

newly-painted coats of "Frazer Grey" and warm tile-red roofs. Very soon the interior of the old home also was invaded by workmen, and the Study changed its wall paper of sombre green and gold for a bright, pleasant pink with a crimson dado, the spare bed-room too was done tip in violet and white, School colours, ready for the reception of "mothers" and new little girls.

SEPTEMBER.—The 6th. was the momentous day on which we prepared to open School and welcome all the Family back, but our first arrival put in an appearance on the 1st., at 10 o'clock in the morning. On the 2nd., another member arrived at 10 o'clock at night. On the 4th., a weary little traveller from Gleichen got off the train at dawn. On the 5th., Mrs. Day and her two little girls came from Victoria. On the 6th., thirty-five children arrived. On the 7th., 8th., 9th. and 10th., there were fresh re-inforcements. By the 12th., seventy children slept under our roof-tree.

Now, in God's appointed time, we each prepare to take up our tasks again, may it be our endeavour to

"Follow with earnest steps the great example

Of Him whose holy work was 'doing good ;'

So shall the wide earth seem our Father's Temple.

Each loving life a Psalm of gratitude !"

### OUR Salmon Fisheries.

**A**S salmon fishing and canning form the chief industry of British Columbia, it may interest those who do not live near the Pacific coast to hear something about the way in which

this work is done.

The salmon come from the northern rivers in large shoals into the Gulf of Georgia and from thence into the Fraser River.

The Sockeye salmon is the kind chiefly used for canning, on account of its good flavour and colour, the humpback is a very inferior fish. There are about fifty canneries at the mouth of the Fraser, and each cannery employs about two hundred fishing boats.

Two men go out in charge of each boat with a fishing net, and while one man manages the boat, the other attends to the net, which is some two hundred feet in length. Corks or wooden floats are attached to the top of the net. A tin can is generally fastened to one end, and on this, as also on the boat, is painted the number of the fisherman's license.

The fishermen can judge by the way in which his floats bob about whether his net has taken in many fish, when satisfied on this point, he pulls it up, empties it and drops it into the water again.

The small boats stand great risk of being run down by the river steamers, or of having their nets cut.

During a salmon run the fishing goes on every day until 6 o'clock on Saturday morning, then the canners stop work until 6 o'clock on Sunday evening, when a flag is hoisted, and at this signal all the little boats, perhaps 2000 in number, that lie all ready and waiting about in the river and at the mouth of the Gulf, immediately drop their nets, and the work begins again.

Within the canneries, hundreds of "hands" are employed, chiefly Japs and Indians. The men go out in the boats, and the women