
consumed by Indians, is estimated at \$5,232,339, and if the quantity used by Indians be deducted, the figures would stand thus: 1887, \$1,974,887; 1886, \$1,577,348, an increase of \$397,539.

A slight falling off is noticeable in the amount of capital invested in the salmon fisheries due to the loss of two schooners, the destruction of an oil factory, and the non-operation of several canneries.

Very few people have any idea of the large quantity of canned and fresh salmon exported from British Columbia. Since the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway, a trade in fresh salmon hitherto unknown, has developed, and large quantities found ready sale in the Toronto and other Canadian markets, while several carloads have been disposed of in New York and other cities across the border. This trade has steadily and rapidly increased, especially in canned salmon, till it now commands the market almost exclusively. The quality of the canned salmon is first-class, the brands of the various packers being well known in the market, find a ready sale. One reason for preferring British Columbia salmon appears to be that it is better in color, firmer and preferable to many of the fish packed in the Maritime Provinces. This trade is growing every day, not only in Canada, but in Australia, Great Britain and other countries, and it is a question whether the demand will not soon exceed the supply.

Twenty-seven vessels and 468 men engaged in the fur-seal fishery, and 33,800 seals were killed, representing a value of \$236,600 against \$389,070; a decrease of \$152,470. Three schooners were seized in Behring Sea for alleged encroachment on United States fishing grounds, and two were lost on the coast of British Columbia.

Nothing has yet been done to develop the deep-sea fishing industry of the Province, but it is intended to fit out a suitable steamer during the approaching season, with a view of exploring and locating the rich cod banks which are known to exist in the neighborhood of Vancouver and Queen Charlotte Islands.

An attempt to transplant live lobsters in the waters of British Columbia, where these crustaceans are not to be found, failed, owing to the season closing so early in New Brunswick. This experiment has already been tried two or three times in the United States, but so far unsuccessfully. The transportation of live lobsters for long distances, even by railway, has been accomplished, and they have also been carried in safety from America to England. Success in transplanting them depends upon the new region affording conditions sufficiently alike those of the old to favor the growth and reproduction of the species; and if it be found that the waters of the Pacific coast agree with those of the Atlantic in temperature, specific gravity, and supply of suitable food which crustaceans live and thrive upon, there is no reason whatever to doubt of ultimate success. Numerous accounts appeared in the local press since this planting of lobsters by the United States authorities into the Pacific waters to the effect that young lobsters supposed to be the