

The cost of the utensils required for the preservation of fish according to the above process amounts in this country to £6½ [\$31.63], the cost of a cask being £4; and of a pressure-pump £2½. The cask is very strong, made of steel, and reckoned to last for at least five years. It is capable of containing 300 pounds of fish, requiring 3 pounds of the "Roosen" antiseptic. One pump is of course sufficient for a large number of casks. If the cost of the utensils is distributed over the five years, the annual expenditure for their use will be 26 shillings [\$6.32], so that in case the cask is filled only once a year the cost per pound of the fish for the use of the utensils is only a trifle over 2 cents; but as the cask may be filled during a year say twenty times, the cost per pound is reduced to about one-tenth of a cent.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,

Leith (Edinburgh), Scotland, April 29, 1886.

38.—STATISTICS OF THE FISHERIES OF THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA FOR 1885.*

By GEORGE PITTENDRIGH,

Inspector of the Fisheries.

Statistics of vessels, nets, establishments, and men engaged in the fisheries of British Columbia during 1885.

8 steamers and steam auxiliaries, from 3 to 50 tons }	\$54,600
26 schooners, from 5 to 80 tons }	
867 fishing boats }	44,195
190 canoes. }	
42 flat-boats or scows	5,430
	<u>\$104,225</u>
961 salmon nets, 275,800 yards	114,750
37 herring seines	4,680
5 herring nets, 700 yards	2,500
81 fish seines, 7,061 yards	7,975
3 eulachon nets	175
	<u>130,080</u>
25 salmon canneries, estimated value	449,500
1 oil factory, Queen Charlotte Islands	10,000
1 oil and scrap factory, Burrard Inlet	45,000
1 floating cannery and oil factory	60,000
Various salting stations	11,000
	<u>575,500</u>
Total value	<u>809,805</u>
Sailors	90
Fishermen and native hunters, with sealing fleet	1,740
Shoremen	960
	<u>2,820</u>
Total number of men engaged	2,820

* These statistics have been furnished by Captain Pittendrigh, who also states that turbot have been discovered on the Pacific coast, Mr. William Vennan, a reliable fisherman, having taken one outside of Burrard Inlet, near Spanish Bank.

Yield and value of the fisheries of British Columbia during 1885.

Kind.	Quantity.	Value.
Salmon, salted.....barrels..	3,468	\$31,212
Salmon, fresh.....number..	204,700	40,940
Salmon, canned, cases 4 dozen 1-pound tins each.....cases..	108,517	542,585
Salmon, smoked.....pounds..	370,000	37,000
Sturgeon, fresh.....do.....	354,500	17,725
Whiting, tomcod, &c.....do.....	241,100	12,058
Halibut.....do.....	159,000	9,540
Herring and smelts, fresh.....do.....	36,600	1,830
Herring, smoked.....do.....		7,000
Fish, assorted.....pounds..	59,400	3,564
Trout.....do.....	83,000	5,810
Eulachons, fresh.....do.....	31,950	1,881
Eulachons, salted.....do.....	22,500	1,800
Eulachons, smoked.....do.....	18,000	1,300
Furs, seal-skins.....do.....		150,019
Eulachon oil.....gallons..	450	450
Black shark and dogfish oil, refined.....do.....	40,000	20,000
Dogfish oil.....do.....	22,200	5,550
Salmon oil.....do.....	80	24
Clams and other shell-fish.....do.....		2,500
Fish sold in markets.....do.....		120,000
Crabs and prawns.....do.....		2,000
Salmon and other fish, estimated consumption by Chinese and other laborers on the Canadian Pacific and Island Railway, not specially recorded.....do.....		62,000
Oysters, native.....barrels..	250	1,250
Totaldo.....		1,078,038
Estimated consumption by Indian population, as revised:		
Salmon.....\$2,732,500		
Halibut.....100,000		
Sturgeon and other fish.....260,000		
Fish oils.....75,000		
		3,257,500
Grand total of approximate yielddo.....		4,335,538

Comparative value of yield in 1884 and 1885, exclusive of Indian consumption :		
Total, 1884.....		\$1,358,267 10
Total, 1885.....		1,078,038 00
Decrease in 1885.....		280,229 10

39.—SALMON IN THE CLACKAMAS RIVER.

By L. T. BARIN.

[From a letter to J. W. Cook.]

There is no question that the genuine Chinook (or quinnat) salmon (*Oncorhynchus chouicha*) go up the Clackamas River. Some persons, who are opposed to a hatchery being established on this stream, say that such salmon do not go up that river. But the fact is that there is not a single species of the salmon and trout that come up the Columbia from the ocean which does not find its way in large numbers up the Clackamas.

The run of the Chinook salmon commences in March or April, sometimes even in February, and they begin spawning in September.

The silver salmon commence their run with the first rains in the fall, say the middle of September, and begin spawning about the middle of January.