

each. It is not yet necessary to go far back from the water, consequently logging railroads are not required. Logs are hauled by ox teams, on skid roads, to the head of a log chute, down which they slide to the water. They are then made up into rafts and towed to the mills. Owing to the great extent of wa-

ter front along the bays and inlets, there is an enormous quantity of timber standing close to the water, which will render logging comparatively easy and inexpensive for many years. There is a field here which mill men from the more crowded lumbering districts of the East would do well to examine.

MARINE RESOURCES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

MULTITUDES of fish, valuable for food and oil, swarm in the bays, inlets and rivers of the province, and in the waters of the adjacent ocean. Here is a source of wealth which may be drawn upon for an indefinite period, and which will yearly yield employment to an increasing number of men, and add to the revenue of the province. Several branches of the fishing industry have already obtained a foothold, but they are overshadowed by the enormous possibilities of the future. Nowhere else in the world are such quantities and so many varieties of valuable fish to be found, in waters where the dangers of navigation are so slight and the climate so mild and agreeable. The want of a sufficiently extensive market, and popular ignorance of the extent and character of the fisheries, have, in the past, operated to retard the growth of this industry; but both of these causes are now disappearing. The Canadian Pacific railway offers a route to eastern markets, and the fishermen of Nova Scotia and New Foundland are beginning to realize the immeasurable superiority of the waters of British Columbia for the prosecution of their business. The outlook is now favorable for the immigration to

this coast of large numbers of fishermen, who will soon give the cool banks of the Pacific as wide a notoriety as that now possessed by those of the Atlantic.

The most extensive industry is that of canning and salting salmon. Salmon of several varieties crowd into the inlets and streams of the province, ascending as far inland as possible, to deposit their spawn in the shallow, fresh waters of the interior. Those entering Fraser river ascend the main stream and branches to their very sources, some of them reaching a point nearly eight hundred miles from the sea. With powerful leaps they scale the rapids, falls, and whatever obstructions they encounter, bruising themselves against the rocks in their frantic efforts, until the banks are lined with their dead carcasses. The survivors of their progeny, only a small per cent. of the billions of eggs that are deposited, descend the streams to the sea, whence, at the proper time, they in turn ascend again to the place of their birth, to exercise the procreative power. It is while thus making their annual pilgrimage from the sea, that they are caught, usually near the entrance to the streams, though often many miles inland, and prepared for market. The salmon has