

Per "Frederick," Liverpool, 14th Oct., 1882. 37,129

Total exported to England.....	223,901
Exported to Eastern Canada, Australia, &c., and retained for local consumption.....	31,160
Total.....	255,061

From the Columbia River the following shipments took place during the past season by various ships, from June 12th to 20th of December:

Foreign, by twelve ships, chiefly for London.....	350,775
To San Francisco .....	170,281
Total.....	521,056

The capital invested in the fisheries of the Columbia River, as given by the trade report of the *Oregonian*, newspaper, of Portland "is estimated at \$2,000,000, and employment is given, during the fishing season, to more than 7,000 men. Large quantities of tin plate are imported from England direct to the Columbia River, the canning industry having introduced our direct import trade with England by the large quantities of tin sheet iron and chemicals required. Duty on tin plates, less 10 per cent., is refunded to canners on their making proper entry at the Custom House at the time of making foreign shipment.

The yield of the California and northern coast canneries (in Alaska) 1882, apart from the Columbia River, is given by the *San Francisco Commercial Herald* as 210,978 cases, thus completing a return from all sources on the Pacific coast of 987,095 cases.

In addition to the quantity of salmon canned for export during the past year in British Columbia, a little over 5,000 barrels of salted salmon have also been packed. The demand for the fish, so cured, appears to be rapidly increasing; and there can be little question that, with due care in the preparation, the barreled salmon of this coast will soon attain a world-wide reputation. In this branch of industry less capital is required than in the prosecution of the canning business, and a broad field is thus opened for the industrious fisherman of moderate means. In this business, as in the canning business, a conscientious and intelligent care alone will secure for a particular brand a merited reputation.

The system of salmon licenses authorized during the past year has worked very effectively. Applications for licences at various points along the coast have been made in addition to the fisheries in operation last year, and there is every indication that the business throughout will be prosecuted with increased activity during the approaching season.

The question of a salmon hatchery in the waters of the Fraser continues to be agitated, but to name the place on that river best suitable for the establishment of a hatchery, appears to be the main obstacle to its immediate prosecution. Mr. Anderson, the Inspector, has already suggested that in a decision so momentous, the opinion of an expert from Canada, cognizant of all the requirements, should be called for, and gave substantial reasons for declining to assume the grave responsibility of naming the site, and giving as his opinion that it should rest with a duly appointed expert to decide upon the question of location, after full enquiry here; and further stating that the experience of failure on the

Columbia River, through hasty and ill-advised attempts, should not be lost sight of in arriving at a decision upon which its success chiefly depends.

Everything in this quarter indicates the rapid expansion of our varied industrial interests—and not least of all the fishing interest, the extreme future value of which is gradually being recognised. The rapid advance of the Canadian Pacific Railway warrants the assumption that, ere long, direct communication with the Eastern Provinces will be available; and it is easy to conceive, at least partially, the impetus which this much desired communication will give to all our industries on the Pacific coast.

Number and value of vessels and nets engaged in the different fisheries of the Province of British Columbia, during the year 1882:

14 Steamers and st. auxil's=198 tons	1152	\$84,800
12 Schooners,.....=954 tons		
654 Fishing boats.....	904	37,640
250 Cedar canoes.....		
47 Flat-boats .....		6,070
845 Salmon nets = 246,320 yards .....		89,740
1 Herring seine .....		100
26 Herring nets.....		4,440
79 Fish seines.....		6,990
5 Oolachan nets.....		180

\$229,670

20 Salmon canneries, estimated value .....	\$369,000
1 Oil factory, Queen Charlotte Island.....	8,000
1 Oil and scrap factory, Barrard Inlet ...	25,000

\$402,000

Sailors.....	79
Fishermen .....	2,705
Shoremen .....	2,431

#### RECAPITULATION.

Yield and value of the different fisheries in the Province of British Columbia, in the year 1882:

KINDS.	QUAN.	VALUE.
Salmon, salted.....Brls.	5,050 <sup>1</sup>	\$15,508 50
" fresh.....Lbs.	112,600	9,018 00
" canned, cases 1 doz. 1 lb. cans.....	255,061	1,402,835 50
" smoked.....		Value, 1,630 00
Sturgeon, fresh.....Lbs.	79,700	4,782 00
Whiting, fresh.....Lbs.	19,600	1,156 00
Halibut, fresh, in ice, to San Francisco.....		Value, 380 00
Herring, salted.....Brls.	1 289 <sup>1</sup>	10,316 00
" smoked.....Kitts.	423	1,374 75
" .....		Value, 2,640 00
Trout, fresh.....Lbs.	26,900	2,152 00
Oolachans and Herrings, fresh.....Lbs.	39,400	1,950 00
" salted.....Brls.	116	95 00
" .....	44	18 00
" smoked.....Kitts.	37	92 50
" .....		Value, 1,291 00
Clams, canned, cases 1 doz. in 1 lb. cans.....	50	250 00
Fur Seal Skins.....Number	17,500	177,000 00
Hair.....	3,500	1,750 00
Sea Otter Skins.....	170	8,500 00
Oil—Oolachan.....Gallons	3,200	3,200 00
Dog-fish, refined.....	37,000	21,350 00
" Porpoise, &c.....	106,107	74,562 81
Herring.....	15,000	6,000 00
Dried Fish—scrap.....Tons	150	2,500 00
Fish, salted, assorted.....Brls.	100	2,500 00
" fresh, sold in markets.....		Value, 55,000 00
" cured for private consumption.....		Value, 3,000 00
Total .....		\$1,842,655 06
Total for 1881.....		1,451,321 25
Increase.....		\$391,333 79

#### ADDITIONAL.

Value of computed consumption of fish by the Indian population (35,000) as per previous detail, \$4,885,000.00.