parallel, and three degrees of longitude lying eastward from the Gulf of Georgia to the canon of the Fraser. In this region are situated the cities of Westminster and Vancouver. It includes the delta of the Fraser, and also the much larger pleistocene delta of the stream. A considerable expanse of lignite-bearing tertiary, and also of bituminous coal bearing rocks of Cretaceous age, occur in this region, the two series presenting a system of outliers and ranges flanking the higher coast mountains of granite.

In May and June the limits of the Tertiary were traced, first south of the Fraser, commencing at Mud Bay (Semihamoo) and thence eastward to the Chilliwhack River Mountains. The same rocks were then delineated (and incidentally others) on the north side of the Fraser, especially in the vicinity of Westminster and Vancouver.

Workable beds of lignite and coal, in the older as well as the newer series of rocks, are believed to exist, and will be developed when prospecting for them by boring, or drifting to the depths beyond atmospheric influence, is undertaken. In the adjacent United States territory the same rocks have been more extensively prospected, and in several places where exploited, show every indication of prevalence and continuance of favorable coal making conditions along the whole eastern or mainland side of the Puget Sound and Fuca Straits from the southern extremity of the former as far northward as the valley of the Fraser—in other words, on the Westminster side of the trough as well as on the opposing Vancouver Island side. The older or Cretaceous series of rocks are extensively developed in Canadian territory in the Harrison Lake District, and in the southern portions of the field described.

The quantity of Territory coal or lignite which may be developed by means

of judicious boring operations in the vicinity of Westminster and Vancouver, can only be conjectured by the experience at Bellingham Bay, which furnished one of the earliest examples of profitable coal mining on the Pacific Coast; the basin there and its rocks being continuous, it may be fairly inferred that the coal seams are so also.

Although coal has been found in very many localities north of the international boundary-line in the Tertiary delta of the Fraser, in only two instances have attempts been made, by sinking or boring, to prove the thickness of the seams at depths where they would be uninfluenced by atmospheric weathering, and in both instances without adequate capital—at Coal Harbor (Vancouver) by a boring, and at Sumas Mountain by an incline. The results, so far as they go, are by no means discouraging.

The conditions now existing, which justify prospecting by boring operations, and mining lignite for local use, are its cheapness, and a local market greatly extended beyond that heretofore existing which would enable it now to successfully compete for many purposes with coal transported from Vancouver Island.

Proximity to croppings of seams known and considered to be more or less promising, so as to test these at a distance from the surface, would be the first consideration in selecting sites suitable for boring operations. Otherwise located, a bore hole might be put down very widely astray, and might succeed only in testing a theory; but thus guided the bore could not fail to test the ground in association with the seam or seams in question to the depths explored.

The thickness of the measures desirable to be tested in the same connection will of course govern the depth of the Bore in any given locality. The entire series exposed in the vicinity of Burrard inlet is not far from 3,000 feet in thickness. But all these beds, except some unknown, possibly underlying ones, come to the surface; those exposed nearest to the Inlet being at the bottom and those nearest to the Fraser River at the top of the series. A bore near Port Moody, say at the terminus of the "North Road," would test the lower series; but could reveal nothing respecting the next overlying strata, which at that place have been removed by denudation. To test these it would be necessary to go as far up the coal ravine of the "Gravel Pit" (nearly opposite the North Arm or Burrard Inlet, known also as camp No. 1, and the "Italian camp," on the railway) as it would be possible to haul the machinery. The same rocks would be far below the surface at Burnaby Lake, and probably several thousand feet beneath the city of Westminster.

A very short incline, shaft or tunnel, might test the ground satisfactorily in one place, while a bore of several hundred feet might suffice at another; the choice being determined by the contract price. Sinking by shaft, necessitating pumping of water would be undertaken only after the ground has been tested, and proved to justify that expense.

Boring for water, a question of present public interest, is quite another problem, if the water be looked for in the porous gravelly or sandy strata overlying the coal, as at Westminster. In a bore there, for an artesian well, at a depth of

from one to two thousand feet would have to be attained before any coal yet found could enter into consideration at all ; and at such a depth, even if found in thta vicinity, it could not be profitably worked.

Cretaceous coal measures already referred to, lie probably too deep in the littoral district under consideration to be reached by boring, except possibly along the south shore of Burrard Inlet, where a bore would probably go through some shore edges of the cretaceous before reaching the underlying granite ; such as opposite the valley of the North Arm and of Pitt River, both of which may represent arms of the cretaceous sea.

Any point between the smelting works and the terminus of the "North Road," would be suitable for a bore to search for the deep-lying cretaceous coal measures in their vicinity. That of the coal croppings on Hastings town site, half a mile west of Hastings, is as favorable as any other ; and presents, in addition, the inducement of connected and interesting developments in the tertiary series.

At Sumas Mountain, and at the Warnok-Kanaka Creek Mountain, the tertiary coal, so far as known, lies near the bottom of the series. Kanaka Creek presents a favorable locality for test by boring in the line of the ancient valley of the Lillooet River.

Two series of coal seams come to the surface on opposite sides of the city of Vancouver. The coal measures occupy the whole of Stanley Park, and also immediately underline the city. By means of a bore of over 400 feet put down near Granville Hotel, Vancouver, nearly twenty years ago, some lower beds of the series coming to the surface in Stanley Park have been proved to be either uncontinuous or barren. But the seams which have given Coal Harbor its name more probably escaped the investigation of the prospectors altogether, from the circumstance that the locality selected appears to have presented only strata overying the coal. The upper coal croppings of Brewery Creek, and other localities on the south side of False Creek, do not anywhere extend to the northward of False Creek. They could be conveniently intersected by a bore on a line with False Creek trail to Fraser River, which could be so located as to reach the coal at any desired depth below the surface.

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LUMBERING INDUSTRY.

A FEW FACTS ABOUT THIS IMPORTANT ELEMENT OF PROVINCIAL WEALTH.

In the report of the Minister of Land and Works recently issued, there are some interesting statistics as to the lumber industry. There are 25 sawmills in the Province, with a daily capacity in the agregate of 170,000, or about 275,000-000 per annum. The acreage of timber leases held from the Provincial Government amounts to 135,063 acres, and on crown lands, 10,939,400; timber lease-hold, 9,429,565; private property, 3,342,352; total, 31,878,384; royalty collected, $12,575.59; rebate on timber exported, $3,051.48.

The mills with situations, etc., are: Moodyville Saw Mill Co,, Burrard Inlet, six locations, in New Westminster district, 33,577 acres in all; Hastings Saw Mill Co., Vancouver, with 8,316 acres on coast, 5,391 New Westminster district, 3,961 coast and Sayward districts; Royal City Planing Mills Co., New Westminster and Vancouver, with locations in Sayward, on the coast and New Westminster districts amounting to 20,458 acres in all; Leamy and Kyle, Vancouver, 6,239 acres in coast and Sayward districts; W. P. Sayward, Victoria, I,380 acres in coast district; Wm. Sutton, Cowichan, 7,069 acres in Cowichan district; J. Martin & Son, 787 acres, Harrison Lake; Harlam & Lees, Nanaimo, 18,462 acres in Sayward district; Croft & Angus, Chemainus, 1,413 acres in New Westminster district; Ross & McLaren, 23,600 acres in Westminster; Knight Bro's mill of 25,000 daily capacity, Shuswap Milling Co., Yale district, 3,200 capacity; Muir Bros., Sooke, 12,000; Brunette Sawmill Co., New Westminster, 30,000; Fader Bros., Vancouver, 75,000; Port Moody Sawmill Co., 15,000; W. A. Johnston, Cariboo district, Quesnelle, 20,000; J. B. Nason, Cariboo district, Barkerville, 6,000; Indians, Alert Bay, 5,000, Cunningham & Co., Port Essington, 8,000; G. Williscroft, Georgetown, 12,000; N, Hanson, Kootenay district; Indians, Naas, 3,000; Vancouver Lumber Co., Vancouver, 8,000.

The annual report of T. S, Higginson, Crown Timber Agent, for the year ending October 31st, 1888, gives the following partlculars about the lumbering interests of Westminster District: The Royal City Planing Mill Co., of New Westminster, with a capacity of 75,000 feet per 12 hours, showed an annual cut

of 12,378,678 feet; The Brunette Saw Mill Co., of New Westminster, with a capacity of 40,000 feet per 12 hours, annual cut, 4,858,906 feet; W. C. Wells, (Palliser Lumber Co.) of Palliser, with a capacity of 20,000 feet per 12 hours, annual cut, 438,178 feet; F. Robinson, of Beaver, with a capacity of 20,000 feet per 12 hours, annual cut, 4,208,535 feet; Knight Bros., Popcum, capacity of 50,000 feet per 12 hours, annual cut, 85,598 feet; Hugh Burr, Ladner's Landing, capacity of 10,000 feet per 12 hours, annual cut, 567,000 feet; J. McDonald, Craigellachie, capacity of 20,000 feet per 12 hours, annual cut 1,000,000 feet; S. W. McKay, Griffin Lake, capacity, 15,000 feet per 12 hours, annual cut, 800,000 feet. Altogether making a grand total of 24,436,895 feet of manufactured lumber in one year.

Mr Higginson in his report adds that during the past year there have been many inquiries by Eastern Canadian and American lumbermen, with the view of establishing extensive mills in the Province at an early day. The Douglas pine and cedar of the Province are recognised by competent judges to be, in many respects, superior to any wood found in the east, while the trees contain from 5 M to 25 M feet B. M., something almost incredible to eastern men, and defective trees are the exception.

Another advantage here is that they have the whole civilised world as a market, these superior woods finding ready access by water to the markets of China, Japan, Australia, and the South American Provinces; while the demand, in consequence of the completion of our great National and Imperial highway, is steadily increasing for our finer grades in the Canadian Northwest Territories and Western and Eastern Canada, as well as the Western States.

Considering therefore that the lumber supply is about exhausted in the east, and we on the Pacific Coast possess the pine and cedar forests of America, the trade must, in the near future assume enormous proportions.

Eighteen Years of Progress.

[*Summerside Journal, P. E. I.*]

British Columbia has just celebrated her admission to Confederation, eighteen years ago, and the *News Advertiser*, an enterprising daily published in the rapidly growing city of Vancouver, devotes a couple of columns to an interesting review of the great progress made in that time by the "sunset province of the Dominion." After a comparison of the condition of affairs prior to and subsequent to the Union, the writer sums up his observations in the following statistical contrast, which indicates the immense progress made by British Columbia during the past few years:

The population of British Columbia in 1871 was estimated at 36,000, exclusive of 30,000 Indians, and it is now placed at ovnt 100,000.

In 1876 the value of the fish product, in round numbers, was $100,000; it is now $2,000,000.

The coasting trade in 1876, 125,000 tonnage, now 1,500,000 tonnage.

The exports in 1872 were $190,000; now, $350,000. Imports, 1872, $180,000; now, $3,600,000.

Duty collected in 1872, $350,000; now, $900,000.

Tonnage of vessels in and out, 260,000; now, 1,200,000.

Output of coal in 1874 was 81,000 tons; in 1888, 500,000 tons.

The above figures could be multiplied greatly in detail, but a general outline will indicate pretty clearly the progress made.

FOR CUSTOMS RETURNS THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT COVERS WHOLE TIME VANCOUVER HAS BEEN A PORT OF ENTRY.

	Exports.	GOODS IMPORTED. Free	GOODS IMPORTED. Dutiable	Sick Mariner's Fees.	Duties.	Minor Revenues.	Chinese Revenues.	Total Duties.
1887:—								
July				100 28	3860 37	5 00	1100 00	5065 65
August	95529	10081	52986	131 04	4589 97	64 70		4785 71
September				87 30	6257 80	26 27	102 00	6473 37
October				51 50	4045 88	59 00	60	4216 38
Novembe	109115	37854	44822	34 42	4169 37	36 30	1350	5590 09
December				43 36	3545 68	20	460 50	4069 54
1888:—								
January		1669	5910	141 57	1487 50	36 72	457 50	2123 29
February	175544	14956	13725	50 08	2981 73	121 00	212	3364 81
March		4848	14655	128 86	3703 19		51 50	3883 55
April	66965	10706	19004	119 02	3995 65	20	1159	5293 67
May	62517	6466	20032	60 54	5350 11		3163 50	8574 15
June	47561	3414	18813	110 28	5234 31	12 40	4259	9615 99
July	61180	8586	21177	313 98	6287 13	52	6533	13186 11
August	41687	15955	21307	252 34	6790 51	2 90	2866 50	9912 25
September	90661	6421	18623	167 52	4815 94	439 50	1513 50	6936 46
October	25115	8777	29862	127 28	8420 54	405	10999	19951 82
November	71233	15317	34974	123 06	8963 47	283 90	3724	13094 43
December	36452	6795	34094	54 20	9891 33	208 98	211 50	10366 21
1889:—								
January	16391	9496	25153	52 74	7359 98	299 38	519	8231 10
February	4992	10169	26065	29 94	9518 05	250 50	427	10225 49