

The
**British Columbia Permanent
Loan Company**

Head Office: 330 Pender Street, Vancouver, B. C.

Operating under Special Act of the Province of
British Columbia

Paid-up Capital (over)	-	\$1,000,000.00
Reserve	- - - -	650,000.00
Assets	- - - -	4,000,000.00

A suitable medium for the investment of
funds where **SAFETY** and **DEPENDABLE
INCOME** are required.

We invite requests for 1913 Financial Statement and
full report of our business and history.

T. D. MACDONALD,
General Manager.

**Yorkshire Guarantee & Securities
Corporation, Ltd.**

GENERAL FINANCIAL AGENCY

MORTGAGE LOANS.

Funds always available for First Mortgage Loans on
Improved Properties, at current rates of interest.

ESTATES MANAGED—RENTAL AGENTS.

Our Rental Department is equipped to handle all
classes of properties from modern office buildings and
apartments to small residences. We not only collect
rents, but also keep the properties in good repair, and see
that Insurance, Taxes, etc., are paid.

TRUSTEE AND EXECUTOR.

Our experience of over a quarter of a century in this
class of business is sufficient to guarantee to parties ap-
pointing this Corporation their Executor that the estate
will be handled judiciously and the best results secured
for the beneficiaries.

General Agents in British Columbia for
**THE YORKSHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,
OF YORK, ENGLAND.**

Also Agents for
THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Every description of Insurance written in these re-
liable Board Companies. Rates furnished on application.

R. KERR HOULGATE,
Manager.

Yorkshire Building

Vancouver, B. C.

at Nanaimo and others in the north are preparing to cater
to this market.

It is eminently necessary that some strict supervision
be conducted of this source of food-supply and a system of
governmental labels adopted, ensuring the quality of the
products. If only the choicest product be marketed in this
manner, the industry can be increased indefinitely. British
Columbia Coast waters teem with herring and the industry
could be prosecuted at all seasons of the year.

With the completion of the Grand Trunk Pacific, it is
expected that much of the fishing industry which centres
now at Ketchikan, and at other ports in Alaska and on
Puget Sound, will be transferred to Prince Rupert. With
the terminus of this railway as a base, the American fish-
ing vessels could reach their markets earlier, save handling,
etc., and otherwise operate much more advantageously than
from Alaska ports or Puget Sound. A concerted effort on
the part of the authorities and of the northern city should
be made, however, to encourage this action. Facilities for
landing and storing the catch should be provided and
special inducements offered in order to foster the industry
at this port. No harm should be wrought native companies
by so doing, since they will benefit, first, by the sale of bait,
by the improved shipping facilities which the railway will
be able to provide, with a larger volume of business, and at
the same time their home market will be conserved to them
by the duty which remains upon fish caught in foreign
bottoms landed at Canadian ports for consumption in
Canada.

The completion of the Panama Canal, it is believed,
will have a very important effect upon the fisheries of Brit-
ish Columbia. Already announcement is made that British
and German shipping firms are planning to run lines of
steamers from this Coast to Great Britain and the Con-
tinent. One German firm announces monthly sailings, and
the statement is made that each vessel will have refriger-
ator accommodation for 500 to 600 tons of frozen fish. In
addition sailings of vessels of a draught light enough to
navigate the Mississippi to New Orleans are planned, and
it will be possible to reach the most densely populated re-
gions of the American Middle West by this cheap method
of transit. The result follows that, with cheap freight rates,
many species of our fishes which have never been utilized
will at once have a market value.

An analysis of the salmon-pack of British Columbia
for 1913-14 shows that the 1,353,901 cases composing it
were made up as follows: Sockeye, 972,128; red springs,
37,433; white springs, 3,616; dog-salmon, 77,965; pinks,
192,887; cohoes, 69,822. The large sockeye-pack was due
to the fact that 1913 was the "big year" on the Fraser. The
small number of pinks and dog-salmon put up was due to
the lessened demand and consequent lower prices realized
by these varieties.

The pack of Fraser River sockeye was the largest in
the history of the canning industry, totalling 2,402,389
cases, of which 736,661 cases were put up on the Canadian
side and 1,665,728 cases by the United States packers of
Puget Sound. This is an increase of 830,069 cases over the
pack of 1909, or an increase of 53.9 per cent.; of 727,769
cases over the pack of 1905, or an increase of 43.4 per cent.;
of 368,624 cases over 1901, previously the year of the great-
est pack, or an increase of 18 per cent.

This gratifying condition was foreshadowed in the re-
port of the Department for 1909, p. 18, when Mr. Babcock,
after reviewing conditions on the spawning-beds, under the
caption "The Run Four Years Hence," stated: "A careful
comparison of the number of fish observed on the spawn-
ing-beds this season with those seen in 1905 show unques-
tionably that many more fish reached there this year. The
weather conditions were as favorable and the hatcheries
were well filled; therefore, I believe, the prospect of a big
run four years hence is better than at this time four years
ago."

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