

\$7,507.50 from one seeding. The same parties had last season a 13-acre field in barley which cropped 22 tons, equal to \$700. Twenty acres in oats averaged 78 bushels per acre, and sold at \$30 per ton. Their field of Belgian white carrots yielded 30 tons to the acre, and sold at \$11 per ton.

Climatically, the country is a very desirable one to make a home in. It is not troubled with epidemic or endemic diseases, and although smallpox have several times been brought here by foreign vessels, they have never spread.

British Columbia has a population of 25,000, yet we find only 134 deaths registered for the past year, and only 104 for the year previous. This for a country where mining, with its almost unavoidable fatal accidents, is vigorously prosecuted, is a remarkably favorable showing for the healthfulness of the country.

The total expenditures of the government for the year 1880 was \$433,495.29. Of this the liberal sum of \$83,541.75 was for the maintaining of roads and bridges, and \$45,202.45 for educational purposes. The very best evidence that these combined natural advantages, and the liberal expenditures of the government for the good of the country are appreciated, and that British Columbia is rapidly gaining a population of home-makers, and is not, as in its early history, composed of a floating class, can be seen from the following table of children enrolled in the different public schools in the Province:

YEAR	NO. ENROLLED.
1872-'73	1,028
1873-'74	1,243
1874-'75	1,403
1875-'76	1,685
1876-'77	1,998
1877-'78	2,198
1878-'79	2,301
1879-'80	2,462

The Custom House statistics also make a favorable showing for the Province. Whilst in former years the imports were larger than the exports, the latter exceeded the former by over \$600,000 during 1880.

The land laws of the Province are liberal. Every actual settler, the head of a family, a widow, or single man over 18 years of age, can homestead 320 acres of land north and east of the Cascades, or 160 acres in any other portion of the Province. Additional land can be purchased on six years time at \$2.50 per acre from the government or the Canadian Pacific Railroad syndicate.

The productions of the forest are oak, several varieties of fir, hemlock, spruce, red and yellow cedar, yew, aspen, plain and curly maple, cottonwood, aspen, birch and larch. Several large saw-mills are located in different sections of the Province, and manufacture principally fir lumber for home consumption and for export. The finer grained woods are susceptible of a high polish, and are being used to some extent in the furniture manufactures at Victoria.

The waters of the many bays, inlets, rivers and lakes teem with many varieties of fish. At present the salmon only is canned for export, but before many years its supremacy will be disputed by the coisachon, a small fish frequenting these waters. Properly introduced, thousands of casks of these deliciously flavored little fish would annually find ready sale in the United States and elsewhere. The oil of coisachon is equally efficacious and of pleasant taste than cod liver oil. Halibut, cod, smelt, rock cod, anchovy, sardines, flounders, oysters, crabs and prawns are plentiful in their season, whilst herring, during the spawning season, resort in immense schools to the many inlets of the Gulf of Georgia. A company has just been organized at Burrard Inlet to manufacture herring oil and convert the refuse into fish guano. A similar establishment at Port Madison has been doing a profitable business for a number of years.

Game of all kinds is abundant on the islands as well as the mainland, and a number of men have accumulated a competence from hunting, alone. An examination of the beautiful collection of British Columbia minerals in the Mechanics' Library, at New Westminster, will convince any one that the country is rich in minerals. We took particular notice of some fine specimens of gold, silver, copper, iron, several varieties of coal, galena, sulphate and carbonate of lime, mineral pitch, plumbago, platina, limestone, potash and gypsum. Mining is vigorously prosecuted. The total number of men engaged in gold mining in the Province during 1880 was 1935; of these 742 were whites. The entire yield for the year was \$1,913,827.00. Since 1856 more than \$42,000,000.00 in gold have been taken out. The coal mines gave employment to 837 men, 503 of them whites. To-

tal amount of coal mined during 1880, 268,000 tons. This coal is of a superior quality and finds ready sale in San Francisco and other markets. China and Japan are about to become consumers, and the initial cargo of two thousand tons will be shipped to Hong Kong direct per steamship Quinta.

Iron ore is found in several parts of the Province; an inexhaustible mine of magnetic iron ore exists on Texada Island. The ore is now exported to Port Townsend, U. S., and after being there smelted is sold in the California markets. It is said to be as good for any purpose as the best Scotch pig, and superior to it in many respects. A fortune awaits the man or company who will erect smelting works and rolling mills on Texada. The furnace could be run economically, as timber abounds on the island and limestone and coal are near at hand. The foundries and machine shops in the Province use considerable iron, and thousands upon thousands of tons of rails and iron for rolling stock will be required for the Canadian Pacific railroad. Nearly the entire product would, therefore, find a home market. All that is needed is some good live man to organize a company. We have in our possession a piece of copper ore, taken from a claim a short distance from where the Texada iron ore is being taken out; it assays 17 1/2 per cent pure copper, and contains \$20 per ton in silver. The mine is easy of access and contains enough wealth to pay for a half dozen trans-continental railroads; it wants capital and enterprise to develop it. The best building stone on the Pacific is quarried at Nanaimo. In the construction of the U. S. Mint at San Francisco, over 8,000 tons of it were used and it has stood the test several years. Salt could be profitably manufactured on Salt Spring Island. A number of brine springs exist there, which, by analysis, give 4,994 grains of salt to every gallon of brine.

Cranberries grow wild in marshy districts, and when picked and packed in water tight casks, find a ready sale in Portland and San Francisco markets. It doesn't require over \$1'00 capital to become a cranberry exporter, and a few years persistent and intelligent work at it will make any one independent.

We have thus indicated what the country is capable of doing for the industrious, and whilst we advise no one to emigrate to British Columbia without some capital, we claim that an intelligent and industrious man can find enough in the fields, forests and waters to form the nucleus for an independent fortune.

**British Columbia Official Directory.**

HON. A. N. RICHARDS, Lieut. Governor.\*  
CAPTAIN R. G. TATLOW, Private Secretary.

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" ROBERT BEAVEN, Clerk.  
" T. BASIL HUMPHREYS, Clerk.

**LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.**  
HON. FRED'K WILLIAMS, Speaker.  
THORNTON FELL, Clerk.

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" H. P. P. CREASE, Puisne Judge.  
" J. H. GRAY, " "  
" J. F. MCCREIGHT, " "  
" A. R. ROBERTSON, " "

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H. S. KORBUCK, Secretary.  
C. M. ROVILLE, Private Secretary.

**CUSTOMS.**  
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C. S. FINLASON, Chief Clerk.

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E. FLETCHER, Ass't Inspector.

**MARINE AND FISHERIES.**  
F. REVELY, Agent.  
A. C. ANDERSON, Inspector of Fisheries.

\* Term expires July 20th—will be most probably succeeded by Hon. C. F. Cornwall.

**INLAND REVENUE.**

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HAMILTON MOFFATT, Clerk.

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**PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.**

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Provincial Secretary and Minister of Mines.  
T. ELWYN, Deputy Prov'l. Sec.  
R. WOLFENDEN, Sup't Printing Branch.

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HON. ROBERT BEAVEN,  
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J. JUDSON YOUNG, Deputy Treasurer.  
J. McR SMITH, Auditor.

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ELI HARRISON, JR., Solicitor.

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R. TOLMIE, Clerk.

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J. C. PREVOST, Registrar.

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J. MORRISON, New Westminster.  
G. BYRNES, Cariboo.

**EDUCATION.**

C. C. MCKENZIE, Superintendent.

**POLICE.**

CHARLES TODD, Superintendent.  
**ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, NEW WESTMINSTER.**

J. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.  
**ASSAY OFFICE, CARIBOO.**

A. J. MOUAT, Assayer and Miller.  
**COAL MINES, NANAIMO.**

A. DICK, Inspector.  
**CASSIAR.**

A. W. VOWELL, Gold Commissioner.  
**GOVERNMENT AGENTS.**

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Nanaimo, M. BRAY.  
Comox, W. DINGWALL.  
New Westminster, J. C. HUGHES.  
Yale, W. DREWNEY.  
Lytton, F. HUSSEY.  
Lillooet, C. PHAIR.  
Clinton, F. SOUES.  
Kamloops, G. C. TUNSTALL.  
Okanagan, T. MCK. LAMBLY.  
Kootenay, W. FERNIE.  
Cariboo, J. BOWSON.  
Forks of Quesselle River, W. STEPHENSON.  
ARCHIBALD DICK, Inspector of Mines, Nanaimo.

A very large area of land is under cultivation in the Spallumacheen district, B. C., and crops are looking remarkably fine.

Salt Spring Island is a wooded region, affording excellent pasturage.