

John G.S. Grant, of Chilliwack, offers stock and good will for sale.

Larson & McDonald, hotel keepers of Vancouver, have dissolved; P. Larson continues.

Nicholson & Connor, saloon-keepers of Victoria, have dissolved partnership, business continued by Connor & Switzer.

The snow at Okanagan is nearly gone, and rains have caused the grass to start up. Most of the stockmen have turned out upon the ranges the greater number of their stock.

A Gilmore, merchant tailor, Victoria, advertises selling out and giving up business. Mr. Gilmore has been in business at Victoria nearly thirty years, and has been very successful. He is a large property owner at Victoria, Vancouver, and other parts.

The auditor-general's report gives a list of persons in the civil service who in addition to their regular salaries receive a share of the seizures that they make. The list includes George Frys, of Victoria, whose share amounts to \$1,758, making in addition to his salary a total of \$3,558; and A. R. Milne, whose share amounts to \$1,782, making with his salary a total of \$3,328.

Lumber Cuttings.

McLeod Bros. have arrived from the lumber woods, having completed their log contract for Fraser & Co., of Edmonton, of 500,000 feet.

The St. Albert mission, North Saskatchewan River, has taken about 5,000 logs out of the Egg lake limit this winter. The logs are banked at the Sturgeon river mill, ready for sawing.

The *Herald*, of Vancouver, B. C., says: Geo. Cassidy, sash and door manufacturer and mill-owner of Chatham, N. B., has sold out his business and is coming to Vancouver, where he proposes establishing himself in his old business.

Edmonton Bulletin: The returns of the Edmonton crown timber office for the year ending 31st October, '87, show that Fraser & Co., of Edmonton, cut 697,464 feet of lumber and 181,333 shingles; Lamoureux Bros., of Stony Plain, 403,184 feet of lumber and 306,250 shingles; John Kelly, White Mud, 161,150 feet of lumber and 246,750 shingles; St. Albert Mission, Sturgeon river, 99,557 feet of lumber and 98,000 shingles and Hudson's Bay company, Athabasca river, 149,24 feet of lumber and 41,500 shingles. Total 1,400,379 feet of lumber and 873,833 shingles.

The Alberta Lumber Company secured its property in the Red Deer country in 1886, on the understanding that a mill was to be erected and operated by May, 1887. An extension of time to complete this work was obtained, of six months, which expired in November last. The settlers are complaining bitterly of the inconvenience which they have been put to through the failure of the company to carry out the agreement. Another small mill was located in the district, but it is claimed that owing to the grant obtained by the Alberta Lumber Co., it has been rendered impossible for any other parties to cut lumber, consequently the mill has been closed. The settlers have sent a petition to Ottawa, against allowing the Alberta company a further extension of time.

The Rat Portage saw mill employees are trying to reduce the number of hours of labor to ten instead of eleven hours, as last year.

Vancouver News. Mr. James MacLaren, of Buckingham, Ottawa county, Quebec, President of the Bank of Ottawa, and one of the lumber kings of Canada, has arrived in this city, accompanied by L. G. Little, of Montreal, and H. G. Ross, of Quebec. Their visit here is to see the country for themselves and judge of its timber resources, besides inspecting some timber limits. Messrs. MacLaren and Ross have secured and decided where to erect large saw mills.

The Alberta Lumber Company held its annual meeting lately at Winnipeg. W. W. Huntington, Henry B. Beards, of Minneapolis, and J. B. McArthur, Hugh J. Macdonald and J. S. McEwen, of Winnipeg, were elected directors for the ensuing year. The company is erecting a saw mill on the Red Deer, besides laying out a town site and making other improvements in that settlement. The shareholders authorized the issue of \$150,000 in bonds to enable the company to make the improvements and bring in settlers.

The *The Mississippi Valley Lumberman*, of Minneapolis, says: "A party of American lumbermen are heavily interested in timber lands in the 'vicinity of Alberta,' in the Northwest Territory. The company includes well-known lumbermen of Eau Claire, Minneapolis and other cities in Wisconsin and Minnesota, the corporation with which they are identified being known as the Eau Claire and Bow River Lumber company. It is understood to be part of the present plan of these gentlemen to make their lumber available by building a line of railroad from some point on the Canadian Pacific to Alaska." The timber lands of the company referred to are situated along the C. P. Railway and Bow river, west of Calgary, "in the Territory of Alberta." What benefit a railway to Alaska would be to this timber property, it is hard to imagine. Alaska is only about 1,000 miles away, and perhaps the Eau Claire company have an idea of carting their lumber up there to trade off to the Esquimaux for furs, the only exportable product of that ice-bound region.

Regulating Salmon Fishing.

The British Columbia board of trade of Victoria has adopted the following concerning the regulation of salmon fishing: In the opinion of the Board it is desirable that some further representation be made to the Department upon the matter, and the urgent necessity for additional restrictions more plainly pointed out, as it is yearly becoming more apparent that the supply of salmon on the Fraser river and elsewhere in the province, on account of over-fishing, is threatened by exhaustion, or at least so great a diminution as would virtually put a stop to this most important industry in British Columbia and the consequent loss to the province of the large annual expenditure for labor and material, besides affecting in a very material way the food supply of the Indian population.

The board would therefore again direct the attention of the department to the urgent necessity that exists for further immediate action

to restrict in some material the taking of salmon for export in the waters of British Columbia, with the view, if possible, of making the industry a permanent one to the province, and beg respectfully to submit the following suggested regulation, which, in the opinion of this board, would advance the end in view while not causing any hardship to those who have invested large sums of money in the canning business, or others who may follow the business of salmon fishing for a living.

In support of the contention of this board that the permanency of this industry is endangered we would respectfully call attention to the steadily decreasing supply of salmon on the following rivers on this coast, viz:

Sacramento River, from 126,337 cases in 1882 to 53,900 cases in 1887; Columbia River, from 629,438 cases in 1883 to 373,860 cases in 1887; Fraser River, B.C., from 196,300 cases in 1882 to 129,800 cases in 1887; Alert Bay, B.C., from 4,500 cases in 1882 to 3,000 cases in 1887; Rivers Inlet, B.C., from 2,342 cases in 1882 to 11,100 cases in 1887; Smith's Inlet, B.C., from 5,000 cases in 1883 to nothing in 1887.

Being a decrease of 72% in a period of six seasons, while in nearly every instance the number of cannery establishments and of hands employed have largely increased.

The board readily admits that it is difficult to suggest a scheme for the limitation of canneries applicable to all rivers and places in British Columbia, but thinks it is most desirable that some steps be taken immediately, and should hardships arise in carrying out the regulations in any special cases they can be dealt with by the department on their merits as they occur.

The board suggests the following regulations for limiting salmon canneries: That applicants for new canneries or other licenses for packing salmon for export shall give notice of their intention to make such application to the resident inspector, giving full particulars and shall publish same for thirty days. That no license shall be granted until after the expiry of thirty days. That the resident inspector shall forward all applications to the department and receive their instructions before granting an application. That the number of licensed boats to each cannery shall not exceed forty.

That the total number of boats for the whole of Fraser river shall not exceed 500 boats employed in taking fish for cannery purposes or for export beyond the province. That no cannery shall be allowed to use the fish from more than forty boats, but may employ "outside boats," and such "outside boats" so employed shall be counted as part of the licensed boats belonging to the cannery employing them, and the number of the said canneries licensed boats shall be reduced accordingly. That no restriction shall apply to any boats fishing for local consumption for sale when fresh, or for salting for local market, but all fishing establishments, whether for freezing or salting, or otherwise preserving the salmon for shipment beyond the province, shall be regulated and treated in the same way as provided for canneries.

A. Patterson, cheese maker, will move his factory at Rapid City, Man., to his farm,