

THE SALMON CANNERIES.

The following figures, furnished by Messrs. Findlay, Durham & Brodie, show the extent of the Salmon Industry of British Columbia.

FRASER RIVER—		SALMON SHIPMENTS IN DETAIL.	
Ewen & Co.	28,470	TO LONDON.	CASES
Bon Accord Fishery Co.	12,345		
(Sea Island)	14,369	Direct.....	185,103
British Columbia Packing Co.	13,116	Via San Francisco.....	18,010
British Columbia Canning Co., Ltd.	11,810		203,143
Wellington Packing Co.	12,708	TO LIVERPOOL.	
Delta Canning Co.	13,108	Direct.....	30,882
Laidlaw & Co.	12,787	Via San Francisco.....	31,057
Harlock Packing Co.	10,306		61,939
Phoenix Packing Co.	14,000	AUSTRALIA.	
British America Packing Co.	10,250	Direct.....	3,000
Canoe Pass Canning Co.	10,746	Via San Francisco.....	26,162
E. A. Wadhams	13,003		29,162
Beaver Canning Co.	14,500	EASTERN CANADA.	
Richmond Canning Co.	14,380	Via rail.....	78,566
Hobson & Co.	17,201	Local Sales.....	2,382
Duncan, Batchelor & Co.	12,790	Stock on hand.....	31,202
ALERT BAY—			409,464
Alert Bay Canning Co.	7,280	THE SALMON FLEET TO DATE.	
RIVER'S INLET—		FOR LONDON.	
British Columbia Canning Co., Ltd.	13,263	Cases	
Wanuck Packing Co.	9,596		
GARDINER'S INLET—		Br. bk Wanlock, Sept. 17th, 1890.....	11,000
H. M. Price & Co., Ltd.	3,719	Br. bk Titania, Nov., 28th, 1890.....	34,647
LOWE INLET—		Br. bk Brodie Bay, Dec. 22nd, 1890.....	32,000
R. Cunningham & Son.....	6,087	Melville Island, Dec. 28th, 1890.....	42,138
SKEENA RIVER—		Am. ship Henry Villard, Feb. 3rd, 1891.....	65,318
Inverness Canning Co.	13,749	FOR LIVERPOOL.	
North Pacific Canning Co.	14,380	Br. bk Mennoek, Dec. 19th, 1890.....	30,882
Standard Packing Co.	10,223	— 0 —	
Skeena Packing Co.	12,774	THE ANNUAL PACK.	
British America Packing Co.	11,135	Cases.	
Balmoral Canning Co.	12,824		
British Columbia Canning Co., Ltd.	12,301	1876.....	9,847
NAAS RIVER—		1877.....	67,387
Cascade Packing Co.	6,793	1878.....	113,601
A. J. McLellan.....	12,110	1879.....	61,083
British Columbia Canning Co., Ltd.	5,003	1880.....	61,849
BUTE INLET—		1881.....	177,276
Hobson & Co.	2,627	1882.....	235,061
Total.....	409,464	1883.....	196,292
Following totals for the different localities:		1884.....	141,245
Fraser River.....	241,889	1885.....	108,517
Alert Bay.....	7,280	1886.....	161,264
River's Inlet.....	32,961	1887.....	204,081
Gardiner's Inlet.....	3,719	1888.....	181,040
Lowe Inlet.....	6,087	1889.....	314,294
Skeena River.....	90,405	1890.....	409,464
Naas River.....	23,006		
Bute Inlet.....	2,627		
Total.....	409,464		

VANCOUVER BOARD OF TRADE

Mr. A. H. B. McGowan, secretary of the Vancouver Board of Trade, has presented his annual report. The report, says the Vancouver World, contains a vast amount of information which could scarcely be obtained from any other source. The assessment of the city for the year 1891 shows an increase over that of last year of \$2,460,095. The exports of the products of the Province from the port of Vancouver for the year ending December 31st, 1890, amount to \$496,711. These goods were exported to the United States, Great Britain, Japan, Chili, New Zealand, Australia, China, Samoa and Peru. A paragraph is devoted to the sugar refinery, a manufacture just es-

tablished. A list of the steamships owned in Vancouver, numbering 27, with a total tonnage of 1,652 tons is given, and in this connection reference is made to the rapid growth of the ship-building industry. The capacity of the twelve mills of the city is given as 700,000 feet daily. Several pages of the report are devoted to the trade and shipping of the Province. The foreign shipping trade of British Columbia is dealt with in an exhaustive table. The fisheries come next, and a few words are said about the capabilities in each variety. An extensive trade is predicted to be worked up eventually in halibut, skil, cod, oolaches, anchovy, and sardines, besides salmon, for which British Columbian waters are known the world over. The lumbering trade

of the Province is again referred to at length, with a short dissertation on the peculiar quality of the timber of the Province. The 37 mills of the Province are designated with the daily capacity of each. Several pages are devoted to a review of the mining industry of British Columbia. Of course gold occupies the most prominent place, and a very complete summary is given of what has been done in Illecillewaet, Kootenay, Revelstoke, Golden, Cariboo, Lillooet and Vale. A section on the possibilities for foreign trade with copious tables of statistics closes the report.

TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

The statement compiled from official returns for the year 1890, shows that the total volume of trade between Canada and the United Kingdom was £14,166,937, of which exports to Canada amounted to £4,941,973, and imports from Canada to £9,324,964. Compared with 1889, this shows a decrease in the exports of £587,877, and an increase in the imports of £188,626, or a net decrease of £399,251. The principal contractions in the value of goods exported to Canada have been in cotton piece goods, linen woollen fabrics, cast and wrought iron and steel. In imports from Canada, oxen, bulls and cows show an increase of £422,255; cheese, £348,706; and fish, £177,203. The decrease in lumber reached the sum of £620,336, and there were slight decreases in the imports of wheat, flour and butter. The large increases in the importations of cattle and cheese are most gratifying. The cattle trade is yearly assuming larger and larger proportions, and shows the great importance of the trade.

A. E. Rabb, has gone into the furniture business at Westminster with M. P. Gordon, of Kamloops. Both gentlemen are well and favorably known.

A London dispatch says that the Board of Trade has prepared a protest against the French tariff act, which, it is claimed, was framed in a spirit of hostility to English commercial interests. The statistics of the British foreign office show that during the decade just ended, during which the act has been operative, English trade with France has declined £50,000,000.