

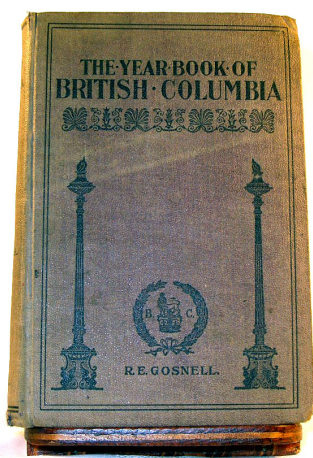
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## Year Book of British Columbia - 1903

and Manual of Provincial Information

by R. E. Gosnell (1860-1931)

CA0166



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# THE YEAR BOOK

- OF -

# BRITISH COLUMBIA

- AND -

## Manual of Provincial Information

- BY -

R. E. GOSNELL,

Secretary Bureau Provincial Information.



VICTORIA, B. C.  
1903

# INTRODUCTION.

**T**HE Year Book of 1897 was undertaken as a private enterprise, with a view to the profits, if any, being applied to the Library of the Legislative Assembly. Owing to expense attaching to its publication and the delay occasioned in its printing, it proved a serious loss to the author. Later the unsold copies were purchased by the Government, and with an appendix added in 1901, bringing the edition up to date, they were distributed in various quarters through the Immigration Office.

As a medium of reliable information respecting the Province, the demand for copies has continued unabated; and as a consequence its regular continuance has been decided upon.

The present has been largely based on the edition of 1897, supplemented wherever possible by new information. Several entirely new chapters have been added. What has been kept in view is the kind of information that is mainly in demand.

In subsequent editions it is proposed to take up systematically the original sources of British Columbia history and devote 50 or 100 pages of the space each year to their exposition; and also to outline from time to time the political development, so as ultimately to present the unbroken record of events up to within a comparatively recent period.

Much of the information contained has also been issued in bulletin form for the use of those who are interested in special phases of the Province.

The author is under special obligation to deputy heads of various Government departments and to many others for assistance.

A special effort has been made to vary the illustrations as much as possible, and in this connection the very best photographs available were secured. The plates have been executed in the most artistic way possible, the object being to furnish views that are representative of the Province, as well as pleasing and interesting. In this respect the volume speaks for itself.

# PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

**T**HE Province of British Columbia may be described as a great quadrangle of territory, 700 miles long by 400 miles wide, lying north of latitude 49 degrees and west of the central core of the Rocky Mountains, extending along the Pacific Coast as far as latitude 55 degrees, and including the islands adjacent. North of that degree of latitude it continues inland to latitude 60 degrees, but is shut off from the coast by a narrow strip of Alaskan territory, and is bounded on the east by longitude 120 degrees.

The southern half of the province lies between tolerably well defined boundaries. It forms a large and regular rhomboid of elevated land, which is supported on each side by ranges of mountains. Of these the eastern and western may be said to be double, and consist respectively of the Rockies and Selkirks on the east, and of the Coast and Island ranges on the west.

The easternmost range of the above enumerated is that of the Rocky Mountains. It is the northern extremity of the great range which forms so well-known a feature of the North American Continent. Entering the province at the 49th parallel of latitude, it constitutes the eastern boundary to latitude 54 degrees, and continues to between 56 and 57 degrees, where it loses its distinctive rampart-like character and dies down into lower hills. It has been shown to consist of the upturned edges of the strata that underlie the great northwest plain, and its massive walls are formed chiefly of Devonian and carboniferous limestone. The average height may be stated at about 8,000 feet. "Near the 49th parallel several summits occur with elevations exceeding 10,000 feet, but northwards few attain this elevation until the vicinity of the Bow River and Kicking Horse is reached. The range appears to culminate about the headwaters of the Saskatchewan, Mount Murchison being credited with an altitude of 13,500 feet." There are twelve principal passes, at elevations ranging from 7,100 feet — the south Kootenay — to 2,000 feet — the Peace River Valley.

Parallel to the Rocky Mountains proper, and frequently included under one name with them, though of distinct formation, run the Selkirks. This range, which has been shown by geologists to represent an earlier formation, and to exhibit an entirely different series of rocks, is so broken and complex as to have received several names in different parts of its course, as though composed of distinctly separate mountain systems. Such, however, is not the case.

Entering from the south in a three-fold system divided by important valleys, they are called respectively the Purcell, the Selkirk and the Gold Mountains. To the north of the great bend of the Columbia River these give place to the term Cariboo Mountains. At about latitude 54 degrees they die out, or are merged in the cross ranges which form the northern boundary of the interior plateau, and from whence spring the headwaters of the Peace River.

In average altitude these mountains are not greatly inferior to the Rockies, their loftier members rising from 8,000 to 9,000 feet above the sea. The contours are, generally speaking, more rounded and less precipitous than the latter, though in



CITY MARKET, NEW WESTMINSTER.



FLOUR MILL ENDERBY.

Dairying is carried on to some extent by private parties; the price of milch cattle is from \$40 to \$75.

Irrigation is required some years. There is some Government land for pre-emption. Improved farms can be bought for \$1,000 and up. Labourers (white), \$2 per day.

[Further reference is made to the Bella Coola route to the interior elsewhere.—Ed.]

## VANCOUVER ISLAND AND ADJACENT ISLANDS.

### ESQUIMALT, HIGHLAND, METCHOSIN AND SOOKE DISTRICTS.

**T**HESE are the most southern districts in British Columbia, being at the extreme southern end of Vancouver Island, and lying very little above sea level.

The districts of Esquimalt, Goldstream and Highland adjoin Victoria District to the westward, and much the same characteristics prevail as in Metchosin, Highland being more hilly and rocky and heavily timbered.

Metchosin includes Rocky Point, Pedder Bay and Happy Valley, all accessible by water and by waggon road to Victoria, which is 15 miles from the centre of the district. A great part is covered with timber, mostly fir; some small second growth; some heavily timbered; some open oak land, and alder and maple bottoms.

Sooke includes Jordan Meadows, which lie some distance in the interior and are reached by a trail via Sooke Lake. Sooke proper is on the sea coast, with a good harbour for small vessels, but an indifferent entrance, a few miles to the northward and westward of Race Rocks, and 23 miles from Victoria by waggon road or by water. The country generally is heavily wooded, rocky in parts near the coast, with open meadows up the Jordan River.

Mr. Arthur H. Peatt, Colwood: Grain, except oats, is not grown largely; wheat, principally for feed, \$30 per ton; oats, from \$25 to \$30 per ton; peas, \$30 to \$40 per ton. Potatoes produce 7 tons to the acre, and of good quality; price, \$18 to \$20 per ton. The principal grasses grown are rye grass, orchard grass, timothy and red clover; the yield was about 1½ tons per acre. Apples, 1½ cents to 3 cents per lb.

Dairying is carried on to a considerable extent by private dairies, and is profitable, if properly managed. Cattle-raising is a successful industry in this district; beef was worth from 7c. to 9c., milch cows from \$50 to \$75. Horses are profitable; ruling prices were from \$50 to \$250. Sheep not very profitable, on account of wild animals and dogs; ruling prices, lambs from \$4 to \$5, sheep from 10 to 12½c. per lb., wool 8c. per lb. The raising of pigs is prosecuted; ruling price, 6c. to 7c. per pound. Poultry-raising is being taken up with system and fairly good success; it is remunerative; broilers are worth from \$4 to \$6 per dozen; hens, \$6 to \$9; eggs, 16c. to 50c. per dozen.

Labour — Whites, \$20 to \$40 per month; Chinese, \$10 to \$30 per month; Japanese, \$5 to \$30 per month. Supply equal to the demand.

Mr. John Muir, Sooke: Thirty-five families in this district are engaged in farming. Wheat is produced only for feeding purposes; ruling price, 1¼ cents per pound. Average yield of oats, 40 bushels per acre. Peas, 20 bushels per acre; price, 1½ cents per pound. Average yield of potatoes in fair years, 6 tons per acre; ruling price, \$18 per ton. Average yield of grasses and clovers, 2 tons per acre; ruling price in 1900, \$12 per ton. Fruit of all kinds does well

# THE FISHERIES.

**T**HE British Columbia coast of the Pacific Ocean, extending from the 49th parallel to Alaska, is extensive and deeply indented. Vancouver Island and Queen Charlotte Islands, standing out seaward, are separated from the Mainland by numerous channels and thousands of islands grouped in minor archipelagoes. Stretching inland are many long inlets, the whole configuration being irregular, but exceedingly picturesque, and the waters rich in food fishes. From the time the Strait of San Juan de Fuca is entered until the farthest north point is reached, with the exception of Queen Charlotte Sound, where the ocean swell is felt, and a few tide rips, it is one continuous glassy reach of water, which offers no obstacles to navigation, and renders coasting delightfully easy and pleasant. The conditions, on the whole, are most favourable to conducting the fishing industry.

It is for the purpose of portraying the wealth of these waters that this chapter is penned. From time prehistoric the Indians of the coast in their primitive way pursued the almost sole means of livelihood, fishing, and with a temperate climate and an abundant supply of this food at all seasons, existence was, except in so far as tribal warfare endangered it, in no sense precarious.

Says Mr. Ashdown Green, a local authority in piscatorial science: "Unlike the Indians of the plains, whose lives depended on their exertions, and who had to roam over a vast extent of country to obtain meat enough to put up for winter use, the fish-eating Indians could count securely upon their winter supplies coming to their very doors." Those on the Mainland had immense supplies of salmonidae in their seasons, which for winter use they dried, smoked or otherwise preserved in unlimited quantities. Those on the western coast depended upon the halibut and cod, which, too, were without limit as to numbers, and within easy reach. These were cut into strips and dried, and were edible to even more cultivated palates than those of the natives.

## THE SALMON.

Writing of the Pacific salmon, Mr. J. P. Babcock, Commissioner of Fisheries, says: "We have in our waters the five known species of the genus *oncorhynchus*, termed the Pacific salmon. They are distinct from the salmon of the Atlantic, which are the genus *salmo*. Indeed, the word salmon does not by right belong to any fish found in the Pacific, it having first been applied to a genus found in Europe. The settlement of the Atlantic coast of America was made by a people familiar with the European form, who at once recognized this fish as running in the rivers of their newly acquired territory. They naturally and by right gave it the name salmon, for it is identical with the European form. With the advent of people from the Atlantic States to the Pacific Coast, they found running in all the main rivers a fish similar in form and colour, and of apparently similar habits, and they naturally called them salmon. Structurally these fish are but slightly different,

# SALMON PACK, 1903.

## FRASER RIVER—CASE COUNT.

CANNERY.	SOCKEYER.								RED AND WHITE SPRINGS.								HUMBACKS.			COHOES.					GRAND TOTAL.
	1 lb. Talls.	½ lb. Talls.	1 lb. Flats.	½ lb. Flats.	1 lb. Ovals.	½ lb. Ovals.	Squats.	Total.	1 lb. Talls.	½ lb. Talls.	1 lb. Flats.	½ lb. Flats.	1 lb. Ovals.	½ lb. Ovals.	Total.	1 lb. Talls.	1 lb. Flats.	Total.	1 lb. Talls.	1 lb. Flats.	½ lb. Flats.	Squats.	Total.		
Albion			1,980	4,758				6,688																6,688	
Atlas			1,272	2,430				3,702				3													3,705
Anglo-American	164							3,150					240	84											3,474
Acme			2,503	1,266				3,769																	3,769
Britannia			4,388				3,142	7,530																	7,530
Brunswick	509		2,278	3,426				6,212											9,503		30			9,533	15,745
Beaver	4,220		750	1,990				6,960	80		300				380				150	3,850				4,000	11,340
B. A. & C. Pass.	914							6,305	72						72				2,973					2,973	9,350
B. C. Packing Co.	2,732							5,034						200											5,234
Canada Pacific.				4,454				4,454																	4,461
Currie's	4,218			4,563				8,781	88																8,912
Colonial	448				952		2,640	3,440																	3,440
Celtic			1,158	2,393				3,551																	3,551
Cleeve				2,364			2,361	4,725																	4,733
Deas Island			1,103	5,094				6,887			56	182			238								13		13
Dinsmore Island	2,135			1,450				3,585	43					43					1,677	1,373	4			1,877	8,502
Ewen's			3,569	4,043				7,612			154	71			225					103					5,305
English Bay				3,183				3,183				14			14										7,040
Eagle Harbour	601		726	2,072				3,489	55					55				235	2,372	2,607	586	130		716	3,197
Federation	498				4,028			4,526																	6,867
Fraser River			2,979	2,007				4,986			37	8			45										4,526
Gulf of Georgia	10,631						1,065	11,696											150					150	5,031
Great Northern				2,288				2,288	21					21											11,846
Industrial				3,192				3,192									1,087	1,087							2,309
Imperial	11,785			3,777				15,562	90					90					165	461	30				15,847
Phoenix	3,530			3,017				6,547																	4,740
Pacific Coast			1,969	3,485				5,484																	6,547
Richmond	3,490			1,005				4,495																	5,484
Scottish-Canadian			1,746	6,609			2,108	10,463																	4,495
St. Mungo	1,371		1,347	2,125		1,195		6,088											3,223	1,044				4,327	10,463
Star	4,359			3,131				7,490	189			2			191				200						11,175
Terra Nova			4,749	2,967				7,716																	7,881
Vancouver				4,572				4,572				45			45										7,716
Wadhams			1,821	3,575				5,396																	4,617
Westminster			2,759	2,582				5,341																	5,396
Totals— Fraser River	51,704		37,157	88,418	4,380	17,588	5,602	204,849	633		547	380	440	84	2,084	1,045	3,459	4,504	18,687	6,961	64	13		25,725	237,162
Northern	116,537	3,340	14,345	23,446	6,192			163,860	21,077	72	682		1,618		23,449	21,231		21,231	27,419	426				27,845	236,385
	168,241	3,340	51,502	111,864	10,572	17,588	5,602	368,709	21,710	72	1,229	380	2,058	84	25,533	22,276	3,450	25,735	46,106	7,387	64	13		53,570	473,547



# FOREST WEALTH.

**N**ATURALLY in the consideration of the economic products of British Columbia comes the timber wealth. Apart from minerals it represents the most important and most readily available results. British Columbia may now be said to possess the greatest compact area of merchantable timber on the North American continent, and if it had not been for the great forest fires that have raged in the interior in the years gone by, during which a very large portion of the surface has been denuded of its forest, the available supply would have been much greater than it is. This was an exigency which, in the unsettled state of the country, could hardly have been provided against, if at all. However, as the coast possesses the major portion of the choice timber and that which is most accessible, the ravages of fire have not had, by reason of the dense growth and the humidity of the climate, any appreciable effect on that source of supply.

As far north as Alaska the coast is heavily timbered, the forest line following the indents and river valleys and fringing the mountain sides. Logging operations so far have extended to Knight's Inlet, a point on the coast of the Mainland opposite the north end of Vancouver Island. Here the Douglas fir, the most important and widely dispersed of the valuable trees, disappears altogether, and the cypress, or yellow cedar, takes its place. North of this, cedar, hemlock and spruce are the principal timber trees. It will be of interest to know that Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga Douglasii*) was named after David Douglas, a noted botanist who explored New Caledonia in the early twenties of this century. It is a very widely distributed tree, being found from the coast to the summit of the Rocky Mountains, and as far east as Calgary and as far north as Fort McLeod. On the coast it attains immense proportions, is very high and clear of imperfections, sometimes towering three hundred feet in the air and having a base circumference of from thirty to fifty feet. The best averages, however, are one hundred and fifty feet clear of limbs and five to six feet in diameter. This is the staple timber of commerce, often classed by the trade as Oregon pine. It has about the same specific gravity as oak, with great strength, and has a wide range of usefulness, being especially adapted for construction work. It is scientifically described as standing midway between the spruce and the balsam, and in the opinion of Prof. Macoun, the Dominion naturalist, is a valuable pulp-making tree.

Mr. James M. Macoun, in his little work, "The Forests of Canada," from which a good deal of what follows is taken, says in regard to the Douglas fir :

"This is the most abundant, as it is the most valuable, tree in British Columbia. Its range on the Mainland is from the international boundary north to the Skeena River, in Latitude 54 degrees, on the coast, and in the Rocky Mountains from the international boundary north to Latitude 55 degrees, though its northern and north-

## VICTORIA LUMBER AND MANUFACTURING CO., CHEMAINUS, B. C.

January	J. L. Stanford	Melbourne	1,137,861 feet
"	Lahaina	South Africa	1,300,611 "
March	James Johnson	Sydney	1,166,082 "
"	Chas. E. Moody	Adelaide	1,378,381 "
May	Ostara	South Africa	1,665,061 "
"	Sonoma	Sydney	731,419 "
"	Star of Bengal	Adelaide	1,508,402 "
"	King Cyrus	Sydney	844,747 "
June	Antigone	Liverpool	1,162,839 "
"	Louisiana	Sydney	1,072,534 "
July	Aurora	Sydney	1,393,099 "
"	Paramita	Sydney	1,151,219 "
August	Servia	Adelaide	1,304,967 "
"	Ema Louisa	Valparaiso	965,735 "
September	Emily Reed	Cape Town	1,210,357 "
"	Antonietta	Chili	787,653 "
"	Lake Lemana	Chili	859,587 "
October	Antofagasta	Chili	762,189 "
"	India	Chili	869,053 "
"	Prosper	Chili	768,573 "
November	Helios	South Africa	725,696 "
"	J. A. Briggs	South Africa	1,505,031 "
"	Balboa	South America	844,545 "
"	Atlantic	U. K.	1,388,279 "

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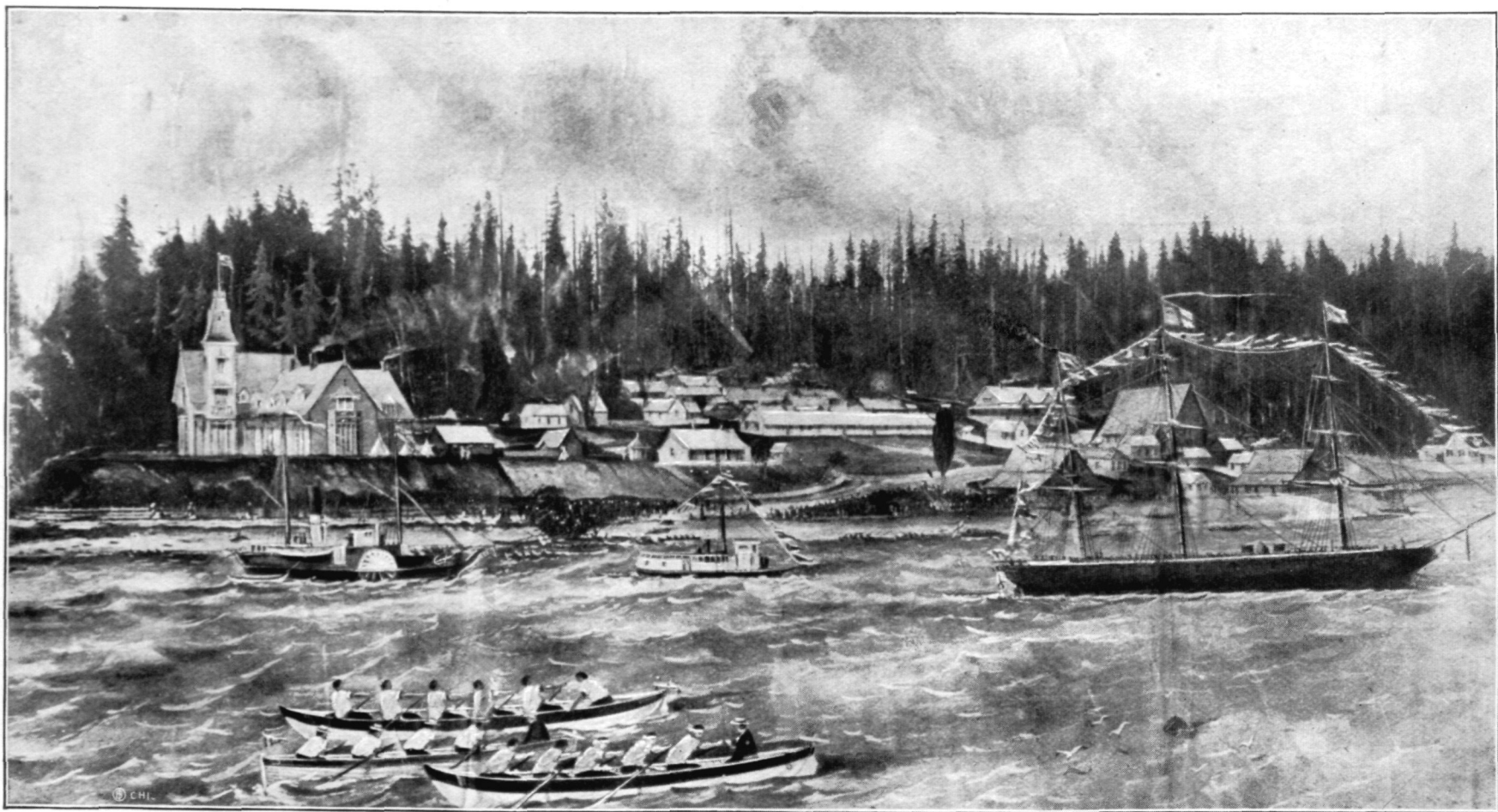
 26,503,920 feet

The value of the foreign trade was \$632,775.

## SHINGLES IN 1902.

The output of shingles in 1902 was very large. There was a boom in the manufacture, owing mainly to the increased demand created in the Northwest as the result of the immigration there. Statistics are not complete; but a fairly approximate estimate is 560,000,000 as the number manufactured, of which 550,000,000 were exported.

The statistics of the lumber trade with the country east of the Rockies by rail were not up to the time of writing (June 15th) available. The rail shipments of the B. C. Mills Timber and Trading Co. amounted to 17,992,846 feet, valued at \$303,875. There were, however, a number of other mills shipping.



THE CAMP, NEW WESTMINSTER, IN 1864.

## OUR INDIANS.

**T**HE Indian of British Columbia is *sui generis*. He resembles the Plain Indian in nothing except the colour of the skin. The Coast tribes are the most diverse in this respect. These are heavy, thick-set, with broad face and large bodies and short legs. Their home is the canoe, and thus after ages have become physically adapted to their peculiar looking crafts, in the management of which they are exceedingly expert. Fish, in which the waters of the Coast abound, is their staple diet. As the tribes distribute themselves farther inland they more nearly reach the type of the tall, lithe, sinewy and aquiline-featured red man of the novel. Ethnologists are of the opinion that they are physically more nearly allied with the Mongoloids than with the latter, who may not even be their cousins many times removed. Their mental, moral and physical characteristics are quite distinct from the Sioux or the Blackfeet. The same is true of their language, their cult and their traditions. They are not the same in any respect.

The Indians of British Columbia are not Treaty Indians, and receive no annuities or assistance of any kind from the Dominion Government. In other words, they are self-sustaining; and while not models of domestic life or industry are, nevertheless, possessed of a superior civilization. Though not so picturesque, perhaps, as the Plain Indians they are, nevertheless, much more useful. They live on reserves, selected from the Crown lands of the Province. For a number of years, after their first contact with the white man, their numbers were seriously reduced, especially the tribes immediately on the Coast. The sudden change from old conditions, the contact with the whites, who introduced epidemic diseases, and other causes, produced the inevitable result; but now that the transition stage has almost been lived through and the "Siwash," as he is more familiarly termed, has become habituated to a new and modern life a healthy reaction has set in and he is actually showing a slight increase in numbers. While not under treaty regulations in this Province, the Indian is still a ward of the nation, he does not possess the right to vote, and while remaining in a tribal relationship is subject to certain disabilities of citizenship contained in the Indian Act. As to his present status, it is well described in the admirable report of Mr. Vowell, Superintendent of Indian Affairs of British Columbia, in his last Annual Report to the Department, from which the following extracts have been made:—

"RESOURCES AND OCCUPATIONS.—Coming under the scope of the above may be mentioned farming, gardening and working as farm-hands on the ranches of their white neighbours; stock-raising and employment as cowboys on many of the cattle ranges; logging on their own account and working in saw-mills; employment as trimmers on ships loading coal, for which they are paid from \$3 to \$5 a day; loading lumber on ships for export, at which they earn equally high wages; as fishermen, and at other employments around the canneries; fur-sealing on their

# TOWNS AND CITIES.

**I**N the main the information contained in the following, which has been obtained from a variety of local sources, was prepared in 1902; but has been revised as far as possible to date. The object of this chapter, also contained in the edition of 1897, apart from general information, is to preserve a record of the various new places in British Columbia, many of which rise and fall as conditions in a new country change within a few years. Not a few of these enumerated and described are now mere memories of a former temporary activity.

## AGASSIZ.

Agassiz, on the main line of the C. P. R., 71 miles east of Vancouver, is the site of the Dominion Government Experimental Farm. Besides all kinds of cereals, roots, fodder and plants that are under test, very many varieties of apples, pears, plums, cherries, peaches, apricots, grapes and all varieties of smaller fruits are under cultivation. Almonds, walnuts, filberts and chestnuts are also grown. Attention is paid to the raising of live stock at the farm, and in the district hop-growing is extensively carried on. Agassiz is a starting point for Harrison Hot Springs, which is reached by stage.

## AINSWORTH.

Ainsworth is the oldest mining town in Kootenay, and is situated on Kootenay Lake. It has seen a great many ups and downs. In the mountain back of it are a number of silver-lead properties, which with either an advance in the cost of lead or a sufficiently reduced price of smelting would make it one of the busiest towns in Kootenay.

## ALBERNI.

Alberni is at the head of Alberni Canal, some 52 miles from Nanaimo and 140 miles from Victoria, the boats from which arrive once a week. There are two sawmills located here, a shingle mill, two churches and three schools. The mines at Alberni, which for some time were in statu quo, have recently been more actively developed, and two or three have shipped ore. The principal quartz mines are the Golden Eagle, 18 miles from Alberni, yielding gold and copper; the Hayes mine, principally copper, 12 miles southwest of Alberni on the canal; and the Monitor, close to the Hayes. There are also important iron deposits on the canal, and several properties are being worked by the Pacific Steel Company. Alberni is divided into two parts—New Alberni and Old Alberni—which are about 2½ miles apart.

## ALLISON.

Allison is a prospective town on the Similkameen River. From Hedley to about three miles below Allison the Valley of the Similkameen is from one to two miles wide, with fine stretches of bottom land and some splendid ranch property. The valley is well timbered, and there is good grazing ground on the benches.

## ARGENTA.

Argenta is a stopping-place at the head of Kootenay Lake, from which a number of trails radiate to different mining properties.

# RAILWAY ENTERPRISE.

**I**N the Year Book of 1897 a chapter of some length was devoted to railways then present and prospective. Substantial advance has been made since that time in the construction and operation of steam highways. All that was anticipated has not, however, been realized. The short table of statistics appended hereto is a history in itself of what has been accomplished up to the present time, and little is to be added to complete the information. It is mainly official, and has been abstracted from the Dominion Government Report on Railways and Canals.

Brief reference may be made to projected railways. Readers are familiar with the details of the new proposed transcontinental line of the Grand Trunk Pacific from Monckton, in New Brunswick, to some point on the Pacific Ocean, at or near Port Simpson. So far as the Province is concerned, it will enter British Columbia either through the Pine River Pass, in the Peace River country, or through the Yellowhead Pass, and be carried along one of the routes surveyed for the Canadian Pacific Railway in the early seventies. The actual route has not yet been fixed, that being a matter for determination as soon as the engineers can take the field. As the project is authorized and liberally assisted by the Dominion Government, and is being undertaken by the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, its construction in the near future may be regarded as a certainty. The length of line will be about 3,500 miles and its cost roughly estimated at \$100,000,000. It will open up an entirely new district with considerable agricultural possibilities and mineral resources of great potentiality. The Peace River District, containing possibly the largest agricultural area in the Province; the Canoe River Valley, with an area of 75,000 acres of tillable land contiguous to the Yellowhead Pass; Nechaco Valley, lying north of Quesnel Forks, available for pastoral, if not agricultural, purposes; the Bulkley Valley, south of the Skeena River on the Bulkley River; the Ootsa Lake District in the vicinity of Ootsa Lake, said to be considerable in extent and very fertile; the Kispiox Valley, along the Kispiox River, a northern tributary of the Skeena, known to be rich pasture land; and not inconsiderable grazing tracts between the Naas and the Kispiox Rivers, will all, if not directly tapped, be rendered tributary to this line of railway, and no doubt will in time be reached by branch lines of railway or public highways. There are extensive coal formations; but enough is not known concerning their value to speak definitely, as they have never been carefully prospected. The same is true to some extent of the metalliferous deposits of gold, copper, iron and silver. That the whole country, however, is mineralized is certain; and the discoveries in former years of placer gold in the Omineca, in Cassiar and on the Skeena are sufficient upon which to base flattering hopes of the future. The Coast line has abundant timber. The adjacent waters of the Pacific have abundance of salmon, halibut, cod and other merchantable fishes; and the geographical position in relation to the

	Wages per hour.	Wages per week.	Average hours per week.	Rate of overtime.
Metal roofer helpers ...	20c to 25c	\$10 00 to \$13 50	54 to	1½ to
Slate roofer helpers ...	22 30½	13 50 15 00	49 54	1½
Slate roofers .....	33 55	18 00 27 00	49 54	1½
Derrick men .....	25 33 1-3	13 00 18 00	54 60	1½
Electricians .....	30 40	16 00 25 00	54 60	1½
Galvanized iron workers.	30 40	16 00 21 00	54 55½	1½ 2
Lathers .....	25 30	16 50 18 00	50 54	1½
Steel workers .....	35	20 00	55	1½
Coppersmiths .....	30 40	16 00 20 00	54	1½
Excavators .....	20 27½	11 00 15 00	48 60	1¼ 1½
Felt and gravel roofers.	25 44½	13 00 21 75	40 55½	1½
Felt and gravel roofers' helpers .....	20 25	12 00	49 54	1½
Powder men .....	25 35	13 00 18 00	54 60	1½
Teamsters (2 horses and waggon) ..	27½ 70	15 00 42 00	54 60	1½
Teamsters (1 horse and cart) .....	20 40	12 00 24 00	54 60	1¼ 1½
Carpenters .....	\$3 to \$3.50 per day.....		54	1¼ 1½
Shinglers.....	\$2.70 to \$3 per day.....		54	1¼ 1½

FARMING AND MINING.

Farm labour is becoming to be rather a serious problem in the agricultural communities, more especially on account of the Chinese per capita tax being increased to \$500. Chinese were mainly employed throughout the Province for farm labour. They received from \$10 to \$20 a month. Last year a considerable number of white farm labourers were employed and are paid from \$20 to \$30 a month with board. A large demand exists for skilled milkers, who are paid as high as \$40 a month and board.

The current wages paid in and about the metalliferous mines are as follows :-  
 Miners .....receive from \$3 00 to \$3 50 per day (12 to 14 shillings)  
 Helpers .....receive from 2 00 to 2 50 per day ( 8 to 10 shillings)  
 Labourers .....receive from 2 00 to 2 50 per day ( 8 to 10 shillings)  
 Blacksmiths & mechanics receive from 3 00 to 5 00 per day (12 to 20 shillings)

NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED, DAILY WAGES PAID, &c. (1902) IN COAL MINES.

CHARACTER OF LABOUR.	UNDER-GROUND.		ABOVE GROUND.		TOTALS.	
	No. Empl'y'd.	Average Daily Wage.	No. Empl'y'd.	Average Daily Wage.	No. Empl'y'd.	Average Daily Wage.
Supervision and Clerical Assistance .....	63	\$4 30	48	\$4 85	111	\$4 57
Whites—Miners.....	1,625	4 30	.....	.....	1,625	4 30
Miners' Helpers.....	494	2 40	.....	.....	494	2 40
Labourers .....	569	2 73	206	2 34	775	2 53
Mechanics and Skilled Labour..	47	2 81	199	3 10	246	2 95
Boys .....	133	1 42	23	1 15	156	1 28
Japanese .....	38	1 37	46	1 12	84	1 24
Chinese .....	132	1 37	388	1 21	520	1 29
Indians .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals .....	3,101	.....	910	.....	4,011	.....

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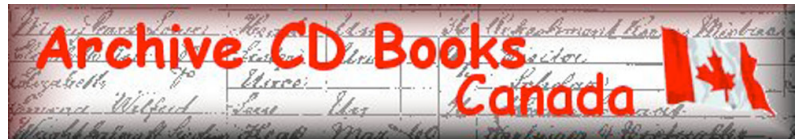
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