

decided to stop the export of skins, with a view to preserving the deer.

In the gunsmith line, Chas. E. Tisdall established business about two years ago, and his trade is steadily increasing. Mr. Tisdall is a thoroughly practical man, and he hails from Birmingham, England, where he got his trade down fine before striking out for himself. He is pleased with this new western world, and thinks that all who attend to business should do well in Vancouver. He carries a considerable stock of sporting goods of all kinds, in addition to his own makes, and is doing a growing trade throughout the province.

Anything connected with fishing can hardly be put down as a Vancouver industry. However, under this head might be classed the business of C. G. Hobson & Co. This firm is engaged in the salmon canning industry, and it is the only British Columbia canning firm having its headquarters at Vancouver. The firm operates three canneries, one located on the Frazer river, one on Bute Inlet, and one on Knight's Inlet. The brands of the firm are "Diamond," "Royal," "Princess," and "Standard." The firm also does a general trading business. While on the subject of fisheries it may be noted that a company has recently been formed at Vancouver to develop the deep sea fisheries, with the object of handling fish for export and domestic trade. J. I. Johnson, of Johnston, Kerfoot & Co., is the main mover in this enterprise.

Philip Wade is the proprietor of the Vancouver marble works, and he has the only industry of the kind. Previous to coming to Vancouver he was located at Kamloops. He is a practical man and is able to supervise work turned out himself. He imports all kinds of granite and marble used in the line, and has a growing local and provincial trade.

The British Columbia Fruit Canning and Coffee Company is a new industry recently established. A building has been erected on Homer street, and this has been filled with an improved plant, for putting up canned goods, jams, jellies, flavoring extracts, vinegar, pickles, etc. Coffee and spice mills are also being established in connection.

Among the other industries of Vancouver are several breweries, several cigar factories, lubricating oil works, a soap factory, several brick yards, boat building industries, San Juan Lime Company, printing and bookbinding establishments, aerated water works, tinsmithing, furniture shops, blacksmith shops, and other small industries of the kind. It is believed that there is a fine opening for a good wagon and carriage shop. Nothing in this line exists except such repair shops as are conducted on a very small scale, while there is a large demand for new work.

A large amount of capital was expended in the establishment of a smelter at Vancouver, by an English company. Through mismanagement the works have never been operated, though they were nearly completed when the company abandoned the enterprise. The plant is now in the hands of local capitalists, and something may be done with it eventually.

Several industries are projected or are being established. The most important of these is the sugar refinery. A site for this industry has been procured on the inlet, and the buildings are now in course of erection. The walls of the main building are up between two and three stories, and the machinery is arriving.

The work is being carried on under the direction of B. T. Rogers, manager of the Refinery Company. The main building will be 94x107 feet, six stories high. Office buildings separate from the main structure have been erected. Blacksmith and machine shops in connection with the industry will also occupy separate buildings. The purifying house will be four stories high, with contemplated additions in the future to make it six stories. The boilers aggregating 300 horse power will occupy a building 22 feet high. Extensive wharfage accommodation has been provided so that ocean ships can be docked right at the refinery, while a switch from the main line of the C.P.R. close by, also runs through the premises. Altogether this is the most important industry yet undertaken, and men of unlimited capital are behind the enterprise.

Another enterprise is a dry dock. This has not yet taken form, but proposals to establish docks have been made, and it is possible the work may be carried out in the future. Another projected industry is a rope and bag factory. These show that Vancouver has made a fair start toward becoming a manufacturing centre, and greater development in this direction may be looked for in the future.

The Barley Crop.

The Asmuth Malt and Grain Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, have issued their annual report on the barley crop of the United States and Canada. It is as follows:—"Briefly stated, the barley crop of 1890 shows not only a largely reduced acreage, but the yield per acre as well will fall short of that of 1889. The heaviest loss of acreage occurred in California, where large stretches of low lands had been rendered totally unfit for cultivation by virtue of the heavy inundations of last winter; on high ground, however, the yield there is excellent in every respect. Canada's extraordinary loss of acreage, variously reported as from 25 to 50 per cent., while also in part ascribable to a wet condition of the low lands, is mainly the direct result of the fear among growers, that the Congress of the United States would at an early day increase the present import duty on foreign barley to a point bordering on the utter exclusion of the Canadian cereal from the markets of our country. Except in California, Utah and Montana and more especially in Oregon and Washington (which latter two states exhibit most magnificent results in every respect), the weight of the berry will this year be considerably less than it was last year, owing to the fact that a period of excessive heat settled over the chief barley-producing region of the United States at a most inopportune time, thus ripening the grain before the heads were well filled. The color of the berry, on the other hand, will be very much brighter than it was last year, and as this most desirable feature is accompanied by general excellence of the grain, the brewing and distilling industries of the United States may hope to be supplied, as in 1889, with an article of malt that will be sure to give satisfaction. It is expected that the year 1890 will be one of higher prices, say at least from 15 to 20 per cent. above those of last year, and yet we look forward to a season of even greater activity than that of the phenomenal year of 1889."

No Frost at Brandon.

In view of the frost scare which has prevailed the readings of the thermometer at the Manitoba Experimental Farm at Brandon will be of interest. The observations, taken with government standard instruments, show the following result for each day of the week ended Aug. 19:

DATE.	HIGHEST.	LOWEST.
Aug. 13	75 above	48 above
" 14	70 "	41 "
" 15	74 "	51 "
" 16	61 "	40 "
" 17	68 "	39 "
" 18	64 "	39 "
" 19	73 "	36 "

This takes in the cold period experienced in Manitoba, and the lowest temperature is sufficiently above the frost mark to leave no room for doubt as to the safety of the crops. Brandon is the centre of the largest wheat section in Manitoba, which makes the showing of double interest.

J. T. Stenshorn, of Regina, has gone to Dakota, under the authority of the Dominion Government, in the interest of immigration to Canada.

A telegram from Montreal says the Canadian Pacific Railway has given out contracts for one thousand box cars to be ready the first week in October for the purpose of adequately moving the season's crop. The contract has been divided among all the car works in Canada to insure prompt delivery.

.. TO THE ..

Lumber * Trade.

As Red Cedar is the proper name for the timber of this province that has been commonly called cedar, without the qualifying word RED, I will hereafter designate my shingles and lumber manufactured from this timber as

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VANCOUVER, B. C.