ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES,

DOMINION OF CANADA

FOR THE YEAR

1884.

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PART 2.

FISH-BREEDING.—Report by the Superintendent..... .....

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPUTY MINISTER OF FISHERIES

FOR THE YEAR 1884.

To the Honorable
ARCHIBALD WOODBURY MCLELAN,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit herewith my first annual report on the Fisheries Service of the Dominion for the past calendar year, together with statements of official transactions for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1884.

ORGANIZATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES.

The Statute 47 Vic., cap. 18, divided what was hitherto known as the Department of Marine and Fisheries into two Departments, to be respectivly called the Department of Marine and the Department of Fisheries, over both of which the Minister of Marine and Fisheries for the time being shall preside, and of which he shall have the management, charge and direction.

DUTIES.

The duties of the Department of Fisheries consist principally in the administration of all laws relating to the subject of sea, coast or inland fisheries, the management, regulation and protection thereof, and all matters and things relating thereto or assigned by the Governor in Council to the said Department.

Under this latter head is included the payment of fishing bounties, necessitating an enormous amount of labour, which could not conveniently and satisfactorily be performed outside the Department.

PRODUCE OF THE FISHERIES.

The total value of the fisheries of Canada for the year 1884 is reckoned as follows:—

Nova Scotia	$8,763,779 36
New Brunswick	3,730,453 99
Quebec	1,694,560 85
British Columbia	1,358,267 10
Ontario	1,133,724 26
Prince Edward Island	1,085,618 68
Showing a total value of	$17,766,404 24

as against $16,958,192.98 in 1883; an increase of $808,211.26.

This is exclusive of the quantity consumed by the Indian population of British Columbia, and also of the yield of Manitoba and the North-West Territories, from which, although steps have been taken to supply the information in future, no reliable data are availabe for the present report.

DETAILS.

The following table shows the value of the principal kinds of fish, grouped for convenience:—

Cod	$4,302,454 85
Herring	2,645,447 00
Lobsters	2,351,559 80
Mackerel	1,826,681 03
Salmon	1,357,727 64
Haddock	758,245 70
Fish oils	477,443 40
Trout	464,653 00
Sardines	384,600 00
Smelt	370,644 60
Pollock	275,222 50
Whitefish	271,971 28
Hake	217,981 70
Alewives	189,854 50
Seal skins	166,788 00
Oysters	126,458 00
Pickerel	111,452 06
Halibut	98,532 90
Sturgeon	88,899 60
Eels	84,714 80
Bass	75,573 30
Shad	74,058,41

GENERAL REMARKS.

Nova Scotia.

The returns show that the fisheries of this Province do not only maintain the improvement of the last few years, but they show a large increase over any former year. While this improvement embraces nearly all kinds of fish, it is most marked in cod, mackerel, herring, salmon and lobsters.

The encouragement offered by the bounty has largely increased the number of vessels and boats engaged in the deep-sea and shore fisheries.

New Brunswick.

From this Province the returns show a large increase in the yield of its fisheries.

A most gratifying feature is the general improvement in the salmon fishery, which extends to almost every district in which this fishery is pursued. Smelt herring and lobsters show increased catches. Shad and alewives also share in the general improvement, but the sturgeon fishery shows a large falling off from former years. In some districts the herring fishery was not so productive, while in others it shows a largely increased catch. This is no doubt due to the erratic movements of the schools of this fish, which, while never leaving our coast, change their habitat according to temperature, weather and the location of their favourite food.

Quebec.

The late date at which the ice left in the spring and the stormy weather which almost constantly prevailed in the Gulf during the fishing season, has caused a considerable decrease in the catch of almost all kinds of fish.

The decrease in the catch of salmon on the south shore of Gaspé and Bonaventure is, however, counterbalanced by the increased catch on the north shore.

More interest than usual was taken in the mackerel fishery and considerable outlay was made by local fishermen; but unfavourable weather doubtless affected the movements of the schools, which did not go to the west of Cape Breton, and the catch made was inconsiderable.

The inland fisheries show a large decrease as compared with the catch of 1883. This falling off, which was noticeable in almost every kind of fish, is due more to a prevalence of contrary winds and stormy weather than to any scarcity of fish.

Prince Edward Island.

The stormy and unfavourable weather which prevailed in the Gulf extended also to the Straits, and had the same effect on the Island fisheries.

The returns show a large falling off in all kinds of fish, the decrease being most marked in mackerel.

The single exception is the lobster fishery, which, contrary to general expectation, has been good, and the returns show a considerable increase over the very large catch of last year.

The enormous extent to which this fishery has been developed and the constantly increasing number of factories and fishermen have led to much confusion. It will soon be necessary, in the interest of the fishery, as well as of the fishermen and packers, to bring it under the more effective control of the Department.

British Columbia.

The returns from the above named Province show a large decrease in the salmon catch of the Fraser River, where only six canneries out of thirteen were in operation. This result was not due to any scarcity of fish, but to the large quantity of preserved salmon on the market and the low prices obtained.

A fish hatchery, measuring 100 x 40 feet, was built during last season on the Fraser River. It will easily accommodate 3,000,000 *Quinnat* salmon eggs, or 5,500,000 *Saw-quâi* salmon ova. By doubling the trays, double this number of eggs can be laid down. The catching of parent salmon began about the beginning of July, and by the close of the season 3,000,000 eggs were on the trays. The operations were highly successful and reflect credit upon the officer in charge, Mr. Thomas Mowat.

Ontario.

The total value of the fisheries in the Province of Ontario is reckoned at $1,133,724.26.

On Lake Superior, Lake Huron and Georgian Bay, the individual catches did not much exceed those of last year, but the number of fishermen was larger and the aggregate yield consequently increased. The severe stormy weather which prevailed during the first part of November greatly interfered with the fishermen's operations, by damaging or destroying a large amount of twine and driving the runs of fish off the reefs; but, on the whole, the result was satisfactory.

Manitoba and the North-West Territories.

The dates hitherto determined upon as close seasons for whitefish in the Province of Manitoba and the North-West Territories having proved utterly inadequate, others will have to be substituted, so as to afford full and complete protection to this valuable fish during its breeding season.

An Inspector, Mr. Alex. McQueen, of Winnipeg, vested with magisterial powers, has been appointed, as well as a resident Fishery Overseer, Mr. F. C. Gilchrist, of Fort Qu'Appelle, for the Qu'Appelle district and vicinity. The system will be gradually extended as circumstances may demand, and other officers located at places where most needed.

GENERAL RECAPITULATION

Of the Yield and Value of Fisheries in the Dominion of Canada, for the years 1883 and 1884.

Kinds of Fish.		1883. Quantity.	1883. Value.	1884. Quantity.	1884. Value.
			$ cts.		$ cts.
Cod	Cwt.	1,074,914	4,507,110 25	1,022,234	4,302,454 85
Herring, pickled	Brls.	443,611	1,825,355 50	493,241	2,029,430 00
do smoked	Boxes.	1,247,660	311,915 00	1,938,194	484,548 50
do frozen	No.	20,875,000	125,100 00	14,851,500	89,109 00
do preserved or fresh	Lbs.	7,968	956 16	1,049,550	42,359 50
Lobsters, preserved	"	13,364,020	1,889,265 71	15,933,283	2,259,892 80
do	Tons.	964	29,310 00	3,065	91,967 00
do in shell or alive	Per M.	1,195,120	30,678 00		
Salmon, pickled	Brls.	6,030½	63,901 50	10,049	123,418 50
do fresh	No.	117,664	44,287 20	173,056	51,916 80
do do in ice	Lbs.	1,537,052	262,810 44	2,008,268	346,000 29
do preserved in cans	"	9,460,911	1,087,218 35	6,803,845	781,366 05
do smoked	"	419,363	59,909 02	385,230	55,026 00
Mackerel, preserved in cans	"	702,743	94,853 46	190,457	28,194 03
do pickled	Brls.	124,093	1,234,632 00	180,170	1,798,487 00
Haddock	Cwt.	173,092	609,906 50	216,544	758,245 70
Hake	"	146,281	511,983 50	40,073	140,255 50
Pollock	"	105,573	369,505 50	78,635	275,222 50
Trout	Lbs.	4,744,529	368,323 12	5,517,437	429,481 00
do	Brls.	4,099	40,672 00	3,546½	35,172 00
Whitefish	"	1,862	18,620 00	2,078	20,780 00
do	Lbs.	3,120,032	249,602 56	3,139,891	251,191 28
Smelt	"	4,180,943	254,456 58	6,177,410	370,644 60
Sardines	Brls.	15,294	45,896 00	8,895	26,720 00
do	Hhds.	37,717	301,736 00	35,788	357,880 00
Oysters	Brls	50,540	151,620 00	41,956	126,458 00
Alewives	"	37,707	150,498 00	47,674	189,854 50
Hake Sounds	Lbs.	115,687	110,222 80	83,637	77,726 20
Cod Tongues and Sounds	Brls.	1,943	14,433 00	2,006	14,882 00
Shad	No.	192,800	17,843 75	128,533	12,157 17
do salted	Brls.	7,076½	56,612 00	7,737	61,901 24
Eels do	"	3,482⅔	31,246 50	4,776	42,768 40
do	No.	514,219	51,421 90	419,464	41,946 40
Maskinongé	Lbs.	771,070	49,257 20	627,750	39,573 30
Bass	"	1,181,923	74,551 04	1,186,423	75,571 26
Pickerel	"	1,671,539	105,011 66	1,771,071	111,452 06
Pike	"	930,020	45,361 00	705,948	36,363 40
Sturgeon	"	1,041,278	54,006 30	1,601,306	80,709 60
do	Brls.	1,866	9,330 00	1,638	8,190 00
Halibut	Lbs.	1,066,050	62 493 00	1,670,215	98,532 90
Bar and Whitefish	Doz.	14,050	27,562 50	15,008	18,760 00
Winnonish	No.	21,500	5,375 00	25,600	6,400 00
Tom Cod	Brls.	4,000	6,000 00	2,080	3,120 00
Perch	Lbs.	10,450	627 00	12,000	720 00
Ling	Cwt.	207	828 00	155	620 00
Squid	Brls.	4,470	17,672 00	3,176	12,704 00
Whiting	Lbs.	25,000	1,530 00	.....	.....
Oolahans, pickled	Brls.	187	1,517 56	330	2,640 00
do fresh	Lbs.	30,000	1,800 00	37,500	2,250 00
do smoked	Boxes.	4,050	4,050 00	2,800	2,800 00
Seal Skins	No.	9,195	91,950 00	.....	166,788 00
Hair Seal Skins	"	22,036	20,586 00		
Sea Otter do	"	96	4,800 00		
Porpoise do	"	87	298 00	83	332 00
Fish Oils, not assorted	Galls.	632,690	401,726 60	583,883	376,826 10
Whale Oil	"	5,510	2,505 00	4,640	2,320 00

GENERAL RECAPITULATION

Of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries in the Dominion of Canada, for the years 1883 and 1884.

Kinds of Fish.		1883.		1884.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			$ cts.		$ cts.
Seal Oil	Galls.	127,749	76,649 40	50,070	25,035 00
Cod Oil	"	121,631	72,978 60	83,391	41,695 50
Dog Fish, Porpoise, etc., Oil	"	222,018	89,886 40	16,781	6,766 80
Dog Fish Oil, refined	"	40,000	22,000 00	45,000	24,800 00
Clams, preserved	Lbs.	8,640	1,080 00	14,400	1,800 00
Fish Roes	Brls.	46	108 00	18	72 00
Coarse Fish	"	15,230	60,920 00	} 45,227	198,726 26
Mixed Fish	"	24,546	101,068 68		
Fish Scrap, dried	Tons.	20	300 00	.....	.....
Fish Guano	"	2,873	43,095 00	4,422	66,330 00
Fish used for Bait and Manure	"	25,250	225,818 50	250,572	204,875 25
Fish sold in Halifax markets		.....	31,500 00	.....	52,400 00
do Victoria, B.C., markets		.....	105,000 00	.....	110,000 00
Fish assorted in British Columbia		.....	2,430 00	58,400	3,504 00
For home consumption not included in Returns		.....	215,558 30	.....	266,170 00
Total value of the Fisheries in Canada		.....	16,958,192 98	.....	17,766,404 24
Increase in 1884		.....	.....	.....	808,211 26

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

Of Production in the different Fisheries in the respective Provinces of the Dominion of Canada, in 1883 and 1884.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Kinds of Fish.		1883.		1884.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			$ cts.		$ cts.
Salmon	Brls.	532	9,576 00	3,183	57,294 00
do fresh	Lbs.	423,308	84,661 60	468,502	93,034 15
do smoked	"	19,920	3,984 00	18,230	3,646 00
do preserved	Cans	26,312	5,262 40	7,652	1,530 46
Codfish	Cwt.	721,979	3,068,410 75	783,144	3,328,363 00
Cod Tongues and Sounds	Brls.	1,389	9,723 00	1,440	10,080 00
Pollock	Cwt.	94,049	329,171 50	61,892	216,622 00
Hake Sounds	Lbs.	59,290	59,290 00	34,297	34,297 00
Hake and Haddock	Cwt.	246,969	864,391 50	196,998	689,493 20
Halibut	Lbs.	959,650	57,579 00	1,445,590	85,055 40
Mackerel	Brls.	88,608	886,080 00	156,063	1,560,630 00
do preserved	Cans.	114,500	17,175 00	82,776	12,416 40
Herring	Brls.	205,070	820,280 00	250,383	1,001,532 00
do smoked	Boxes.	84,800	21,200 00	113,085	28,271 25
do frozen or fresh	No.	100,000	450 00	lbs. 1,015,000	40,632 00
Alewives	Brls.	18,346	73,384 00	21,375	85,500 00
Shad	"	3,442	27,536 00	3,428	27,425 24
Bass, Trout and Smelt	Lbs.	488,505	29,310 30	533,517	32,011 02
Eels	Brls.	2,308	20,772 00	2,581	23,229 00
Oysters	"	1,343	4,029 00	1,595	4,785 00
Lobsters, preserved	Cans.	4,870,339	730,550 85	5,146,273	771,940 95
do	Tons	39	1,560 00		
do in shell	Per M.	30,000	750 00	.....	40,697 00
do live	"	1,200,000	29,928 00		
Fish Roes	Brls.	8	32 00	.....	.....
Fish Oils	Galls.	521,859	339,203 35	516,845	335,949 25
Fish Guano	Tons.	1,598	23,970 00	1,517	22,755 00
Fish used as bait	Brls.	43,127	43,127 00	51,328	51,328 00
do manure	"	23,693	11,846 50	28,423	14,211 50
Mixed Fish in Digby and Yarmouth Counties		.....	18,395 00	.....	32,408 00
Squid	Brls.	4,366	17,464 00	2,683	10,732 00
Amount sold in Halifax Fish Market		.....	31,500 00	.....	52,400 00
Home consumption of various Counties, as per return		.....	48,777 00	.....	95,510 00
Total		.....	7,689,374 75	.....	8,763,779 36
Increase in 1884		.....			

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

Of Production in each Branch of Fishing, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Kinds of Fish.		1883.		1884.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			$ cts.		$ cts.
Codfish	Cwt.	81,136	344,828 00	51,082	217,098 50
Herring	Brls.	106,306	425,224 00	109,905	439,620 00
do smoked	Boxes.	1,137,830	284,457 50	1,794,400	448,600 00
do frozen	NO.	20,775,000	124,650 00	14,851,500	89,109 00
Mackerel	Brls.	4,166	41,660 00	5,657	56,570 00
do preserved	Cans.	235,310	35,446 50	95,197	14,279 55
Haddock	Cwt.	17,022	59,577 00	15,379	53,826 50
Pollock	"	11,524	40,334 00	16,743	58,600 50
Hake	"	37,218	130,263 00	30 842	107,947 00
Halibut	Lbs.	27,900	1,674 00	42,450	2,547 00
Salmon, pickled	Brls.	50	900 00	107	1,926 00
do fresh, in ice	Lbs.	765,972	153,194 00	1,707,983	215,596 60
do preserved	Cans.	8,650	1,730 00	11,362	2,272 40
Alewives	Brls.	13,702	74,808 00	24,816	99,264 00
Trout	Lbs.	56,055	3,363 30	70,943	4,256 58
Smelt	"	3,822,793	229,367 58	5,801,560	348,093 60
Shad	Brls.	3,634½	29,076 00	4,305	34,440 00
Eels	"	1,078½	9,706 50	1,433	12,897 00
Sturgeon	Lbs.	125,280	7,516 80	64,430	3,865 80
Sardines	Hhds.	37,717	301,736 00	35,788	357,880 00
Bass	Lbs.	298,162	17,889 72	298,150	17,889 00
Pickerel	"	34,500	2,070 00	130,570	7,834 20
Perch	"	10,450	627 00	12,000	720 00
Oysters	Brls.	10,317	30,951 00	11,851	35,553 00
Lobsters, preserved	Cans.	4,042 954	606 443 10	5,662,072	849,310 80
do	Tons.	925	27,750 00	1,709	51,270 00
Cod Tongues and Sounds	Brls.	147	1,029 00	146	1,022 00
Hake Sounds	Lbs.	40,785	40,785 00	32.452	32,452 00
Fish Oil	Galls.	69,438	41,662 80	53,957	32,374 20
Fish Guano	Tons.	1,275	19,125 00	2,905	43,575 00
Fish nsed as manure	Brls.	23,971	11,985 50	24,397	12,198 50
do bait	"	41,487	62,230 50	37,883	56,824 50
Squid	"	104	208 00	493	1,972 00
Frostfish and Flounders	Lbs.	388,828	23,329 68	750,546	18,696 76
Fish Roes	Brls.	38	76 00	18	72 00
Total		.....	3,185,674 00	.....	3,730,453 99
Increase in 1884		.....	.....	.....	544,779 11

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

Of Production in each Branch of Fisheries, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Kinds of Fish		1883.		1884.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			$ cts.		$ cts.
Salmon, pickled	Brls.	731½	10,972 50	1,122½	13,470 00
do fresh, in ice	Lbs.	340,142	23,809 94	395,443	36,374 44
do preserved, in cans	"	3,633	544 95	4,715	607 25
do smoked	Boxes.	1	10 00	.....	.....
do fresh	No.	7,490	11,235 00	.....	.....
Cod	Cwt.	245,097	980,388 00	168,165	672,660 00
Haddock	"	1,312	5,248 00	681	2,724 00
Ling	"	207	828 00	155	620 00
Halibut	Brls.	245	1,470 00	262	1,572 00
Herring, pickled	"	66,265	296,096 00	66,287	291,165 00
do smoked	Boxes.	5,030	1,257 50	4,709	1,177 25
Shad	No.	192,505	17,819 75	128,533	12,157 17
Eels	"	480,859	48,085 90	419,464	41,946 40
do pickled	Brls.	96	768 00	107	749 00
Mackerel	"	3,149	25,192 00	1,584	12,627 00
Sardines	"	15,294	45,896 00	8,895	26,720 00
Sturgeon	"	1,866	9 330 00	1,638	8,190 00
do	Lbs.	257,708	12,885 40	276,595	13,829 75
Trout	"	525,900	35,740 00	542,050	37,558 00
do	Brls.	159	1,272 00	146½	1,172 00
Winnonish	No.	21,500	5,375 00	25,600	6,400 00
Bar and Whitefish	Doz.	14,050	27,562 50	15,008	18,760 00
Whitefish	"	45,512	3,640 96	38,494	3,079 52
Maskinongé	Lbs.	149,650	11,972 00	95,415	7,633 20
Bass	"	181,783	14,542 64	219,294	17,543 52
Pickerel	"	268,766	20,845 28	304,270	23,444 00
Pike	"	454,820	21,601 00	452,153	23,723 65
Tom Cod	Brls.	4,000	6,000 00	2,080	3,120 00
Cod Tongues and Sounds	"	409	3,681 00	420	3,780 00
Lobsters, canned	Lbs.	606,154	90,923 00	788,283	118,242 45
Small and Mixed Fish	Brls.	16,470	59,344 00	18,841	71,816 00
Seal Skins	No.	19,136	19,136 00	10,369	10,369 00
Porpoise Skins	"	87	298 00	83	332 00
Seal Oil	Galls.	127,749	76,649 40	50,070	25,035 00
Whale Oil	"	5,010	2,505 00	4,640	2,320 00
Cod Oil	"	121,631	72,978 60	83,391	41,695 50
Porpoise Oil	"	3,499	1,818 80	5,286	2,643 00
Fish used as bait and manure	Brls.	106,868	95,291 00	73,541	66,812 75
Fish used for local consumption	"	18,996	75,984 00	18,123	72,492 00
Total		.....	2,138,997 12	.....	1,694,560 85
Decrease		.....	.....	.....	444,436 27

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

Of Production in each Branch of Fisheries, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Kinds of Fish.		1883.		1884.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			$ cts.		$ cts.
Codfish	Cwt.	26,702	113,483 50	19,843	84,332 75
Herring	Brls.	46,440	185,760 00	36,217	144,868 00
do preserved	Cans.	7,968	956 16	.....	.....
Mackerel	Brls.	28,170	281,700 00	16,866	168,660 00
do preserved	Cans	351,933	42,231 96	12,484	1,498 08
Haddock	Lbs.	47,500	2,850 00	42,900	2,574 00
Hake	Cwt.	9,036	31,720 50	9,231	32,308 50
Salmon, fresh	Lbs.	7,630	1,144 50	6,634	995 10
do	Cans.	300	75 00	500	125 00
Alewives	Brls.	659	2,306 50	1,483	5,190 50
Halibut	Lbs.	4,500	270 00	5,975	358 50
Bass	"	.....	.....	60	3 60
Trout	"	43,880	2,632 00	44,880	2,692 80
Smelts	"	55,450	3,327 00	74,150	4,449 00
Eels	"	55,600	3,336 00	79,640	4,778 40
Shad	"	400	24 00	600	36 00
Oysters	Brls.	38,880	116,640 00	28,290	84,870 00
Lobsters, preserved	Lbs.	3,844,573	461,348 76	4,336,655	520,398 60
Cod and Hake Sounds	"	15,612	10,147 80	16,888	10,977 20
Fish Oil	Galls.	17,193	11,175 45	13,081	8,502 65
Manure	"	1,338	1,338 00	3,500	3,500 00
Fresh fish, local consumption		.....	.....	150,000	4,500 00
Total		.....	1,272,467 93	.....	1,085,618 68
Decrease		.....	.....	.....	186,849 25

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

Of Production in each Branch of Fisheries, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Kinds of Fish.		1883.		1884.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			$ cts.		$ cts.
Salmon, pickled	Brls.	4 717	42,453 00	5,636½	50,728 50
do fresh	No.	110,174	33,052 20	173,056	57,916 80
do preserved in cans	Lbs.	9,422,016	1,079,696 00	6,779,616	776,831 00
do smoked	"	399,393	55,915 02	367,000	51,380 00
Mixed Fish, pickled	Brls.	150	900 00	.....	.....
Herring	"	36	288 00	lbs. 34,550	1,727 50
do	Kitts.	150	637 50	.....	.....
do smoked		.....	5,000 00	.....	6,500 00
Trout, fresh	Lbs.	64,300	4,501 00	76,050	5 323 50
Sturgeon, fresh	"	68,960	4,137 60	352,900	17,645 00
Clams, canned	"	8,640	1,080 00	14,400	1,800 00
Haddock	"	.....	27,900 00	240,700	9,628 00
Whiting	"	25,000	1,500 00		
Halibut, fresh, in ice	"	.....	1,500 00	150,000	9,000 00
Oysters	Brls.	.....	.....	220	1,250 00
Oolâhans, pickled — Half	"	150	1,200 00	lbs. 33,000	2,640 00
"	"	50	212 50		
"	Kitts.	35	105 00		
do smoked	Boxes.	4,050	4,050 00	lbs. 28,000	2,800 00
do fresh	Lbs.	30,000	1,800 00	37,500	2,250 00
Fur Seal Skins	No.	9,195	91,950 00	.....	156,419 00
Hair do	"	2,900	1,450 00		
Sea Otter Skins	"	96	4,800 00	.....	.....
Oolâhan Oil	Galls	1,100	1,000 00	43	43 00
Herring and Salmon Oil	"	24,200	9,680 00	1,452	580 00
Dog-fish, Seal and Porpoise Oil	"	217,419	86,967 60	10,000	3,500 00
do Oil, refined	"	40,000	22,000 00	45,000	24,800 00
Fresh fish sold in markets	"	.....	105,000 00	.....	110,000 00
Fish for home consumption, Chinese laborers		.....	54,000 00	.....	68,000 00
Fish Scrap, dried	Tons.	20	300 00	.....	.....
Fish, fresh, assorted	Lbs.	25,500	1,530 00	58,400	3,504 00
Total		.....	1,644,645 42	.....	1,358,267 10
Decrease		.....	.....	.....	286,378 32

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

Of Production in each Branch of Fisheries, &c.—*Concluded.*

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Kinds of Fish.		1883.		1884.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			$ cts.		$ cts.
Whitefish	Brls.	1,862	18,620 00	2,078	20,780 00
do	Lbs	3,074,520	245,961 60	3,101,397	248,111 76
Trout	Brls.	3,940	39,400 00	3,400	34,000 00
do	Lbs.	3,941,159	315,292 72	4,631,814	370,545 12
Herring	Brls.	19,414	97,070 00	30,449	152,245 00
Maskinongé	Lbs.	621,420	37,285 20	532,335	31,940 10
Bass	do	689,408	41,364 48	588,852	35,331 12
Pickerel	do	1,368,273	82,096 38	1,336,231	80,173 86
Pike	do	475,200	23,760 00	252,795	12,639 75
Sturgeon	do	589,330	29,466 50	907,381	45,369 05
Eels	do	.....	.....	22,300	1,115 00
Coarse Fish	Brls.	15,230	60,920 00	2,526,850	75,805 50
Fish for home consumption, not included in the above		.....	35,796 00	855,600	25,668 00
Total		.....	1,027,032 88	.....	1,133,724 26
Increase		.....	.....	.....	106,691 38

RECAPITULATION.

Provinces.	Value.	
	1883.	1884.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Nova Scotia	7,689,374 75	8,763,779 36
New Brunswick	3,185,674 88	3,730,453 99
Quebec	2,138,997 12	1,694,560 85
Prince Edward Island	1,272,467 93	1,085,618 68
British Columbia	1,644,645 42	1,358,267 10
Ontario	1,027,032 88	1,133,724 26
Total	16,958,192 98	17,766,404 24
		16,958,192 98
Increase	.....	808,211 26

EXPENDITURE.

The total expenditure for the Fisheries Service during the financial year ending 30th June, 1884, amounted to $116,531.66, as follows :—

General service	$69,011 06
Fish-breeding	27,585 07
Maintenance of fisheries protection steamer "La Canadienne"	19,935 53

This expenditure is sub-divided as follows :—

Nova Scotia.		
Fishery officers' salaries and disbursements.	$15,600 01	
Fish-breeding	4,728 11	
		$20,328 12
New Brunswick.		
Fishery officers' salaries and disbursements.	$14,388 02	
Fish-breeding	2,327 06	
		16,715 08
Quebec.		
Fishery officers' salaries and disbursements.	$13,186 26	
Fish-breeding	8,512 11	
		21,698 37
Prince Edward Island.		
Fishery officers' salaries and disbursements.	$2,767 98	
Fish-breeding	771 40	
		3,539 38
British Columbia.		
Fishery officers' salaries and disbursements.	$2,231 97	
Building fish hatchery	3,704 31	
		5,936 28
Ontario.		
Fishery officers' salaries and disbursements.	$15,192 73	
Fish-breeding	8,011 17	
		23,203 90
Manitoba.		
Fishery officers' salaries and disbursements		872 40
Miscellaneous.		
Legal and incidental expenses	$1,003 72	
Advertising	63 66	
Fish-breeding, salary of Superintendent	1,999 96	
do building fish-ways, &c	1,235 26	
Fisheries protection vessel "La Canadienne"	19,935 53	
		24,238 13
Total		$116,531 66

The expenses incurred for fish culture are also sub-divided as follows, among eleven fish hatcheries :—

Ontario.		
Newcastle	$4,985 05	
Sandwich	3,026 12	
		$8,011 17
Quebec.		
Tadoussac	$2,232 25	
Gaspé Basin	1,932 43	
Magog	2,009 32	
Ristigouche (Quebec and New Brunswick)	2,338 11	
		8,512 11
Nova Scotia.		
Bedford Basin	$2,639 85	
Sydney	2,088 26	
		4,728 11
New Brunswick.		
Miramichi	$1,226 14	
St. John River	1,100 92	
		2,327 06
Prince Edward Island.		
Dunk River		771 40
Miscellaneous.		
Salary of Superintendent	$1,999 96	
Building fish-ways and incidental expenses	1,235 26	
		3,235 22
Total		$27,585 07

RECEIPTS.

The collections made during the fiscal year are arranged under the following heads :—

Ontario.	
Rents, license fees and fines	$11,345 14
New Brunswick.	
Rents, taxes on nets, and fines	3,905 66
Quebec.	
Rents, license fees and fines	2,715 02
Nova Scotia.	
Fishery licenses and fines	1,833 18
British Columbia.	
Salmon fishery licenses	127 50
Prince Edward Island.	
License fees	80 00
	$20,006 50

LICENSES ISSUED.

The number of fishery licenses issued during the season of 1884 is as follows :—

Ontario.

Gill-net license	472	
Hoop-net do	75	
Pound-net do	111	
Seine do	304	
Angling permits	1,909	
Spearing licenses	72	
Dip-nets and night lines	46	
		2,989

Quebec.

Salmon-net fishing licenses	367	
Brush-weir do	45	
Eel-weir do	8	
Seine do	196	
Gill-net do	175	
Dip-nets, hoop-nets, &c	143	
Pound-net licenses	2	
		936

New Brunswick.

Salmon-net fishing licenses	553	
Herring-weir do	196	
Bass do	228	
Smelt do	1,146	
Sturgeon do	33	
Trap-net do	2	
		2,168

Nova Scotia.

Trap-net licenses	68

British Columbia.

Salmon-net fishing licenses	30
Oyster fishery leases	2

Prince Edward Island.

Trap-net licenses	2
Total	6,195

FISH-BREEDING.

Thirteen establishments for the artificial propagation of fish are now in actual operation in the several Provinces of the Dominion of Canada. These are at the present time largely filled with fish eggs, collected at various points during the spawning season of 1884.

The total number of young fish of various kinds hatched and distributed in 1884 amounted to 53,143,000, and the total quantity of fish eggs laid down in all the hatcheries during the fall of the same year was 66,033,000.

Mr. S. Wilmot's Report and other detailed statements connected with fish-breeding operations during the year 1884 will be found at Part II of the present Report.

FISHING BOUNTIES.

The total number of Bounty Claims received in 1883 was 13,604. Of this number, 523 were rejected for non-compliance with the requirements of the law and instructions. The total number paid during the above named year was 13,081; an increase of 1,109 over the year 1882.

The total amount of Bounties paid to vessels and boats was $130,227.35.

The number of vessels claiming the Bounty was 902, with a tonnage of 34,549 tons, an increase of 116 vessels, with a tonnage of 6,938 tons, over 1882. This large increase is chiefly made up in the Province of Nova Scotia, and was the means of distributing among the owners and crews of that Province a sum of $10,000 in excess of that of the previous year.

The number of boats which received the Bounty was 12,272, as against 11,225 in 1882; an increase of 1,047 boats.

Owing to the inadequacy of the grant, it was found impossible to continue the system of doubling the rate to boats, inaugurated in 1882, and the former rate of $2.50 per man had to be adhered to.

Since the publication of the preliminary report the sum of $117.50 has been paid on suspended claims for the year 1883, as follows:—

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

SAGUENAY COUNTY—VESSELS.

Official No.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew.	Amount of Bounty Paid.
							$ cts.
55863	Maria Delvina....	Quebec.....	13	Cyrille Levesque.....	Green Island	4	26 00
66028	Emerillon	do	14	Auguste Michaud. ...	Isle Verte.....	2	28 00
	Totals	.....	27	.....	.....	6	54 00

BOATS.

Province.	County.	No. of Boats.	No. of Men.	Amount Paid.
				$ cts.
Nova Scotia	Richmond	.....	3	9 00
do	Victoria	2	16	40 00
Total		2	19	49 00
New Brunswick	Gloucester	.....	1	4 50
Prince Edward Island	Prince	1	3	7 50
Quebec	Gaspé	.....	1	2 50
Totals		3	24	63 50

Full details showing the amounts paid to vessels and boats in each Province are given at page 54 and following, of this report.

For the better information and guidance of fishermen claiming bounty for the year 1884, and others engaged in the transmission of claims and the distribution of the money, the following circular was distributed amongst claimants :—

FISHING BOUNTIES, 1884.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CLAIMANTS.

Boats.

1. Claimants to fishing bounty must have been engaged at least three months in seafishing, exclusive of salmon, shad, lobster and other fish and fisheries exempted from the operation of the Washington Treaty, and have caught not less than 2,500 pounds of seafish per man.

2. No bounty will be paid to boats measuring less than 14 feet keel, and no more than three men (the owne r included) will be allowed as claimants in boat under 20 feet.

3. Dates and localities of fishing must be stated in the claim, as well as the quantity and kinds of seafish caught.

4. Ages of men must be given.

5. Returns must be sworn to as true and correct in all their particulars.

6. Only one claim will be allowed in each season, even though the claimant may have fished in two vessels, or in a vessel and a boat, or in two boats. Any person or persons detected making false returns will be debarred from participation in the bounty.

7. Claims must be filed on or before the 31st December.

8. Customs officers and fishery overseers will supply the requisite blanks, free of charge, and, after certifying the same, will transmit them to the Department of Fisheries.

Vessels.

9. Canadian registered vessels of 10 tons and upwards (up to 80 tons) which have been engaged during a period of three months in the catch of seafish not exempted under the Washington Treaty, are entitled to a bounty of $2 per ton, one-half of which is payable to the owner or owners, and the other half to the crew.

10. Owners of vessels may, after the present season, and before proceeding on a fishing voyage, be required to procure a license from the nearest Collector of Customs, who will, subsequently, grant a certificate, stating that all the requirements of the statute have been complied with, and upon this certificate being filed with the claim, the bounty will be paid.

11. Directions contained in paragraphs 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 apply to vessels as well as to boats.

CONCLUSION.

The importance of the interests administered by this Department renders it imperative that, the fishery laws and regulations be enforced in a firm, though considerate, manner. In this connection, it might be mentioned that fishermen, as a rule, do not fully realize the importance of protective measures, and fail in many cases to support the Department in its endeavors to carry out a wise policy for the preservation of breeding fish, and the ultimate benefit of fishermen themselves. The above remarks apply with special force to the salmon and lobster fisheries.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN TILTON,
Deputy Minister of Fisheries.

STATEMENT of Fines imposed and moieties thereof received by the Department of Fisheries, for violations of the Fisheries Act and Regulations, during the Year 1884.

Names.	Nature and Place of Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount received by Department.	Remarks.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	
R. J. Allen	Fishing with nets on Sunday at Niagara River	2 00	1 00	
L. Coreyel	Spearing fish at Lake Scugog, Ont.	7 00	3 50	
Jesse King	do do	2 00	1 00	
Nicholas Mark	do do	1 00	0 50	
Geo Tripp	do do	1 00	0 50	
S. Harrington	do in River Thames, Ont	5 00	2 50	
H. H. Symes	do do	5 00	2 50	
Wm. Oliver	do do	5 00	2 50	
Jerry Collins	Catching bass during close season	2 00	1 00	
Wm. Scicily	do do	2 00	1 00	
Wm. Mukem	do do	2 00	1 00	
Lyman Shaw	Spearing fish in River Thames	1 00	0 50	
T. T. Shaw	do do	1 00	0 50	
Adorum Ereringham	Fishing on Sunday in River Thames	5 00	2 50	
Jas. Moir	do do	5 00	2 50	
John McLeod	Allowing sawdust to fall into Saugeen River, Ont	5 00	5 00	
Noah Wingar	do do do	20 00	20 00	
Thos. Egan	Allowing sawdust to fall into stream at Tecumseth, Ont	15 00	7 50	
Thos. White	do do do	5 00	2 50	
Jas. Densmore	Allowing sawdust into stream at Mulmer	5 00	2 50	
Henry Welch	do do do	5 00	2 50	
M. N. Stephens	do do Glencairn	5 00	2 50	
Jno. McClinchy	do do Tosorontio	15 00	7 50	
Jno. Smith	do do Poda Mills	20 00	10 00	
Jas. Greenly	do do Essa	25 00	12 50	
Solomon Conn	do do Carluke	10 00	5 00	
Beardmore & Co.	Allowing refuse from tannery into stream at Acton, Ont	20 00	20 00	
James Moore	Allowing refuse into Credit River, Ont.	20 00	20 00	
J. P Speight	Allowing sawdust into Acton Creek	20 00	20 00	
W. W. & C. Medler	Spearing fish at Rice Lake, Ont	50 00	25 00	
Sid Wannamaker	Fishing during close season at Rice Lake	20 00	10 00	Only one-half fine realized on distress warrant.
Trueman Aldridge	Allowing sawdust to escape into Muskoka River, Ont	50 00	49 70	
Herbert A. Richards	Barring channel, Boyne River, Ont.	1 00	1 00	
Paul Bissette	Having in possession illegally caught fish	5 00	5 00	
Jos. Amner	Killing pickerel during close season at Georgian Bay, Ont	5 00	5 00	
Wm. H. Graham	do do	5 00	5 00	
Cleophas Hubert	do do	5 00	5 00	
J. B. Smith	Allowing sawdust to escape into Mad River, Ont	5 00	5 00	
W. J. Hurd	do do	20 00	20 00	
Chas. White	Neglecting to remove salmon fishing pickets, S. W. River, Gaspé, Que	1 00	1 00	
C. LeBoutillier	do do	1 00	1 00	

STATEMENT of Fines imposed and moieties thereof received by the Department of Fisheries, &c.—*Concluded.*

Names.	Nature and Place of Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount received by Department.	Remarks.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	
Philip Warren	Killing trout during close season, L. Pabos River, Que	1 00	1 00	
Sylvain Johnstone	do do	1 00	1 00	
Horace Gagnon	Allowing sawdust to escape into Lake Megantic, Que	5 00	5 00	
Chas. Dertilly	Fishing during close season at Lake Megantic, Que	2 00	1 00	
Jno. Mulligan	Fishing during close season at Upper Ottawa, Que	2 00	1 00	
Thos. Copeland	Drifting for salmon, Restigouche River, Que.	10 00	10 00	
Geo. Shorey	Killing salmon during close time at Red Bank, Ristigouche River	5 00	5 00	
John Doyle	Setting net too close to mouth of brook at Ingonish, N.S	5 00	3 00	$2 incurred in expenses.
Jno McInnis	Catching lobsters under size, North Wallace, N.S	5 00	5 00	
Z. Y. McKay	Catching lobsters under size, South Wallace, N.S	5 00	5 00	
Albert Hobart	Allowing sawdust to escape into River at South Maitland, N.S	20 00	20 00	
C. E. Cossaboom	Having no gate in weir at Smith's Cove, N.S.	10 00	10 00	
Jno. Lockwood	Allowing sawdust to fall into Joggins River, N.S	20 00	20 00	
Absolom Hurlburt, jun	Fishing for salmon during weekly close time, Wilson's Lake, N.S	5 00	2 50	
Caleb Trefry	Fishing on Sunday at Wilson's Falls, N S	5 00	5 00	
J. White	Setting salmon nets illegally at Little River, C.B	5 00	5 00	
Jas. Logan	Throwing fish offal overboard at Cow Bay, C.B	10 00	5 00	
W. McCharles	Spearing in Middle River, C.B	4 00	4 00	
Jno. McColm	Having in possession under sized bass at North Esk, N.B	20 00	16 12	$11.64 of these fines were disbursed by overseer in connection with suits.
D. Dennett	Seining in Miramichi River, N.B	8 00	4 12	
John McColm	Having in possession grilse at North Esk, N.B	18 00	14 12	
Geo. Sutherlend	Setting nets unlawfully, Miramichi River, N.B	1 00	1 00	
Allen Arbo	do do	1 00	1 00	
Daniel Lyons	Spearing in Miramichi River, N B	1 00	1 00	
J. S. Fairly	Spearing at Rocky Brook Landing, N.B	4 00	4 00	
Lucas Poirier	Fishing smelts without license at Cocagne, N.B	1 00	1 00	
Wilfred Poirier	do do	1 00	1 00	
		579 00	454 06	

APPENDIX No. 1.

SCHEDULE

OF

FISHERY OFFICERS

IN THE

DOMINION OF CANADA,

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Name.	District.	Address.	Overseer or Warden.	Salary.
				$ cts.
James Dickson	Slate Island to Pigeon River, Lake Superior	Port Arthur	Overseer	100 00
Joseph Wilson	Thessalon River, Lake Huron, to Slate Island, Lake Superior	Sault Ste. Marie	do	200 00
Donald A. Cameron	Lake Huron, from the foot of Lake George to Little Current, including St. Joseph, Cockburn, Manitoulin and adjacent islands	do	do	200 00
Samuel Frazer	Georgian Bay, from Allanwood to Victoria Harbour	Midland	do	100 00
F. M. G. Fraser	do from Victoria Harbour to Parry Sound	Victoria Harbour	do	100 00
Solomon James	do from Parry Sound to Waddle's Mills, Collins' Inlet	Shawanaga, Parry S'd.	do	100 00
George R. Steele	Inland waters of Parry Sound district.	McKellar	do	100 00
Geo. S. Miller	Owen Sound to Cape Hurd.	Owen Sound	do	100 00
James Muir	Point Clark to Cape Hurd, including adjacent islands	Port Elgin	do	100 00
Hugh McFayden	Head waters of Saugeen River, and tributaries	Durham	do	40 00
A. C. McKinnon	Kettle Point to Point Clarke, Lake Huron	Goderich	do	100 00
David McMaster	Baby's Point, on River St. Clair, to Kettle Point, on Lake Huron	Sarnia	do	200 00
Chas. W. Raymond	Lake St. Clair	Mitchell's Bay	do	50 00
J. B. Moody	North Branch, Sydenham River, from its junction with the main river, at Wallaceburg, to its source	Waubuno	do	50 00
P. McCarron	Sydenham River and tributaries	Wallaceburg	do	100 00
Peter McCann	Thames River, from Thamesville to London	London	do	250 00
Angus Brady	Thames River, from Lewisville to Cashmere	Bothwell	do	40 00
Timothy McQueen	Mouth of Thames River to Lewisville.	Chatham	do	75 00
A. Quenneville	Lake St. Clair, from Stony Point to division line between Dover East and West, including mouth of River Thames	Stony Point	Warden	20 00
E. Boismier	Baptiste Creek, on Lake St. Clair, to mouth of Detroit River	Sandwich	Overseer	300 00
Wm. Prosser	Lake Erie, from mouth of Detroit River to Point Pelée	Leamington	do	100 00
James Cummins	Point Pelée Island	Kingsville	Warden	50 00
John McMichael	Lake Erie frontage, County of Kent	Rond Eau	Overseer	50 00
Alex. McBride	Lake Erie frontage, County of Elgin.	St. Thomas	do	50 00
	Carried forward			2,575 00

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers in the Dominion, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—*Continued.*

Name.	District.	Address.	Overseer or Warden.	Salary.
				$ cts.
	Brought forward			2,575 00
David Sharp	That part of the Counties of Norfolk and Haldimand fronting on Lake Erie, and extending from the division line between the Counties of Elgin and Norfolk to the division line between the Townships of Rainham and South Cayuga	Port Ryerse	Overseer	200 00
W. A. McCrae	Grand River from mouth to Caledonia, and that part of Lake Erie extending from South Cayuga to Moulton Bay	Dunnville	do	100 00
W. P. Croome	Grand River and its tributaries, from Brantford upwards	Brantford	do	100 00
John W. Kerr	Whitby Harbour to Moulton Bay	Hamilton	do	500 00
Peter Price	Long Point	St. Williams	do	50 00
W. D. Pollock	Twelve and Sixteen Mile Creeks, County of Halton	Bronte	Warden	30 00
Andrew Hughson	River Credit, from Orangeville to Norval, together with the Townships of Mono, East Garafraxa, Albion, Amaranth, Luther and Caledon to Church's Mills Cataract	Orangeville	Overseer	50 00
Wellington Hull	Rivers Credit and Speed, with their tributaries, in the Townships of Eramosa, Erin, Carleton and Esquessing	Erin	do	50 00
Alex. Blakely	River Credit, from mouth of river up to Norval	Port Credit	do	.....
Charles Gilchrist	Rice Lake and that part of Lake Ontario, fronting on the County of Northumberland	Harwood	do	400 00
Nelson Simmons	Trent River, Counties of Northumberland and Hastings	Meyersburg	do	100 00
Jos. Redmond	County of Prince Edward	Picton	do	300 00
Charles Wilkins	Waters of the Bay of Quinté, fronting on the County of Hastings, and from Carrying Place eastward to Mill Point, County of Prince Edward	Belleville	do	400 00
A. D. Sills	Lake shore and inland waters, County of Lennox and Addington, including Amherst Island	Napanee	do	150 00
Peter Kiel	Wolfe Island	Wolfe Island	do	200 00
Nassau Acton	Gananoque River and the St. Lawrence River, from Wolfe Island to Jackstraw Lighthouse	Gananoque	do	100 00
Thomas Merritt	Townships of Storrington, Pittsburg and Kingston, County of Frontenac	Kingston	do	100 00
John Cox	Howe Island	Howe Island	do	50 00
John Mooney	Brockville to Cornwall	Prescott	do	200 00
John Wallace	Rockport to Gananoque	Lansdown	Warden	50 00
Henry Hunt	Larue's Island	Rockport	do	20 00
William Pool	Brockville to Rockport	Grenadier Island	Overseer	50 00
T. McGarity	Counties of Stormont and Glengarry	Cornwall	do	50 00
O, Miron	South Nation River, County of Prescott	Curran	do	30 00
	Carried forward			5,855 00

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers in the Dominion—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—*Continued.*

Name.	District.	Address.	Overseer or Warden.	Salary.
				$ cts.
	Brought forward			5,855 00
Wm. Boucher	Waters of Co. Carleton	South March	Overseer	250 00
Arch Acheson	Lower Allumette and Coulonge Lakes	Westmeath	do	25 00
John Grant	Upper Allumette to Des Joachims, including Petawawa River	Forester's Falls	do	100 00
Andrew Telfer	Bonnechère River and Lakes, County Renfrew	Bristol Corners, Que.	do	50 00
M. L. Russell	Bonnechère River	Renfrew	do	25 00
Jno. R McDonald	Madawaska River	Clontarf	do	50 00
Thos. McKibbon	Mink and Doré Lakes, Co. Renfrew	Eganville	do	25 00
Geo. Douglas	Muskrat Lake and Snake River, Co. Renfrew	Snake River	do	25 00
John Smith	Lake des Chats, from Portage du Fort to Fitzroy Harbour	Renfrew	do	50 00
Joseph Belanger	Calabogie Lake and inland waters of Township of Bagot, County Renfrew	High Falls	do	25 00
John McMullen	Mattawa River and Lake Nipissing	Nipissing	do	200 00
John Murphy	Co. Lanark, Rideau Canal and Lakes.	Burgess, Perth P. O.	do	50 00
Ephraim Deacon	River Tay, Co. Lanark	Bolingbroke	do	100 00
James McFadden	Mississippi River and Lake	Carleton Place	do	30 00
A. E. Mills	Rideau River and Canal	Smith's Falls	do	50 00
Geo. Beacle	Rideau Lakes	Westport	do	100 00
Wm. Hicks	Upper and Lower Beverley Lakes	Farmersville	do	50 00
John A. Cameron	Townships of Bedford, Hinchinbroke, Olden and Oso, County of Frontenac.	Westport	do	100 00
Hy. R. Purcell	Townships of Camden, Portland, Loughboro', Sheffield and Kennebec, County of Addington	Colebrook	do	100 00
Robt. Gilbert	Townships of Palmerston, Clarendon, North and South Canonto and Miller, County of Frontenac	Ompah	do	100 00
W. H. Johnston	Charleston Lake, Gananoque Lake and River	Farmersville	do	75 00
James Greer	Gananoque River	Warbuton	do	40 00
George Cochrane	Inland waters, Co. Peterborough, including Pigeon, Deer, Salmon-Trout, Stony, Sturgeon and Chemong Lakes	Lakefield	do	250 00
John Dauncey	Upper Division or East Riding, Co. Peterborough, comprising waters of Gull and Burnt Rivers and tributaries, together with Drag, Eagle, Moose, Redstone, Crooked and other lakes within such limits	Minden	do	100 00
J. R. Graham	Inland waters, N.R., County Victoria, north of Sturgeon Lake, and above Fenelon Falls	Victoria Road	do	100 00
Geo. B. McDermott	Lake Scugog, including Lindsay or Scugog River to its mouth	Port Perry	do	200 00
L. S. Saunders	Lake Simcoe and its tributaries	Barrie	do	150 00
Wm. Hastings	Lake Simcoe, from Cook's Bay to Beaverton	Roach's Point	do	50 00
R. G. Dalton	Lake Couchiching and Severn River, Co. Simcoe and Ontario.	Orillia	do	50 00
Wm McDermott	County Simcoe, South Riding	Beeton	do	50 00
	Carried forward			8,425 00

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers in the Dominion—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—*Concluded.*

Name.	District.	Address.	Overseer or Warden.	Salary.
				$ cts.
	Brought forward			8,425 00
Wm. E. Foot	Lakes Muskoka, Rosseau, Joseph, Lake of Bays and the Magnetawan River	Bracebridge	Overseer	125 00
C. E. Roper	North Branch of Muskoka River and Mary Lake to Nipissing Road	Port Sydney	do	100 00
W. B. Jelly	County of Wellington	Bowling Green	do	40 00
W. Helliwell	County of York	Highland Creek	do	100 00
	Total			8,790 00

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Wm. Wakeham	Lower St. Lawrence River and Gulf	Gaspé Basin	Officer in charge of Fisheries Protection Service in Gulf and Lower St. Lawrence.	1,200 00
L. P. Huot	Lakes Philippe, Gagné, and adjacent lakes, and the Island of Orleans	St. Roch, Quebec	Overseer	160 00
U. Bhéreur	River du Gouffre to Canard River, including inland lakes adjacent to Murray Bay and St. Paul's Bay	Murray Bay	do	50 00
Henri Côté	Lakes in rear of Murray Bay and Bay St. Paul	Bay St. Paul	Warden	30 00
Edouard Martin		do	do	30 00
Jos. Simard		St. Agnes	do	40 00
Antoine Filion		Bay St. Paul	do	30 00
Jos. Radford	Counties of Chicoutimi and Saguenay	Tadoussac	Overseer	200 00
Jacques Girard	Grand Bay	Grand Bay	Warden	100 00
Romuald Maltais	Lake St. John	Alma	do	50 00
Chas. Potvin	do	Roberval	do	50 00
Job Bilodeau	Lake St. John and tributaries, Upper Saguenay	Metabetchouan	do	50 00
Joseph Boily	Escoumains to Bersimis	Mille Vaches	do	50 00
J. O. Belanger	North Shore River St. Lawrence, from Point des Monts to Baie des Rochers, including Trinity and Pentecost Rivers	L'Islet	do	150 00
G. Mathurin	Western Division Natashquan, including Rivers Agwanus, Nabissippi and Natashquan	Montmagny	do	200 00
G. L. Duguay	Esquimaux Point to Sheldrake River	Murray Bay	do	150 00
W. McLeod	Washeecootai Division, comprising the Rivers Kegascha, Musquarro, Washeecootai and Olomanosheeboo	Ste. Catherine	do	100 00
T. Mignault	Moisie District, from Point Jambon to Point St. Charles, including Moisie River	Montmagny	do	200 00
J. Legouvé	St. Augustine Division, from Cape Whittle to Checatica	Gaspé Basin	do	100 00
	Carried forward			2,880 00

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers in the Dominion—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC—*Continued.*

Name.	District.	Address.	Overseer or Warden.	Salary.
				$ cts.
	Brought forward			2,880 00
W. H. Whitely	Bonne Espérance Division, from Checatica to Blanc Sablon	Bonne Espérance	Warden	100 00
Ant. Chevrier	Magdelan Islands	Amherst	Overseer	100 00
Chas. Ascah	Anticosti Island		do	50 00
J. A. Verge	The estuary division of the Ristigouche River	Cross Point	do	300 00
Mich. Archibald	The fluvial division of the Ristigouche River and its tributaries	Matapedia	do	200 00
John Cullen	Paspebiac Point to Maguasha Point	Carleton	do	200 00
John Phelan	Point Maquereau to Paspebiac Point	Port Daniel	do	50 00
P. Vibert, jun	York, Dartmouth and St. John Rivers, Gaspé Basin to Point Maquereau	Gaspé Basin	do	200 00
J. J. Letourneau	Cape Chatte to River Ste. Anne des Monts	Ste. Anne des Monts	do	100 00
J. B. Saucier	From River Blanche to Cape Chatte, including Matane River	Matane	do	100 00
L. E. Grondin	Rimouski to River Blanche	Rimouski	do	100 00
H. Martin	Pointe à la Loupe, Green Island, to Rimouski River (same included)	do	do	100 00
Jules Gauvreau	River Ouelle to Pointe à la Loupe, Green Island	Isle Verte	do	100 00
F. C. Caron	Point Lévis to River Ouelle	L'Islet	do	200 00
George Gagnon	Inland waters, County Témiscouata	St. Epiphane	Warden	30 00
Phileas Dubé	Lake Témiscouata and neighbouring waters, County Témiscouata	Notre Dame du Lac	do	75 00
Alfred Blais	Lake Matapedia and River Matapedia to Causapscal	Causapscal	Overseer	100 00
Pierre Latraverse	That part of the River St. Lawrence bordering on the Counties of Richelieu, Yamaska and Berthier, in the Province of Quebec, including Sorel and adjoining islands	Sorel	Warden	100 00
J. F. Picotin	St. Francis River	Drummondville	do	100 00
H. W. Austin	Richelieu River and tributaries, from Sorel to St. John	Berthier (*en haut*)	Overseer	400 00
J. B. Chevalier	Richelieu River, from St. John to Lake Champlain	Iberville	do	150 00
N. A. Beach	Lake Memphremagog, in the Counties of Stanstead and Brome	Georgeville	do	100 00
Treflé Marchessault	Brome Lake	Knowlton	Warden	50 00
P. C. Bourk	Inland waters of County Megantic	Somerset	do	75 00
J. Laberge	River Chateauguay, from mouth to village	Chateauguay Basin	do	50 00
John Kelly	That part of River St. Lawrence and Lake St. Francis fronting on Counties Beauharnois and Huntingdon	Beauharnois	do	75 00
P. E. Luke	Missisquoi Bay, in Lake Champlain, and Pike River	Phillipsburg	do	50 00
W. C. Willis	Waters in Districts of St. Francis	Sherbrooke	do	150 00
J. B. McDonald	Lake Megantic	Echo Vale	do	100 00
V. Veilleux	Inland waters of the County of Beauce	St. Ephrem de Tring	Warden	40 00
Odilon Lacoursière	Inland waters of the County of Champlain	St Tite	Overseer	75 00
Jos. Desaulniers	Inland waters, Counties St. Maurice and Maskinonge	Shawenegan	do	75 00
Jos. Lambert	St. Lawrence River, fronting on County St. Maurice	Three Rivers	Warden	50 00
	Carried forward			6,625 00

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers in the Dominion—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC—*Concluded.*

Name.	District.	Address.	Overseer or Warden.	Salary.
				$ cts.
	Brought forward			6,625 00
Wm. Ritchie	Inland waters of County Montcalm	St. Donat	Overseer	75 00
J. L. Martel	Inland waters of County Joliette	St. Alphonse	do	75 00
Jos. Gingras	Yamaska River	St Michel de Yamaska	do	25 00
M. Hurteau	Verchères and L'Assomption Counties	Contrecœur	do	25 00
S. A. Grant	That part of the St. Lawrence River fronting Counties of Berthier and Maskinongé	Louiseville	Warden	40 00
Jos. Boivin	St. Lawrence River, front Point Beaudet to Côteau Landing, including River Beaud t	River Beaudet	Overseer	50 00
John Morris	River St. Lawrence around Island of Montreal	St. Lambert	do	200 00
Jos. Lauzon	River Jesus and Des Prairies	Terrebonne	do	100 00
Toussaint Cloutier	Inland waters of Terrebonne, and part of those of Argenteuil	St. Sauveur	do	100 00
Alexander Beaton	The inland waters in rear of the County of Argenteuil	Lost River P.O, Harrington	do	30 00
R. W. Jones	Ottawa River, from Oka to Carillon, north side	St Andrews	do	40 00
Theo. Sabourin	Ottawa River, from Oka to Carillon, south side	Rigaud	do	100 00
Jos. Marion	County of Ottawa	Hull	Overseer	300 00
Robt. Joynt	Lake Bernard, Co. Ottawa	Joynt P. O	Warden	50 00
James Mohr	The waters of the County of Pontiac, from Ottawa County line west to River Coulonge	Onslow	Overseer	40 00
J. T. Coghlan	The waters of the County of Pontiac, from River Coulonge west to Des Joachims	Waltham	do	50 00
	Total			7,925 00

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

W. H. Rogers	Nova Scotia	Amherst	Inspector of Fisheries	1,800 00
A. C. Bertram	Cape Breton Island	North Sydney	Fishery Officer	500 00
	Annapolis County.			
W. T. Carty	Annapolis County	Annapolis	Overseer	120 00
A. F. Morton	Annapolis County	Wilmot	Warden	25 00
Geo. Vroom	Bear River, south side	Bear River	do	25 00
Wm. Croscup	Bear River, north side	do	do	25 00
W. A. Rice	Annapolis River	Bridgetown	do	25 00
W. M. Bailey	Lovett's Brook	Round Hill	do	25 00
M. Riordan	Annapolis and Langille Rivers	Annapolis	do	25 00
T. R. Ilsey	From Lawrence to County Line	Lawrencetown	do	25 00
Albert Barteaux	Nictaux River	Nictaux Falls	do	25 00
	Carried forward			2,620 00

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers in the Dominion—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA—*Continued.*

Name.	District.	Address.	Overseer or Warden.	Salary.
				$ cts.
	Brought forward			2,620 00
	Antigonish County.			
John McDonald	Antigonish County	Doctor's Brook	Overseer	125 00
Angus McDonald	From mouth of Harbour to foot of Marsh, thence up Tracadie stream to lake, from Marsh up to Monastery Brook, including French Settlement Brook and Tarbitts	Tracadie	Warden	25 00
J. R. Aymer	From mouth of Harbour to Forks, from thence on the Pomquet River to V. Chisholm's Mills, and from Forks on the Black River to Falls	Pomquet Forks, Antigonish	Warden	25 00
Albert Randall	From shore to lake	Bayfield, W.O.	do	15 00
Colin Chisholm	From Antigonish Harbour to McWilliams or St. Andrew's Bridge	Lower South River, Antigonish	do	25 00
Lauchlin Cameron	From McWilliam's Bridge to Fraser's Bridge, including Big Brook	Upper South River, Antigonish	do	30 00
John Cumming	From Fraser's Bridge to County line at head of lake	Upper South River, Antigonish	do	20 00
John Dexter	From Antigonish Harbour (foot of Marsh) to Trotter's Mill Brook, thence up said Brook to Trotter's Mill, including both branches of West River and Bailey's Brook	Antigonish	do	30 00
Donald Chisholm	From Trotter's Mill Brook to W. Thompson's Dam	Salt Springs, Antigonish	do	25 00
Alex. Macadam	From Thompson's Dam to Addington Forks Bridge	West River, Addington Forks, Antigonish	do	25 00
Duncan Fraser	From Pinkeytown Bridge to Stewart's Mill	Ohio	do	20 00
James Chisholm	From Campbell's Rock, on Pomquet River, to V. Chisholm's Mill on the Eastern Branch and to Alexander McDonald's Mill on the Western Branch	St. Andrew's	do	25 00
Arch. McDougall	From John McDonald's (Bun's) Cove, north side of Cape George, to Crobbing Head, St. George's Bay	McNair's Cove, Cape George	do	25 00
Donald McDonald	West River, from Forks Bridge to Pinkeytown Bridge, including Jones' River and Beaver River	Addington Forks	do	25 00
	Cape Breton County.			
Francis Quinan	From Low Point to South Head of Cow Bay, and north side of Mira Bay, including Salmon River and Sydney River	Sydney	Overseer	120 00
Wm. Burke	Mira Bridge and Trout Brook	Burke's Bridge, Mira River	Warden	25 00
	Carried forward			3,205 00

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers in the Dominion—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA—*Continued.*

Name.	District.	Address.	Overseer or Warden.	Salary.
				$ cts.
	Brought forward			3,205 00
	Cape Breton County—Concluded.			
John McEachen	Salmon River	Grand Mira, Arichat	Warden	25 00
Donald McDonald	Sydney River and Forks	Sydney Forks	do	45 00
Alex. McLean	Mill Brook	Mill Brook	do	20 00
York Barrington	North of East Bay to Head of Sydney River, including part of Boularderie Island	Sydney Mines	Overseer	120 00
Alex. McDonald	South of East Bay to Salmon River	East Bay	do	120 00
Allan McAdam	Eskasoni	Eskasoni	Warden	25 00
Angus Morrison	Marrion Bridge, Mira	Marrion Bridge, Mira	do	25 00
M. McLellan	Rory Brack's Brook	Rory Brack's Brook	do	25 00
P. Keefe	North-West Brook, Grand Lake and tributaries	Lingan	do	25 00
Donald McCormack	Leitche's Creek and George's River	Leitche's Creek, W.O.	do	25 00
D. J. McNeil	Benacadie River, emptying into Bras d'Or	Benacadie River	do	25 00
Arch. McDonald	Ball's Creek	Ball's Creek	do	20 00
	Colchester County.			
R. J. Pollock	Stewiacke River (lower portion)	Lower Stewiacke	Overseer	75 00
T. Johnson	Salmon River	Salmon River, Truro	Warden	25 00
George Fulton	Stewiacke River (upper portion)	Stewiacke River, Brookfield	do	25 00
H. Gass	Northern Division County Colchester, comprising Tatamagouche Bay, French and Waugh's River	Tatamagouche	Overseer	50 00
J. W. Davison	Colchester County, Western Division	Upper Economy	do	100 00
Daniel McKay	Waugh's River	Tatamagouche River	Warden	40 00
Robt. R. Fulton	De Bert River	Folly Village	do	25 00
George Moore	Economy River	Economy	do	25 00
Mat. G. Murray	Salmon River	Truro	do	25 00
William Winton	Lower Stewiacke River	Lower Stewiacke	do	25 00
Alfred Wright	do do	do	do	25 00
Henry Blair	Eastern Division, County Colchester	North River	Overseer	100 00
Henry Urquhart	Folly River	Folly Village	Warden	25 00
Samuel Frame	Shubenacadie River and Gay's River	Shubenacadie River	do	25 00
Edw Rutherford	Stewiacke River	Stewiacke	do	25 00
Hilbert Corbett	Harrington and North Rivers	Five Islands	do	25 00
Jesse Fulmer	East and Bass Rivers	do	do	25 00
	Cumberland County.			
G. W. Gilroy	Cumberland County, Eastern Division, embracing all streams emptying into the Straits of Northumberland	Oxford	Overseer	100 00
Thos. R. Smith	Shiniimicas River	Shiniimicas River	Warden	25 00
Elijah Fowler	Cumberland County, Western Division, including all streams flowing into the Bay of Fundy	Amherst	Overseer	130 00
Isaac Logan	Laplanche and Nappan Rivers	do	Warden	25 00
Moses Harrison	Maccan River	Maccan, W O	do	25 00
Jos. Porter	River Hebert	River Hebert	do	25 00
Francis L. Jenks	Parrsboro' Head	Parrsboro'	do	25 00
	Carried forward			4,725 00

SCHEDULE of Fishery Overseers in the Dominion—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA—*Continued.*

Name.	District.	Address.	Overseer or Warden.	Salary.
				$ cts.
	Brought forward			4,725 00
	Cumberland County—Concluded.			
Wm. Murphy	Wallace River	Wallace	do	30 00
Samuel McPeerson	Pugwash River	Pugwash River	do	25 00
Sydney Smith	Apple River	Advocate Harbour	do	25 00
	Digby County.			
Wm. Hanley	Digby County	Digby	Overseer	120 00
Abraham L. Gavil	Joggins River	do	Warden	25 00
Lochlin McKay	St. Mary's Bay	St. Mary's Bay, W.O.	do	25 00
Robert Journey	Sissaboo River	Weymouth	do	25 00
Jas. A. Collins	Western Division of Digby County, Long and Brier Islands	Westport	Overseer	120 00
	Guysborough County.			
James A. Tory	Guysborough County	Guysborough	Overseer	150 00
James Cook	Salmon River, from mouth to Graham's West Line	Salmon River, W.O.	Warden	25 00
James McEllum	From Graham's West Line to foot of Neil's Lake, including North Branch and Lake	do	do	25 00
Charles Kenny	From foot of Neil's Lake to Beaver Dam Lake, inclusive, and all the lakes through which it passes	Salmon River, West Branch, Guysboro'	do	15 00
Donald Gunn	From mouth of Scott's Place to Country Harbour Lake, including Gunn's Brook, from Man River to Hurley's Lake	Cross Roads	do	30 00
William Pride	From mouth of St. Mary's River to Sinclair Point, including stream from Wine Harbour to Lake	Sherbrooke, St. Mary's.	do	30 00
Thomas McKeen	From Forks to County Line, including McQueen's Mill and Brook, to Lake	Melrose	do	30 00
J. L. Smyth	From Forks to Indian Man's Brook	West River	do	25 00
Robert McKay	From head of tide to head of Intervale on the North Branch, and to Cameron's Mill, on the Valley Branch	Guysborough, Intervale, W.O.	do	15 00
James R. Bruce	From mouth of Clam Harbour River to Upper Falls	Guysborough	do	10 00
D. A. McDonald	St. Mary's River	St. Mary's River, Sherbrooke	do	40 00
Allan McQuarrie	District of St. Mary's	Sherbrooke	Overseer	100 00
Adam Kirk	St. Mary's River, extending from Alex. Ross' (above still waters) to Hugh Halters, on the West River	Glenelg	Warden	30 00
Wm. McDonald	St. Mary's River	Stillwater	do	25 00
D. McC. Sinclair	From Sinclair to Headwater	Goshen	do	20 00
Luke Harpell	From mouth to head of Indian River	Indian River, St. Mary's District	do	15 00
	Carried forward			5,705 00

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers in the Dominion—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA—*Continued.*

Name.	District.	Address.	Overseer or Warden.	Salary.
				$ cts.
	Brought forward			5,705 00
	Guysborough County—Concluded.			
D. Cameron, sen.	West River, St. Mary's, from Wallace Bridge to head of River	Upper Caledonia	do	20 00
Frederick Mattie	Tracadie River, in Counties of Guysborough and Antigonish	Tracadie, County of Antigonish	do	15 00
Angus Cameron	East River, St. Mary's	East River	Warden	25 00
John Jones	Mouth of Salmon River	Mouth of Salmon River	do	25 00
James Henderson	Isaac Harbour and River	Isaac Harbour	do	25 00
Samuel Hudson (Lewis' son)	County Harbour River, from Bridge at Narrows to mouth	County Harbour	do	25 00
Jas. Harrigan, jun	Cole Harbour River	Cole Harbour	do	25 00
O. T Frazer	Ecum Secum River	Ecum Secum	do	25 00
	Halifax County.			
Isaac Gaetz	Halifax County, East Division, Dartmouth to Ecum Secum	Musquodoboit Harbour	Overseer	150 00
James Blakely	From Ship Harbour to Chezzetcook, inclusive	Ship Harbour	Warden	30 00
Nathaniel McKiel	Sheet Harbour	Sheet Harbour	do	40 00
John Fitzgerald	Halifax Harbour to Margaret Bay, Portuguese Cove	Portuguese Cove	Overseer	150 00
Archibald Kidston	From Peggy's Cove to Terrence Bay, Nine Mile and Prospect Rivers	Spryfield	Warden	40 00
Nathaniel Mason	From Hubert's to Peggy's Cove, Margaret Bay, Ingraham and Indian Rivers	Margaret Bay, Peggy's Cove, W O	do	75 00
Daniel Mosher	Cow Bay Run	Cow Bay, Dartmouth	do	20 00
Donald McCleam	Chezzetcook River	Chezzetcook River	do	30 00
Jas. E Whitman	Salmon River	Salmon River	do	20 00
Geo. McLeod	Middle Musquodoboit	Middle Musquodoboit	do	30 00
P. Hughes	Tangier River	Tangier River	do	25 00
Hy. A Shatford	Pennant River	Hubbard's Cove	do	40 00
Robt. Stevens	Musquodoboit Harbour	Musquodoboit Harbour	do	30 00
Wm. Burris	Little Musquodoboit River	Little Musquodoboit River	do	20 00
Chas. G. Henry	Upper Musquodoboit	Upper Musquodoboit River	do	30 00
John Frazer	Moser's River and Ecum Secum and Smith's Brook	Moser's River	do	30 00
Geo. Keizer	Lake Porter and streams	Lake Porter	do	30 00
Wm. Geo. Walker	Little Salmon River	Little Salmon River, Preston Road	do	20 00
James Crook	Big Salmon River, or Lawrencetown River	Lawrencetown	do	25 00
F. G. Tolson	Sackville River	Sackville River	do	40 00
	Hants County.			
P. S. Burnham	Hants County, Western Division, from Western County Line to Walton	Windsor	Overseer	100 00
John B. Colter	Shubenacadie River	Milford	do	30 00
	Carried forward			6,915 00

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers in the Dominion—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA—*Continued.*

Name.	District.	Address.	Overseer or Warden.	Salary.
				$ cts.
	Brought forward			6,915 00
	Hants County—Concluded.			
James Mosher	Rivers Meander and Hebert, from mouth to source	Brooklyn	Warden	30 00
T. B. O'Brien	East Division, from Walton to Colchester Line	Maitland	Overseer	100 00
Joseph Mosher	Kennetcook River, from mouth to head of tide	Newport	Warden	50 00
James M. O'Brien	Walton and Kennetcook Rivers	Maitland	do	30 00
	Inverness County.			
James Coady	Inverness County, East Division	S. W. Margaree	Overseer	100 00
David Ross	do do	N. E. Margaree	do	100 00
Miles McDaniel	From mouth of Margaree River to South-west Chapel	Forks, Margaree, W.O.	Warden	25 00
Neil McKay	Upper waters and tributaries, Margaree River	S. W. Margaree River	do	25 00
D. F. McLean	Inverness County, Western Division	Port Hastings	Overseer	150 00
Peter Benvie	Mabou River	Mabou, Brook Village	Warden	25 00
M. B. McDonald	River Dennis	River Dennis, W.O.	do	25 00
David Dowling	River Inhabitants	Riverside	do	25 00
Peter McEachern	do	do	Overseer	100 00
John McLean	Big River	Strathborn	Warden	25 00
Hugh Cameron	do	S. W. Mabou	do	25 00
Moses Murphy	Ainslie Lake	N. E. Margaree	do	25 00
Angus McKinnon	Crowdis Bridge to head of river	Judique	do	25 00
Daniel McDermid	From his own residence to Big Intervale	N. E. Margaree	do	25 00
Mark Crowdis	From Bridge to Forks, North-east Margaree River	Big Intervale	do	25 00
William Hart, jun.	From Crowdis Bridge to Warden McDermid's residence	N. E. Margaree	do	25 00
Allan McLennan (John's Son)	River Dennis and Basin	River Dennis	do	25 00
Malcolm McKay	Trout River	Lake Ainslie	do	20 00
Angus McFarlane (Angus' Son)	Upper South-west Margaree Rivers	Upper S. W. Margaree River	do	25 00
John P. McFarlane	Margaree Harbour	Margaree	do	25 00
Stephen Graham	Long Point and Judique Rivers	Long Point	do	25 00
	King's County.			
James S. Miller	King's County	Canning	Overseer	125 00
W. McIntyre	Annapolis River	Aylesford	Warden	50 00
R. F. Reid	King's County	Wolfville	Overseer	125 00
C. E. Bishop	Gaspereaux River	Horton	Warden	30 00
Jos. Angus	do	do	do	30 00
Philip Brown	Blomidon	Blomidon	do	30 00
J. W. Thorpe	Hall's Point to Cape Split	Hall's Harbour	do	30 00
	Carried forward			8,415 00

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers in the Dominion—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA—*Continued.*

Name.	District.	Address.	Overseer or Warden.	Salary.
	Brought forward			8,415 00
	Lunenburg County.			
Geo. Redden	Lunenburg County, East Division, Middle, Gold, Martin's and Mushamush Rivers	Chester	Overseer	100 00
Jacob Meisener	Eastern River	do	Warden	25 00
Isaiah Besancon	Middle River	Chester Basin	do	25 00
David Demon	Lower Gold River	Lower Gold River	do	25 00
John Hutt	Middle Gold River	Beach Hill, Chester	do	25 00
Edward Boylan	Gold River, Upper	New Ross	do	25 00
Jas. Langille	Martin's River	Chester	do	25 00
Hy. S. Jost	Lunenburg County, West Division	Lunenburg	Overseer	100 00
Chas. Pernette	From mouth of La Have River to Wilkie's Cove	do	Warden	25 00
C. E. Goddard	La Have River	Bridgewater	Overseer	50 00
Jas. Mossman	From Henry Koch's to Knock's	Lunenburg	Warden	25 00
Geo. Burns	Knock's to source of La Have River	Bridgewater	do	25 00
John Andrews	Mushamush River	Mahone Bay	do	25 00
Geo. A. Nesbitt	Petite River mouth to Wallace Brook	Petite River	do	25 00
Elie Hebb	do from Wallace Brook to source	Hebb's Cross, West Conquerall	do	25 00
William Croft	East Gold River, from Bongard's Point to Gold River Branch, thence to Clark's, Clinton's and Henry's Lakes	Chester Basin	do	25 00
J. H. Keddy	Larder's River	New Ross	do	25 00
Patrick Cooney	East Branch Middle River		do	25 00
	Pictou County.			
D. G. McDonald	Pictou County, East Division, including Sutherland's, French and Barney's Rivers, Bailey's Brook and Shore Fishery, from Pictou Harbour eastward to County Line	Lismore	Overseer	170 00
William Turner	Barney's River	Barney's River, W.O.	Warden	25 00
Donald McDonald	Sutherland's River	New Glasgow	do	25 00
Geo Foote	French River	French River	do	25 00
Donald McLean	Bailey's Brook	Bailey's Brook, W.O.	do	30 00
Robt. Sutherland	Pictou County, West Division, including Middle, East, West, Cariboo, Toney and John Rivers	River John	Overseer	140 00
Wm. McDonald	French River	French River	Warden	25 00
Peter Campbell	East River	New Glasgow	do	25 00
Alex. Douglas	Middle River	Middle River	do	25 00
Thos. Cameron	West River	do	do	25 00
John McKay	River John	River John	do	25 00
Geo. McKenzie	Cariboo River	Lower Cariboo River	do	25 00
D. A. Murray	Barney's River, from McDonald's Bridge to Head	Avondale	do	25 00
Samuel Frazer	Grant's Factory to East Branch Lake	Bridgeville	do	25 00
Donald Frazer	Fork and West Branch Lake	Hopewell	do	25 00
Chas. Macdougall	East River of St. Mary's and Garden Lake	Garden of Eden	do	20 00
Thomas Fraser	East River, from Tide Head to Grant's Factory	Island Hopewell	do	25 00
	Carried forward			9,725 00

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers in the Dominion—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA—*Continued.*

Name.	District.	Address.	Overseer, or Warden.	Salary.
				$ cts.
	Brought forward			9,725 00
	Pictou County—Concluded.			
Allan Cameron	East Branch Barney's River, from Sutherland's Marshy Hope to Barney's River	Barney's River	Warden	25 00
A. C. Pritchard	Central Pictou County, including Middle, East and West Rivers	New Glasgow	Overseer	150 00
	Queen's County.			
S. T. N. Sellon	Queen's County	Liverpool	Overseer	225 50
Thedosius Ford	Milton Bridge up to Port Liverpool River	Milton	Warden	60 00
John Fitzgerald	From Steam Mills to Salter's Falls on Port Medway River	Mill Village	Overseer	70 00
Barnabas Miles	Salter's Falls to Pawn Hook, on Port Medway River	Greenfield, W.O	Warden	30 00
	Richmond County.			
Duncan Cameron	Eastern Division, from River Bourgeois to East Boundary of County, including said river	St. Peters	Overseer	125 00
John Murchison	Grand River	Grand River, W.O	Warden	30 00
Francis Marmeau	Western Division, from River Bourgeois to West Boundary of County.	Arichat	Overseer	125 00
P. W. Grouchy	Descousse River	do	Warden	30 00
John Procter, sen.	Inhabitants River	Port Hawkesbury	do	20 00
Abraham Sampson	Petit de Grat Inlet	Petit de Grat	do	30 00
Justinian Sampson	L'Ardoise	L'Ardoise	do	30 00
Charles Grant	River Inhabitants	River Inhabitants	do	30 00
Allan McRae	West Bay, Black River	West Bay	do	30 00
Farquhar McPherson	River Moulin	River Moulin, Grandigue Ferry, W.O	do	30 00
Patrick Kyte	River Tier	River Tier, St. Peters	do	25 00
Felix Gerroir	Grand Ruisseau	Grand Ruisseau, Arichat	do	25 00
William Kehoe	False Bay and Breen's Brook	River Bourgeois, W.O	do	25 00
	Shelburne County.			
Wm. John McGill	Shelburne County	Shelburne	Overseer	125 00
M. Greenwood	Round Bay River and Indian Brook	Clyde River, W.O	Warden	20 00
Timothy Archer	Birchtown River	Birchtown	do	30 00
George Ryer	Roseway River	Shelburne	do	50 00
C. A. Holden	Ogden's Brook and Indian River	Jordan River	do	50 00
Henry Ackerman	Green Harbour	Ragged Island, Locke's Island, W.O	do	20 00
P. Crowell	Barrington River	Barrington	do	20 00
F. G. Nichol	Clyde River	Clyde River	do	20 00
E. T. Goudy	do to Yarmouth County Line	Barrington	Overseer	75 00
	Carried forward			11,200 00

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers in the Dominion—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA—*Concluded.*

Name.	District.	Address.	Overseer or Warden.	Salary.
				$ cts.
	Brought forward			11,260 00
	Victoria County.			
Malcolm McIntosh.	Victoria County, North Division, from Smoky Head to Bay St. Lawrence	Ingonish	Overseer	120 00
Donald McRae, jun	Victoria County, South Division	Baddeck	do	120 00
Murdock McRae	River St. Ann's		Warden	30 00
John McLellan	Middle River	Middle River, W.O., Baddeck	Warden	25 00
Jno. McRae (Rory's son)	Middle River, Upper Settlement	McLeod, W.O	do	25 00
Donald McQuarrie	do	Baddeck	de	25 50
Chris. McKenzie	do	do	do	25 00
Donald McMillan	Baddeck River	do	do	25 00
Donald McAuley	do	do	do	25 00
Donald McRae	Baddeck River and tributaries	do	do	25 00
Frs. McGregor	Entrance of Baddeck River	Hunter's Mountain, W.O	do	25 00
Angus McDouald	Washabuck River	Washabuck River	do	30 00
Kenneth McRae	Indian Brook	Middle River	do	30 00
Roderick Beaton	Hume's River	McNaughton's, W.O	do	30 00
William Foyle	Peter's Brook	Baddeck River	do	30 00
Donald Finlayson	Upper Settlement	Middle River	do	25 00
Donald Bochaman	Barachois River	Barachois River	do	30 00
Malcolm McIver	Indian Brook	Indian Brook	do	30 00
Arch. McDonald	North Harbour	North Harbour	do	25 00
Thos. Capstick	Salmon River, Bay St. Lawrence	Bay St Lawrence, W.O.	do	25 00
Jos. Hellen	Cape North	Cape North	do	30 00
John McPherson	Aspy Bay	Aspy Bay	do	25 00
Donald McRae	Red Head, Baddeck	Red Head, Baddeck	do	25 00
Andrew Watson	Baddeck River	Baddeck	do	25 00
Thos. Donovan	Colyburn Brook	Ingonish	do	25 00
	Yarmouth County.			
Enos Gardner	Yarmouth County	Tusket	Overseer	150 00
J. A. Hatfield	From Lower Narrows, Tusket River, to County line	do	Warden	50 00
William Kavanagh	Gurill's Bridge to Coldstream	do	do	25 00
Eustach Nickerson	Salmon River	Yarmouth	do	25 00
Edward Perry	Little River	do	do	25 00
Jérôme Doucet	Tusket River	Tusket	do	30 00
Vital Mius	Tusket Forks	Tusket Forks	do	25 00
Joseph M. White	Eel Lake	Eel Lake	do	25 00
Wm. Thurston, sen.	Chegoggin River	Chegoggin River	do	25 00
J. I. Brand	Pubnico and Argyle	West Pubnico	do	25 00
Geo. H. Robertson	Sea shore from Cheboque Point to Digby County line	Yarmouth	do	100 00
James Jeffery	From Cheboque Point to Chegoggin Point	Overton	do	25 00
Jacob E. Cann	From Burn's Point to Digby County line	Maitland	do	25 00
	Total			12,670 00

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers in the Dominion—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Name.	District.	Address.	Overseer or Warden.	Salary.
				$ cts.
W. H. Venning....	New Brunswick	St. John, N.B.	Insp'ct'r of Fisheries.	1,800 00
	Albert County.			
Sutherl'nd Stewart	County of Albert	Alma	Overseer..	100 00
Wallace Taylor.....	Petitcodiac River	Coverdale	Warden ...	40 00
C. McLatchey	Mouth of Petitcodiac River and Dorchester Bay	Hillsboro'	do ...	40 00
J. E. Kinne.....	Germantown Lake and Shepody River	Hopewell Corner	do ...	40 00
Bartlet Oliver	Rocher Bay	Waterside	do ...	40 00
	Carleton County.			
Alex. G. Lindsay...	Miramichi River (S.W.) from Head Waters to Forks.	Foreston	Overseer..	150 00
Geo. R. Burt.....	St. John River and tributaries, from Long's Creek to Tobique River	Upper Woodstock	do ...	100 00
J. W. Scott.....	St John River, from Eel River to Woodstock	Canterbury	Warden ...	30 00
	Charlotte County.			
B. L. Cunningham	Inner Bay of Passamaquoddy	Chamcook, W.O	Overseer..	70 00
Bartholem. Brown.	Campo Bello and West Isles, with coasts and streams in Charlotte Co.	Campo Bello	do ...	100 00
Frank Todd.....	St. Croix River and tributaries.	St. Stephen	do ...	120 00
W. B. McLaughlin	Grand Manan Island and spawning grounds	Grand Manan	do ...	240 00
Samuel Dick.....	St George to Beaver Harbour	La Tête, W.O	Warden ...	30 00
Robert Dixon	Seeley's Cove to Lepreaux.	Lepreaux	do ...	30 00
Leonard Best	East District, from La Tête to Lepreaux	Beaver Harbour, W.O..	Overseer...	100 00
J. M. Lord.....	Deer Island	Deer Island.	do ...	70 00
Andrew Gilmour..	Northern Head, Grand Manan	Grand Manan	Warden ...	30 00
Edward Carroll....	Whitehead Island	do	do ...	30 00
Thomas Holmes....	West side Deer Island	Deer Island.	do ...	30 00
	Gloucester County.			
James Hickson	River Nepissiguit and tributaries, with sea coast and streams from Belledune River to Grindstone Point	Bathurst	Overseer..	350 00
Juste Haché.....	Oyster beds in County, Caraquet and Shippegan	Caraquet	de ...	100 00
J. Muzzeroll.....	Coast from County line to Green Point, including Big and Tracadie Rivers	Tracadie	Warden ...	30 00
James Walsh.....	Pokemouche	Pokemouche	do ...	30 00
Frédéric Comeau...	Petit Rocher, from Belledune to Mill Stream	Petit Rocher	do ...	100 00
Miles Dempsey	Salmon Beach, from Bass River to Grindstone Point	Salmon Beach	do ...	30 00
Tim. Coughlan.....	Grindstone Point to Grand Anse	Grand Anse	do ...	30 00
Adolphe Haché	Shippegan	Shippegan	do ...	100 00
W. Rogers...	Tête-à-gauche River	Tête-à-gauche, Bathurst	do ...	25 00
	Carried forward			3,935 00

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers in the Dominion—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK—*Continued.*

Name.	District.	Address.	Overseer or Warden.	Salary.
				$ cts.
	Brought forward			3,985 00
	Gloucester County—Concluded.			
John Calnan, jun.	That part of River Têta-à-gauche from a mile above the Mill Dam to the source of said river	Kinsale	do	25 00
Joseph Sewell	Pokemouche River	Pokemouche	Overseer	50 00
Gustave Cormier	Caraquet Herring Banks	Caraquet	do	50 00
Joseph Poirier	Bay Chaleurs, between Grand Anse and Point Mizzenette	Grand Anse	do	100 00
Alex. Boyd	Little Shippegan to Miscou	Little Shippegan	Warden	30 00
	Kent County.			
Charles Cormier	Cocagne River	Cocagne	Overseer	100 00
W. F. Hannah	Richibucto River	Richibucto	do	75 00
F. B. Leger	Little Buctouche River	Little Buctouche River	Warden	80 00
M. A. Girouard	Big do	Buctouche	Overseer	75 00
James Harnett	From the mouth of Nicholas River, on the Buctouche, upwards, including Nicholas River	Weldford	Warden	80 00
Lazare Guimon	From Kouchibouquacis to Chockfish River	Kouchibouquac	do	80 00
Nicholas Muzzeroll	From Kouchibouquacis River to Point Sapin	do	do	50 00
A. L. Collet	Buctouche Bay	Buctouche	do	80 00
A. T. Leblanc	Canaan River	Legerville	Overseer	75 00
	King's County.			
Samuel Gosline	From mouth of Smith's Creek, upwards	Smith's Creek, W.O	Overseer	100 00
Samuel F. Ryan	Mill Stream	Studholm, Apohaqui	Warden	30 00
James A. Belyea	St. John River and Belle Isle Bay and streams running thereinto	Westfield	Overseer	50 00
Samuel Gamblin	Washademoak Lake and its tributaries in King's and Queen's Counties	English Settlement, Pearson's, W.O	Warden	30 00
S. Spragg	Belle Isle Bay	Belle Isle	do	50 00
Jonah Keith	North and Canaan River	Havelock	do	30 00
	Northumberland County.			
Prudent Robichaud	Burnt Church River and tributaries, and Upper Tabusintac River	Upper Neguac	Overseer	100 00
John Stymast	Lower Tabusintac River	Stymast Road, Neguac	do	100 00
William Wyse	Herring fisheries, Miramichi Bay, and Bass fishing in Napan Bay and Black Rivers	Chatham	do	200 00
Thomas Parker	Miramichi River and tributaries, from Beaubair's Island to Blackville	Newcastle	do	160 00
Samuel Holt	From lower line of Blackville to Blissfield	Blackville	do	160 00
John Hogan	Miramichi River (N.W.) and tributaries, from Chatham Ferry, upwards	Newcastle	do	400 00
	Carried forward			6,345 00

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers in the Dominion—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK—*Continued.*

Name.	District.	Address.	Overseer or Warden.	Salary.
				$ cts.
	Brought forward			
	Northumberland County—Continued.			
Aaron Hovey	Miramichi River (S.W.) and tributaries, from Nelson's to head of Hovey Island	Boiestown	Warden	30 00
George Bryanton	From Elm Tree Brook to Squire Underhill's, on the S. W. Miramichi River	Derby, W.O.	do	30 00
Kenneth Cameron	Miramichi River (S.W.) from line of Blissfield to the head waters and tributaries	Boiestown	Overseer	100 00
Patrick Bergin	From Underhill's to Stephen Mitchell's, on S. W. Miramichi	Dumphey, W.O., Parish of Blackville, S.W., Miramichi	Warden	30 00
Thomas Smith	From lower end of Fingley's Island, on N.W. Miramichi, upwards, and the Big Sevogle	North Esk, Red Bank, W.O.	do	30 00
Jared Blackmore	From lower side of Ox Bow, on the Little South West, upwards	do do	Overseer	50 00
Patrick Gillis	Little S. W. River and tributaries	do do	Warden	30 00
Denis Hogan	Renous River and tributaries	Renous Bridge, W.O.	do	30 00
Michael Donovan	do	do	do	30 00
John Shaddick	Big Sevogle to Square Forks	Sevogle	do	50 00
F. McDairmid	Napan and Black Rivers and tributaries	Napan, W.O., Chatham	do	30 00
John G. Williston	Bay du Vin River and Bay, with Parish of Hardwick, Fox and other Islands and Stations on South side of Main Channel Miramichi River	Bay du Vin, W.O.	Overseer	100 00
John Noble	Miramichi Bay, from Fox Island to Escuminac	Miramichi Bay	do	100 00
Enoch A. Bamford	South West Miramichi, within Parish of Blissfield	Blissfield	Warden	50 00
Samuel Freeze	From Doaktown to Hovey Islands, in the Parish of Blissfield, on the South West Miramichi River	Doaktown, Miramichi	Overseer	100 00
Daniel Mathews	From lower side of Ox Bow, on Little South West Miramichi, upwards	Little South West Miramichi	Warden	30 00
Nat. Morehouse	Arbo Settlement, Parish of Blackville, South West Miramichi	Arbo Settlement	do	30 00
J. Underhill	Coughlan Settlement, Parish of Blackville, South West Miramichi	Coughlan Settlement	do	30 00
John Doyle	Tabusintac and Bartibog Rivers	Bartibog	do	30 00
George Hubbard	Whitney Settlement, N. W. Miramichi	North Esk	do	50 00
John Blake	Miramichi River and tributaries, from Point aux Carr to Middle Island	Black Brook	do	70 00
Angus McIntosh	Miramichi River and tributaries, from Middle Island to Newcastle Ferry	Chatham Head	do	30 00
Tubal Watling	Black River and tributaries in the Parish of Glenelg	Black River	do	30 00
Samuel Kingston	Upper waters, N.W. Miramichi River, from Rolph's Crossing, upwards		do	50 00
	Carried forward			7,755 00

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers in the Dominion—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK—*Continued.*

Name.	District.	Address.	Overseer or Warden.	Salary.
				$ cts.
	Brought forward			7,755 00
	Northumberland County—Concluded.			
James Fitzpatrick.	Black River	Napan	Warden	30 00
M. Ryan	North West Miramichi	North Esk	do	30 00
M. Hayes	Dungarvon river	Renous River	do	30 00
	Queen's County.			
I. T. Hetherington	From Cole's Island to foot of Washademoak Lake	Jenkins, W.O. Johnson	Overseer	100 00
Isaiah Langan	Salmon River	Chipman W. O. Gaspereaux	do	30 00
Robert Philips	Head waters, Washademoak Lake		Warden	25 00
	Restigouche County.			
A. Macpherson	From Belledune to Dalhousie	River Charlo	Overseer	100 00
	Sunbury County.			
G. W. Hoben	St. John River, Indiantown to County Line of York			
W. E. Taylor	do do			
	St. John County.	Burton, W.O.	Overseer	100 00
		Sheffield	Warden	30 00
Joseph O'Brien	St. John County			
Wm. E. Skillen	Eastern part of St. John County, from Quaco Head to Goose River	Carleton, St. John	Overseer	150 00
	Victoria County.	St. Martins	do	100 00
Thos. D. Ryan	County of Victoria			
Jno. McDougall	Three Brooks, Branch of Tobique River	Grand Falls	Overseer	150 00
Jno. C. McCloskey	Salmon River	Rocky Brook, Parish of Lorne	Warden	30 00
Donald Fraser	Tobique River	Andover	do	30 00
Thos. Edgar	Middle Division, Tobique River	Arthurette, W.O.	do	30 00
J. McNab Cameron	Tobique River	Three Rivers	do	30 00
Magloire Caron	Baker's Lake and adjoining streams	Tobique River	do	30 00
		Caron Brook	do	30 00
	Westmoreland County.			
W. B. Deacon	Shediac Harbour and River	Shediac	Overseer	100 00
D. T. Cormier	Dorchester Bay	Pré-d'en haut	do	60 00
Robt. Goodwin	The Parishes of Sackville and Westmoreland	Bay Verte	do	100 00
	Carried forward			9,070 00

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers in the Dominion—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK—*Concluded.*

Name.	District.	Address.	Overseer or Warden.	Salary.
				$ cts.
	Brought forward			9,070 00
	York County.			
Robert Orr	County of York	Fredericton	Overseer	150 00
J. A. Campbell	Grand Pass, on St. John River, upwards, from Crock's Point to Lower Line of York County, including Nashwaak River	Kingsclear, W.O., Fredericton	Warden	60 00
A. B. Cronkhite	St. John River, from Upper Line of York County to Crock's Point, on River St. John	Southampton	do	60 00
A. Moir	From Price's Bend to Burnt Hill, S.W. Miramichi	Bloomfield	do	30 00
A. Cunningham	Skiff and Palfrey Lakes	Canterbury Station	Overseer	50 00
	Total			9,420 00

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

J. H. Duvar	Prince Edward Island	Alberton	Inspector of Fisheries	800 00
	Queen's County.			
Michael Ready	Winter River	Tracadie	Warden	30 00
Lionel Garnum	do	Winter River	do	30 00
S. Vanlderstine	Vernon River	Vernon River	do	30 00
Geo. Stephensen	New Glasgow River	New Glasgow	do	30 00
James Power	Huntley and Wheatley Rivers	Hunter River	do	30 00
Jonathan Delaney	New London	New London	do	30 00
John Mathieson	Bonshaw, from Appin Road to Dog River, and from South Wiltshire Road to the Coast	West River	do	30 00
Finlay Mackenzie	Lots 60 and 62	Pinette River	do	30 00
Francis Stanley	Charlottetown, including East, West and North Rivers	Charlottetown	do	30 00
Wm. Whitehead	South West River	S. W. River	do	30 00
Thomas Murphy	Trout River	Trout River	do	30 00
Peter Traynor	Johnston's River, including Oyster Fishery at its mouth	Johnston's River	do	30 00
Jno. Loughrin	Orwell and Newtown Rivers	Orwell	do	30 00
W. Campbell	Cousin's Run	Cousin's Run	do	30 00
George F. Beers	Pownal Bay and Seal River	Cherry Valley	do	30 00
James Howatt	Crapaud	Crapaud	do	30 00
Dominique Buotte	District of Rustico	Rustico	do	30 00
	Prince County.			
Henry Clark	Dunk River and Egmont Bay	Summerside	Overseer	200 00
D. L. Bryant	From western bank of Big Pierre Jacques River to the point where the North line of Lot 15 touches the shore of Egmont Bay	Enmore River	Warden	30 00
	Carried forward			1,540 00

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers in the Dominion—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—*Concluded.*

Name.	District.	Address.	Overseer or Warden.	Salary.
	Brought forward			4,540 00
	Prince County—Concluded.			
Calvin Howat	Tryon River	Tryon River	Warden	30 00
John Rix	Miminigash	Miminigash	do	30 00
James Ramsay	Lot 13, Trout River	Lot 13	do	30 00
Jas. A. McDonald	Grand River	Grand River	do	30 00
John Tucker	Dunk River, Lot 25	Lot 25	do	30 00
Patrick McBride	do do	do	do	30 00
William Burns	do do	do	do	30 00
James Nelligan	Nail Pond and Skinner's Pond	Nail Pond	do	30 00
John Beaton	Lots 5, 6 and 10	Lot 10	do	30 00
Geo. A. Sharpe	Lot 12, on the Narrows	Lot 12	do	30 00
John A. Sharpe	Summerside, including Bedeque Bay and South part of Richmond Bay	Summerside	do	30 00
John Chaisson Chapel	Tignish, from line of Lot No. 2, northward, to include Little and Big Tignish, and westward to Railway	Tignish	do	30 00
Peter Aylward	Skinner's Pond, southward, from south end of Nail Pond to Black Pond, inclusive, and East to Railway	do	do	30 00
Alex. McDonald	Cascumpeque Bay and Inlet, from the Narrows to Kildare Capes	Alberton	do	30 00
Thos. Drummond	Dunk River	Freetown	do	30 00
V. S. Gillis	Richard Bay and Malpeque	Indian River, Lot 18	do	30 00
Lawrence Doyle	From Little Miminigash to Cape Wolfe	Lot 3	do	30 00
J. K. Ramsay	From Cape Wolfe to Brae River	Lot 7	do	30 00
J. A. Arsenault	Lot 15, Egmont Bay	Abram's Village	do	30 00
J. F. B. Holland	From Graham Head, Lot 26, to Cape Traverse	Bedeque	do	30 00
	King's County.			
Henry Morrow	Souris River	Souris River	do	30 00
Allan McDonald	North Lake	North Lake	do	30 00
Malcolm Mathewson	Grand River	Grand River	do	30 00
Ronald McDonald	Naufrage River	Naufrage River	do	30 00
Daniel Reilly	Montague, from Georgetown Road to Whim Road, and from County Line to the Coast	Montague River	do	30 00
John Lowe	Murray Harbour and River, including Lots 63 and 64	Murray Harbour	do	30 00
Peter Duffy	St. Peter's and Morell	St. Peter's	do	30 00
James Mitchell	First District of Morell	Peake's Road	do	30 00
John O'Brien	Second do	Morell River	do	30 00
Pat. McCullough	Third do	Peake's Road	do	30 00
J. H. Dingwell	Fourth do	Morell River	do	30 00
James Burke	Cardigan Bay	Georgetown	do	30 00
Robert Quinn	Brudenell River	Cardigan	do	30 00
John Conaghan	Bay Fortune, from Little River to Rollo Bay	Bay Fortune	do	30 00
	Total			2,560 00

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers in the Dominion—*Concluded.*

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Name.	District.	Address.	Overseer or Warden.	Salary.
				$ cts.
Geo. Pittendreigh.	British Columbia.....	New Westminster.....	Inspector of Fisheries.....	800 00

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

Alex. McQueen....	Province of Manitoba.....	Winnipeg	Inspector of Fisheries	900 00
F. C. Gilchrist.....	Qu'Appelle River and adjoining lakes	Fort Qu'Appelle	Overseer...	.....

STATEMENT

Of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, for the Year ended 30th June, 1884.

To whom Paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
	ONTARIO.		
	Salaries of Fishery Overseers and Guardians.	$ cts.	$ cts.
J. W. Kerr.	For 12 months salary as Fishery Overseer, to 30th June, 1884	500 00	
C. Gilchrist	do do	400 00	
Chas. Wilkins	do do	400 00	
F. Boismier	do do	300 00	
J. Redmond	do do	300 00	
Peter McCann	do do	250 00	
Geo. Cochrane	do do	250 00	
John Mooney	do do	200 00	
Peter Kiel	do do	200 00	
David Sharp	do do	200 00	
D. McMaster	do do	200 00	
D A. Cameron	do do	200 00	
Wm. Boucher	do do	175 00	
G. B. McDermott	do do	150 00	
Jos. Wilson	do do	150 00	
L. S. Saunders	do do	150 00	
A. D. Sills	do do	150 00	
J. McMullan	do do	150 00	
W. E. Foote	do do	125 00	
Wm. Prosser	do do	100 00	
A. C. McKinnon	do do	100 00	
James Muir	do do	100 00	
G. S. Miller	do do	100 00	
Samuel Frazer	do do	100 00	
James Dickson	do do	100 00	
J. Dauncey	do do	100 00	
W. A. McRae	do do	100 00	
J. A. Cameron	do do	100 00	
P. McCarron	do do	100 00	
Ephraim Deacon	do do	100 00	
J. R. Graham	do do	100 00	
W. P. Croome	do do	100 00	
Wm. Helliwell	do do	100 00	
T. Merritt	do do	100 00	
Robt. Gilbert	do do	100 00	
H. R. Purrell	do do	100 00	
G. R. Steele	do do	100 00	
N. Acton	do do	100 00	
N. Simmons	do do	100 00	
C. Roper	do do	100 00	
John Grant	do do	100 00	
Geo Jeacle	do do	91 66	
T. McQueen	do do	87 50	
W. H. Johnston	do do	75 00	
Wm. Johnson	do do	75 00	
John Wallace	do do	75 00	
		50 00	
	Carried forward	7,004 16	

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Services.	Amount..	Total.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	7,004 16	
	ONTARIO—*Continued.*		
	SALARIES OF FISHERY OVERSEERS AND GUARDIANS—*Continued.*		
John Cox	For 12 months salary as Fishery Overseer, to 30th June, 1884	50 00	
Alex. McBride	do do	50 00	
John McMichael	do do	50 00	
Andrew Hughson	do do	50 00	
J. Cummins	do do	50 00	
Andrew Telfer	do do	50 00	
Wellington Hull	do do	50 00	
Wm. Hastings	do do	50 00	
C. W. Raymond	do do	50 00	
Wm. Poole	do do	50 00	
A. E. Mills	do do	50 00	
J. R. McDonald	do do	50 00	
T. McGarrity	do do	50 00	
J. B. Moody	do do	50 00	
Wm. McDermot	do do	50 00	
John Murphy	do do	50 00	
Peter Price	do do	50 00	
R. G. Dalton	do do	50 00	
John Smith	do do	50 00	
Hugh McFayden	do do	40 00	
Wm. Hicks	do do	40 00	
James Greer	do do	40 00	
W. B. Jelly	do do	40 00	
Jas. McFadden	do do	30 00	
W. D. Pollock	do do	30 00	
O Miron	do do	30 00	
M. L. Russell	do do	25 00	
Thomas McKibbon	do do	25 00	
Geo. Douglas	do do	25 00	
Arch. Acheson	do do	25 00	
Jos. Belanger	do do	25 00	
Henry Hunt	do do	20 00	
A. Quenneville	do do	20 00	
Angus Brady	18 do do	60 00	
F. M. G. Fraser	6 do do	25 00	
Solomon James	6 do do	25 00	
J. Patton	Balance salary	67 74	
J. R. Proctor	Salary as acting Fishery Overseer	20 00	
N. Flanagan	Wages as Guardian	50 00	
			8,616 90
	DISBURSEMENTS OF FISHERY OVERSEERS.		
J. W. Kerr	For 12 months disbursements, to 30th June, 1884	883 89	
Joseph Wilson	do do	449 60	
Chas Gilchrist	do do	444 95	
Chas. Wilkins	do do	378 50	
Geo. Cochrane	do do	333 43	
Wm. Boucher	do do	290 25	
J. A. Cameron	do do	263 15	
G. B. McDermot	do dd	254 00	
John Mooney	do do	189 00	
	Carried forward	3,486 77	8,616 90

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	3,486 77	8,616 90
	ONTARIO—*Continued.*		
	DISBURSEMENTS OF FISHERY OVERSEERS, ETC.—*Con.*		
A. C. McKinnon	For 12 months disbursements, to 30th June, 1884	187 05	
Samuel Frazer	do do	143 00	
W. E. Foote	do do	115 74	
Jos. Redmond	do do	109 55	
N. Simmons	do do	102 00	
Wm. Helliwell	do do	91 70	
David Sharpe	do do	91 28	
Thomas Merritt	do do	90 00	
James Dickson	do do	89 75	
W. H. Johnston	do do	80 50	
George Jeacle	do do	79 50	
Andrew Hughson	do do	76 00	
Timothy McQueen	do do	70 50	
W. P. Croome	do do	66 99	
H. R. Purcell	do do	63 80	
Wellington Hull	do do	63 50	
Wm. Hastings	do do	61 50	
L. S Saunders	do do	61 26	
A. D. Sills	do do	59 00	
R. Gilbert	do do	58 50	
John Grant	do do	56 15	
G. S. Miller	do do	52 00	
Peter Kiel	do do	51 50	
Geo. Douglas	do do	46 50	
J. R. Graham	do do	46 00	
Peter McCann	do do	44 40	
W. A. McRae	do do	39 50	
W. B. Jelly	do do	39 00	
Wm. Hicks	do do	38 00	
John Cox	do do	34 00	
Wm. McDermott	do do	33 99	
John McMichael	do do	33 50	
Arch. Acheson	do do	33 75	
James Muir	do do	32 00	
Wm. Johnson	do do	31 95	
R. G Dalton	do do	30 65	
E. Boismier	do do	29 50	
J. McMullan	do do	28 45	
Terrence McGarrity	do do	21 25	
John Murphy	do do	16 25	
Peter Price	do do	16 00	
A. Quenneville	do do	16 00	
Andrew Telfer	do do	14 50	
Jas. Cummins	do do	13 50	
Wm. Poole	do do	12 25	
J. B. Moody	do do	12 00	
John Dauncey	do do	11 50	
A. E. Mills	do do	11 25	
Ephraim Deacon	do do	10 00	
Henry Hunt	do do	9 00	
J. R. Procter	do do	8 50	
T. McKibbon	do do	8 00	
N. Acton	do do	5 80	
			6,134 53
	Carried forward		14,751 43

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward		14,751 43
	ONTARIO—*Concluded.*		
	DISBURSEMENTS OF FISHERY OVERSEERS, ETC.—*Con.*		
GeorgeMoberly	Tug for Overseer Patton	159 00	
D. Cameron	Wages of boatmen	87 70	
S. Fraser	do	70 00	
Guy Read	Special Guardian, Rideau River	56 05	
Jas. Devitt	do do	40 05	
D. R. Springer	Professional services	18 00	
A. Houghton	Removing saw dust, Sydenham River	15 00	
W. H. Davies	Horse hire	4 50	
			441 30
	Total		15,192 73
	QUEBEC.		
	SALARIES OF FISHERY OVERSEERS AND GUARDIANS.		
J. A. Verge	For 12 months salary as Fishery Overseer, to 30th June, 1884	500 00	
H. W. Austin	do do ...	400 00	
Jos. Marion	do do ...	250 00	
Clovis Caron	do do ...	200 00	
John Morris	do do ...	200 00	
John Cullen	do do ...	200 00	
Cyrille Barbeau	do do ...	200 00	
T. Mignault	do do ...	200 00	
G. Mathurin	do do ...	200 00	
Philip Vibert	do do ...	200 00	
Jos. Radford	do do ...	200 00	
J. B. Chevalier	do do ...	150 00	
G. L. Duguay	do do ...	150 00	
Frs. Duchésne	do do ...	150 00	
J. O. Bélanger	do do ...	150 00	
W. C. Willis	do do ...	150 00	
Jules Gauvreau	do do ...	100 00	
H. Martin	do do ...	100 00	
L. E. Grondin	do do ...	100 00	
Alf. Blais	do do ...	100 00	
J. J. Letourneau	do do ...	100 00	
L. P. Huot	do do ...	100 00	
J. Legouve	do do ...	100 00	
W. H. Whitely	do do ...	100 00	
A. E. Chevrier	do do ...	100 00	
N. A. Beach	do do ...	100 00	
P. Latraverse	do do ...	100 00	
W. McLeod	do do ...	100 00	
Jacques Girard	do do ...	100 00	
Jos. Lauzon	do do ...	100 00	
J. B. McDonald	do do ...	100 00	
John Kelly	do do ...	87 50	
J. Desaulniers	do do ...	75 00	
P. Dubé	do do ...	75 00	
J. F. Picotin	do do ...	75 00	
P. C. Bourk	do do ...	75 00	
Wm. Ritchie	do do ...	75 00	
	Carried forward	5,462 50	

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	5,462 50	
	QUEBEC—*Continued.*		
	SALARIES, ETC.—*Continued.*		
J. S. Martel	For 12 months salary as Fishery Overseer, to 30th June, 1884	75 00	
John Phelan	do do	50 00	
Joseph Boily	do do	50 00	
P. E. Luke	do do	50 00	
J. Laberge	do do	50 00	
Romuald Maltais	do do	50 00	
Charles Potvin	do do	50 00	
Ulysse Bhereur	do do	50 00	
J. T. Coghlan	do do	50 00	
Robt. Joynt	do do	50 00	
Job Bilodeau	do do	50 00	
Charles Ascah	do do	50 00	
Joseph Simard	do do	40 00	
R. W. Jones	do do	40 00	
Vital Veilleux	do do	40 00	
James Mohr	do do	40 00	
S. A. Grant	do do	40 00	
George Gagnon	do do	30 00	
Henri Côté	do do	30 00	
Edward Martin	do do	30 00	
Antoine Filion	do do	30 00	
Alexander Beaton	do do	30 00	
M. Hurteau	do do	25 00	
L. Lachapelle	18 do do	45 00	
T. Sabourin	8½ do do	70 83	
A. Campbell	6 do 31st December, 1883	50 00	
T. Décoteau	6 do do	37 50	
D. Bédard	6 do do	30 00	
W. Clyde	6 do do	25 00	
D. D. Foster	6 do do	12 50	
Jos. Gingras	6 do 30th June, 1884	12 50	
J. Boivin	3 do do	12 50	
T. Marchessault	3 do do	12 50	
J. B. Saucier	2 do do	16 66	
D. McLaren	Wages as Guardian, Saguenay District	39 50	
P. Dufour	do do	22 00	
A. Simard	do Bergeronnes	20 00	
P. Pednault	do do	22 00	
Wm. Manning	do Laval	22 00	
Jos. Radford	Postages, etc	3 00	
Wm. Delaney	Wages as Guardian, Restigouche River, 1883	137 00	
S. Ferguson	do do	128 00	
And. Alford	do do	127 00	
Thomas Downs	do do	125 00	
Thomas Dickson	do do	166 50	
G. Lefurgey	do do	100 00	
Jos. Eden, jun	do Gaspé Division	65 00	
G. T. Annett	do do	43 00	
Thomas Ramsey	do do	40 00	
P. Miller	do do	35 00	
W. McGowan, jun	do Lake Memphremagog	54 00	
U. Bhereur	do do	47 00	
O. Hutchins	do do	46 00	
M. A. Ballard	do do	29 00	
	Carried forward	7,998 49	

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	7,998 49	
	QUEBEC—*Continued.*		
	SALARIES, ETC.—*Concluded.*		
N. A. Beach	For Wages as Guardian, Lake Memphremagog	22 00	
T. Evans	do do	12 00	
John Jardine	do do	8 00	
W. E. Peasley	do do	6 00	
John Carberry	do Grand River	27 00	
F. J. Annett	do do	3 90	
D. Tremblay	do Portneuf River	25 00	
Jos. Simard	do Lakes near Murray Bay	21 60	
D. R. Cameron	do Derry Lakes	15 00	
G. Gaudin	do Little River	6 00	
T. McCallum	Watching nets, Season 1883	20 00	
A. Fourner	Wages and board	43 50	
N. Daigle	do	43 50	
S. Gaudreau	do	10 50	
			8,262 49
	DISBURSEMENTS OF FISHERY OVERSEERS.		
Jos. Marion	For 12 months disbursements, to 30th June, 1884	410 90	
Jos. Radford	do do	365 05	
W. C. Willis	do do	240 65	
G. L. Duguay	do do	207 00	
T. Mignault	do do	183 59	
G. Mathurin	do do	148 10	
John Kelly	do do	147 50	
J. A. Verge	do do	143 75	
Jos. Desaulniers	do do	141 00	
John Morris	do do	139 90	
Philip Vibert	do do	132 41	
Robert Joynt	do do	125 75	
John Cullen	do do	124 65	
Frs. Duchesne	do do	122 35	
Jean Legouve	do do	121 50	
J. O. Belanger	do do	119 68	
Wm McLeod	do do	116 00	
H. W. Austin	do do	115 90	
Joachim Laberge	do do	111 30	
J. F. Picotin	do do	95 33	
P. E. Luke	do do	92 85	
F. C. Caron	do do	91 40	
P. Dubé	do do	84 50	
J. B. Chevalier	do do	72 00	
A. E. Chevrier	do do	67 71	
Jos. Lauzon	do do	66 30	
P. Latraverse	do do	60 35	
A. Chambers	do do	60 00	
J. J. Letourneau	do do	58 75	
H. Martin	do do	57 60	
R. W. Jones	do do	56 50	
Jules Gauvreau	do do	55 50	
A. Beaton	do do	52 00	
Job Bilodeau	do do	51 25	
M. Hurteau	do do	47 90	
Wm. Ritchie	do do	41 65	
Jos. Gingras	do do	37 50	
	Carried forward	4,366 07	8,262 49

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	4,366 07	8,262 49
	QUEBEC—*Concluded.*		
	DISBURSEMENTS OF FISHERY OVERSEERS—*Concluded.*		
N. A. Beach	For 12 months disbursements, to 30th June, 1884	35 25	
Romuald Maltais	do do	33 00	
J. S Martel	do do	32 50	
Chas. Potvin	do do	42 50	
John Phelan	do do	24 00	
Wm. Clyde	do do	19 25	
J. B. McDonald	do do	17 25	
Ulysse Bhereur	do do	15 00	
V. Veilleux	do do	15 00	
Thos. Decoteau	do do	15 00	
P. C Bourk	do do	14 30	
L. Lachapelle	do do	12 40	
S. A. Grant	do do	11 70	
G. Gagnon	do do	11 40	
J. T. Coghlan	do do	10 00	
L. P. Huot	do do	7 03	
James Mohr	do do	5 12	
			4,686 77
Pat. Stephens	Special Guardian, Matane River	50 00	
A. Rattee	Repairs to boats	27 00	
A. Campbell	Rent of fishing rights, Campbell's Bay, 1883	25 00	
J. McLachlin	do do	20 00	
James Lamb	do do	15 00	
F. Johnston	do do	10 00	
B. Hodgins	do do	10 00	
L. Carpentier	do Fish Bay, 1883	20 00	
M. Gleeson	do do	10 00	
P. & T. McNamara	do do	5 00	
M. McLauchlin	do do	5 00	
M. Summers	do do	5 00	
J. McDermaid	do do	5 00	
J. Bedard	do do	5 00	
D. Bedard	do do	5 00	
S. P. Bauset	Disbursements	20 00	
			237 00
	Total		13,186 26
	NOVA SCOTIA.		
	SALARIES OF FISHERY OVERSEERS AND WARDENS.		
	County of Annapolis.		
W. T. Carty	For 12 months salary, to 30th June, 1884	120 00	
A. F. Morton	do do	25 00	
Geo. Vroom	do do	25 00	
Wm. Crosscup	do do	25 00	
W. A. Rice	do do	25 00	
Wm. Bailley	do do	25 00	
Michael Riordan	do do	25 00	
Albert Barteaux	do do	25 00	
T. R. Ilsley	do do	25 00	
			320 00
	Carried forward		320 00

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward		320 00
	NOVA SCOTIA—*Continued.*		
	SALARIES, ETC—*Continued.*		
	County of Antigonish.		
John McDonald	For 12 months salary, to 30th June, 1884	125 00	
Lochlin Cameron	do do	30 00	
John Dexter	do do	30 00	
Angus McDonald	do do	25 00	
J. R. Aymer	do do	25 00	
Colin Chisholm	do do	25 00	
Donald Chisholm	do do	25 00	
Alex. McAdam	do do	25 00	
James Chisholm	do do	25 00	
Arch. McDougall	do do	25 00	
Donald McDonald	do do	25 00	
John Cumming	do do	20 00	
Duncan Frazer	do do	20 00	
Albert Randall	do do	15 00	
			440 00
	County of Cape Breton.		
Francis Quinan	For 12 months salary, to 30th June, 1884	120 00	
Alex. McDonald	do do	120 00	
York Barrington	do do	120 00	
Donald McDonald	do do	45 00	
John McEachen	do do	25 00	
Angus Morrison	do do	25 00	
Denis Murphy	do do	25 00	
M. McLellan	do do	25 00	
Patrick Keefe	do do	25 00	
Donald McCormack	do do	25 00	
Wm. Burke	do do	25 00	
Allan McAdam	do do	25 00	
D. J. McNeil	do do	25 00	
Alex. McLean	do do	20 00	
Arch. McDonald	do do	20 00	
			670 00
	County of Colchester.		
J. W. Davison	For 12 months salary, to 30th June, 1884	100 00	
Henry Blair	do do	100 00	
R. J. Pollock	do do	75 00	
Henderson Gass	do do	50 00	
Daniel McKay	do do	40 00	
H. M. Fulton	do do	30 00	
George Fulton	do do	25 00	
George Moore	do do	25 00	
M. G. Murray	do do	25 00	
Wm. Winton	do do	25 00	
Alfred Wright	do do	25 00	
Timothy Johnson	do do	25 00	
R. R. Fulton	do do	25 00	
Henry Urquhart	do do	25 00	
Samuel Frame	do do	25 00	
	Carried forward	620 00	1,430 00

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		$ cts	$ cts.
	Brought forward	620 00	1,430 00
	NOVA SCOTIA—*Continued.*		
	SALARIES, ETC.—*Continued.*		
	County of Colchester—Concluded.		
Ed. Rutherford	For 12 months salary, to 30th June, 1884	25 00	
Hibbert Corbett	10 do do	20 84	
Jesse Fulmer	10 do do	20 84	
Henry Blair	Balance of salary to 30th June, 1883	37 50	
			724 18
	County of Cumberland.		
Elijah Fowler	For 12 months salary, to 30th June, 1884	130 00	
G. W. Gilroy	do do	100 00	
Wm. Murphy	do do	30 00	
J. W. Moore	do do	25 00	
David Corbett	do do	25 00	
Moses Harrison	do do	25 00	
F. L. Jenks	do do	25 00	
T. R. Smith	do do	25 00	
Samuel McPherson	do do	25 00	
Joseph Porter	do do	25 00	
Sydney Smith	do do	25 00	
			460 00
	County of Digby.		
Wm. Hanley	For 12 months salary, to 30th June, 1884	120 00	
A. L. Gavil	do do	25 00	
Loch'in McKay	do do	25 00	
Robert Journey	do do	25 00	
J. A. Collins	7 do do	70 00	
			265 00
	County of Guysborough.		
James A. Tory	For 12 months salary, to 30th June, 1884	150 00	
Allan McQuarrie	do do	100 00	
D. A. McDonald	do do	40 00	
Donald Gunn	do do	30 00	
Wm. Pride	do do	30 00	
Adam Kirk	do do	30 00	
Thomas McKeen	do do	30 00	
James Cook	do do	25 00	
Wm. McDonald	do do	25 00	
J. L. Smith	do do	25 00	
Angus Cameron	do do	25 00	
James McEllum	do do	25 00	
John Jones	do do	25 00	
James Henderson	do do	25 00	
Samuel Hudson (Lewis' son)	do do	25 00	
J. J. Sangster	do do	25 00	
James Harrigan, jun	do do	25 00	
D. McC. Sinclair	do do	20 00	
Duncan Cameron	do do	20 00	
Charles Kenney	do do	15 00	
	Carried forward	715 00	2,879 18

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	715 00	2,879 18
	NOVA SCOTIA—*Continued.*		
	SALARIES, ETC.—*Continued.*		
	County of Guysborough—Continued.		
Robert McKay	For 12 months salary, to 30th June, 1884	15 00	
James Nickerson	do do	15 00	
Luke Harpell	do do	15 00	
Fred. Mattie	do do	15 00	
J. R. Bruce	do do	10 00	
			785 00
	County of Halifax.		
John Fitzgerald	For 12 months salary, to 30th June, 1884	150 00	
Isaac Gaetz	do do	150 00	
Nathaniel Mason	do do	75 00	
Archibald Kidston	do do	40 00	
F. G. Tolson	do do	40 00	
H. A. Shatford	do do	40 00	
James Blakely	do do	30 00	
Donald McLean	do do	30 00	
Geo Keizer	do do	30 00	
John Fraser	do do	30 00	
George McLeod	do do	30 00	
James E. Whitman	do do	30 00	
William Burris	do do	30 00	
C. G. Henry	do do	30 00	
James Crooks	do do	25 00	
Patrick Hughes	do do	25 00	
Daniel Mosher	do do	20 00	
W. G. Walker	do do	20 00	
James Gardner	6 do 31st December, 1883	15 00	
Nathaniel McKiel	6 do 30th June, 1884	20 00	
Robt. Stevens	2 do do	5 00	
Mrs. Wm. Hall	Balance of salary of late F. W. Hall	13 33	
			878 33
	County of Hants.		
P. S. Burnham	For 12 months salary, to 30th June, 1884	100 00	
T. B. O'Brien	do do	100 00	
Jos Mosher	do do	50 00	
James Mosher	do do	30 00	
J. M. O'Brien	do do	30 00	
J. B. Colter	do do	30 00	
			340 00
	County of Inverness.		
D. F. McLean	For 12 months salary, to 30th June, 1884	150 00	
David Ross	do do	100 00	
James Coady	do do	100 00	
Peter McEachern	do do	100 00	
Neil McKay	do do	25 00	
Hugh Cameron	do do	25 00	
Mark Crowdis	do do	25 00	
Donald McDonald	do do	25 00	
	Carried forward	550 00	4,882 51

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		$ cts	$ cts.
	Brought forward	550 00	4,882 51
	NOVA SCOTIA—*Continued.*		
	SALARIES, ETC.—*Continued.*		
	County of Inverness—Concluded.		
Miles McDaniel	For 12 months salary, to 30th June, 1884	25 00	
Peter Benire	do do	25 00	
M. B. McDonald	do do	25 00	
Moses Murphy	do do	25 00	
Daniel McDermid	do do	25 00	
WilliamsHart, jun	do do	25 00	
Allan McLellan	do do	25 00	
Angus McFarlane	do do	25 00	
J. P. McFarlane	do do	25 00	
Stephen Graham	do do	25 00	
John McLean	do do	25 00	
Angus McKinnon	do do	25 00	
Malcolm McKay	do do	20 00	
			870 00
	County of Kings.		
R. F. Reid	For 12 months salary, to 30th June, 1884	125 00	
W. McIntyre	do do	50 00	
C. E Bishop	do do	30 00	
Joseph Angus	do do	30 00	
J. E. Starr	8 do 29th February, 1884	166 67	
Jas S. Miller	5 do 30th June, 1884	52 07	
Philip Brown	5 do do	12 50	
J. W. Thorp	5 do do	12 50	
			478 74
	County of Lunenburg.		
George Redden	For 12 months salary, to 30th June, 1884	100 00	
Henry S. Jost	do do	100 00	
C. E. Goddard	do do	50 00	
John Hutt	do do	25 00	
James Langille	do do	25 00	
Charles Pernette	do do	25 00	
James Mossman	do do	25 00	
John Andrews	do do	25 00	
G. A. Nesbit	do do	25 00	
Ed. Boylan	do do	25 00	
William Croft	do do	25 00	
David Demon	do do	25 00	
Eli Hebb	do do	25 00	
J. H. Keddy	do do	25 00	
Isaiah Besancon	do do	25 00	
Benj. Rothenheiser	6 months salary, to 31st December, 1883	12 00	
Edward Hayes	do do	12 00	
			575 00
	County of Pictou.		
D. G. McDonald	For 12 months salary, to 30th June, 1884	170 00	
A. C. Pritchard	do do	150 00	
Donald McLean	do do	30 00	
	Carried forward	350 00	6,806 25

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	350 00	6,806 25
	NOVA SCOTIA—*Continued.*		
	SALARIES, ETC.—*Continued.*		
	County of Pictou—Concluded.		
Geo. McKenzie	For 12 months salary, to 30th June, 1884	25 00	
Donald Frazer	do do	25 00	
Wm. Turner	do do	25 00	
Geo. Foote	do do	25 00	
Wm. McDonald	do do	25 00	
Thos Fraser	do do	25 00	
Donald McDonald	do do	25 00	
John McKay	do do	25 00	
Peter Campbell	do do	25 00	
Alex. Douglas	do do	25 00	
Samuel Frazer	do do	25 00	
D. A. Murray	do do	25 00	
Thos. Cameron	do do	25 00	
Allan Cameron	do do	25 00	
Wm. McKenzie	do do	20 00	
Mrs. R. Sutherland	Salary of late R. Sutherland, to 31st Dec., 1884.	70 00	
James Hunter	Wages as special Fishery Guardian, employed on River Philip during spawning season	61 50	
Herbert Thompson	do do	28 50	
John Harrington	do do	15 00	
P. J. Dartney	do do	30 00	
Jos. Lowther	do do	48 00	
T. N. Smith	Wages as special Fishery Guardian, employed on Middle River during spawning season	62 50	
D. R. Cummings	do do	66 25	
			1,101 75
	County of Queen's.		
S. T. N. Sellon	For 12 months salary, to 30th June, 1884	225 00	
John Fitzgerald	do do	70 00	
Theo. Ford	do do	60 00	
Barnabas Miles	do do	30 00	
			385 00
	County of Richmond.		
Duncan Cameron	For 12 months salary, to 30th June, 1884	125 00	
Francis Marmeau	do do	125 00	
P. W. Grouchy	do do	30 00	
Abraham Sampson	do do	30 00	
Justinien Sampson	do do	30 00	
John Murchison	do do	30 00	
Allan McRae	do do	30 00	
Farquhar McPherson	do do	30 00	
Patrick Kyte	do do	25 00	
Felix Gerroir	do do	25 00	
Wm. Kehoe	do do	25 00	
Charles Grant	do do	25 00	
J. Proctor, sen	do do	20 00	
			550 00
	Carried forward		8,843 00

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward		8,843 00
	NOVA SCOTIA—*Continued.*		
	SALARIES, &c.—*Continued.*		
	County of Shelburne.		
W. J. McGill	For 12 months salary, to 30th June, 1884	125 00	
C. A. Holden	do do	50 00	
Geo. Ryer	do do	50 00	
Timothy Acker	do do	30 00	
M. Greenwood	do do	20 00	
P. Crowell	do do	20 00	
Henry Ackerman	do do	20 00	
N. G. Nichol	do do	20 00	
Edwin S. Goudy	5 do do	31 25	
			366 25
	County of Victoria.		
Donald McRae, jun	For 12 months salary, to 30th June, 1884	120 00	
Angus McDonald	do do	30 00	
Roderick Beaton	do do	30 00	
William Foyle	do do	30 00	
Donald Bochaman	do do	30 00	
Malcolm McIver	do do	30 00	
Joseph Hellen	do do	30 00	
Kenneth McRae	do do	30 00	
John McLellan	do do	25 00	
Donald McQuarrie	do do	25 00	
Donald McMillan	do do	25 00	
Donald McAuley	do do	25 00	
Donald McRae	do do	25 00	
Francis McGregor	do do	25 00	
John McRae	do do	25 00	
John McCharles	6 do to 31st Dec., 1883	15 00	
Joseph Quinn	6 do do	15 00	
George Burton	6 do do	15 00	
John McDonald	6 do do	12 50	
Malcolm McIntosh	8 do to 30th June, 1884	80 00	
Murdock McRae	8 do do	20 00	
Donald Finlayson	6 do do	6 25	
Chris. McKenzie	6 do do	6 25	
Archd. McDonald	6 do do	6 25	
Thos. Capstick	6 do do	6 25	
Thos. Donovan	6 do do	6 25	
Aud. Watson	For 3 months salary, to 30th June, 1884	6 25	
Donald McRae	do do	6 25	
John McPherson	do do	6 25	
John McDonald	Salary as Fishery Warden, 1st Jan. to 31st Mar., '84	6 25	
J. McCharles	do do	7 50	
Jos. Guinn	do do	7 50	
Geo. Burton	do do	7 50	
			741 25
	County of Yarmouth.		
Enos Gardner	For 12 months salary, to 30th June, 1884	150 00	
J. A. Hatfield	do do	50 00	
Jerome Doucette	do do	30 00	
	Carried forward	230 00	9,950 50

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward.	230 00	9,950 50
	NOVA SCOTIA—*Continued.*		
	SALARIES, &c.—*Concluded.*		
	County of Yarmouth—Concluded.		
Wm. Kavanag	For 12 months salary, to 30th June, 1884	25 00	
Eustace Nickerson	do do	25 00	
Edward Perry	do do	25 00	
Vital Muise	do do	25 00	
J. M. White	do do	25 00	
Wm. Thurston, sen	do do	25 00	
J. I. Brand	do do	25 00	
Geo. H. Robertson	5 do do	41 67	
James Jeffery	3 do do	6 25	
J. E. Cann	3 do do	6 25	
			459 17
	DISBURSEMENTS OF FISHERY OVERSEERS.		
Enos Gardner	For 12 months disbursements, to 31st Dec., 1883	231 50	
Wm. Hanley	do do	185 65	
Geo. Redden	do do	177 50	
Isaac Gaetz	do do	136 50	
A. C. Pritchard	do do	128 99	
S. T. N. Sellon	do do	126 65	
W. J. McGill	do do	110 28	
W. T. Carty	do do	94 90	
John McDonald	do do	94 50	
J. Fitzgerald	do do	88 94	
D. F. McLean	do do	83 72	
James Tory	do do	81 34	
John Fitzgerald	do do	80 45	
Allan McQuarrie	do do	78 95	
David Ross	do do	70 00	
Francis Quinan	do do	67 75	
James Coady	do do	65 46	
C. E. Godard	do do	63 89	
A. McDonald	do do	56 50	
D. McRae, jun	do do	50 65	
D. G. McDonald	do do	50 50	
J. E. Starr	do do	48 10	
P. S. Burnham	do do	45 00	
T. B O'Brien	do do	41 75	
R. F. Reid	do do	41 00	
Y. A. Barrington	do do	38 00	
H. S. Jost	do do	38 00	
F. Marmeau	do do	35 00	
Henry S. Blair	do do	31 65	
J. W. Davison	do do	29 50	
D. Cameron	do do	25 00	
G. W. Gilroy	do do	20 00	
R. J. Pollock	do do	18 75	
Elijah Fowler	do do	12 75	
J. B. Colter	do do	6 46	
			2,555 58
W. H. Rogers	12 months salary as Inspector of Fisheries, to 30th June, 1884	1,372 00	
Receiver-General	do superannuation tax	28 00	
			1,400 00
	Carried forward.		14,365 25

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward		14,365 25
	NOVA SCOTIA—*Concluded.*		
	DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—*Concluded.*		
W. H. Rogers	For 12 months disbursement as Inspector of Fisheries, to 30th June, 1884		1,220 26
Jno. McGillivray	Legal expenses		20 00
"Herald" Printing Co.	Printing		7 00
			15,612 51
	Refund		12 50
	Total		15,600 01
	NEW BRUNSWICK.		
	SALARIES OF FISHERY OVERSEERS AND WARDENS.		
	County of Albert.		
Sutherland Stewart	For 12 months salary, to 30th June, 1884	100 00	
Wallace Taylor	do do	40 00	
J. E. Kinne	do do	40 00	
Bartlett Oliver	do do	40 00	
C. McLatchey	do do	40 00	
			260 00
	County of Carleton.		
Geo. R. Burt	For 18 months salary, to 30th June, 1884	150 00	
J. W. Scott	do do	45 00	
A. G. Lindsay	12 do do	150 00	
W. B. Mills	6 do do 1883	75 00	
			420 00
	County of Charlotte.		
W. B. McLaughlin	For 12 months salary, to 30th June, 1884	240 00	
Frank Todd	do do	120 00	
Leonard Best	do do	100 00	
B. L. Cunningham	do do	70 00	
J. M. Lord	do do	70 00	
Samuel Dick	do do	30 00	
Robt. Dixon	do do	30 00	
Andrew Gilmour	do do	30 00	
Edward Carroll	do do	30 00	
Thos. Holmes	do do	30 00	
Barth. Brown	10 do do	83 34	
James Brown	2 do 31st August, 1883	16 66	
			850 00
	County of Gloucester.		
James Hickson	For 12 months salary, to 30th June, 1884	350 00	
Juste Haché	do do	100 00	
Fred. Comeau	do do	100 00	
Adolphe Haché	do do	100 00	
Joseph Poirier	do do	100 00	
	Carried forward	750 00	1,530 00

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
	Brought forward	750 00	1,530 00
	NEW BRUNSWICK—*Continued.*		
	SALARIES, ETC.—*Continued.*		
	County of Gloucester—Concluded.		
Joseph Sewell	For 12 months salary, to 30th June, 1884	50 00	
Miles Dempsey	do do	30 00	
Timothy Coughlan	do do	30 00	
Jeremiah Muzzeroll	do do	30 00	
James Walsh	do do	30 00	
Alex. Boyd	do do	30 00	
Wm Rogers	do do	25 00	
John Calnan, jun.	do do	25 00	
Augustin Cormier	9 do to 31st March, 1884	37 50	
Gustave Cormier	3 do to 30th June, 1884	12 50	
			1,050 00
	County of Kent.		
Chas. Cormier	For 12 months salary, to 30th June, 1884	100 00	
F. B Légère	do do	80 00	
James Harnett	do do	80 00	
Lazare Guimon	do do	80 00	
A. L. Collet	do do	80 00	
M. A. Girouard	do do	75 00	
Wm F. Hannah	do do	75 00	
Nicholas Muzzeroll	do do	50 00	
			620 00
	County of Kings.		
Samuel Gosline	For 12 months salary, to 30th June, 1884	100 00	
James A. Belyea	do do	50 00	
S. F. Ryan	do do	30 00	
Sam. Gamblain	do do	30 00	
Jonah Keith	do do	30 00	
F. W. Hatfield	4 do to 31st October, 1883	16 66	
Z. S. Spragg	8 do to 30th June, 1884	33 34	
			290 00
	County of Northumberland.		
John Hogan	For 12 months salary, to 30th June, 1884	400 00	
Wm. Wyse	do do	200 00	
Samuel Holt	do do	160 00	
James Russell	do do	150 00	
Prudent Robichaux	do do	100 00	
Kenneth Cameron	do do	100 00	
John G. Williston	do do	100 00	
Samuel Freeze	do do	100 00	
John Blake	do do	70 00	
Enoch A. Bamford	do do	50 00	
Jared Blackmore	do do	50 00	
Samuel Kingston	do do	50 00	
Geo. Hubbard	do do	50 00	
John Shaddick, jun.	do do	50 00	
Aaron Hovey	do do	30 00	
Geo. Bryenton	do do	30 00	
	Carried forward	1,690 00	3,490 00

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	1,690 00	3,490 00
	NEW BRUNSWICK—*Continued.*		
	SALARIES, &c.—*Continued.*		
	County of Northumberland—Concluded.		
Patrick Bergin	For 12 months salary, to 30th June, 1884	30 00	
Thos. Smith	do do	30 00	
Patrick Gillis	do do	30 00	
Denis Hogan	do do	30 00	
Michael Donovan	do do	30 00	
Findlay McDairmaid	do do	30 00	
Nathaniel Morehouse	do do	30 00	
John Doyle	do do	30 00	
Daniel Matthews	do do	30 00	
Angus McIntosh	do do	30 00	
Tubal Watling	do do	30 00	
James Fitzpatrick	do do	30 00	
Jas. W. Underhill	do do	30 00	
Michael Ryan	do do	30 00	
Maurice Hayes	do do	30 00	
John Noble	14 do do	141 65	
John Stymast	12 do and arrears of increase	112 50	
Thos. Parker	10 do to 30th June, 1884	133 34	
Christopher Parker	2 do to 31st August, 1883	26 66	
Wm. Dalton	5 do as Special Warden	150 00	
			2,704 15
	County of Queens.		
I. T. Hetherington	For 12 months salary, to 30th June, 1884	100 00	
Isaiah Langan	do do	30 00	
Robt. Phillips	do do	25 00	
John Secord	6 do to 31st December, 1883	15 00	
			170 00
	County of Restigouche.		
Alex. McPherson	For 12 months salary, to 30th June, 1884	100 00	
			100 00
	County of Sunbury.		
G. W. Hoben	For 12 months salary, to 30th June, 1884	100 00	
W. E. Taylor	do do	30 00	
			130 00
	County of St. John.		
Joseph O'Brien	For 12 months salary, to 30th June, 1884	150 00	
Wm. E. Skillen	do do	100 00	
			250 00
	County of Victoria.		
Thomas D. Ryan	For 12 months salary, to 30th June, 1884	125 00	
Chas. Roberts	do do	30 00	
John McDougall	do do	30 00	
J. C. McCluskey	do do	30 00	
	Carried forward	215 00	6,844 15

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	215 00	6,844 15
	NEW BRUNSWICK—*Continued.*		
	SALARIES, ETC.—*Continued.*		
	County of Victoria—Concluded.		
Donald Frazer	For 12 months salary to 30th June, 1884	30 00	
Thomas Edgar	do do	30 00	
J. McN. Cameron	do do	30 00	
Magloire Caron	do do	30 00	
Thomas D. Ryan	Salary to 30th June, 1883	33 33	
			368 33
	County of Westmoreland.		
W. B. Deacon	For 12 months salary, to 30th June, 1884	100 00	
Robert Goodwin	do do	100 00	
D. T. Cormier	do do	60 00	
			260 00
	County of York.		
Robert Orr	For 12 months salary, to 30th June, 1884	150 00	
J. Campbell	do do	60 00	
Wm. Brown	do do	60 00	
And. Cunningham	do do	50 00	
Alex. Moir	do do	30 00	
			350 00
	DISBURSEMENTS OF FISHERY OVERSEERS.		
W. B. Deacon	For 12 months disbursements, to 31st Dec., '83	208 00	
Frank Todd	do do	158 50	
James Hickson	do do	153 00	
J. G. Williston	do do	129 75	
Jos. O'Brien	do do	129 50	
John Stymast	do do	126 00	
Wm. Wyse	do do	125 95	
Samuel Gosline	do do	124 96	
Adolphe Aché	do do	122 52	
Jeremie Mauzerolle	do do	119 75	
T. D. Ryan	do do	116 90	
Jas. A. Belyea	do do	106 50	
G. W. Hoben	do do	101 04	
W. B. McLaughlin	do do	100 00	
B. L. Cunningham	do do	97 50	
Chas. Cormier	do do	97 00	
Robert Orr	do do	92 25	
I. T. Hetherington	do do	90 33	
M. A. Girouard	do do	89 42	
Jas M. Lord	do do	84 25	
Samuel Holt	do do	82 50	
Alex. McPherson	do do	74 00	
Dennis T. Cormier	do do	73 50	
John Hogan	do do	71 65	
Prudent Robichaux	do do	70 75	
Robt. Goodwin	do do	64 06	
Robt. Phillips	do do	57 55	
James Harnett	do do	55 60	
	Carried forward	2,922 72	7,822 48

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		$ cts	$ cts.
	Brought forward	2,922 72	7,822 48
	NEW BRUNSWICK—*Continued.*		
	DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—*Concluded.*		
Jas. Russell	For 12 months disbursements, to 31st Dec., '83	53 10	
W. E. Skillen	do do	51 00	
S. Stewart	do do	41 80	
John Blake	do do	41 50	
G. R. Burt	do do	37 00	
Samuel Freeze	do do	32 34	
W. F. Hannah	do do	32 30	
Miles Dempsey	do do	29 00	
Leonard Best	do do	28 50	
Lazare Guimon	do do	25 80	
Kenneth Cameron	do do	22 35	
Joseph Sewell	do do	20 55	
E. A. Bamford	do do	18 25	
John Noble	do do	18 20	
Findlay McDiarmid	do do	17 50	
B. Brown	do do	14 56	
Alex G. Lindsay	do do	12 00	
Juste Haché	do do	11 60	
James Brown	do do	10 25	
Joseph Poirier	do do	8 00	
Jas. Fitzpatrick	do do	7 50	
Angus McIntosh	do do	5 50	
			3,461 32
W. H. Venning	For 12 months salary as Inspector of Fisheries, to 30th June, 1884	1,371 96	
C. R. Venning	Salary as Clerk to 30th June, 1884	395 04	
Receiver-General	Superannuation tax on W. H. Venning's salary, $28, and C. R. Venning's, $5	33 00	
W. H. Venning	12 months disbursement, travelling expenses, &c., as Inspector of Fisheries, to 30th June, 1884	661 44	
T. D. Ryan	To pay wages, special guardians, Tobique River	100 00	
J. & R. Young	Damage to lobster traps	145 00	
John Cameron	Balance wages as Special Guardian	75 00	
"Sun" Publishing Co.	Advertising	51 50	
John McColm	Compensation for loss of nets	50 00	
James Barry	Wages as special guardian	43 00	
"The Daily News"	Advertising	40 25	
T. B. Hannington	Postage stamps	34 00	
L. R. Harrison	Legal expenses	29 50	
Barnes & Co	Stationery	18 80	
John Secord	Wages as fishery guardian	15 00	
A. C. Smith	Water rates	9 93	
A. Christie & Co	Repairs to office	8 00	
J. R. Stone	Express charges	5 30	
Jane Millar	Washing	5 00	
S. J. King	Rent of Post Office box	4 00	
Ellen Hughes	Cleaning office	3 50	
Manchester, Robertson & Allison	Towels	2 50	
D. McAlpine	Directory	2 50	
			3,104 22
	Total		14,388 02

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
	PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.		
	SALARIES OF FISHERY WARDENS.		
	County of Queens.		
Michael Ready	For 12 months salary, to 30th June, 1884	30 00	
Lionel Garnum	do do	30 00	
James Power	do do	30 00	
Jonathan Delaney	do do	30 00	
J. Mathieson	do do	30 00	
F. McKenzie	do do	30 00	
Francis Stanley	do do	30 00	
Wm. Whitehead	do do	30 00	
Thomas Murphy	do do	30 00	
P. Traynor	do do	30 00	
Geo. Stevenson	do do	30 00	
S. Van Iderstine	do do	30 00	
Geo. F. Beers	do do	30 00	
James Howatt	do do	30 00	
B. Loughrin	6 do 31st December, 1883	15 00	
Dominique Buotte	2 do 30th June, 1884	5 00	
			440 00
	County of Prince.		
James Ramsay	For 12 months salary, to 30th June, 1884	30 00	
Patrick McBride	do do	30 00	
William Burns	do do	30 00	
John Beaton	do do	30 00	
Thomas Drummond	do do	30 00	
G. A. Sharpe	do do	30 00	
John Chaisson, chapel	do do	30 00	
Peter Aylward	do do	30 00	
Alex. McDonald	do do	30 00	
D. L. Bryant	do do	30 00	
Calvin Howat	do do	30 00	
John Tucker	do do	30 00	
J. N. Nelligan	do do	30 00	
V. S. Gillis	do do	30 00	
John Rix	do do	30 00	
John A. Sharpe	do do	30 00	
James. A. McDonald	do do	30 00	
Lawrence Doyle	1 do do	2 50	
J. Keer Ramsay	1 do do	2 50	
J. A. Arsenault	1 do do	2 50	
J. F. B. Holland	1 do do	2 50	
			520 00
	County of Kings.		
Allan McDonald	For 12 months salary, to 30th June, 1884	30 00	
Malcolm Mathewson	do do	30 00	
Daniel Reilly	do do	30 00	
John Lowe	do do	30 00	
Peter Duffy	do do	30 00	
John O'Brien	do do	30 00	
Patrick McCullough	do do	30 00	
J. H. Dingwell	do do	30 00	
James Burke	do do	30 00	
James Mitchell	do do	30 00	
	Carried forward	300 00	960 00

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	300 00	960 00
	PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—*Concluded.*		
	SALARIES ETC.—*Concluded.*		
	County of Kings—Concluded.		
Robt. Quinn	For 12 months salary, to 30th June, 1884	30 00	
John Conaghan	do do	30 00	
John McDonald	6 do 31st Dec., 1883	15 00	
Henry Morrow	10 do 30th June, 1884	25 00	
Ronald McDonald	2 do do	5 00	
			405 00
J. H. Duvar	For 12 months salary as Inspector of Fisheries	783 96	
Henry Clark	do Fishery Overseer	197 50	
Receiver General	Superannuation tax	18 50	
J. H. Duvar	For 12 months disbursements	336 54	
Allan McDonald	Extra services as Warden	44 00	
M. Ready	do do	15 00	
J. H. Dingwall	do do	5 00	
John McMillan	Chart of oyster beds	15 00	
W. Campbell	Special Guardian, Cousin's pond	15 00	
F. Stanley	Horse hire	6 00	
Telegraph Co.	Telegrams	2 04	
			1,438 54
Queen's Printer			14 44
			2,817 98
	Refund		50 00
	Total		$2,767 98
	BRITISH COLUMBIA.		
A. C. Anderson	For 12 months salary as Inspector of Fisheries, to 30th June, 1884	649 00	
Geo. Pittendreigh	12 mos. salary as Overseer, to 30th June, 1884	499 92	
C. F. Green	Services as Fishery Guardian, Frazer River	210 00	
C. Murphy	do do do	210 00	
C. W. D. Clifford	do do Naas & Skeena Rivers	100 00	
A. C. Anderson	Disbursements as Inspector	484 00	
Geo. Pittendreigh	do as Fishery Overseer	16 00	
T. N. Hibben & Co.	Stationery	25 75	
J. Smith	Services as Messenger	15 00	
Queen's Printer	Printing	22 30	
			2,231 97
	MANITOBA.		
James Anderson	For Salary as Fishery Officer, from October, 1879, to February, 1882	450 00	
H. Martineau	Salary and disbursements as Fishery Officer	251 50	
Chas. V. Alloway	do do do	170 90	
			872 40
	LEGAL AND INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.		
L. R. Harrison	Professional services in suit, Spurr *vs.* Venning	105 00	
do	do do Phair *vs.* Venning	112 90	
do	do do Steadman & Hanson *vs.* Venning	30 00	
	Carried forward	247 90	

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	247 90	
	LEGAL AND INCIDENTAL EXPENSES—*Con.*		
E. J. Hodgson	Professional services in suit, Assault on Warden Garnum	334 50	
Fred'k Peters	do do Crossman *vs.* Ramsay	123 25	
J. C. Barbarie	do do McPhee *vs.* Mowat	50 00	
M. A. Dixon	do do for violation of Fisheries Act at Belleville	28 00	
J. A. Verge	To pay costs of proceedings against J. P. Mowat, for violation of Fishery Laws	86 75	
Placide Latour	Services as Constable	60 00	
J. E. Farewell	Costs in appeal of Benson, Shell & Dillon	38 32	
S. H. McMillan	Costs in suit, Delaney *vs.* McDonald	35 00	
			1,003 72
	ADVERTISING.		
Victoria "Standard"	For Advertising British Columbia Fisheries	7 00	
"The Colonist"	do do do	7 40	
"The Mainland Guardian"	do do do	7 40	
"Inland Sentinel"	do do do	4 44	
D. Robson & Co.	do do do	5 92	
Hale Bros.	do Setting apart Lake Simcoe in "Orillia Packet"	10 50	
E. Garrett	do Fisheries	10 50	
"Sun" Publishing Co.	do Sturgeon Fishery	10 50	
			63 66
	FISH HATCHERY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.		
Thomas Mowat	Salary as officer in charge, from 26th Sept., 1883, to 30th June, 1884	999 00	
do	Disbursements in connection with hatchery, etc.	1,182 55	
Pay-list	Wages of men for labour	994 21	
A. C. Anderson	Expenses selecting site for building	100 00	
English & Co.	Hire of steamer	30 00	
Trapp Bros.	Hardware	69 18	
Jas. Cunningham	do	43 88	
B. Haigh & Son	Lumber, etc.	33 00	
do	House rent	20 00	
do	Fishing skiffs	60 00	
Dominion Sawmill Co.	Lumber	60 00	
W. R. Lewis	Logging chains, etc.	9 62	
Drake, Jackson & Co.	On account of contract	25 00	
T. R. Pearson & Co.	Stationery	9 12	
"Mainland Guardian"	Printing, etc.	8 50	
"The British Columbia"	Advertising	3 75	
James Wise	Coal oil, etc.	4 50	
T. H. Pittendreigh	Teaming	52 00	
			3,704 31
	FISH-BREEDING.		
Samuel Wilmot	12 months salary as Superintendent of Fish Culture, to 30th June, 1884	1,959 96	
Receiver-General	do superannuation tax	40 00	
			1,999 96
	Carried forward		1,999 96

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward		1,999 96
	FISH BREEDING—*Continued.*		
	NEWCASTLE ESTABLISHMENT, ONTARIO		
Charles Wilmot	Salary as officer in charge, to 30th June, 1884	750 00	
do	Allowance as clerk to Superintendent	249 96	
John Walker	Salary as caretaker, to 30th June, 1884	540 00	
John Kennefick	Labour	490 25	
Chas. Wilmot	Disbursements including travelling expenses collecting ova and distributing fry	1,087 91	
J. Kennefick	do do do	147 65	
Alf. Kent	Collecting fish eggs	119 50	
D. Troy	do	7 75	
H. McGinnis	do	15 00	
Joe. Marks	do	18 75	
E. Wilson	do	12 50	
J. Meney	do	7 50	
L. Rumley	do	26 88	
S. Doran	Collecting fish eggs	10 00	
E. Symes	do	15 00	
A. Kennedy	Tug hire do	15 00	
A. W. Davis	Expenses do	9 50	
A. Gunn & Co.	Storage of boxes fish eggs	0 25	
John Walker	Paid girls picking eggs	137 25	
William Kennefick	Labour	60 00	
P. Kennefick	do	29 75	
J. Kennefick	do	25 63	
John Hill, sen.	do	24 00	
John Haycroft	do	23 00	
Pat. Garvin	do	21 00	
Neil Taylor	do	19 50	
James McDonogh	do	12 00	
B. Allen	do	5 62	
Ezra Rex	do	5 00	
Daniel Ogden	do	5 00	
George Rex	do	4 37	
John Hill	do	3 75	
P. Kennefick, jun.	do	1 38	
C. Wilmot	Paid for repairing dam	73 51	
S. Wilmot	do teaming	44 50	
John Otten	Teaming	25 50	
D. Ogden	do	1 50	
J. Masson	do	1 25	
Simmons & Pool	Carpenter's work	234 85	
Lewis Quick	Fish cans	109 05	
Wm. Richard	Coal	93 86	
J. R. Barefeldt	Hardware	32 39	
R. Fothergill	do	23 53	
Thomas Douglas	Horse hire	15 00	
do	Express charges	20 80	
Trout & Jay	do	13 15	
R. Fothergill	Telegraph account	18 33	
F. Farncomb	Customs duties on varnish	10 55	
Gutta Percha Mfg. Co.	Rubber hose	31 13	
F. Stillwell	Blacksmith's work	13 88	
J. Cleland	Tin pans	7 45	
James Wright	Tinware	5 46	
Thomas Miller	Cotton	5 41	
J. H. Rolfe	Painting and glazing	1 80	
	Carried forward	4,634 05	1,999 96

STATEMENT of Expenditure on Account of Fisheries, etc.—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	4,684 05	1,999 96
	FISH BREEDING—*Continued.*		
	NEWCASTLE ESTABLISHMENT, ONTARIO—*Concluded*		
Postages		1 00	
Samuel Wilmot	Rent of land	200 00	
G. M. Clarke	do water privilege	100 00	
			4,985 05
	SANDWICH HATCHERY, ONTARIO.		
Wm. Parker	12 months salary as officer in charge to 30th June, 1884	750 00	
Wm. Hill	Wages as assistant	346 25	
Alex. McComb	do engineer	253 00	
C. Lemonde	do do	59 00	
Wm. Parker	Disbursements, collecting ova and distributing fry	267 35	
Jas. McKee	Supplying whitefish ova, 1881, 1882 and 1883	350 00	
do	Board of men, collecting ova	16 00	
J. D. Meloche	do do	6 00	
H. C. Bell	Horse hire	18 00	
Jos. Paré	Distributing fry	18 00	
Wm. Hill	do	13 60	
And. Hackett	do	12 00	
Jos. Lazarus	do	7 50	
Odette & Wherry	Use of tug distributing fry	15 00	
Jos. Paré	Cordwood	289 50	
M. Winterburn	Sawing cordwood	17 50	
M. O'Brien	do	16 27	
Odette & Wherry	Coal	46 75	
Bell Ice Co	do	19 60	
W. G. Nutson	Lumber and repairs	151 40	
Pequenot & Co	Paints, oils, &c	94 08	
R. Purser & Son	Hardware	82 05	
C. Lemonde	Carpenters' work	25 50	
C. Banetine	Laying pipes	6 00	
Kerr Bros	Repairing engine	3 50	
Jos. Hall	do pump	6 40	
Wm. Adams	Painting	14 00	
James McKee	Rent of grounds	20 00	
J. W. Tringham	Rent of telephone	67 87	
James Cowan	Valuing land	22 00	
J. P. Clark	Board of men	5 00	
Jas. McKee	Horse hire	7 00	
			3,026 12
	TADOUSSAC ESTABLISHMENT, QUEBEC.		
Jos. Radford	12 months salary as officer in charge, to 30th June, 1884	600 00	
Pierre Plourde	11 months wages as caretaker, to 30th June, 1884	308 00	
Jos Radford	Pay list, labor at hatchery	325 29	
Wm. Manning	Labor at hatchery	132 72	
Damase Simard	do	27 48	
S. D. Pednault	do	16 87	
J. Jourdain	do	15 00	
D. McLaren	do	13 50	
Isidore Tremblay	do	4 80	
O. Boulliane	do	2 61	
J. Maher	do	2 00	
	Carried forward	1,448 27	10,011 13

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	1,448 27	10,011 13
	FISH BREEDING—*Continued.*		
	TADOUSAC ETABLISHMENT, QUEBEC—*Concluded.*		
C Tremblay	Labor at hatchery	1 40	
X. Mallard	do	1 20	
M. Fortier	do	1 00	
F. Boulliane	Night watchman	58 10	
E. Potvin	Wages as guardian	40 00	
N. Simard	do	22 00	
A. Simard	do	20 00	
D. McLaren	do	54 00	
P. Pednault	do	22 00	
Wm. Manning	Boat hire	29 53	
A. Goudreau	do	17 50	
Geo. Manning	do	8 40	
A. Moreau	Distributing fry	8 00	
J. Caron	do	4 00	
H. Tremblay	do	4 00	
D. Simard	do	2 40	
M. Boivin	do	2 00	
Joseph Boily	do	2 00	
W. Dufour	do	1 00	
P. Harveux	do	0 60	
Jos. Radford	To pay board of men	12 15	
Roger Terrien	Repairing dam	16 70	
Walter Rae	Lumber	96 28	
do	Hardware	36 92	
H. S. Scott	do	12 85	
Frs. Bourgoing	do	4 40	
H. S. Scott	do	14 17	
N. Rouleau	Blacksmiths' work	11 10	
O. Boulliane	Pails, cotton, &c	2 60	
Postages		2 00	
A. Moreau	Repairing nets	0 40	
Jules Tremblay	do	0 50	
Telegrams		1 84	
F. T. Thomas	Lamp chimneys	4 20	
P. Plourde	Account for board	5 60	
do	Disbursements with fry	68 19	
W. J. Ray	Towing fry	38 00	
Jos. Boily	Disbursements	30 90	
L. Plourde	Repairing tent	0 50	
W. Hovington	Tending Point Rouge fishery	117 70	
Steamer "Saguenay"	Freight	7 85	
			2,232 25
	RISTIGOUCHE ETABLISHMENT, QUEBEC, AND NEW BRUNSWICK.		
Alex. Mowat	12 months salary as officer in charge to 30th June, 1884	600 00	
Wm. Robertson	do as assistant do	360 00	
Alex. Mowat	Disbursements, collecting ova and distributing fry	196 11	
Ed. Bolton	Catching and guarding fish	120 00	
W. Mowat	Catching parent salmon	30 00	
Ed. Mann	do	25 0	
H. Bell	do	24 00	
H. Miles	do	20 00	
	Carried forward	1,375 11	12,243 38

STATEMENT of Expenditure on Account of Fisheries, etc.—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
	Brought forward	1,375 11	12,243 38
	FISH BREEDING.—*Continued.*		
	RISTIGOUCHE ESTABLISHMENT, QUEBEC AND NEW BRUNSWICK.—*Continued.*		
James Parker	Catching parent salmon	21 00	
R. Mann	do	7 50	
W. Horan	do	7 50	
D. Parker	do	3 00	
Robt. Duff	do	2 00	
Max. Mowatt	Labor removing hatchery	105 00	
Jas. Parker	do	24 00	
H. Bell	do	18 00	
J. W. Moores	do	18 00	
W. Moores	do	17 50	
A. Murray	do	13 00	
D. Harris	do	11 00	
W. Pratt	do	11 00	
A. Harris	do	7 50	
F. Arseneault	do	6 25	
D. Frazer	do	1 00	
R. Nelson	Labor, horse hire and canoe hire	60 00	
James Mills	do do	55 00	
W. Robertson	Horse hire	4 00	
Alex. McDonald	Canoe hire	6 00	
J. P. Mowat	Hire of scow	54 50	
do	Hardware	111 87	
Thos. Mowat	Labor	28 00	
G. E. Asker	do	9 00	
Parker & Anderson	do	2 00	
James Gillis	do	1 45	
Mrs. J. Mowat	Board of men	228 93	
Jas. McMillan	Making gates for reservoir	9 00	
Nat. Moores	Rafting timber	55 00	
R. Girard	Repairing salmon nets	14 00	
F. Weirs	Rafting	2 00	
A. Ferguson	Packing cotton, for eggs	2 00	
Wm. Mowat	Hauling wood	22 00	
Ed. Mann	Sawing wood	10 00	
Wm. Robertson	Repairing nets	15 00	
			2,338 11
	GASPÉ ESTABLISHMENT—QUEBEC.		
Philip Vibert	12 months salary as officer in charge, to 30th June, 1884	300 00	
Henry Davis	do assistant officer in charge, to 30th June, 1884	300 00	
Phi'ip Vibert	Disbursements, to 30th June, 1884	67 40	
J. S. Davis	Catching and watching parent salmon	186 50	
Henry Olsen	do do	33 75	
Jos. Cass	do do	19 50	
W. C. Davis	Spawning fish	20 25	
R. B. Coffin	do	17 25	
E. A. Davis	do	2 00	
Alf. Davis	Distributing fry	63 00	
Peter Miller	do	31 50	
James B. Coffin	do	40 50	
Bte. Sanson	do	29 00	
R. B. Coffin	do	28 60	
Laughlin Miller	do	28 60	
	Carried forward	1,167 85	14,581 49

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	1,167 85	14,581 49
	FISH-BREEDING—*Continued.*		
	GASPÉ ESTABLISHMENT, QUEBEC—*Concluded.*		
Alf. Stanley	Distributing fry	28 60	
Jos. Cass	do	27 70	
Adolphus Touzel	do	27 30	
John Vezina	do	27 30	
John Johnston	do	26 00	
F. J. Annett	do	25 85	
John McCallum	do	7 50	
J. S. Davis	Labour	65 00	
W. C. Davis	do	9 75	
Hugh Leslie	Ferriage	10 50	
Henry Olsen	Clearing pond	10 50	
Alf. Stanley	do	7 50	
Richard Miller	Canoeman	10 40	
Thos. Cabot	Wading boots	6 00	
Henry Davis	Board	3 50	
do	Cordwood	11 50	
F. J. Annett	Hauling coal	12 00	
S. Veit	Coal	30 00	
J. & E. Collas	Hardware, etc	17 56	
J. Leboutillier & Co	do	4 12	
Margaret Bain	Repairing nets	5 50	
Ab. Coffin	do	4 50	
J. Lavoie	Drawing deed	6 00	
Henry Davis	9 years' rent of land, from 1875 to 1884	180 00	
do	Purchase of land	200 00	
			1,932 43
	MAGOG ESTABLISHMENT, QUEBEC.		
A. H. Moore	12 months salary as officer in charge to 30th June, 1884	600 00	
do	Disbursements connected with collecting ova	145 41	
C. Wilmot	Disbursements collecting and conveying ova to Magog	150 00	
A. H. Moore	Paid for picking ova	38 45	
W. F. Whitcher	Expenses inspecting hatchery	52 46	
S. P. Bauset	do	23 00	
Textile and Print Co	Transfer of land	1,000 00	
			2,009 32
	BEDFORD BASIN ESTABLISHMENT, NOVA SCOTIA.		
A. B. Wilmot	12 months salary as officer in charge to 30th June, 1884	800 00	
F. G. Tolson	do assistant do	252 00	
John Tolson	Assistance	17 50	
A. B. Wilmot	Disbursements collecting eggs, distributing fry, etc, etc	393 98	
F. G. Tolson	do do do	36 35	
Albert Tolson	Conveyance of fry	79 75	
O. K. Fillmore	Catching salmon	149 75	
Wm. Beck	do	93 00	
And. Muirhead	Labour	66 25	
H. Allen	do	63 75	
J. D. Eamos	do	40 00	
	Carried forward	1,993 33	18,523 24

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	1,992 33	18,523 24
	FISH BREEDING—*Continued.*		
	BEDFORD BASIN ESTABLISHMENT, NOVA SCOTIA—*Con.*		
D. D. Fillmore	Labor	21 75	
Robt. Reynard	do	7 25	
Moir, Son & Co	Hardware, oil, etc	51 65	
Theakston & Angevin	do	31 00	
G. J. Harris	Tinware	25 77	
G. W. Gilroy	Hardware	4 24	
Lyons Hatfield	do	7 46	
Lincoln Williams	Zinc tubes	4 45	
S. Cunard & Co	Coal	72 00	
Robert Anderson	Freight on coal	12 00	
A. B. Wilmot	Paid for carting coal	6 00	
Thos. Rodley	Lumber	41 90	
J. A. Hatfi ld	do	19 96	
R. A. Wood & Co.	do	4 90	
Oxford Furniture Co	do	4 00	
A. Tolson	Teaming	57 00	
R. McGillivray	do	8 00	
J. B. Worthylake	Chain pump	12 50	
J. E. Wilson	Pump	7 00	
D. M. Geldert	Horse hire	30 00	
Jas. Ward	do	18 50	
J. P. Mott	Lime	4 00	
W. Stairs & Son	Twine	6 47	
Creighton & Marshall	Stationery	6 75	
E. Boutilier	Knitting nets	9 00	
Wm. Gaul	Oil clothes	15 00	
Wm. Dinsmore	Repairing canoes	2 25	
I. J. Hingley	Telegrams	2 06	
Western Union Tel. Co	do	3 16	
Mrs. W. Moore	Board of men	19 00	
C. L. Rood	do	18 00	
R. A. Wood	Rent of water privilege	8 00	
J. W. Wood	Rent of land	24 50	
N. Thompson	Trucking boxes	12 00	
Creighton & Marshall	Stationery	3 25	
Albt. Tolson	Cutting and hauling ice	25 00	
A. B. Wilmot	Shingles for ice house	12 00	
H. Allan	Cleaning house	5 00	
H. Haverstock	Barrels	24 75	
			2,639 85
	SYDNEY ESTABLISHMENT, NOVA SCOTIA.		
C. A. Farquharson	12 months salary as officer in charge, to 30th June, 1884	500 00	
W. J. Dunlop	12 months salary as assistant officer in charge, to 30th June, 1884	310 00	
C. A. Farquharson	Disbursements collecting eggs and distributing fry	161 17	
D. Ross	Catching salmon	314 65	
Morrison & McIntyre	do	145 00	
A. McRae	do	103 45	
Thos. Roach	do	18 50	
Lochlin Gillis	do	16 00	
Kenneth McKenzie	Distributing fry	85 50	
Wm. Clements	do	18 75	
	Carried forward	1,673 02	21,163 09

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	1,673 02	21,163 09
	FISH BREEDING—*Continued.*		
	SYDNEY ESTABLISHMENT, NOVA SCOTIA—*Con.*		
Sydney Coal Co	Coal	44 00	
A. C. Campbell	Hauling coal	13 20	
R. McKenzie	Horse hire	31 00	
J. G. Dunlop	do	18 00	
W. J. Dunlop	do	10 50	
C. H. Harrington	Lumber	18 73	
W. J. McLellan	Tinsmith's work	17 47	
H. McDonald	Balance of extras on building	94 20	
J. Dobson	Ice	6 00	
N. & J. McLellan	Stove pipes	10 90	
E. Watson	Fish tanks	9 00	
J. A. Ross	Hardware	18 79	
Burchill, Matheson & Co.	Hardware	72 20	
John Morrison	Making and repairing nets	25 00	
J. A. McKenzie	Stationery	11 46	
Angus McLeod	Paint	14 79	
			$2,098 26
	MIRAMICHI ESTABLISHMENT, NEW BRUNSWICK.		
Isaac Sheagreen	12 months salary as Officer in Charge, to 30th June, 1884	499 92	
Pat. Hogan	Catching salmon	108 40	
Pat. Gillis	do	71 20	
Michael Ryan	do	66 40	
W. T. Sheasgreen	do	66 50	
Richard Murphy	do	65 00	
J. Sheasgreen	do	16 00	
John Sheasgreen	Horse hire, &c	52 00	
W. F. Sheasgreen	do	34 30	
R. R. Call	Coal	80 00	
W. F. Sheasgreen	Carting coal	32 00	
John Ferguson	Hardware	56 39	
Elsen Tozer	Building scow	50 00	
J. H. Phinney	Lantern and cans	10 25	
James Fish	Lumber	6 78	
W. F. Sheasgreen	Cutting ice	11 00	
			1,226 14
	ST. JOHN RIVER ESTABLISHMENT, NEW BRUNSWICK.		
Chas. McCluskey	12 months salary as Officer in Charge, to 30th June, 1884	499 92	
do	Disbursements procuring ova, &c., &c	308 36	
F. C. Mills	Supplying salmon eggs	42 45	
Alex. Mowat	Disbursments with eggs	69 25	
R. A. McCluskey	Labour	3 75	
Robt. McCluskey	do	3 25	
James Shehan	do	2 50	
D. Frazer	Board	1 50	
Frank Craig	Trucking	3 00	
N. B. Railway	Freight	0 44	
Chas. McCluskey	Coal	116 50	
Margaret Picket	Rent of land	50 00	
			1,160 92
	Carried forward		25,578 41

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, &c.—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward		25,578 41
	FISH BREEDING—*Concluded.*		
	DUNK RIVER ESTABLISHMENT, P. E. ISLAND.		
Henry Clark	12 months salary as Officer in Charge, to 30th June, 1884	395 00	
Receiver-General	Superannuation tax	5 00	
Henry Clark	Disbursements distributing fry, etc.	127 27	
Bertram Clark	Labour	93 00	
D. Rogers	Coal	123 13	
Henry Clark	Hauling coal	28 00	
			771 40
	GENERAL DISBURSEMENTS.		
W. H. Rogers	Compensation for use of Roger's patent fish way	400 00	
N. L. Todd & Co.	Building fishway, Indian River, N.S.	195 87	
G. Kerr & Sons	do Middle do	130 85	
J. B. Kinney	do Carleton do	120 87	
Stewart, Freeman & Co.	do Jordan do	55 69	
R. Pevoril	do Tangier do	47 45	
B. Haley	do Annapolis do	34 06	
J. R. Kinney	Superintending building fishways	108 00	
Lewis Quick	Boxes for ova for Marquis of Lorne	29 70	
J. A. Hatfield	Removing obstruction in Tusket River, N.S.	44 97	
N. Y. Coal Tar Co	Paraffine varnish	21 00	
T. Douglas	Express charges on varnish	10 00	
Canadian Express Co.	Charges on salmon from British Columbia	26 80	
S. McLaughlin	Photographs lobster specimens	5 00	
P. Valiquet	Plans of fishways	5 00	
			1,235 26
	Total		27,585 07

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—*Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION.

	$ cts.	
Ontario	15,192 73	
Quebec	13,186 26	
Nova Scotia	15,600 01	
New Brunswick	14,388 02	
Prince Edward Island	2,767 98	
British Columbia	2,231 97	
Manitoba	872 40	
Legal and incidental expenses	1,003 72	
Advertising	63 66	
Fish Hatchery, British Columbia	3,704 31	
		69,011 06
Fish Breeding.		
Superintendent's Salary	1,999 96	
Newcastle Establishment	4,985 05	
Sandwich do	3,026 12	
Tadoussac do	2,232 25	
Ristigouche do	2,338 11	
Gaspé do	1,932 43	
Magog do	2,009 32	
Bedford Basin do	2,639 85	
Sydney do	2,088 26	
Miramichi do	1,226 14	
St. John River do	1,100 92	
Dunk River do	771 40	
General Disbursements	1,235 26	
		27,585 07
Total		96,596 13

FISHING BOUNTIES.

APPENDICES.

GENERAL STATEMENT

Of Fishing Bounty Claims received, for the Year 1883.

Province.	County.	Number of Claims Received.	Number of Claims Rejected.
Nova Scotia	Antigonish	298	1
	Annapolis	277	6
	Cape Breton	574	22
	Digby	495	7
	Guysboro'	869	4
	Halifax	1,297	2
	Inverness	537	.....
	Kings	37	.....
	Lunenburg	559	6
	Pictou	24	.....
	Queens	208	5
	Richmond	847	8
	Shelburne	569	29
	Victoria	549	3
	Yarmouth	231	4
		7,171	97
New Brunswick	Charlotte	638	48
	Gloucester	633	13
	Kent	274	50
	Northumberland	10	.....
	Restigouche	2	.....
	St. John	127	3
	Westmoreland	9	.....
		1,693	114
Prince Edward Island	King's	501	10
	Prince	463	8
	Queen's	174	15
		1,138	33
Quebec	Bonaventure	1,121	209
	Gaspé	1,939	26
	Rimouski	20	20
	Saguenay	522	24
		3,602	279

RECAPITULATION.

Nova Scotia		7,171	97
New Brunswick		1,693	114
Prince Edward Island		1,138	33
Quebec		3,602	279
	Totals	13,604	523

General Statement of Payments made on account of Fishing Bounty Claims, for the Year 1883.

Province.	County.	Amount Paid.	Total.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
Nova Scotia	Antigonish	482 50	
	Annapolis	2,045 50	
	Cape Breton	3,289 50	
	Digby	4,834 50	
	Guysboro'	7,559 00	
	Halifax	12,100 50	
	Inverness	3,994 50	
	King's	303 50	
	Lunenburg	19,508 00	
	Pictou	322 00	
	Queen's	2,636 00	
	Richmond	7,774 00	
	Shelburne	11,070 50	
	Victoria	3,282 50	
	Yarmouth	10,181 00	
			89,383 50
New Brunswick	Charlotte	5,210 00	
	Gloucester	4,056 00	
	Kent	1,463 50	
	Northumberland	120 50	
	Restigouche	52 00	
	St. John	1,448 70	
	Westmoreland	40 00	
			12,390 70
Prince Edward Island	King's	3,083 64	
	Prince	3,840 00	
	Queen's	1,646 00	
			8,569 64
Quebec	Bonaventure	3,846 50	
	Gaspé	11,452 00	
	Saguenay	4,585 01	
			19,883 51

RECAPITULATION.

Nova Scotia			89,383 50
New Brunswick			12,390 70
Prince Edward Island			8,569 64
Quebec			19,883 51
	Total		130,227 35

STATEMENT showing Fishing Bounties paid to VESSELS in each County, for the Year 1883.

Province.	County.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Average Tonnage.	No. of Men.	Amount Paid.
						$ cts.
Nova Scotia	Annapolis	22	419	19	96	838 00
	Cape Breton	12	218	18	45	436 00
	Digby	73	3,334	46	422	2,652 00
	Guysboro'	35	1,457	41	263	2,914 00
	Halifax	120	3,018	25	718	6,020 00
	Inverness	11	286	26	57	572 00
	King's	3	73	24	9	146 00
	Lunenburg	154	8,829	57	1,686	17,658 00
	Pictou	4	101	25	13	202 00
	Queen's	24	913	38	224	1,826 00
	Richmond	63	1,779	28	446	3,558 00
	Shelburne	84	4,372	52	968	8,744 00
	Victoria	8	246	31	44	492 00
	Yarmouth	87	4,743	54	1,247	9,486 00
		700	29,788	43	6,238	55,544 00
New Brunswick	Charlotte	71	1,190	17	309	2,380 00
	Gloucester	19	246	13	60	492 00
	Kent	8	133	17	27	266 00
	Northumberland	2	34	17	9	68 00
	Restigouche	2	26	13	5	52 00
	St. John	24	473	20	86	861 20
		126	2,102	17	496	4,119 20
Prince Edward Island	King's	6	193	32	20	293 14
	Prince	8	209	26	35	418 00
	Queen's	2	48	24	11	96 00
		16	450	28	66	807 14
Quebec	Gaspé	27	1,076	40	194	2,152 00
	Saguenay	33	1,133	34	243	2,266 01
		60	2,209	37	437	4,418 01

RECAPITULATION.

Nova Scotia		700	29,788	43	6,238	55,544 00
New Brunswick		126	2,102	17	496	4,119 20
Prince Edward Island		16	450	28	66	807 14
Quebec		60	2,209	37	437	4,418 01
Totals		902	34,549	38	7,237	64,888 35

STATEMENT of Fishing Bounties paid to BOATS, for the Year 1883.

Province.	County.	No. of Boats.	No. of Men.	Amount Paid.
				$ cts.
Nova Scotia	Antigonish	97	193	482 50
	Annapolis	252	483	1,207 50
	Cape Breton	541	1,140	2,853 50
	Digby	416	873	2,182 50
	Guysboro'	860	1,857	4,645 00
	Halifax	1,200	2,433	6,080 50
	Inverness	526	1,369	3,422 50
	King's	34	63	157 50
	Lunenburg	400	740	1,850 00
	Pictou	20	48	120 00
	Queen's	179	324	810 00
	Richmond	791	1,687	4,216 00
	Shelburne	461	930	2,326 50
	Victoria	538	1,116	2,790 50
	Yarmouth	141	278	695 00
		6,456	13,534	33,839 50
New Brunswick	Charlotte	519	1,132	2,830 00
	Gloucester	601	1,426	3,564 00
	Kent	216	479	1,197 50
	Northumberland	8	21	52 50
	St. John	100	234	587 50
	Westmoreland	9	16	40 00
		1,453	3,308	8,271 50
Prince Edward Island	King's	493	1,115	2,790 50
	Prince	447	1,368	3,422 00
	Queen's	157	620	1,550 00
		1,097	3,103	7,762 50
Quebec	Bonaventure	912	1,539	3,846 50
	Gaspé	1,886	3,720	9,300 00
	Saguenay	468	928	2,319 00
		3,266	6,187	15,465 50

RECAPITULATION.

Nova Scotia	6,456	13,534	33,839 50
New Brunswick	1,453	3,308	8,271 50
Prince Edward Island	1,097	3,103	7,762 50
Quebec	3,266	6,187	15,465 50
Totals	12,272	26,132	65,339 00

DETAILED STATEMENT of Fishing Bounties paid to VESSELS, for the Year 1883.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

ANNAPOLIS COUNTY.

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew.	Amount of Bounty Paid.
							$ cts.
77,957	Kedron	Annapolis	23	J. & Hd. Anderson.	Granville	3	46 00
59,347	Sea Gull	do	20	Stephen Anderson..	do	4	40 00
36,569	Hope	Halifax.	34	Elias Hudson, sen..	Parker's Cove.	4	68 00
51,378	Ita	St. Andrews, N.B	15	A. J. and W. C. Woodworth	Litchfield	4	30 00
77,732	Heather Bell	Digby	13	U. A. Piggott	Granville	3	26 00
38,164	Tivy	Yarmouth	28	Geo F. Neville	do	4	56 00
83,258	Alfred	Annapolis	23	Alfred Longmire	do	5	46 00
83,255	Floyd	do	20	Samuel Sproul	Litchfield	7	40 00
83,260	Gazelle	do	20	Joseph Hall	Granville	3	40 00
83,256	Marquis of Lorne	do	27	do	do	6	54 00
83,257	Princess Louise	do	21	do	do	5	42 00
83,254	Sea Foam	do	28	James E Shafner	do	5	56 00
57,130	Water Lily	Yarmouth	13	Ed and Jas. John	do	6	26 00
44,164	Lilla Dale	Digby	14	Stephen Taylor	Victoria Beach	5	28 00
75,426	Dolphin	Annapolis	11	Handly Lewis	Port Lorne	4	22 00
51,745	Valley	St. Andrews, N.B	11	Wm. Starratt	do	3	22 00
83,253	Rescue	Annapolis	17	Josiah Burrill	Clements	5	34 00
77,956	Speed	do	13	Chas. W. Burrill	do	5	26 00
77,958	Maggie M.	do	16	W. F. Potter	do	4	32 00
83,259	Hettie May	do	15	Jas. R. Roop	do	4	30 00
57,109	Sea Bird	Yarmouth	22	James E. Shafner	do	4	44 00
77,766	Laconic	Shelburne	15	David Milner	Parker's Cove.	3	30 00

CAPE BRETON COUNTY.

80,977	Ingraham	Sydney	14	Chas. Ainsley, sen..	North Sydney..	4	28 00
75,703	Stella Maria	do	10	Michael McDonald..	Leitch's Creek	3	20 00
74,038	River Queen	do	32	Peter Desveaux	Lit. Bras d'Or.	4	64 00
80,973	Ocean Wave	do	20	Samuel Moore	do	5	40 00
80,961	Water Lily	do	19	Theodore Martell	Lit. Glace Bay	4	38 00
36,136	Queen of the East	Halifax	25	Michael Burke	Main-à-Dieu	3	50 00
80,963	Princess	Sydney	10	James W. Grant	Gabarouse	2	20 00
80,969	May Flower	do	11	Wm & Thos Kelly.	Lingan	3	22 00
74,125	George Williams	do	16	Malcolm McPherson	Sydney	4	32 00
77,857	Sailor's Bride	do	10	Florence E. O'Brien	Lit. Bras d'Or.	4	20 00
74,039	James Henry	do	18	Chas. W. Dunn	North Sydney.	5	36 00
61,792	Alice May	Halifax	33	Solomon Tutty	Louisburg	4	66 00

DIGBY COUNTY.

80,800	Helen Maud	Digby	19	Edgar and Chas McDormand	Westport	5	38 00
42,081	Randolph P	do	14	Chas. McDormand.	do	4	28 00
85,683	Edith L.	do	16	John & Isaac Peters	do	4	32 00
72,977	Nellie H. Ham	do	26	Isaac Peters.	do	7	52 00
75,614	Fawn	Shelburne	17	do	do	6	34 00

DETAILED STATEMENT of Fishing Bounties paid to Vessels, &c.—Nova Scotia—*Con.*

DIGBY COUNTY—*Continued.*

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew.	Amount of Bounty Paid.
							$ cts.
75,602	Ocean Lily	Digby	17	M. D. Peters	Westport	6	34 00
61,501	Vesta	Shelburne	21	Clarence Peters	do	7	42 00
54,080	T. W. S. Greser	Lunenburg	30	James A. Peters	do	8	60 00
80,784	Silver Cloud	Digby	41	do	do	9	82 00
75,601	Flash	do	10	do	do	5	20 00
42,072	Ulrica	do	20	Jacob Davis	do	3	40 00
75,547	River Rose	Barrington	13	George Cann	do	6	26 00
80,799	Hattie T.	Digby	16	Frank Titus	do	6	32 00
77,740	Elmer	do	15	Charles Titus	do	6	30 00
72,978	Annie Coggins	Digby	22	Annie and William Coggins	Westport	6	44 00
74,329	Fairy Queen	Yarmouth	12	Wallace Coggins	do	4	24 00
80,001	Florence	St. John, N.B.	15	E. C. Bowers	Digby Co.	4	30 00
75,726	Thrush	Yarmouth	13	Stephen Payson	do	5	26 00
74,317	Willie	do	21	James Glaven	Freeport	8	42 00
85,682	Malapert	Digby	22	Henry and James Glaven	do	8	44 00
72,973	Sea Breeze	do	13	Handford Denton	Westport	4	26 00
75,722	Yuba	Yarmouth	15	John Collins	Cape Cove	6	30 00
80,604	Jennie C	do	16	Charles Hicks		6	32 00
74,326	Dreadnaught	do	19	J. D. Payson	Westport	6	38 00
80,798	Freddie G.	Digby	18	do	do	5	36 00
85,686	Gladstone	do	16	Augustus Haycock	do	6	32 00
74,331	Condor	Yarmouth	11	Maurice Haycock	do	5	22 00
75,757	Etta	do	17	do	do	6	34 00
80,794	Minnie C	Digby	18	Charles H. Bailey	do	6	36 00
77,733	Freddie Stevens	do	24	William Howard	do	7	48 00
80,795	Buda	do	20	E. P. Ruggles	do	6	40 00
77,783	Lost Heir	Port Medway	14	Amos Outhouse	Tiverton	5	28 00
75,587	Happy Return	Weymouth	13	Albert Outhouse	do	3	26 00
75,586	Festino	do	26	Holland Outhouse	do	6	52 00
77,610	Monitor	Lunenburg	35	John Allen and Son	do	7	70 00
80,797	Ella H.	Digby	13	Milton & Ed. Haines	Freeport	5	26 00
75,751	Helen Gertrude	Yarmouth	16	do	do	6	32 00
75,711	Dove	do	19	Joseph Ossinger	do	7	38 00
72,980	Wave	Digby	11	Frank Thurber	do	5	22 00
85,690	Lora T.	do	16	Joseph Thurber	do	6	32 00
75,714	Prince	Yarmouth	10	Geo. H. Stevens	do	5	20 00
80,786	Lizzie P.	Digby	12	Norman Parry	do	2	24 00
75,725	Stella	Yarmouth	24	John Denton	do	6	48 00
75,597	Little Fury	Digby	13	Joseph Hall	Granville	3	26 00
75,598	Lizzie Jane	do	18	John W. Snow	Digby	5	36 00
38,161	We are Here	do	13	do	do	2	26 00
74,336	Zouave	Yarmouth	20	Joseph E. Snow	do	*2	24 00
55,828	Minnie Ha! Ha!	Shelburne	20	E. N. Lutz *et al.*	do	5	40 00
57,108	May Rose	Yarmouth	26	John Starr Hayden	L. Granville	10	52 00
75,741	Lottie	do	14	Bruce Kerr	Digby	5	24 00
74,322	Morning Star	do	25	J. W. Cousins	do	10	50 00
75,595	West Wind	Digby	25	do	do	10	50 00
38,036	Twilight	do	14	James Ellis	do	4	28 00
85,685	L. M. Ellis	do	35	W. E. Ellis *et al.*	do	8	70 00
37,282	Victoria	do	29	Turnbull & Welsh	Smith's Cove	7	58 00
59,356	M. P. Reed	Annapolis	30	David Sproul *et al.*		10	60 00
83,261	Economist	do	14	Adelbert Ryder, sr.	Granville	6	28 00
85,684	Constitution	Digby	28	Charles J. Baker	do	10	56 00
85,687	Mabel	do	39	George T. Wright	Digby	4	78 00
83,421	Charlie	Weymouth	10	James Hutchinson	do	5	20 00
85,541	Willie M	Yarmouth	24	Josiah Ellis	Maitland	9	48 00

* Four of crew did not fish three months.

DETAILED STATEMENT of Fishing Bounties paid to Vessels, &c.—Nova Scotia—*Con.*

DIGBY COUNTY—*Concluded.*

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew.	Amount of Bounty Paid.
							$ cts.
85,534	Lloyd	Yarmouth	23	John H. Harris *et al*		8	46 00
85,539	Maggie Jane	do	12	Mande Trakan *et al*	Salmon River.	6	24 00
80,630	Vanity	do	11	Samuel F. Perry	Yarmouth	6	22 00
85,533	Minnie C	do	12	Charles Cann & Co.	do	6	24 00
80,650	Happy Home	do	14	Luke LeBlanc *et al*	Salmon River.	7	28 00
85,550	Fair Play	do	11	John Sollows	Maitland	5	22 00
75,864	Roving Lizzie	Weymouth	11	Holmes Sanders	Sandy Cove	3	22 00
77,953	Zulu	Annapolis	18	Theodore Raymond	do	7	36 00
51,961	Lillie Dale	Yarmouth	11	Wm. W. Hayden	Digby	4	22 00
75,716	Onward	do	11	S. L. Daken	Trout Cove	3	22 00
83,427	Zoulou	Weymouth	12	Anatole Melancon	Clare	4	24 00
75,612	Alice	Yarmouth	17	Edmund Trask	Little River	7	34 00

GUYSBOROUGH COUNTY.

36,273	Jenny Lind	Halifax	14	William O'Hara	Salmon River.	4	28 00
80,985	Annie Roy	Guysboro'	90	George E. Jost	Guysboro'	14	160 00
80,984	Estella	do	75	do	do	14	150 00
38,391	Charlotte	Arichat	28	Joseph Luddington.	New Harbour.	6	56 00
80,981	Georginia	Guysboro'	95	John McG. Cunningham	Guysboro'	15	160 00
80,970	Orion	Halifax	24	Ed. B. Pelrine	Larry's River.	5	48 00
74,141	Belle	Guysboro'	31	Robert H. Morrison.	Torbay.	10	62 00
69,132	Belle of the Bay	do	20	do	do	5	40 00
69,141	Mary Elizabeth	Halifax	16	W. G. Webber	do	5	32 00
61,627	Hope	Guysboro'	25	William G. Peart	Guysboro'	5	50 00
59,470	Dart	do	44	Frederick Mahoney.		5	88 00
61,628	Sir John A	do	25	John Ehler, 3d	Crow Harbour	4	50 00
64,033	Ripple	Yarmouth	29	George A. Tanner.		8	58 00
37,616	Pettipau	Guysboro'	22	Wm. & R. Whitman	Guysboro'	3	44 00
37,565	Defiance	Halifax	24	Seth McKenzie	do	4	48 00
41,922	Paragon	Liverpool	35	Simon McKenzie	Canso.	5	70 00
75,875	Leda and Lizzie	Pictou	56	Thomas C. Cook	do	7	112 00
75,709	Alert	Sydney	36	do	do	3	72 00
77,781	Lina May	Guysboro'	82	A. N. Whitman	do	11	160 00
75,627	A. W. White	Shelburne	99	do	do	14	160 00
80,987	Geraldine	Guysboro'	139	do	do	18	160 00
72,604	Wm. R. Page	do	81	do	do	14	160 00
77,931	Sea Gull	Charlottetown P.E.I.	28	George Walsh	do	7	56 00
75,765	Ripple	Lunenburg	17	Robert Jamieson	do	3	34 00
41,771	Atalia	Guysboro'	34	Thomas H. Peeples.	Pirate Harbour	5	68 00
46,105	Jane Otis	Amherst	50	M Keating	Port Mulgrave.	8	100 00
37,057	Union	Halifax	56	James Purcell & Co	do	9	72 00
54,137	John Williams	do	41	do	do	9	82 00
69,954	Lizzie A	Pt. Hawkesb'y	20	John F Reeves *et al*	do	3	40 00
74,355	La Mode	Pictou	25	John Forrestall	Auld's Cove	5	50 00
35,632	Glide	Halifax	30	George McKinlay	Liscomb	6	60 00
74,117	Lizzie M	do	37	John H. Myers	do	8	74 00
83,400	Hope	do	13	George Cook	Co. Harbour	4	26 00
64,912	William Boak	do	62	Peter McConnell *et al.*	Port Hillford	5	124 00
55,540	Sea Flower	Pictou	113	James Purcell & Co	Port Mulgrave	12	160 00

DETAILED STATEMENT of Fishing Bounties paid to Vessels, &c.—Nova Scotia—*Con.*

HALIFAX COUNTY.

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew.	Amount of Bounty Paid.
							$ cts.
83,042	Western Belle	Shelburne	23	James P. Coolen, sr	St. Margaret's Bay	8	46 00
85,378	Zephyr	Halifax	14	Lorenzo and James O'Brien	Prospect	4	28 00
73,119	Royal	do	12	James and Tobias Scott	East Dover	4	24 00
85,388	May Alice	do	21	James Scott *et al*	do	6	42 00
85,658	Lilian	do	15	Michael Chancey *et al*	Prospect	5	30 00
74,095	Brill	do	28	John Fegan	Ketch Harbour	6	56 00
42,520	Nimble	do	59	John Stone	Halifax	11	118 00
71,368	Zelu	Port Medway	21	Richard Boutilier	Boutilier Cove	5	42 00
75,835	Four Brothers	Halifax	26	Daniel Bonin	West Chezzetcook	6	52 00
74,103	Drucilla May	do	19	William Baker	West Dover	5	38 00
74,108	City Belle	do	21	Noah Fader *et al*	Shad Bay	5	42 00
80,843	Nettie B. H	do	23	Wm and John Hearn	U. Prospect	6	46 00
77,836	T. W. Smith	do	35	Edward Walsh, sen.	do	10	70 00
69,105	Lady of the Lake	do	13	Edward Walsh, sen., *et al*	do	5	26 00
85,390	Susan C	do	21	Daniel Croucher	St. Margaret's Bay	6	42 00
88,215	Peep-O'-Day	do	12	Abraham Publicover *et al*	West Dover	2	24 00
83,398	Ocean Child	do	20	Robert Wolf	West Chezzetcook	4	40 00
85,565	Nellie D	do	12	Daniel Smith, jun.	Sambro	3	24 00
83,409	Minnie B	do	18	James Cornelius, jun		5	36 00
88,223	River Belle	do	11	Richard Christian	U. Prospect	5	22 00
61,985	Squirrel	do	15	George J. Longard *et al*	St. Margaret's Bay	5	30 00
88,213	H. H. Bella	do	13	John Longard *et al.*	do	4	26 00
85,340	Ocean Ranger	Lunenburg	13	Edward Corney	Dover	5	26 00
88,219	Annie	Halifax	14	George H. Graham	Three Fathom Harbour	4	28 00
85,379	Helena	do	17	Dennis Ryan	Prospect	5	34 00
85,385	Minnie M	Halifax	26	Isaac Lapierre	Chezzetcook	5	52 00
85,382	G. H. Marryatt	do	24	G. H. Marryatt	Pennant	5	48 00
61,583	Warrior	do	102	Geoff. Morrow *et al.*	Halifax	16	160 00
74,096	Silver Stream	do	35	George W. Smith	Indian Harb'r.	9	70 00
72,059	Richmond Queen	do	36	George R. Hart	Halifax	8	72 00
64,901	Welcome	do	32	Peter Dauphiney		6	64 00
61,625	Alpha	do	18	G. P. Boutilier *et al.*	French Vil'ge.	7	36 00
83,114	Sailors' Fancy	do	16	J. A. Wambolt *et al.*		6	32 00
75,575	Rising Dawn	Lunenburg	18	Lean. Wambolt *et al*		5	36 00
75,879	Cetewayo	Pictou	20	D. H. Pitts	Halifax	4	40 00
77,782	Hester A. R. Vogler	Halifax	71	George A. Pyke	do	14	142 00
69,172	Hope	Lunenburg	31	J. McGrath, sr., *et al*		8	62 00
57,760	Guardian Angel	Halifax	36	John Reyno, sen.	Herring Cove	5	72 00
61,965	Ellen	do	32	do	do	7	64 00
80,832	Ella May	Lunenburg	16	George Adams		5	32 00
74,099	Leading Breeze	Halifax	15	David F. Covey	Hagget's Cove	5	30 00
85,655	Daisey	do	16	Cyrus Johnson *et al*	St. Margaret's Bay	4	32 00
85,654	Annie F	do	20	Hy. Wambolt *et al*	do	6	40 00
83,399	Fannie R. C	do	22	Elij J. Covey *et al.*	do	7	44 00
85,651	Elcy Elvy	do	18	Hy. Wambolt *et al.*	do	5	36 00
83,395	Elerie	do	29	Elijah J. Covey	do	7	58 00
36,335	Trial	do	23	do	do	8	46 00
74,129	Telephone	Port Medway	70	William McConnell	Hilford	4	140 00

DETAILED STATEMENT of Fishing Bounties paid to Vessels, &c., Nova Scotia.—*Con.*

HALIFAX COUNTY—*Continued.*

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew.	Amount of Bounty Paid.
							$ cts.
74,114	Whisper	Halifax	13	J. G. Slauenwhite.	Terrence Bay.	4	26 00
83,134	Infant	do	14	C. Slauenwhite, sr.	do	4	28 00
37,488	Gipsey Lass	do	26	J. P. Slauenwhite	do	8	52 00
85,380	Nimble	do	14	J. F. Slaugenwhite.	do	4	28 00
57,674	Dreadnought	do	17	do	do	5	34 00
80,821	W. A. Smith	Lunenburg	32	J. W. Slauenwhite	do	6	64 00
85,381	Champion	Halifax	17	Danl. Slauenwhite.	do	5	34 00
85,669	Kitty Clyde.	do	13	Jno. F. Slauenwhite	do	5	26 00
88,222	Wave	do	15	Arch. Jollimore	do	4	30 00
61,629	Carrie R	do	17	Peter Jollimore	do	5	34 00
61,903	Flying Cloud	Liverpool	20	Moses Brooks	Ketch Harbour	5	40 00
61,939	Margaret	Halifax	22	Francis Hanrahan.	Ferguso's C've	6	44 00
61,947	Widgeon	do	22	Fred'k. Harrigan	Herring Cove.	5	44 00
54,132	John Franklin	do	18	James Dempsey	do	6	36 00
57,727	Agnes	do	21	John Hayes	do	6	42 00
64,869	Sarah L. Oxner	do	33	William Hayes	do	6	66 00
59,462	Rival	do	19	William Fleming	Ketch Harbour	5	38 00
57,681	Quickstep	do	22	Edw. Gallagher	do	4	44 00
57,662	Village Bride	do	24	Emmanuel Fagan	do	5	48 00
74,020	Addie	do	17	Dennis Fagan	do	5	34 00
42,291	Volunteer	do	16	Emmanuel McKay	do	*1	16 00
57,672	Daisy	do	35	George Smith	Ferguso's C've	7	70 00
36,152	Sarah Ann	do	20	Archibald Darah	Herring Cove.	6	40 00
83,135	J. B. M.	do	20	John Brown	do	6	40 00
53,551	Roving Bird.	do	24	do	do	6	48 00
61,972	Fanny	do	18	Edward Gorman	do	6	36 00
59,495	Three Brothers	do	23	Andrew Sullivan	do	6	46 00
66,727	Willow	Lunenburg	18	Jeffrey O'Gorman	do	3	36 00
57,715	John Lawrence	Halifax	23	William Higgins	Ketch Harbour	5	46 00
53,600	Star Light	do	29	Mark Power	Herring Cove.	6	58 00
83,108	Maud	do	15	Joseph Reyno, jun.	do	4	30 00
85,664	Mary E	do	14	John J. Gray	Sambro	2	28 00
88,220	Grandee	do	14	William Hart	do	4	28 00
69,162	Norns	do	22	George Schnare	Pennant	5	44 00
35,678	Hariza	do	52	James Stoddard		10	104 00
80,841	Nina	do	13	W. E. Murphy	Owl's Head	4	26 00
83,408	M. A. Franklin	do	22	Alfred Russell	Clam Harbour	5	44 00
74,105	Jessie	do	22	Peter Mitchell	Ship Harbour.	6	44 00
36,050	Victoria	do	34	George Hawes	Spry Harbour	4	68 00
41,787	Silver Dart	Halifax	30	John Hutt	Tangier	6	60 00
37,619	British Queen	do	20	Wm. Houbly	Spry Bay	3	40 00
64,881	Eliza A	do	40	Edward Leslie	do	5	80 00
83,403	Walter Alton	do	59	W. Chas. Henley	do	9	118 00
55,836	Frank Newton	Sydney	39	Thomas Conrod	Shoal Bay	7	78 00
73,116	Hattie Lewis	Halifax	53	J. E. Conrod	Spry Harbour	8	106 00
74,100	Candid	do	23	Daniel Lapierre	W. Chezzetc'k	7	46 00
64,872	Catherine	do	20	do	do	4	40 00
85,630	Agness	do	11	Aimé Lapierre	do	3	22 00
83,107	North Star	do	26	Simon Lapierre	do	7	52 00
83,106	Annie Isabel	do	24	Martin Julien	do	7	48 00
74,071	Condor	do	16	John Julien	do	3	32 00
85,652	Our Hope	do	36	Charles Wolf	do	9	72 00
88,215	Sir Rupert	do	20	Hy. Falkner *et al*	Jeddore	4	40 00
75,833	Twilight	do	14	Eli Baker	East Jeddore	6	28 00
69,097	Highland Jane	do	32	Geo. Hartling, sen.	Jeddore	10	64 00
74,087	Sea Gem	do	30	Wm. Gennix	do	7	60 00
37,519	Safe Guide	Shelburne	28	W. C. Henley	Spry Bay	4	56 00
66,749	Flash	Halifax	24	David Coolin *et al*	Hub'rd's Cove	7	48 00
59,455	Willie McLaughlan	Lunenburg	12	J. W. Morash	N.-W. Cove	3	24 00

* Remainder of crew did not fish 3 months.

DETAILED STATEMENT of Fishing Bounties paid to Vessels, &c.—Nova Scotia—*Con.*

HALIFAX COUNTY—*Concluded.*

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew.	Amount of Bounty Paid.
							$ cts.
75,815	Herbert	Halifax	30	C. and H. Hubley	St. Margaret's Bay	10	60 00
73,966	Zephyr	do	27	David Dauphiney	Hub'rd's Cove	9	54 00
61,517	Bessie	do	33	Hy. A. Shatford	do	8	66 00
73,969	Bertha E	do	21	do	do	7	42 00
64,018	Ocean Bride	do	23	Jas. McLean & Son.	do	7	46 00
83,402	Louisa Maud	do	21	Fred. Boutilier *et al.*	do	7	42 00
73,964	Aubrey S	do	21	Jeffrey Gilbert	Petpiswick H'r	6	42 00
88,224	Tormentor	do	15	Michael Rice *et al*	Low'r Pr'spect	5	30 00
74,098	Rival	do	30	Henry Lapierre	W. Chezzetc'k	8	60 00
85,387	Topaz	do	104	Chebucto Fish'g Co	Halifax	18	160 00
80,986	Diamond	do	101	do	do	16	160 00
36,511	P. Martin	do	36	Richard Hawes	Spry Harbour	6	72 00
61,904	Water Lily	do	14	Simon Scott *et al*	West Dover	3	28 00

INVERNESS COUNTY.

64,715	Helen	Pt. Ha'kesbury	19	P. Robin & Co		7	38 00
53,603	Sea Flower	do	25	do		6	50 00
38,417	Messenger	Arichat	30	do		7	60 00
59,457	Highland Lass	Lunenburg	15	P. LeBlanc *et al*	Cheticamp	5	30 00
69,125	May Flower	Halifax	11	Poly. Cormier *et al.*	do	4	22 00
69,969	Morning Light	Pt. Ha'kesbury	39	David Walker	R. Inhabitants	3	78 00
46,909	Opal	do	49	Joseph Steele	do	3	98 00
38,468	Hector	Arichat	35	W. H. & F. L. Paint	Pt. Ha'kesbury	9	70 00
83,089	St. Peter	Pt. Ha'kesbury	15	Ths. and R. White.	Mahone Harb.	5	30 00
83,091	Jennie	do	11	John Jamieson	Steep Creek	2	22 00
37,056	Victory	do	37	John Calford	Pt. Richmond.	6	74 00

KINGS COUNTY.

42,086	Mary Ann	Digby	46	Hy. E. Ogilvie	Harbourville	4	92 00
80,380	Enterprise	Parrsboro'	15	Caleb Ogilvie	do	2	30 00
78,989	Petrel	Windsor	12	Elias Parker	Hall's Harbour	3	24 00

LUNENBURG COUNTY.

83,163	Victor	Lunenburg	76	L. Anderson & Co.	Lunenburg	12	152 00
74,018	Sunbeam	do	67	do	do	12	134 00
85,617	Pembina	do	93	do	do	15	160 00
85,722	Ottawa	do	115	do	do	16	160 00
85,335	Hope	do	106	do	do	14	160 00
85,348	Hiram	do	67	Henry Adams	do	12	134 00
74,012	Mystic	do	79	do	do	15	158 00

Detailed Statement of Fishing Bounties paid to Vessels, &c.—Nova Scotia—*Con.*

LUNENBURG COUNTY—*Continued.*

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew.	Amount of Bounty Paid.
							$ cts.
83,177	Maggie Belle	Lunenburg	72	Benjamin Berringer	Lunenburg	13	144 00
77,615	Candor	do	71	do	do	12	142 00
80,822	Leone	do	79	do	do	14	158 00
85,640	Virgin Belle	do	57	Francis Conrad	do	12	114 00
85,641	Pleroma	do	103	James Eisenhauer	do	14	160 00
85,645	Sissie Belle	do	40	Josiah Gerhardt	Middle South	9	80 00
69,200	Loraine	do	69	James Geldert	Lunenburg	15	138 00
74,147	Welcome	do	44	Benj. Himmelman	do	10	88 00
57,270	Stella	do	50	Alfred Heisler	do	10	100 00
36,495	Lady Speedwell	do	56	Adam Knickle	do	10	112 00
83,176	Amazone	do	73	James Kinley	do	13	146 00
85,334	Valorous	do	57	Benjamin Lohnes	do	9	114 00
69,183	Mary Ann	do	47	James Moser	do	11	94 00
85,350	Saxon	do	79	George Myra	do	15	158 00
85,331	Parisian	do	107	A. R. Morash	do	14	160 00
80,835	Dictator	do	79	S. Watson Oxner	do	13	158 00
80,824	Elsie	do	56	do	do	10	112 00
77,614	Senator	do	75	do	do	13	150 00
85,337	Parthenia	do	110	do	do	15	160 00
85,343	Narcissus	do	127	do	do	14	160 00
80,827	Ocean Gem	do	78	John H Ritcey *et al*	Ritcey's Cove	13	156 00
46,498	Mariner	do	56	Saml. Risser *et al*	do	8	112 00
85,338	Viola	do	109	Wm. L Romkey	Lunenburg	14	160 00
85,349	Rise Over	do	81	William Smeltzer	do	15	160 00
80,828	Larkspur	do	44	J. D. Sperry	Petite Rivière	8	88 00
77,621	Gazelle	do	46	do *et al*	do	8	92 00
75,566	Julia A.	do	14	Martin J. Sperry	West Dublin	4	28 00
77,763	Fanny Young	do	85	William C. Smith	Lunenburg	15	160 00
75,562	Acine	do	75	C. L. Silver	do	13	150 00
80,837	Pet	do	69	Leander Schwartz	do	13	138 00
85,316	Verbena	do	78	Henry Wilson	do	14	156 00
83,174	W. E. Young	do	92	do	do	15	160 00
69,173	Ellen May	do	61	David Westhaver	Mahone Bay	12	122 00
83,175	A. K. Walter	do	82	Elias Walter	Lunenburg	15	160 00
74,144	Lily A. W.	do	52	Martin Westhaver	do	10	104 00
83,485	John M. Ingles	Liverpool	79	J. D. Sperry *et al*	Petite Rivière	8	158 00
85,347	Brilliant	Lunenburg	85	John E. Young *et al*	Lunenburg	14	160 00
80,839	Magnific	do	69	do do	do	13	138 00
74,013	Sybil	do	77	Zwicker & Co	do	13	154 00
46,476	Amiel Corkum	do	53	W. A. Zwicker *et al*	do	9	106 00
85,315	Beatrice	do	79	do do	do	15	158 00
85,648	Druid	do	95	Arthur H. Zwicker	do	14	160 00
75,908	Pathfinder	Halifax	66	William Falt	Petite Rivière	12	132 00
69,218	Standard	Lunenburg	77	John Anderson	Lunenburg	15	154 00
69,202	Treasure	do	76	Benjamin Anderson	do	16	152 00
74,132	Springfield	do	44	James Conrad *et al*	Rose Bay	10	88 00
75,567	Rosedale	do	56	Thomas Cook *et al*	Ritcey's Cove	10	112 00
77,601	Atlas	do	52	William Silver *et al*		14	104 00
74,139	Sadie	do	43	Thos. Greeser *et al*	La Have	8	86 00
83,140	Araunah	do	71	Jas. E. Hunt & Co.	Lunenburg	12	142 00
69,201	W. Roger	do	84	Charles Hewitt	do	14	160 00
69,175	Dial	do	44	G. & G. Himmelman	South	8	88 00
46,485	Quick Step	do	40	Thos. Heckman *et al*		10	80 00
85,332	Carrie McKay	do	56	Isaac Heckman, sr., *et al*	Rose Bay	10	112 00
77,622	Pleasantville	do	103	Albert McKean *et al*	do	17	160 00
85,723	Jesse A. Loye	do	99	Leonard Young *et al*	Lunenburg	16	160 00
59,489	Sea Lily	do	38	Geo. Gerhart *et al*		8	76 00
59,493	Escort	do	59	Thos. Greeser *et al*	Lower LaHave	10	118 00
75,563	Petrel,	do	77	George Nass	Lunenburg	14	154 00

DETAILED STATEMENT of Fishing Bounties paid to Vessels, &c.—Nova Scotia—*Con.*

LUNENBURG COUNTY—*Continued.*

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew.	Amount of Bounty Paid.
							$ cts.
85,635	Vanilla	Lunenburg	102	John Ritcey *et al.*	Ritcey's Cove.	14	160 00
83,133	Regina B	do	83	Jacob Ritcey *et al*	do	14	160 00
73,167	Cordelia Vogler	Port Medway	65	Samuel Ritcey *et al*	La Have	13	130 00
74,015	Kohinoor	Lunenburg	77	Joseph Rudolph, jr.	Lunenburg	15	154 00
85,636	Prize	do	91	Abraham Smith	Lunenburg	15	160 00
73,965	Etta	do	28	Rupert Shoop	do	7	56 00
69,203	R. W. Smith	do	73	Charles Smith *et al.*	do	13	146 00
69,184	Laura May	do	45	Philip Shenkel	LaHave	9	90 00
74,011	Lavinia	do	71	Albert Young	Lunenburg	14	142 00
85,633	Dido	do	120	William Young *et al*	do	14	160 00
59,488	Mary Young	do	77	do	do	13	154 00
74,019	Jewel	do	52	Leonard Young	do	11	104 00
85,631	Forest Belle	do	83	do *et al*	do	14	160 00
83,171	Henrietta	do	115	do *et al*	do	18	160 00
85,632	Ocean Belle	do	83	do *et al*	do	14	160 00
85,721	Notice	do	47	James Bell *et al*	do	8	94 00
74,118	True Love	Halifax	30	John Bell	LaHave	8	60 00
69,143	Ariquippa	do	36	James S. Bell *et al.*	do	8	72 00
80,840	Lettia May	Lunenburg	41	Wm. Cleversey *et al*	do	8	82 00
83,170	Arthur	do	122	Saml. Corkum *et al.*	do	16	160 00
83,138	May	do	15	James Collie		2	30 00
69,140	J. Croft	Halifax	44	Jacob Croft	West Dublin	8	88 00
75,571	Fanny	Lunenburg	16	James Covey, sen.		4	32 00
69,213	May Fly	do	12	John Fralick	LaHave	3	24 00
85,727	Jessie	do	40	James E. Hunt *et al*	do	9	80 00
74,128	Happy-go-Lucky	Port Medway	35	Hiram Hayward	West Dublin	8	70 00
59,477	Jeanet	Lunenburg	41	E. Hartlen *et al.*	LaHave	10	82 00
74,014	Corsica	do	79	T. Kreser *et al.*		14	158 00
75,565	Ralph	do	56	Henry Kreser *et al.*		10	112 00
75,576	Minnie A	do	41	George Kreser *et al.*	Ritcey Cove	9	82 00
83,164	Valiant	do	88	Eph. Lohnes *et al*		14	160 00
57,257	W. L. Lohnes	do	38	William Lohnes	LaHave	8	76 00
83,136	Eva Stewart	do	103	R. Mossman *et al.*	Kingsburg	14	160 00
77,786	Hesperus	Port Medway	16	Lenoir Oxner *et al.*	LaHave	7	32 00
69,194	River Queen	Lunenburg	51	Nicholas Oxner *et al*	do	12	102 00
75,569	Empress	do	47	Simon Pentz *et al.*	do	8	94 00
77,607	Dianthus	do	45	J. Parks, sen., *et al*	do	8	90 00
85,637	Energetic	do	52	W.N.Reinhardt *et al*	do	11	106 00
80,829	Florence B	do	32	Elias Richard	do	9	[illegible] 00
77,603	Traveller	do	55	William Romkey	New Dublin	10	[illegible] 00
77,624	Mary E	do	69	Geo. Romkey *et al.*	do	13	[illegible] 00
83,132	Restless	do	25	W.N.Reinhardt *et al*	do	7	[illegible] 00
69,200	Vesta	do	64	Jas. Publicover *et al*	do	12	[illegible] 00
83,173	Maggie Smith	do	82	Thos. Smith *et al.*	La Have	15	[illegible] 00
74,142	Mary A.	do	45	Albert Smith *et al.*	do	8	90 00
69,212	Dahlia	do	94	John Shankle *et al.*	do	15	[illegible] 00
80,831	Glide	do	16	J. W. Sperry *et al.*		5	[illegible] 00
74,131	City Queen	do	53	John Broom *et al.*	Mahone Bay	10	[illegible] 00
85,642	Charlotte E. E.	do	79	W. A. Colp *et al.*	do	16	[illegible] 00
85,644	Flora	do	41	A. Chisholm *et al.*	do	8	82 00
85,634	New England	do	58	Nathan Hiltz *et al.*	do	10	116 00
83,180	Friend	do	17	George A. Hubley		4	34 00
80,833	Josephine W.	do	59	Timothy Hebb *et al*	Mahone Bay	9	118 00
75,561	Boreas	do	41	E. & J. Hiltz	Indian Point	9	82 00
59,475	Jessen	do	69	Aaron Hyson	Mahone Bay	12	138 00
77,756	Hiawatha	Shelburne	66	Cornelius Hardy	do	14	132 00
77,619	Milford Grey	Lunenburg	60	Henry Mader *et al.*		12	120 00
35,748	British Eagle	Halifax	44	Benj. Mason *et al.*		10	88 00
69,174	Ida May	Lunenburg	46	J. Smeltzer *et al.*	Mahone Bay	10	92 00
85,650	Golden Arrow	do	27	Wil. A. Pickles	do	6	54 00
42,289	Debel	do	51	J. Smeltzer *et al.*	do	10	102 00

DETAILED STATEMENT of Fishing Bounties paid to Vessels, &c.—Nova Scotia—*Con.*

LUNENBURG COUNTY—*Concluded.*

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew.	Amount of Bounty Paid.
							$ cts.
57,688	River Dale	Lunenburg	48	Nat. Strum *et al*	Mahone Bay	8	96 00
85,333	Emperor	do	51	Reub. Venaud *et al*	do	10	102 00
77,617	J. W. Russell	do	53	Benj. Westhaver	do	10	106 00
83,139	Ocean Friend	do	78	Thos. Langille *et al*	do	12	156 00
75,570	Olive Branch	do	14	John Church *et al*	do	4	28 00
69,191	Quick Step	Halifax	25	Wm. C. Chandler		5	50 00
69,187	Queen of the Fleet.	Lunenburg	46	N. W. Keddy *et al.*	Chester Basin.	10	92 00
74,080	J. A. Kirk	Halifax	16	Henry Hutt *et al.*	Tancook	3	32 00
77,609	Emma May	Lunenburg	20	Charles E. Nass	Chester	7	40 00
57,269	J. H. Hiltz	do	56	Levi Oxner	do	10	112 00
74,150	J P. Corkum	do	16	Ed. Slauenwhite		5	32 00
80,853	Fearnot	do	91	James Conrad	Park's Creek	15	160 00
85,649	Cyrene	do	107	Isaac Corkum	La Have	15	160 00
75,779	John Millard	do	68	Amiel Corkum	do	12	136 00
69,179	Snow Queen	Halifax	55	Eleazear Corkum	do	10	110 00
85,336	Alice	Lunenburg	116	James Ross	Bridgewater	15	160 00
57,248	Adonis	do	48	Daniel Schrader	La Have	12	96 00
80,825	Bridgewater	do	69	William Sarty	Pleasantville	10	120 00
83,178	Volant	do	41	Edward Weagle	Summerside	8	82 00
37,614	Armada	do	45	John Wentzel	Pleasantville	8	90 00
54,156	British Lady	Halifax	18	William Baker	Tancook Isl'nd	3	36 00
85,738	Emmot	Lunenburg	13	James F Boutilier	Bayswater	3	26 00
85,646	Maude	do	15	Amos Fleet *et al.*	Blandford	5	30 00
75,578	Wiley	do	13	James E. Morash	West Dover	5	26 00
37 532	Emerald	do	27	John D. Publicover	Blandford	8	54 00
80,826	Rosemay	do	74	Jacob B. Sarty *et al*	La Have	12	148 00
75,580	Violet	do	59	David Smith *et al.*	Lunenburg	13	118 00

PICTOU COUNTY.

75,888	Annie	Pictou	22	C. Dwyer	Pictou	3	44 00
38,510	Lily	do	18	Thomas Tanner	do	3	36 00
73,108	May Queen	Halifax	46	Duncan Fraser	Cariboo	4	92 00
75,882	Lord McDonald	Pictou	15	Donald McDonald	Pictou	3	30 00

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

61,838	Amazon	Port Medway	41	John Hutt	Port Medway.	13	82 00
54,227	Alberton	Halifax	29	do	do	10	58 00
75,782	Hattie, E.	Port Medway.	35	Henry Selig	Vogler's Cove	11	70 00
85,344	Donzella	Lunenburg	118	Adam Selig	do	20	160 00
83,383	James Ryan	Port Medway.	48	Simeon Cohoon *et al*	E. P't Medway	10	96 00
77,790	Percy Roy	do	48	Cohoon, Saker & Co	do	13	96 00
75,785	Village Belle	do	55	Samuel E. Teel	Vogler's Cove	15	110 00
80,838	Ocean Bride	Lunenburg	19	S. & E. Clatinburg.	do	6	38 00
77,787	Rescue	Port Medway.	20	James Mann	do	7	40 00
83,306	I. O. N. A.	do	26	William Vogler	do	10	52 00
75,762	May Queen	Liverpool	17	E. E. Letson	Port Medway	5	34 00
61,544	Emma Jane	Shelburne	15	John H. Smith *et al*	Port Mouton	3	30 00
66,722	C. Averett	Liverpool	19	Jas. H. Smith *et al.*	Brooklyn	8	38 00
75,778	Coronila	do	64	do do	do	9	128 00
73,962	Willie B.	do	39	James Buchanan	do	8	78 00
83,492	Dessie	do	11	Colin McLeod	do	3	22 00

DETAILED STATEMENT of Fishing Bounties paid to Vessels, &c.—Nova Scotia—*Con.*

QUEEN'S COUNTY—*Concluded.*

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew	Amount of Bounty Paid.
36,489	J. W. Mullock	Lunenburg	43	Enos McLeod *et al.*	Brooklyn	9	86 00
75,764	Kestrel	Liverpool	70	do do	do	14	140 00
75,767	J. C. Dakin	do	30	Anderson & Bill	Liverpool	7	60 00
83,487	Avance	do	64	R. H. Gardner *et al*	Brooklyn	15	128 00
64,917	Magenta	do	20	Samuel Dexter *et al*	do	7	40 00
83,161	Eva L	Lunenburg	55	Jeffry Publicover	La Have	7	110 00
83,308	Ella	Port Medway	10	Sylvanus Morton	Liverpool	3	20 00
51,777	Zaide	Liverpool	55	Jas. C. Inness *et al.*	do	11	110 00

RICHMOND COUNTY.

38,650	Adele	Sydney	18	Albert Poste	Jersey Island	4	36 00
77,544	Alpha	Arichat	42	William Levisconte	D'Escousse	9	84 00
74,116	Fama	Halifax	44	do	do	8	88 00
38,498	Appoline	Arichat	40	do	do	8	80 00
36,521	Shooting Star	Arichat	32	Wm. Levisconte	D'Escouse	9	64 00
37,512	Sea Slipper	Lunenburg	41	Patient Poirier		10	82 00
36,435	Mary Stephens	Arichat	31	do		9	62 00
42,281	Renfrew	Halifax	41	Simon Poirier, *et al*		9	82 00
38,459	Mary Ann	Arichat	29	Desiré Poirier	L'r D'Escouse.	8	58 00
61,902	Morning Star	Halifax	35	John Mauger	do	9	70 00
72,058	Daisy	Arichat	34	Simon P. Richard	Arichat	4	68 00
38,485	Ajax	do	40	John Boudrot	D'Escouse	10	80 00
38,400	Mary	do	24	Henry Boudrot, sen	Poulamond	9	48 00
46,294	Janette	Halifax	30	D. Gruchy & Son	D' Escouse	8	60 00
46,082	Mary	Hawkesbury	43	do	do	11	86 00
35,996	Blue Bell	Arichat	25	do	do	9	50 00
72,070	Lennox	do	46	do	do	11	92 00
42,388	Nimble	Halifax	45	do	do	9	90 00
75,616	Eliza Jane	Shelburne	22	Alex. Vigneau	Arichat	3	44 00
54,134	Morning Star	Halifax	21	John Landry	Petit de Grat.	3	42 00
43,109	Chatham Head	Chatham, N.B	24	D. Fougère, sen	Poulamond	9	48 00
64,713	Amelia M	Hawkesbury	13	David Lavache	Arichat	3	26 00
72,075	Peggy	Arichat	15	Martin Sampson	L'r. D'Escouse	4	30 00
38,462	The Partners	do	26	Thos. & A. Sampson	Riv. Bourgeois	7	52 00
69,109	Marcella Butler	Halifax	38	Fabien Fougère	do	8	76 00
38,414	Philomel	Arichat	26	M. Dugas, *et al*	do	8	52 00
38,486	Julia	do	20	Louis Bourke, *et al*	do	6	40 00
38,413	Morning Star	do	25	Amiable Potty	do	8	50 00
80,972	John Vincin	Sydney	17	David Sampson	do	6	34 00
72,071	Lumen Diei	Arichat	17	Urbain Sampson	do	6	34 00
38,480	Two Brothers	do	32	Simon Landry	do	8	64 00
72,067	Philomen D	do	22	Desiré Dugas, *et al*	do	8	44 00
77,843	Elizabeth	Halifax	30	Charles P. Martel	do	7	60 00
38,515	Kate B	Arichat	35	Wm. Urquhart	do	9	70 00
36,483	Harvest Home	do	29	do	do	8	58 00
38,481	G. H. B	do	36	Fred. W. Bissett	Arichat	8	72 00
38,335	Elizabeth	do	17	D. Boucher, *et al*	do	6	34 00
75,710	Hortense	Sydney	12	C. Monberquette	L'Ardoise	3	24 00
38,523	Victoria	Arichat	24	Peter Burke.	French Cove	6	48 00
38,521	Annie Laurie	do	44	J. Morrison, W.W.		9	88 00
37,574	Commodore	Halifax	41	W. E. Morrison		8	82 00
72,066	Mary L	Arichat	18	Peter Landry, sen.	French Cove	6	36 00
59,454	Good Templar	Halifax	22	Henry Cook	L'Ardoise	7	44 00
83,401	E. M. McDonald	do	14	M. A. McDonald.	Framboise	4	28 00
41,925	Euxine	Arichat	38	D. N. Shaw	L'Ardoise	8	76 00
69,190	Emma	do	46	Joseph Matheson		10	92 00

DETAILED STATEMENT of Fishing Bounties paid to Vessels, &c.—Nova Scotia—*Con.*

RICHMOND COUNTY—*Concluded.*

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew.	Amount of Bounty Paid.
							$ cts.
.....	Sisters	Chatham, N.B	13	John Walker.....	R. Inhabitants	3	26 00
83,008	Good Intent.....	Pt. Hawkesb'y	22	George W. Walker.	do ...	3	44 00
83,000	Susan	do ...	15	Murdoch Hureau....	do ...	2	30 00
61,630	Olive J	Halifax.....	57	Peter Malcolm.....	Cariboo Cove.	13	114 00
36,340	Lord Lyons.....	do	51	Robert Proctor	R. Inhabitants	6	102 00
38,477	Elizabeth	Arichat	18	John Burke, *et al*...	Riv. Bourgeois	7	36 00
38,522	Mary.....	do	23	Isiah Boudrot, *et al*	do ...	8	46 00
38,501	B. Wier & Co.....	do	19	Abram Fougère.....	do ...	7	38 00
54,139	Ocean Belle.....	Halifax.....	20	Michael Boudrot....	do ...	7	40 00
38,439	Catherine.....	Arichat	20	Désiré Bourque, *et al*	do ...	7	40 00
61,990	Union	Halifax.....	20	Felix Burke	do ...	7	40 00
72,061	C. P. M.	Arichat	22	Désire Burke	do ...	7	44 00
72,048	Neptune	do	26	Charles Boudrot....	do ...	7	52 00
72,047	Mary Moulton.....	do	26	A. Fougère, *et al*...	do ...	8	52 00
38,516	Lady of the Lake	do	26	C. Dugas, *et al*.....	do ...	7	52 00
72,072	Lady Fougére.....	do	11	Docite Fougère.....	do ...	4	22 00
38,326	Harriet.....	do	26	Charles Boudrot....	Arichat West.	3	52 00

SHELBURNE COUNTY.

83,043	Ella A. Downie.....	Shelburne	73	Johnson & Churchill	Lockeport.....	14	146 00
75,623	Grace Greenwood..	do	88	do ...	do	12	160 00
74,368	Maggie Roach.....	do	44	do ...	do	10	88 00
61,589	Creolian	do	94	do ...	do	16	160 00
77,761	Knight Templar..	do	90	do ...	do	17	160 00
74,366	Bel Brandon	do	99	do ...	do	14	160 00
75,615	Lydia Robertso.n	do	53	do ...	do	13	106 00
85,479	Alina	do	91	Churchill & Locke.	do	18	160 00
77,749	Orange Grove	do	82	do ...	do	18	160 00
77,751	Flora Dell	do	62	do ...	do	15	124 00
75,628	Rover..	do	101	Jon. & Enos Locke.	do	19	160 00
61,581	Augusta Smith ...	do	84	do ...	do	15	160 00
83,054	Ardella.....	do	93	do ...	do	17	160 00
83,046	Millie B.	do	88	C. Locke & Co	do	16	160 00
85,483	Sarah H. Seeton.....	do	95	do	do	15	160 00
61,592	J. C. Williams.....	do	29	Sam. Locke & Sons	do	9	58 00
77,748	Win fred.....	do	84	do ...	do	15	160 00
75,624	Divina	do	53	Austin Locke.....	do	12	106 00
77,759	Thomas Robertson.	do	66	do	do	16	132 00
83,047	Festina Lente	do	80	do	do	15	160 00
61,594	Keewatin.....	do	96	do	do	16	160 00
75,617	Albert	do	46	do	do	13	92 00
61,586	Cepola.....	do	100	do	do	16	160 00
83,060	Nellie Morrow.....	do	88	Jacob Locke.....	do	16	160 00
83,052	Nautilus	do	11	do	do	6	22 00
75,620	Cordelia	do	14	do	do	7	28 00
74,337	May.....	do	27	Fredk. D. Locke....	do	8	54 00
85,478	Glenora.....	do	75	Samuel Locke *et al.*	do	13	150 00
54,114	Lone Star.....	Halifax.....	29	Jas. Hardy & Bros	do	9	58 00
83,045	Willie Freeman.....	Shelburne	104	S. Freeman & Co...	Jordan River.	22	160 00
85,482	Angola	Liverpool	94	do ...	do ...	10	160 00
61,516	Dunkeith.....	Shelburne	59	Sutcliffe Decker...	Jordan Bay....	13	118 00
61,916	Only Son.....	Liverpool	16	Stronach Decker *et al*	Ragged Island	6	32 00
77,770	Gowan Gem.....	Shelburne	29	Daniel Swim	Little Harbor..	9	58 00
85,480	M. & A. Morrison...	do	88	Donald Morrison....	Jordan Bay....	18	160 00
85,481	Beulah	do	107	R. W. Freeman.....	.....	16	160 00
73,967	Katie	Liverpool.....	14	Daniel Cronan.....	Lockeport	4	28 00

DETAILED STATEMENT of Fishing Bounties paid to Vessels, etc.—Nova Scotia—*Con.*

SHELBURNE COUNTY—*Continued.*

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of owner or Managing owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew.	Amount of Bounty Paid.
							$ cts.
77,744	Whip-poor-Will	Shelburne	15	Alfred Harding	Ragged Island	6	30 00
83,051	Keelsea	do	31	John B Harding	do	7	62 00
74,365	Nova Stella	do	53	Wm Lloyd, jun	Lockeport	12	106 00
77,746	Magellan Cloud	do	89	John H. Thorburn	Jordan Bay	16	160 00
61,983	Anna Bella	Halifax	22	O. W. Hopkins *et al*	Barrington	6	44 00
77,603	Eldon C.	Barrington	26	John E. Hopkins	do	7	52 00
74,367	Stella	do	30	J. C. Crowell *et al*	do	7	60 00
61,905	Champion	Liverpool	14	Frank Hopkins *et al*	do	6	28 00
75,559	Surprise	Barrington	12	Nathan C. Hopkins	do	4	24 00
71,632	Arthur	Yarmouth	21	T. D. Crowell *et al.*	Shag Harbor	11	42 00
77,831	Minnie Currie	Barrington	60	E. Crowell *et al*	Cape Sable I'd	15	120 00
75,550	Martine	do	11	Andrew Crowell	Wood's Harb'r	3	22 00
71,336	Lightfoot	do	16	Wm Swaine	Bear Point	8	32 00
75,558	Emma B.	do	93	Peter C. Swim *et al*		20	160 00
74,051	Kate McKinnon	do	73	Randall McKinnon	Cape Sable I'd	18	146 00
74,053	Peerless	do	57	J. C. Cunningham	Barrington	13	114 00
57,263	J. Fraser	Lunenburg	39	do	do	11	78 00
36,438	Highlander	Shelburne	32	A. M. Wrayton	Emerald Isle	5	64 00
38,167	Azoff	Yarmouth	37	Henry Atwood	Bear Point	11	74 00
74,133	Pioneer	do	92	Peter Kenny	Cape Isle	18	160 00
66,699	J. W. Kenney	do	52	Alf. Kenney *et al*	Barrington	15	104 00
55,830	Oregon	Shelburne	20	S. L. Banks	do	3	40 00
77,618	May Queen	Barrington	34	John N. Banks	do	4	68 00
75,552	Hannah Eldridge	do	57	Nehemiah McGray	do	14	114 00
85,561	Cape Sable	do	90	do	do	18	160 00
	Jackdaw		15	John Lyons	do	3	30 00
75,543	Cod Seeker	Barrington	29	Nehm Banks *et al.*	Barrington	8	58 00
61,572	John Halifax	Shelburne	63	Orlando Taylor	Port La Tour	13	126 00
71,333	Freddie M. Reynolds	Barrington	34	Cornelius Snow		10	58 00
55,806	Ann Hiltz	Liverpool	16	Har. D. Smith *et al.*	Port La Tour	4	32 00
37,523	Snow Drop	do	29	James Snow	do	7	58 00
61,592	Mina Belle	Shelburne	42	do	do	10	84 00
61,528	Lilian	do	40	Edward Crowell	do	7	80 00
55,826	Lily of Clyde	do	61	Geo. T. Hagar *et al*	N. E. Harbor	12	122 00
71,339	Joe Howe	Barrington	12	Christian Nelson	Port Clyde	3	24 00
74,054	Laura E. Douglas	do	39	James D. Coffin	Clyde	8	78 00
85,562	Oresa	do	14	Edward E. McLean	Port Saxon	5	28 00
85,484	Melioree	Shelburne	100	Geo. J. Thorburne	Shelburne	12	160 00
55,645	Angus Grant	do	70	S. P. Thorburne	do	13	140 00
85,476	Fleetwing	do	11	L. T. Hammond *et al*	Jordan Bay	4	22 00
85,477	Myrtle	do	91	Joseph McGill *et al*	Shelburne	15	160 00
83,050	Belmont	do	53	do	do	9	106 00
77,762	Bridget Ann	do	52	John Purney	do	12	104 00
61,566	John Purney	do	66	do	do	15	132 00
75,626	Sylph	do	76	R. H Bohnan	do	12	152 00
83,048	Clifford	do	88	J. A. McGowan, jun	do	18	160 00
77,758	Bride	do	78	do *et al*	do	13	156 00

VICTORIA COUNTY.

80,917	Mary Jane	Charlottetown P.E.I	56	H. A. McLeod	New Haven	9	112 00
61,617	Eva May	Guysboro'	29	Norman McLeod	St. Peter's	5	58 00
73,976	Shaughran	Liverpool	42	Abraham Harris	Ingonish	7	84 00
54,169	Flying Mist	Digby	18	H. F. Baker		4	36 00
77,844	May Flower	Halifax	15	William Carey	New Campbleton	5	30 00
74,052	Lightfoot	Barrington	56	William Hawley	Ingonish	7	112 00

DETAILED STATEMENT of Fishing Bounties paid to Vessels, &c., Nova Scotia.—*Con.*

VICTORIA COUNTY—*Concluded.*

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew.	Amount of Bounty Paid.
							$ cts.
36,264	Express	Halifax	16	Richard Palmer	Tête du Hibon	4	32 00
77,858	Sambo	Sydney	14	John G. Morrison		3	28 00
61,840	Pigeon	Yarmouth	33	Hatfield, Kinney & C	Yarmouth	12	66 00
51,999	Azora	do	54	do	do	18	108 00
61,587	Lucretia Jane	do	88	do	do	13	160 00
80,629	Winnie L	do	100	do	do	15	160 00
71,010	Mariner's Guide	do	35	do	do	13	70 00
74,[illegible]34	J. M. Manning	do	56	do	do	16	112 00
61,788	Lynx	do	59	do	do	18	118 00
80,782	Titania	do	52	do	do	19	104 00
74,335	Safe	do	35	do	do	13	70 00
50,591	Water Lily	do	71	do	do	18	142 00
74,330	Nokomis	do	67	do	do	14	134 00
83,053	Kathleen	Shelburne	117	do	do	16	160 00
80,648	Maria	Yarmouth	109	do	do	17	160 60
80,628	Roseneath	do	110	Byron Hines	Pubnico	17	160 00
75,749	Vivia	do	43	Parker, Eakins & Co	Yarmouth	14	86 00
75,721	Angeline	do	67	do	do	14	134 00
75,720	Florence B. Parr	do	90	do	do	15	160 00
74,320	Brenton	do	70	do	do	12	140 00
75,733	Alfred	do	46	do	do	12	92 00
75,867	Ida Peters	St. John, N.B.	32	do	do	7	64 00
80,645	Opal	Yarmouth	97	do	do	16	160 00
71,031	Sarah Jane Killam	do	51	A. F. Stoneman & Co	do	18	102 00
57,134	Margaret Elizabeth	do	45	do	do	17	90 00
69,217	Chlorus	do	57	do	do	12	114 00
66,685	Wide Awake	do	77	do	do	13	154 00
74,325	Laura Gertrude	do	47	do	do	11	94 00
61,790	Twilight	do	58	do	do	12	116 00
80,644	Beatrice	do	100	do	do	16	160 00
51,978	Pandora	do	57	do	do	17	114 00
75,754	E. L. Perkins	do	46	do	do	10	92 00
51,962	Jane Porter	do	38	do	do	5	76 00
61,921	W. E. Wier	do	41	do	do	15	82 00

YARMOUTH COUNTY.

54,136	Ida May	Yarmouth	70	Wm. Ryder	Argyle	11	140 00
85,536	Circassian	do	115	do *et al*	do	14	160 00
38,096	Flying Fish	do	13	Israel Thompson	Yarmouth	2	26 00
61,827	Gipsy	do	11	W. A. Powell *et al.*	do	3	22 00
57,103	West Point	do	38	H. & N. B. Lewis	do	12	76 00
80,642	Harry Lewis	do	111	do	do	16	160 00
74,339	Maitland	do	44	do	do	14	88 00
52,029	British Eagle	do	64	James M. Davis		14	128 00
77,723	Maggie Blanche	do	45	Reuben Gayton	Argyle	7	90 00
74,301	Minniehaha	do	12	Michael Carroll		6	24 00
85,537	Sisters	do	16	Robert Crowell	Yarmouth	3	32 00
75,625	Banneret	Shelburne	54	Reub. Goodwin *et al*	Pubnico	16	108 00
80,605	Coral Leaf	Yarmouth	71	G. B. Goodwin *et al*	do	18	142 00
57,131	Forest Flower	do	26	H. Goodwin *et al*	do	13	52 00
74,370	Village Belle	Shelburne	40	Jas. Lennox *et al*	do	16	80 00
74,122	Temple Bar	Port Medway	44	Amb. D'Eon *et al*	do	15	88 00
71,028	Babarone	Yarmouth	93	Peter D'Eon *et al*	do	16	160 00
61,553	Vidette	Shelburne	58	Peter T. D'Eon *et al*	W. Pubnico	17	116 00
74,332	Proditor	Yarmouth	54	Zach. D'Eon *et al*	do	18	108 00
66,682	Brisk	do	67	Léon D'Eon *et al*	Pubnico	14	134 00

DETAILED STATEMENT of Fishing Bounties paid to Vessels, &c.—Nova Scotia—*Con.*

YARMOUTH COUNTY—*Concluded.*

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew.	Amount of Bounty Paid.
							$ cts.
66,679	Diploma	Yarmouth	64	Louis D'Eon *et al.*	Pubnico	18	128 00
74,319	Merino	do	46	R. Amiro *et al.*	do	16	92 00
71,034	Vanguard	do	47	Charles V. Amiro	do	15	94 00
80,647	Annie M. Bell	do	64	Aug. A. Amiro *et al*	do	17	128 00
57,132	Serene	do	54	James Amiro	do	18	108 00
80,641	Jonathan	do	68	David L. Amiro *et al*	do	18	136 00
36,990	A la Mode	Lunenburg	32	Marc A. Amiro	do	13	64 00
53,811	Electric Flash	Halifax	53	David D'Entremont	do	18	106 00
57,150	Salvador	Yarmouth	53	Mat. D'Entremont *et al*	do	17	106 00
74,323	Regina	do	57	A. C. D'Entremont	do	17	114 00
61,579	Will-o'-the-Wisp	do	41	J. D'Entremont *et al*	do	16	82 00
66,681	B. K. Kelly	do	28	R. D'Entremont *et al*	W. Pubnico	13	56 00
66,683	Ballarose	do	40	L. A. D'Entremont	do	12	80 00
75,748	Anna McGee	do	58	J. B. J. D'Entremont *et al.*	do	16	116 00
71,030	Arizona	do	85	S. D. D'Entremont *et al*	do	14	160 00
51,972	Lydia Ryder	do	57	A. L. D'Entremont *et al*	do	18	114 00
71,007	Alfrata	do	48	C. T. D'Entremont *et al.*	do	17	96 00
61,510	Mansimable	Shelburne	50	I. D'Entremont *et al*	do	17	100 00
61,595	Anna Louisa	do	40	L. P. D'Entremont *et al.*	do	18	80 00
71,033	Sabra Killam	Yarmouth	56	G. D. D'Entremont *et al*	do	12	112 00
80,627	Annie D.	do	71	do do	do	15	142 00
66,710	Pleiades	do	38	do do	do	10	76 00
37,010	Nancy Anna	do	35	P. D. Surette *et al.*	Pubnico	16	70 00
52,000	J. and J. Locke	do	55	do do	do	12	110 00
71,037	River Rose	do	53	Benj. Leblanc *et al.*	Tusket Wedge	18	106 00
80,646	Emma S.	do	102	do do	do	21	160 00
85,535	Sigefroi	do	40	J. H. Porter & Co. *et al.*	do	13	80 00
80,632	Lumen	do	30	do do	do	10	60 00
80,614	Louise	do	85	do do	do	21	160 00
57,101	Young Scotland	do	47	do do	do	14	94 00
71,005	Kelso	do	111	do do	do	16	160 00
75,724	Sea Foam	do	75	do do	do	14	150 00
66,675	Olika	do	53	do do	do	16	106 00
80,643	Hazel Dell	do	87	S. L. Oliver & Co.	do	14	160 00
71,035	Precursor	do	46	G. D. D'Entremont *et al.*	do	17	92 00
	Totals		31,176			6,238	55,544 00

Detailed Statement of Fishing Bounties paid to Vessels, for the Year 1883.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY.

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew.	Amount of Bounty Paid.
							$ cts.
59,397	Helen C. Young....	St. Andrews...	21	J. E. & T.W. Stuart	Deer Island....	8	42 00
59,326	Maude Holmes	do ...	21	Wallace Stuart *et al*	do ...	7	42 00
35,338	Caroline	do ...	18	Jas. M. Lord *et al*...	do ...	5	36 00
59,388	Letitia	do ...	10	Alfred Johnson.....	do ...	4	20 00
79,963	Freeman Colgate...	do ...	26	A. and G. English.	do ...	7	52 00
59,311	Blooming Rose	do ...	19	Aaron Cook.....	do ...	5	38 00
83,472	Linden.....	do ...	12	Benjamin Parker ...	do ...	2	24 00
51,734	Lavina.....	do ...	13	Luther Mathews.....	Latête.....	5	26 00
83,475	Jennie	do ..	11	Lincoln Richardson	Deer Island....	3	22 00
83,474	Letter B.....	do ...	12	David Kelly.....	Latête	3	24 00
59,377	Xantho.....	do ...	23	L. B. Mitchell	St. Patrick	4	46 00
59,395	Little Minnie.....	do ...	11	George Douglas :....	Latête	3	22 00
77,961	Medora	do ...	23	R. Rose & W. Clark	St. Andrews...	7	46 00
80,882	Ella Mabel.....	do ...	14	do do	do ...	4	28 00
83,462	Beauty.....	do ...	26	do do	do ...	5	52 00
83,476	Mabel.....	do ...	11	do do	do ...	3	22 00
83,478	Argyle.....	do ...	10	do do	do ...	4	20 00
80,883	Ocean Queen.....	do ...	21	do do	do ...	6	42 00
80,034	Mabel.	do ...	12	A.Lamb &J.Watson	do ...	4	24 00
77,969	Wave Queen	do ...	11	William McMahon..	do ...	5	22 00
59,373	E. M. Oliver.	do ...	14	Jas. & W. J. Oliver	do ...	6	28 00
59,387	Telephone	do ...	19	Joseph McGee	do ...	6	38 00
59,342	Lizzie S. McGee.....	do ...	14	Andrew McGee.....	Back Bay.....	5	28 00
51,748	Frank L. Dixon	do ...	18	E. & G. Grearson...	Maccan.	2	36 00
59,399	Leona	do ...	12	J. A. Wenthworth .	Latête...	3	24 00
80,881	Lena May	do ...	18	Edward Mathews...	do	7	36 00
59,383	Pilgrim's Progress.	do ...	11	John & Jos. Holmes	do	5	22 00
83,464	Little Annie.....	do ...	19	Jacob Cook	do	7	38 00
83,463	Havelock.	do ...	33	William James	Campobello....	4	66 00
77,967	Naomi	do ...	14	do	do ...	3	28 00
77,965	Lydia B.	do ...	12	W. & J. M. Calder.	do ...	4	24 00
35,348	Helen	do ...	18	William Akers.....	do ...	4	36 00
59,3[illegible]2	Sea Flower.....	do ...	11	George Mulholland	do ...	4	22 00
38,141	Liberal	St. John.....	26	John Mitchell *et al.*	do ...	5	52 00
59,321	Little Nell.....	St. Andrews...	21	Wm. McLellan, jun	do ...	5	42 00
59,346	A. J. Malloch	do ...	21	Isaac Malloch.....	do ...	5	42 00
75,594	Lizzie G.....	Digby, N.S.....	16	George Scofield.....	Grand Manan.	5	32 00
42,096	Ada.....	do	29	Wm. E. Guptill.....	do ...	3	58 00
59,364	Alice	St. Andrews...	10	Harrington Guptill	do ...	3	20 00
51,966	Friendly'.....	Digby, N.S.....	18	Henry Burnham.....	do ...	3	36 00
35,[illegible]93	Flash.....	St. Andrews...	11	Isaac Newton.....	do ...	5	22 00
80,002	John A. Ruddock..	St. John.....	10	John R. Moses.....	do ...	3	20 00
59,334	Rival	St Andrews...	27	E. A. Calder	do ...	4	54 00
83,470	Gazelle	do ...	36	Frederick Cronk....	do ...	10	72 00
59,365	Union.....	do ...	13	W. J. & Geo. Morse	do ...	3	26 00
75,591	Rise and Go.....	Digby, N.S.....	16	William Sirls.....	do ...	5	32 00
59,375	Cadet	St. Andrews...	13	Charles Savage *et al*	do ...	4	26 00
64,029	Norman B	Digby, N.S.....	20	Paul Enas.....	Wilson Beach.	4	40 00
83,468	Village Belle.....	St. Andrews...	15	John M. Wilson	Campobello....	3	30 00
75,599	Blue Jay.....	Digby, N.S.....	14	John Phinney.....	do ...	3	28 00
59,357	Silver Bell.....	St. Andrews...	13	Alex. Malloch.....	do ...	3	26 00
38,109	Mary	Yarmouth,N.S	16	James Thompson ...	Black's Harbor	3	32 00
59,319	Brisk	St. Andrews...	20	Alf. & Ed. Wadlin.	Beaver Harbor	3	40 00
80,803	Exenia.....	Windsor, N.S..	18	W. F. Parker *et al.*	do ...	4	36 00
59,329	Rebecca.....	St. Andrews...	13	MiltonEldridge *et al*	do ...	4	26 00
52,065	Adelia	Windsor, N.S..	17	Elias Wright *et al.*.	do ...	3	34 00
59,394	Hattie.....	St. Andrews...	10	Charles Harkins....	Dipper Harbor	3	20 00

DETAILED STATEMENT of Fishing Bounties paid to Vessels, &c.—New Brunswick—*Con.*

CHARLOTTE COUNTY—*Concluded.*

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence	No. of Crew.	Amount of Bounty Paid.
							$ cts.
59,125	Mount Whatley	St. John	28	Hugh Belmore	Dipper Harbor	4	56 00
77,968	Empress	St. Andrews	14	Michael Caffary	do	3	28 00
64,043	Lily	Digby, N.S.	19	Wm. & A. Cassidy	New River	7	38 00
64,011	Bee	do	12	Robert Shaw, sen.	Lepreaux	5	24 00
52,174	Pilot	St. John	12	William Cline	Deer Island	2	24 00
80,888	B. R. Stevenson	St. Andrew's	17	J. W. Appleby	do	5	34 00
77,966	Polly	do	11	George Ray	do	4	22 00
83,469	Austin P.	do	12	Lincoln Richardson	do	4	24 00
59,393	Fannie	do	13	George Leonards	do	5	26 00
35,419	Nautilus	do	19	Henry C. Harris	Bear River, N.S	4	38 00
35,350	Sarah	do	19	Thomas Barry	St. George	3	38 00
59,400	Foam Belle	do	10	Thomas Ellsworth	Sealley's Cove	3	20 00
83,461	Josie L. Day	do	16	Peter Dixon	Grand Manan	3	32 00
38,260	Genuine	Yarmouth, N.S	27	George Leonard	Deer Island	7	54 00

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

61,442	Marie Cecile	Chatham	15	Oliver Duguay	Lameque	3	30 00
61,445	Flavie	do	13	Théophile Duguay	do	3	26 00
61,447	Merida	do	13	André Hache	do	4	26 00
61,446	Esperance	do	10	Wm. Fruing & Co.	Shippegan	3	20 00
72,079	Betsey	do	13	Cyrenus Gionet	do	3	26 00
61,431	Bee	do	11	Paul Noel	Lameque	3	22 00
74,401	Sara	do	11	Nazaire Noel	do	3	22 00
72,099	Adelina	do	12	Auguste Poulin	do	5	24 00
72,100	Marie	do	12	Onesime Chiasson	do	2	24 00
61,437	Flying Fish	do	11	Lévi Chiasson	do	3	22 00
38,720	Sophia	do	25	Ubalde Landry	Grand Anse	3	50 00
	Jean	do	13	Dominique Gallien	Caraquet	3	26 00
85,692	Mary	do	11	Joseph Gionet	do	4	22 00
61,406	Reward	do	11	Alex. Rive & Co.	do	4	22 00
61,409	Bellemont	do	13	Angus McLean	do	2	26 00
85,694	Arrow	do	14	Timothy Daley *et al*	Bathurst	4	28 00
85,695	Epopt	do	14	J. H. Mann		3	28 00
61,432	Alice	do	11	Moses Dignard	Tracadie	3	22 00
72,082	Marie C. Josephine	do	13	Laurent Metayer		2	26 00

KENT COUNTY

66,257	Ino	Charlottet'wn, P.E.I.	18	James W. Forster	Richibucto	3	36 00
75,892	Peter Mitchell	Chatham	26	do	do	5	52 00
71,303	Finn	Richibucto	11	Philip Finnigan	do	4	22 00
43,124	Industry	Chatham	17	John Curwin	do	4	34 00
61,412	Favorite	do	20	Thos. McNeil, sen.	do	2	40 00
38,757	Merit	do	18	Edward Mundy	do	2	36 00
61,428	Mab	do	13	Jude Robicheau	do	3	26 00
71,308	Sea Mouse	Richibucto	10	John Doucette	Kingston	4	20 00

DETAILED STATEMENT of Fishing Bounties paid to Vessels, &c., Nova Scotia.—*Con.*

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew.	Amount of Bounty Paid.
							$ cts.
72,091	White Wing	Chatham	20	T. B. Williston	Bay du Vin	6	40 00
66,724	Nettie Cole	Liverpool, N.S	14	A. & J. Adams		3	28 00

RESTIGOUCHE COUNTY.

85,693	May Ellen	Chatham	12	Edward Doyle	Restigouche	2	24 00
80,950	Jessie	do	14	Simon McGregor	Charlo	3	28 00

ST. JOHN COUNTY.

69,148	Minnie	St. John	24	Issac R. Noble	St. John	4	48 00
79,993	Humming Bird	do	18	do	do	3	36 00
59,353	Civilian	St. Andrews	24	do	do	4	48 00
52,159	Mary E.	St. John	21	Fred. Buchanan	Carleton	4	42 00
66,926	Emma	do	13	D. & J. Thompson	Chance Harb'r	5	26 00
35,331	Victory	St. Andrews	16	Frank Campbell	Dipper Harbor	4	32 00
74,308	Bald Eagle	Yarmouth, N.S	14	James Wilson	Portland	4	28 00
42,087	Two Sisters	Digby, N.S	14	Thos. Wilson *et al.*	Pisarinco	4	28 00
72,192	Ada	St. John	19	R. McLaren *et al.*	St. John	4	38 00
59,370	Sparkling Billow	St. Andrews	25	James. W. Belyea	do	5	50 00
72,272	Bertha	St. John	15	Johanna McDevitt	Carleton	3	30 00
57,171	Anna Bell	St. Andrews	19	Henry Alston *et al.*	Pisarinco	4	38 00
57,181	Hattie	Windsor, N.S.	13	H. B. Cunningham.	do	3	26 00
79,977	Amanda Green	St. John	15	Samuel Hutton	Carleton	5	30 00
59,313	U. S. Grant	Yarmouth, N.S	32	Robt. & J. Hutton	St. John	5	64 00
80,093	Anna K.	St. John	14	William Spence	Portland	3	28 00
85,961	Ella	do	13	J. & G. Silliphant.	do	2	26 00
72,321	Widgeon	do	10	William Hodd, sen.	St. John	2	20 00
85,503	George P. Taylor	do	14	Elijah S. Toole *et al*	Carleton	3	28 00
75,901	Kate Wilson	Dorchester	85	George R. Ellis	St. John	*1	88 00
83,426	Louisa	St. John	16	George L. Young	St. George	†1	19 20
59,156	Tom	do	14	Peter & Jas. Boyle.	Musquash	5	28 00
85,972	Dove	do	11	Samuel G. McGuire	Pisarinco, W.	5	22 00
88,253	E. B. Colwell	do	19	Alward N. Harned.	Carleton	3	38 00
	Totals		2107			496	4,119 20

*Balance of crew (9) belonged to Newfoundland and not paid a bounty. †Balance of crew (4) did not fish the three months.

Detailed Statement of Fishing Bounties paid to Vessels, for the Year 1883.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

KINGS COUNTY.

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew.	Amount of Bounty Paid.
							$ cts.
80,915	Lily Bank	Charlottetown	16	Amos Landry *et al.*	Montague	5	32 00
80,937	Montague	do	16	Charles Hayden	do	4	32 00
75,481	Julia Ward	do	39	William Herring	Murray Harbor	5	78 00
66,242	Amorette	do	18	Peter Roberts	do	3	36 00
74,009	Pocahontas	do	45	Daniel Gordon	Georgetown	*2	51 92
80,934	Harriet Torry	do	59	James McBride		†1	63 22

PRINCE COUNTY.

71,302	Alice	Richibucto, N B	10	Wm. Wagner *et al.*	Tignish	7	20 00
75,489	Reality	Charlottetown	39	A. J. McFadyen *et al*	do	3	78 00
55,528	Mary Ellen	Pictou, N.S.	22	Ira Hurst	Summerside	2	44 00
71,494	May Queen	Charlottetown	11	Joseph Palmer	Lot 10	4	22 00
61,426	Marianne	Chatham, N.B	14	John Coughlan	Campbellton	5	28 00
78,048	Jennie May	do	19	Donald Handrahan	Alberton	4	38 00
80,940	Western Light	Charlottetown	49	John A. Matheson.	Campbellton	4	98 00
53,348	Carrier Dove	St. Andrews, N.B	45	M. McLeod, *et al.*	Summerside	6	90 00

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

83,226	Mary Queen	Charlottetown	22	G. D. Longworth	Charlottetown	4	44 00
38,722	Onward	do	26	William Carpenter.	Rustico	7	52 00
	Totals		450			66	807 14

*Balance of crew (11) did not fish three months. †Balance of crew (13) did not fish three months.

Detailed Statement of Fishing Bounties paid to Vessels, for the Year 1883.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

GASPÉ COUNTY.

Official Number	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew.	Amount of Bounty Paid.
							$ cts.
73,022	Lédée Adele	Amherst, M.I.	50	Naz. Jomphe *et al.*	House Harbor.	8	100 00
77,604	E. D. Myra	Lunenburg, NS	43	F. H. Delaney *et al.*	do ...	9	86 00
73,491	Mary Jane	Amherst, M.I.	47	Jean Arseneau *et al*	Magdalen Isl's	7	94 00
55,642	Delaney	do ...	44	Camille Delaney	House Harbor.	8	88 00
73,025	Marie Euphrosyne	do ...	39	Nectaire Arseneau.	do ...	7	78 00
73,495	Canadienne	do ...	53	do *et al*	do ...	8	106 00
73,492	Thirza	do ...	14	J. Nelson Arseneau	do ...	3	28 00
54,082	Pheasant	do ...	31	do ...	do ...	6	62 00
77,612	Gold Hunter	do ...	41	do *et al*	do ...	8	82 00
80,929	J. N. A.	do ...	63	do do	do ...	10	126 00
55,644	Lion	do ...	42	Vital Richard *et al*	do ...	6	84 00
73,027	Una	do ...	41	P. Turbide *et al.*	do ...	7	82 00
75,587	Mary Ann Bell	Lunenburg, NS	32	V. Theriault *et al.*	do ...	9	64 00
73,024	Marie Enesie	Amherst, M.I.	47	Wm. G. Leslie	do ...	6	94 00
73,021	Marie Annie.	do ...	46	Wm Terrieau *et al.*	do ...	7	92 00
73.029	F. P. T	do ...	41	P. Turbide *et al.*	do ...	9	82 00
75,814	East Lynn	Halifax, N.S.	35	Isaac E. Arseneau.	do ...	10	70 00
74,177	Dauntless	Charlottetown P.E.I.	12	Gilbert Cormier	Aubert, M.I.	2	24 00
38,351	Nancy	Arichat, N.S.	16	Thadee Cormier	do ...	5	32 00
42.800	Cutter	Amherst, M.I.	27	Lucien Cormier	do ...	3	54 00
73,494	Marie Dolorosa	do ...	44	André Devaux	do ...	8	88 00
71,357	Emma Gidney	Halifax, N.S.	47	Damien Devaux	do ...	8	94 00
73,493	Marie Joseph	Amherst, M.I.	55	David Lapierre	Basin, M.I.	6	110 00
85,391	Esperance	do ...	30	Celestin Boudreau	Aubert, M.I.	7	60 00
69,383	Speedwell	Gaspé	34	Simeon Mabe *et al.*	Malbaie	3	68 00
33,622	Admiration	do	60	Joseph Tripp	S.-W. Arm	16	120 00
64,856	Cora May.	Magdalen Isl's	42	Jean N. Arseneau.	House Harbor.	8	84 00

SAGUENAY COUNTY.

73,026	Ste. Anne	Amherst, M.I.	20	Narcisse Harvé *et al*	Betchouan	5	40 00
69,382	Marie du Sacré-Cœur	Gaspé	46	Onésime Turbie	Pt. Esquimaux	9	92 00
77,865	Gorilla	Quebec	41	V. Boudreau & Frère	do ...	9	82 01
77,616	McK	Lunenburg, NS	39	Julien Boudreau	do ...	9	78 00
80,754	Eugenie	Quebec	48	Amadee Vigneau	do ...	8	96 00
37,591	Triomphe	Lunenburg, NS	22	N. Cormier & Frère	do ...	8	44 00
59,909	Elizabeth	Quebec	27	Luc Cormier	do ...	6	54 00
42,434	Marguerite	Gaspé	27	Jean Cormier *et al.*	do ...	7	54 00
42,436	Amelia	do	50	Paul Cormier	do ...	9	100 00
74,092	I. M. G. Campbell	Halifax, N.S.	15	Xavier Arseneau	do ...	5	30 00
69,380	Marie Anne	Gaspé	36	Dominique Landry.	do ...	8	72 00
77,866	Pioneer	Quebec	39	Charles Lebrun	do ...	10	78 00
61,966	D. Cronan	Halifax, N.S.	40	Peter LeMarquand.	do ...	7	80 00
83,370	C. M. G. P.	Quebec	46	Geo Picard & Fils.	do ...	10	92 00
75,679	Gleaner	do	40	Benjamin Landry	do ...	8	80 00
75,445	Phœnix	Gaspé	28	Vigneau & Frère	do ...	8	56 00
75,680	Sea Star	Quebec	52	Jude Poirier *et al*	Betchouan	10	104 00
42,437	Progress	Gaspé	52	Vital Boudreau	Pt. Esquimaux	9	104 00
85,760	H. B.	Quebec.	57	Hypolite Boudreau	do ...	10	114 00
80,753	Stella Maris	do	50	L. Cummings & Co.	do ...	10	100 60
57,742	Acara	Halifax, N.S.	30	Frederick Jomphe	do ...	7	60 00

DETAILED STATEMENT of Fishing Bounties paid to Vessels, &c.—Quebec—*Concluded.*

SAGUENAY COUNTY—*Concluded.*

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner	Residence.	No. of Crew.	Amount of Bounty Paid.
							$ cts.
69,591	Ste. Marie	Quebec	37	Alex. Scherer	Pt Esquimaux	10	74 00
85,753	Java	do	46	Dominique Cormier	do	9	92 00
85,754	Florida	do	26	Hyp. Bourque *et al.*	Natashquan	6	52 00
83,352	Ste. Anne	do	18	Pierre Brochu	Sept Isles	4	36 00
42,435	Labrador	Gaspé	43	Placide Doyle	Pt. Esquimaux	9	86 00
59,468	Busy	Quebec	39	André Vigneau *et al*	do	6	78 00
64,990	Marie St. Croix	do	17	Joseph Fortin	L'Islet	2	34 00
83,360	Ste. Anne	do	13	Emile Fraser *et al.*	Green Island	4	26 00
85,459	Florida	do	13	William Michaud	do	3	26 00
85,756	Aristile	do	19	Placide Talbot *et al*	Natashquan	4	38 00
80,755	La Marina	do	18	Laurent Gallant	Riv. Gananiste	5	36 00
69,384	Ice Bird	Gaspé	39	Elie Lavoie	Pt. Esquimaux	9	78 00
	Totals		2209			437	4,418 01

RECAPITULATION.

	Tonnage.	Crew No.	Bounty Paid.
Nova Scotia	31,176	6,238	55,544 00
New Brunswick	2,107	496	4,119 20
Prince Edward Island	450	66	807 14
Quebec	2,209	437	4,418 01
Totals	35,942	7,237	64,888 35

No. 2.

NOVA SCOTIA.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE FISHERIES OF NOVA SCOTIA FOR THE YEAR 1884, BY W. H. ROGERS, ESQ., INSPECTOR.

AMHERST, N.S., 31st December, 1884.

Hon. A. W. McLELAN,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

SIR,—In submitting my report on the fisheries of Nova Scotia for the year just closed, I am pleased to be able to point to encouraging evidence of future increase, as well as a very largely improved yield for the past over any preceding year since the confederation of the Provinces, if not in the entire history of Nova Scotia. Prominent among the causes of this encouraging growth of our fishing interests, I hope to be able to show the work of your Department in protecting and cultivating our inland or river fish, no less than the inducements held out to the people to engage in this profitable industry, in bounties and in offering every encouragement and aid in the improvement of fishing appliances. The mackerel trap, which was introduced in the Counties of Shelburne and Yarmouth about the year 1870, amid much opposition, is rapidly coming into general use, and its advantages are not only being seen in the increased catch of mackerel, but also in that of herring and other fish, and indirectly in the regular and abundant supply of bait to the line fishermen.

The entire crop for the present year, at the prices uniformly given in these returns, amounts to $8,763,779.36, being an increase of $1,074,404.61, or about 14 per cent. over the previous year. The profits of the business, in consequence of the small prices obtained and the dullness of the markets, have been small, and our fishermen on many parts of the coast have a gloomy winter before them. I do not, however, anticipate much actual suffering.

The increase is confined chiefly to the four items following:—

Mackerel,	about	$ 660,000
Cod	"	270,000
Herring	"	230,000
Lobsters	"	70,000

These estimates include both Cape Breton and Nova Scotia proper. The river fisheries in both sections of the Province are rapidly improving, as the following facts and figures, the general accuracy of which I am prepared to say may fully be relied upon, will prove:—

SALMON.

This king of fish, regarding whose movements and prospects there has been much controversy for some few years past, is behaving just about as I have always contended it would, and is subject to the same general laws of atmosphere and weather which influence the movements of all other fish, and which affect adversely or otherwise their annual or periodical productiveness. That there has been an annual

decline in the quantity of these fish taken all along the northern coast of the Atlantic, from Hudson's Bay to Cape Hatteras, no man can deny, and, because of this decline, many persons have been very freely and dogmatically predicting a speedy annihilation of our salmon fishery, and point to certain local abuses as the cause, and that because the few millions of fry put into the streams, from two or three small hatcheries, have not only not prevented the ebb-tide in our salmon product but have not caused a great boom, fish-culture, as conducted in Canada, is a failure. With such views I have no sympathy. On the contrary, I am fully satisfied that all the visible results that any person, having any accurate knowledge of salmon fisheries in this or any other country could expect, are to be seen, at all events in some of the rivers of this Province. The difficulty with these people is that they have been expecting altogether too much without looking into the subject.

I claim that much has been done towards the increase in this fishery by the protection during the close season, and in the opening of the mill-dams for the easy ascent of the fish to their natural spawning grounds. I am ready to admit that the hatcheries have contributed their small percentage to the general improvement as above referred to, and I expect before many years, a much larger crop of salmon than has ever been taken in the Province.

The salmon crop of Nova Scotia and Cape Breton has been for the years—

	Lbs.
1880	383,550
1881	279,943
1882	580,061
1883	575,940
1884	730,984

So that we are clearly on the flood-tide of increase, which, I think, is likely to continue for some time yet, with probable slight annual fluctuations, caused, not so much by the scarcity or abundance of fish, but by the influence of the weather upon the modes of catching them.

The protection of the salmon fishery from the operations of the poacher, and the opening of the mill-dams as rapidly as possible for the easy ascent of the fish to their natural spawning beds, are essential, if a continued improvement is looked for. Artificial culture, properly and economically conducted, for the purpose of restocking rivers, entirely depleted of fish, as in the case of Wallace River, must, however, pay well in the end.

As the salmon have free water to ascend the rivers after the 15th August, with the exception of the hinderance offered by poachers, I do not think that the spring fishing legally conducted will materially exhaust the supply, because in this Province, at least, the great bulk of the spawning fish do not enter the rivers until the fall rains swell the streams.

I here reproduce a letter just received from James A. Tory, Esq., Overseer for Guysboro', as good an authority as there is in Nova Scotia in fishery matters, and he will be seen to corroborate my views as to the decline of the salmon fishery up to 1882:—

"In reply to yours of the 22nd inst., in reference to the catch of salmon, I can only speak of this County, but I have no doubt the same reasons are applicable to the other Counties. Formerly a considerable portion that appeared in the returns were taken on the coast of Labrador and Cape Breton, as well as on the shores of this county; but the fishery in the two former places has been totally given up, and to a large extent in the latter. This will account for the falling off during the past ten years. The catch upon the coast will vary from year to year, and my experience is, that when the season for fishing is wet or the rivers high, the catch is short. This, to my mind, proves that the fish escape the nets by entering the rivers. Another reason is the nets are dirty and foul, so the fish will not mesh in them. The most of the catch is about the mouth of the rivers. I think the salmon are as plenty on the coast as they were ten years ago, only the facilities for catching are not so great."

Before dismissing this subject, I beg to say that in my opinion the penalties for illegal salmon fishing are not sufficiently heavy. Fines should be from, say $30, upwards, with a term of imprisonment, and those killing salmon in a fishway should be given not less than twelve months imprisonment. This sort of vandalism is on the increase, and the worst feature of it is that the culprits receive, in too many cases, the countenance and moral support of respectable citizens, which emboldens them in their illegal and dishonest operations. I am very decided in the belief that these people will never be properly checked until the vice of the law is given another turn or two, that the sting may be the more painful.

ALEWIVES.

This branch of the fisheries maintains the large increase of the past four years. The average annual yield of the four years from 1876 to 1879, both inclusive, was 7,050 barrels, and of the last five years, from 1880 to 1884, both inclusive, was 20,000 barrels, nearly three times as much as the former; and yet, in the face of facts of this kind, there are those who assert that the river fisheries of Nova Scotia are rapidly declining. If the above fact is evidence of decline, the more of it the better. I venture to predict a still further increase in the immediate future. The following table will show the annual yield of this item since 1875:—

	Barrels.
1876	7,616
1877	5,443
1878	5,733
1879	9,409
1880	16,145
1881	22,474
1882	21,656
1883	18,346
1884	20,688

SHAD.

I am again, contrary to my expectations, compelled to report a still further decline in this branch of the fisheries, but I think we are now at the lowest and may, as in the alewive, salmon, and Digby herring fisheries, expect an annual increase for some years to come. During the four years, from 1870 to 1873, both inclusive, we caught 20,870 barrels; from 1874 to 1877, 25,732 barrels, and from 1878 to 1881, 34,650 barrels. The next four years will end with 1885, but as the past three have only realized 12,850 barrels, we will need to catch over 20,000 barrels the coming year to hold our own, and this I do not expect. Still the increase will come, particularly so as the Americans are very extensively cultivating these fish. It is my belief that shad move along the coast southwardly in the fall and enter the rivers of the southern States to spawn in the month of January, coming, as the fishermen of Florida affirm, from the north, while they enter the Bay of Fundy in the middle of June, coming from the south. If, as some persons hold, the Bay of Fundy shad fishery is the product of the St. John and other provincial rivers, the decline should be most marked in these rivers; but this does not seem to be the case, particularly with the St. John River, and I presume the people catch all they can while they are ascending the streams. According to the returns of shad taken in the St. John River Counties, there appears to be no decline, while the few which it is said escape the harbour weirs and go up the bay to feed must multiply marvellously on their short journey, because from ten to twelve thousand barrels per annum have been taken up the bay which do not enter the rivers there. Where do they come from, then, if not from rivers further south? The native shad are few in number in any of our rivers, and spawn early in the spring, coming down about the last of June and 1st of July, spent and unfit for food, while the bay shad are caught about the 15th and 20th June and are then quite fat.

The shad fishery is, however, pursued with much enterprise, and the natural source of supply is probably overtaxed, but I still think this will be fully met by artificial culture, so extensively conducted in the United States.

HERRING.

This fishery has given a largely increased crop. As stated in my last annual report, the annual average yield for the ten years, from 1869 to 1879, was 147,105 barrels, and for the four years, 1880 to 1883, 183,443 barrels, being an average increase of 36,338 per annum; but the catch of 1884 outstrips all past experience, amounting to 250,554 barrels, an increase of 65,111 barrels—35 per cent. over the average of the previous four years. The catch of

"DIGBY CHICKENS"

Continues to increase also. They have, during the past season, been more plentiful than for many years, and thus my expectations, often expressed in my reports and other correspondence with your Department, have been most effectually confirmed, in reply to predictions of impending ruin from local abuses. During the years previous to 1880, the annual yield averaged but 28,000 boxes, and during the years from 1880 to 1883, inclusive, 92,803 boxes. This year, we have a yield of no less than 112,785, and so great was the catch in some of the weirs that large numbers were used as manure; the people not being able to cure them before they spoiled.

COD.

This fishery shows an increase of 57,277 quintals over the previous year, but the markets have been very dull and prices have ruled low. Hence, the business, during the latter part of the season, was not pursued with as much energy as it otherwise would have been. The bounty annually paid the fishermen is stimulating enteprise, particularly in this branch of the fisheries. On the coast of Labrador the cod fishery was almost a total failure, and those of our own fishermen who went there came home empty-handed, while those who fished on the banks got two and three full fares. The catch along the shores of this Province was generally rather light.

MACKEREL.

Our returns this year show the largest crop of mackerel reported since 1871. This is what I confidently expected last year, when I advised the fishermen to have their mackerel gear ready and in good order as I was looking for a large run around our coasts during 1884. The yield amounts to no less than 156,000 barrels. The fish were generally small, however, and sold at low rates. Still the quantity taken was double the average of the three previous years, and the run will probably continue two or three years more; but these fish are so uncertain in their movements, that it is very difficult to establish any plausible theory regarding them.

LOBSTERS.

This fishery has been very productive, and 5,145,273 cans have been put up—an increase of 274,934—in addition to which, some 375 tons have been shipped to the United States alive and consumed fresh by the people. There is some difference of opinion as to the proper close time for lobsters. It is quite certain that, during five or six weeks in midsummer they are unfit for food, the time varying from two to three weeks, between the extreme east and west of the Province. I am of the opinion that a uniform close time of six or seven weeks, from the 20th of July to the end of August, or 25th July to the 5th of September, would be preferable to the present law. This would give those fishermen, on coasts obstructed with ice late in the

spring, an opportunity to fish some six or seven weeks in the fall months, when the fish are perfectly good.

BASS AND SMELT.

fisheries are annually increasing in importance, and regulations governing them are very necessary. I think those in force in New Brunswick should be extended to this Province. We had no little difficulty in controlling the fishermen at Tidnish, where an important bass fishery was discovered last winter. I have already called the attention of the Department to this subject.

FISH-WAYS.

The summer has been so continuously wet, and the streams in consequence so swollen, that nothing could be done until late in the season. Still, with Mr. J. B. Kinney's efficient aid, I have been able to construct seven new ladders, and to repair two or three others, so that we have now in the Province over twenty fish-ways on the model of the new patent, and all are working well. Many more are needed in the Province, and it is to be hoped a good number of these may be built next season. This is, without question, a most important part of our work, and its beneficial effect upon our river fisheries can hardly be over-estimated.

The cost of these structures is proving to be much less than I anticipated it would be at the time of their invention, and in this regard Mr. Kinney deserves the chief credit. He, and all others who are placed in a position to know, are becoming quite enthusiastic over the value, importance and effectiveness of the new ladder.

GENERAL REMARKS.

It will be observed that I have discussed the fisheries as including Cape Breton. This could not be well avoided when referring to the comparative yield of the various items with former years.

In regard to fish consumed fresh by the people, I have to say that instructions to Overseers, in pursuance of departmental sugggestions,have been variously construed. It will be noticed by the returns that some have entered an estimate for home consumption in value, others more in detail, while others, and, to a certain extent, all have included all consumed by the people in their general figures. It is impossible to attain uniformity in this regard, and I confess that it must be a matter of the greatest difficulty for the Overseers to separate what is consumed by the people from that which enters into commerce. In some counties almost all the fish caught are used by the people where they are taken, and the officers have, as heretofore, entered the whole in the different columns. In my opinion it would be preferable, in many ways, to have all the fish, no matter where or how consumed, entered opposite their proper localities and in their respective columns in the returns, and to ask the overseers to make an estimate in their written reports of the proportion of the total catch used for home consumption. I may remark here that the increase in the general account of the fisheries for the year is not owing to any former omissions in accounting for what has been consumed fresh, as this has always been included by overseers in former years, as above suggested. Hence, all additions to our returns on account of this supposed omission are made in error. The increase for the present year fairly represents the improvement in the fisheries, and is not owing to inaccuracy in the statistics heretofore, a glance at the returns showing that the increase is confined almost entirely to the four items—mackerel, cod, herring and lobsters.

Abuses still exist, to a certain extent, in this Province, but have been so frequently referred to in former reports that a repetition here will be unnecessary. The tendency is strongly towards improvement, especially in districts in charge of active officers.

I append, as usual, synopses of the overseers' reports, which will be found interesting and useful. Many erroneous notions, so prevalent in the early part of our work, have been abandoned, and as our proper work is becoming better understood, the different officers are enabled to give much profitable information regarding the various branches of the fisheries. Nor can I close this report without again referring to the inadequacy of the remuneration these officers receive, and I would strongly urge the necessity of an increase in the scale of salaries paid the Nova Scotia fishery Overseers and Wardens.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. H. ROGERS,

Inspector of Fisheries for Nova Scotia.

SYNOPSES OF FISHERY OVERSEERS' REPORTS.

ANNAPOLIS COUNTY.

Overseer W. T. Carty, of Tupperville, reports that the hook fishing is gradually decreasing in the Bay of Fundy. The catch is largely made up by small vessels which frequent the mouth of the bay. The fishermen attribute the falling off to the great amount of trawling. Herring have been very plentiful on the coast of the Bay of Fundy, and in the Annapolis Basin. The fishermen have not been able to handle one-half of those caught; the Basin being fairly alive with them. Markets have, however, been so low, that great quantites still remain on hand, and those sent away have hardly paid expenses.

The fish-ways at Round Hill, Lequille, and Lawrencetown, are all in good working order. The Beals' dam at Nictaux has been down for two years, thus giving the fish a clear passage. It has been impossible to get a correct account of salmon taken at Round Hill. They have been very plentiful in the brook. There has been no fishing carried on in the Annapolis River; the late freshets having made it impossible.

ANTIGONISH COUNTY.

Overseer John McDonald, of Doctor's Brook, reports that a much larger amount of fish has been taken in Antigonish County this year than for many years past. This he attributes principally to the energy and perseverance of the fishermen along the shores; all the fish being caught in boats. The demand for fish has been good and prices have been on the increase. The fishermen are well satisfied with the system of licensing the salmon fishery, and Mr. McDonald finds that it keeps the best of order among them; quarreling and rowing for berths being unknown. Spring herring and alewives were more plentiful than for many years past, but the fishermen, not expecting them so abundantly, were not sufficiently prepared. He believes that the catch of mackerel, lobsters and hake would have been double the amount reported had the weather been less stormy. The lobster packers are generally well satisfied with the season's business. Overseer McDonald examined all the fish-ways in the County and found them in good repair, but as they do not do their work properly, he would ask the Department to have them rebuilt after the Rogers' model. Owing to the lateness of the fall freshets, it is feared that salmon and other fish did not, this year, reach their proper spawning grounds, and that in consequence a decrease may be looked for.

COLCHESTER COUNTY.

Overseer J. W. Davison, of Upper Economy, regrets to report a still further decrease in shad. It is difficult to explain the continued decrease, but Mr. Davison

t hinks that the wind and weather has had much to do with it, the past season being very unfavorable in this respect. He also thinks that between the large numbers of weirs set and of boats with long nets there has been a great deal of over-fishing. In opposition to the opinion of many of the fishermen, Mr. D. believes that these fish will again be as abundant as formerly. There always has been periodical fluctuations, and when there is a large run the number of persons who rush for them and the increase in the number of boats and weirs, the latter set on the flats, where the fish come to feed, are so great that it is not to be wondered at that there follows a decrease. While there are stringent laws for the protection of other fish, shad have been to a large extent entirely unprotected. Mr. Davison strongly recommends that there be a close season while shad are full of spawn, and believes that they should not be caught from 1st November to 15th June.

The close season for salmon has been generally well observed. There are known, however, to be poachers, with the most destructive means of killing fish known—dynamite—who are watching their chances.

There are six fish-ways on the old model in his district, which he hopes will soon be replaced by new ones.

Overseer Henry Blair, of North River, also regrets to report a greater scarcity of fish in the bay than usual. The catch on the whole, however, was fair. The run of shad early in the season was very good, but later it was much smaller, when the fishermen became discouraged and gave up. Afterwards, however, there was another good run, which was entirely lost.

Salmon came into the rivers in July, and have been going up ever since, but owing to the wetness of the season and the consequent great height of the river, the catch of both salmon and alewives has been small. The latter were abundant in the Shubenacadie.

Overseer R. J. Pollock, of Lower Stewiacke, attributes the small catch of shad on the Stewiacke River to the fact that it was impossible to set nets, owing to the height of the water.

Very few salmon came up this river until after the close season. From September to November they were very plentiful. All the fish caught in his district were used for home consumption.

Overseer Henderson Gass, of Tatamagouche, believes that the decreased catch of salmon in his district is owing to the extent to which to which this fishery is pursued further down the coast for canning purposes. He also believes that the clearing up of the country, in causing the soil to find its way into the rivers, destroys the spawn or prevent its maturity.

Mackerel were very plentiful in the bay during the summer, but so few people were prepared for them that the catch was small.

The only fish-way in his district, at the Balfour Mill, was thoroughly cleaned out in the fall, and is now in good order.

Mr. Gass recommends that an extension of the open season for salmon be made. They do not enter the rivers on that coast until about the 1st of October, when it is unlawful to catch them. He believes that were the people allowed to catch them for a short time after they enter the rivers, to stop poaching afterwards would be a matter of little difficulty.

All the fish caught in his district were consumed by the people.

DIGBY COUNTY.

Overseer William Hanley, of Digby, reports a decrease in the catch in his district, which he attributes to low prices in the markets, and the consequent non-prosecution of the business. Mackerel entered St. Mary's Bay in large quantities, and the people were so unprepared to cure them that large numbers had to be utilized as compost. From the most reliable authority to be obtained, Mr. Hanley finds that not less than 10,000 barrels were taken in seines by foreign vessels.

Herring were quite as plentiful as usual in the Basin, but not many were taken in the weirs. Very few shad were taken in the weirs in St. Mary's Bay during the past season. The weather has been very unfavorable for fishing. The Salmon River fish-way is in good condition. The county line trap has done well, though taken up before the mackerel entered the bay.

Overseer J. A. Collins, of Westport, attributes the decrease of this over the past year's catch, according to the returns, to the facts that the amount reported last year was excessive and that a large number of those heretofore engaged in line fishing this year followed the lobster business. There was a large catch of lobsters, and it is probable that in future this business will be much more largely followed. The catch of mackerel was also large, they being taken principally in St. Mary's Bay. As the head waters of this bay form spawning beds for mackerel and herring, Mr. Collins recommends that some measures be taken for their protection. During the past summer, large quantities of mackerel were allowed to die in the weirs along Digby neck and around St. Mary's Bay, caused by the negligence of the weir owners. The throwing overboard of fish gurry by American and other vessels is a great injury to the mackerel fishery and unless stopped it will destroy the fishing in St. Mary's Bay.

GUYSBORO' COUNTY.

Overseer James A. Tory, of Guysboro', reports that, although the amount of the season's catch has been about the same as that of 1883, owing to the decline in price of nearly all kinds of fish the business has not been nearly so profitable as last year. Owing to the myriads of squid which swarmed the coast and destroyed them as fast as they meshed in the nets, the catch of fall mackerel was, contrary to confident expectations, almost a total failure. The decrease may appear small, but is very important as to value. Were it not for the causes stated, the catch would doubtless have been far in excess of last year's catch.

The lobster fishery shows a deficiency of 64,200 lbs.. This falling off is severely felt by a class of persons unable to bear it, besides the general loss in a commercial point of view. The steady decline of the catch for several years past confirms the fears Mr. Tory has formerly expressed that the over-prosecution and want of efficient protection would ultimately destroy it. The decline in the hook and line fishery is attributed to low prices, which caused the withdrawal of some of the bankers from that fishery, and the shore or boat fishermen turning their attention to the net fishery. Otherwise, this branch of the fisheries would have exceeded former years, as fish were very plentiful.

The herring fishery has, in some portions of this district, far exceeded the catch of former years, and the excess will, to a certain extent, make up the loss on the short catch in other branches; but, at the same time, the low prices given for them has been a serious drawback.

Squid and other bait fish was in very little demand after the bankers were first supplied. Although very abundant during the latter part of the season, very few were taken.

The fishermen of Chedabucto Bay complain of the damage done their fishing gear by the American seiners, and with justice, as from forty to fifty sail could be seen at one time sailing to and fro through the nets, &c. for several weeks, and the fishermen say that whenever and wherever their gear came in the way of the Americans, who were casting their seines, it was "out knife and cut away." Mr. Tory fears fatal results will follow a continuation of such acts, as the fishermen will not endure it. It calls for protection on the part of the Government.

Salmon and alewives entered the rivers in large quantities during the spring and fall, and owing to the height of the rivers they were unmolested, and an increase in these fisheries may be expected. Mr. Tory again urges the necessity for a small outlay for the purpose of clearing obstructions in the rivers and building proper fish-ways.

Overseer Allan McQuarrie, of Sherbrooke, reports a small decrease in the total catch in his district, and that owing to small prices many of the fishermen are sufferers. Fishing in the early part of the season was almost a total failure, but why it is difficult to state. The weather was dark and foggy, and what the fishermen term unfavorable winds prevailed. In the latter part of the season fish were abundant, but the low prices and the destruction of herring in the nets by squid caused a relaxation of effort. The catch of lobsters was an average one, but those of small size were very numerous. The catch of salmon was about the same as usual, but they have not been fished for so persistently as heretofore. The fine rivers of Guysboro' County and the inland lakes would afford excellent opportunities for the artificial culture of these fish; they could be bred to almost any extent, and would prove a great source of wealth to the county. The re-stocking of the lakes and rivers would be universally appreciated by the people.

Trout in the St. Mary's River were much more plentiful than of late years, and were of large size and excellent quality. Alewives and smelts could be largely increased by the removal of obstructions to their ascent of the rivers. Indian Harbour beach is in need of especial attention. The Country Harbour River, so famous for its salmon, trout and alewives, is so badly obstructed in the upper district with jams of driftwood and rubbish that fish cannot ascend to the beautiful clear lakes and sandy bottoms above.

The fish-way at Fisher's mills is a subject of much dispute among interested parties. The very best form is needed, and also a resident warden to guard it properly.

Mr. McQuarrie notified mill owners on the McKeen Brook to cease putting sawdust in the stream, which has been fast filling up, to the great injury of the fish.

HALIFAX COUNTY.

Overseer Isaac Gaetz, of Musquodoboit Harbour, reports that the fishermen complained bitterly of the unpropitious character of the past season for the prosecution of their work. While there have been only a few storms that were very severe, and by which the fishermen lost many nets and other material, it has been rough enough almost continually to prevent fishing in small boats. The depression in the West India market for some time past has had a serious effect on the fishing interests, as prices have ruled very low. Mr. Gaetz states that he has taken all the pains possible to get accurate returns of the season's operations, and believes that the figures given are as nearly correct as possible. The salmon fishery has been about the same in extent as last year. There was a heavy freshet about the 1st of July, when the salmon were running, and a great many went up the rivers. Sea trout seemed to be more abundant than for some years past, but he regrets to have to report a falling off in alewives. He hopes, however, the decrease is only temporary, and has been assured from most reliable sources that multitudes of young fish went down the rivers. Mackerel have been more abundant this season than for some years past, and the fishermen say that, had the weather been favorable, they could have got all they wanted. The falling off in herring is owing entirely to storms that prevailed about the time they made their appearance on the coast. The cod fishery has not been a success on the Halifax coast this year, and were it not for the bounty that encourages the building and employment of vessels, there would have been a very light catch of cod to report. The fact that the lobster business has been so active that most of the fishermen have devoted their attention almost exclusively to it, until the canneries closed, accounts in part for the decrease in cod. There has been a large increase in canned lobsters. Nine factories have been in operation in Mr. Gaetz's district during the past year, and he believes that two or three new ones are to be erected for the coming season. He used his best endeavors to keep the rivers and streams unobstructed. There are a number of lawless creatures he has to deal with, who lie around all day and grumble about hard times, while they spend their nights, or a part of them, in poaching the rivers. Mr. Gaetz rebuilt the fish-way at Moser's

River, which was partly destroyed by freshets, and also made a small expenditure on Salmon River, in order to allow salmon, trout and other fish to get up. The sawdust trouble is making an appearance, notably at Sheet Harbour, but he cannot see that it injures the fisheries to any extent, with the exception of the annoyance it causes the fishermen by getting into their nets.

Overseer John Fitzgerald, of Portuguese Cove, reports that the catch of fish in his district is about the same as that of last year; that no abuses exist of which he is aware, and that the close season has been strictly observed. There are five fish-ways in his district, all of which have been kept open, and all are in fair working order. The fall fishing proved a total failure, owing to the prevailing high winds, which kept mackerel off shore.

HANTS COUNTY.

Overseer T. B. O'Brien, of Maitland, reports a slight decrease in the catch of salmon and shad, but an increase in other branches sufficient to make up for the decrease. More attention is being paid to the alewive fishery than heretofore. The shad caught this season were of the best quality and readily sold for nearly double the price at what they are rated in the returns. Squid have been very plentiful in the bay, but have proved most destructive to the shad after they had meshed in the nets. He believes that they will have a tendency to keep shad from the bay.

KING'S COUNTY.

Overseer R. F. Reid reports an increase in the alewives fishery in his district over that of several years past. Now that two new ladders, after the new model, have been placed in the Benjamin mill-dam, which appear to be all that can be desired in the way of a fish-pass, he has hopes there may continue to be an increase. He suggests, however, that a ladder be placed in the Dodge mill-dam near the lake, which would give the fish a free passage to their spawning grounds, they having now to go up a small brook to get to the lake.

Mr. Reid is pleased to state that there has been quite an improvement in the catch of salmon this season over that of the last, but he is unable to assign a cause for the increase in either alewives or salmon.

Overseer James S. Miller, of Canning, reports an almost total failure in the shad fishery in King's County for the past season, and also in the herring fishery of Medford. The cause of failure seems to be a scarcity of fish rather than a less vigorous prosecution of the fisheries. This does not prove that the fisheries in these places are becoming exhausted. Experience goes to show that there is a continual ebb and flow in the catch of fish in any given place, and there can be little doubt that the shad fishery will again prove a profitable industry in King's County.

LUNENBURG COUNTY.

Overseer George Redden, of Chester, reports that, since obstructions have been removed from Larder's River, the rivers in his district are in good order and there can be no difficulty in the fish ascending to their spawning grounds. There has been a marked increase in alewives this season; the amount caught being double that of last year. There has also been an increase in the catch of salmon, which Mr. Redden accounts for by the restocking of the rivers by the Department. He has had all the fish-ways in his district that were out of order repaired, and hopes to see the new ladder placed in Upper Gold River. The close time has been well observed, but the greatest difficulty is to prevent dipping in Gold River. Mr. Redden hopes that a regulation may be made forbidding it, as it is the source of great injury to the salmon fishery.

There has been a large increase in mackerel this season, but the fish have been of a poor quality. The increase is principally owing to the traps. The increase in

cod is owing to a more vigorous prosecution of that fishery. There has been a decrease in the catch of herring, owing to small prices obtained for them.

There are three small streams that alewives frequent, which should be cleared of obstructions, and were they properly opened, there would doubtless be a large increase in the alewive fishery in this district.

Overseer C. E. Goddard, of Bridgewater, reports that the catch of salmon in the LaHave River has been greater than in any year before, since his appointment. The water in the river was at times very high and, to the chagrin of the poachers, gave the salmon an excellent opportunity to pass the dams. The estimated catch of salmon from the mouth of the LaHave to Davison's lower dam was about 3,000 lbs. Mr. Goddard believes that a warden is very much needed there to assist him in his onerous duties. It is now impossible to get a local constable to arrest offending parties, but a warden would be expected to obey instructions of the Overseer, and poachers would no longer violate the law with impunity. During May he visited all the mills on the river and its tributaries, and notified the owners that they must prepare a proper place for depositing their sawdust and mill rubbish.

PICTOU COUNTY.

Overseer A. C. Pritchard, of New Glasgow, regrets to report that the run of salmon in the rivers of this district last season was exceptionally small. This he attributes to the unusual lateness of the freshets. During the ordinary spawning season there was not sufficient water in the river to admit of the passage of fish; consequently, when the freshets came but few made their way to the spawning grounds. Large schools lay for weeks in the basins at the head of the tidal waters, and it is generally believed they spawned there.

A quantity of fresh salmon was brought from the French River from time to time during last close season and sold at the Vale Colliery, and although Mr. Pritchard has made every effort to have the offending parties arrested he has been as yet unsuccessful.

The fish-ways on Middle and East Rivers have been well tested by the late freshets, and although logs and a quantity of other material were carried away, no damage was done. He would suggest that the old dam at Alma, Middle River, be destroyed or a fish-way put in there.

Overseer Robert Sutherland, of River John, says that he has taken every available means at his disposal to obtain correct accounts of all fish caught in his district. There has been no instance of illegal practises brought to his notice. He accounts for the scarcity of salmon from the fact that the dams are without fish-ways, and he hopes that efficient ones may be built there next season.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

Overseer S. T. N. Sellon, of Liverpool, reports that the line fishery would be fully up to what it has been in the past, but that a different mode is necessary for a successful catch. Vessels fitted for the work are now being built, and the bounty is giving an impetus to further advance.

Labrador fishing has been a failure, not, says Mr. Sellon, because the fish are not there, but because our system is like the old Dutch plan—not up to the times. For want of bait, boat fishing has not been remunerative. Herring are as abundant as ever in deep water, but do not come into the bays and harbours as usual. They are a clean fish, and in his opinion keep outside of lobster pots, nets, ropes and the filthy garbage used for bait.

After lobster fishing was over, mackerel were abundant, and, although of small size, were of good quality. There can be no question that salmon have been on the increase. This must be patent to every one who will believe what they can see in the ladders, in the river, and in the lakes. The ladders are in good working order, and since they have been in use no salmon have been seen under the dams. They

serve as open doors for the fish to pass through on their way to the spawning grounds.

More allewives have been taken and more seen in our river than for many years. It is supposed that many went up when the freshet was high and too strong for dipping. A very great number of young alewives came down, and they were seen below the dams in the harbour and around the docks. The fishery law has been reasonably respected. Lobster fishing is an important and profitable business for many families all around the shores. No extension of time should be given this fishery on the southern shore of this Province. The Department saw fit several years ago to dispense with the services of a number of wardens for incompetency, and since that time Mr. Sellon has had to do the work, extending from the county line at Lunenburg to Shelburne. The fishery intesest has increased in importance in the county, and a willing and interested warden is necessary to aid him in guarding the harbour and river at night. The great increase of American fishing vessels in the harbours requires extra vigilance, that they may be prevented from throwing garbage inside the line allowed.

Overseer John Fitzgerald, of Mill Village, reports an increase in the catch of sea-fish—herring, cod, and mackerel—also a small increase in the catch of salmon in the Medway River. The increase in the latter was in the upper reaches of the river, showing that the fish have an unobstructed course. There is good reason for the belief that the long period of easterly winds in April and May had the effect of diminishing the catch of salmon and alewives, and during their continuance scarcely any of either fish were caught, while the catch largely increased after the winds changed. The number of young fish which have come down the river is a gratifying proof that an increase may be looked for in the future. Smelts were very plentiful and sea trout, some of which were very large, are on the increase. There are no artificial fish-ways in any of the dams on the Medway. The mill-owners, as well as the rest of the people, appreciate the value of the fisheries, and vie with each other in efforts for their preservation. Some trouble has arisen betweeen owners of adjoining properties on the Port Medway Harbour as to the rights of fishing berths ; but, for the present, the disputes have been amicably settled.

SHELBURNE COUNTY.

Overseer William J. McGill, of Shelburne, reports about the same number of vessels engaged in the fisheries this year as last, but their trips show an increase of 10,181 quintals of cod. A number of fine schooners have been launched this fall, intended for bank fishing. The shore fishery has not been very productive, and many boats were unable to claim the bounty, not having taken the necessary quantity of fish. The reason assigned for the failure is the fact that squid have been unusually abundant, and their presence tends to keep other fish off shore. Lobsters were as plentiful as usual, and show no signs of exhaustion. An action was entered against one person for taking undersized lobsters, but failed owing to technical objections. Upon hearing of the issue of a second summons, the offender fled and has not since reappeared.

The catch of allewives compares favorably with that of other years, and an increase is reported in Roseway River. The new fishway has proved satisfactory, as a large number of both alewives and salmon were seen passing up. The early fall freshet gave the young alewives a favorable opportunity to return to the sea, and they were well protected. The fish-ways are in good repair, and Warden Holden reports salmon above the Jordan River dam.

Overseer E. S. Goudy, of Barrington, reports that four new vessels were added to the bank fishing fleet in his district during the past year. The bank fishermen returned with full fares, but the total catch of cod, in comparison with that of last year, is less, owing to the small catches in boats on the shore, and low prices offered. Both the mackerel and herring fisheries of the district show considerable improvement.

The new business of shipping lobsters to the United States alive has been carried on quite extensively, and has amounted to about $14,761. The close season and the law respecting small lobsters have been well observed. Both packers and fishermen are well-satisfied with the present regulations, and desire nothing better.

The only fishway in this district—that at Clyde River—has been kept well opened and has given entire satisfaction. The catch of alewives shows an increase over that of last year.

YARMOUTH COUNTY.

Overseer Enos Gardner, of Tusket, says that the returns have been made from most careful enquiry at the different fishing districts, and are as nearly correct as possible. The amount for home consumption included in the return is about $50,000. The bank and shore fishermen have all made extra large fares this year, and a much larger catch of cod has been made. The return of fish oil is also larger, and the new machinery used for extracting the oil has been found to be a great advantage. The prices for all kinds of fish have ruled low and, notwithstanding the large catch, matters are not so prosperous among fishermen as they have been the last two years.

In regard to river fisheries, alewives show a small increase. The high freshets prevented many from being taken, but they were then the better enabled to ascend to head waters. The young fish have come down in large numbers, and Mr. Gardner looks forward for a large increase in this fishery in the future. Salmon fishing was a little better than last year. The fish struck in early and were at first plentiful, but afterwards they became scarce, and there was not again a good run until June. The price was this season low, and the greater part was used for home consumption. In April last Mr. Wilmot brought some ova from the Bedford hatchery and put up a small hatchery, which he left in charge of Warden John A. Hatfield. The ova hatched out successfully and was distributed by the warden in the lakes. Should the artificial re-stocking of the rivers be continued, Mr. Gardner believes that in a few years the rivers of Yarmouth will be alive with salmon, as in former years. It would be a great advantage to have a permanent hatchery erected on the river. Last year the patent fish-way was put in at Carleton Mills and has given entire satisfaction. The fish ascend readily, and he has no doubt that in a few years the fish will be back in that river, as they were before the erection of the dam. Parties at Carleton say that quite a number of young fish came down in the fall. The new ladder put in at the gang mill, Kemptville, he inspected with Warden Hatfield shortly after it was finished, and it appeared to him to be thoroughly and substantially built, and, as the other, will no doubt give a good passage for fish. As the rivers are now comparatively free from obstructions, Mr. Gardner can see no reason why the fish should not largely increase.

The lobster fishing was prosecuted with energy and large quantities were taken. The prices for live lobsters in the United States was low and business was not, therefore, as profitable as in past years. The factories put up a much larger quantity than last year. The regulations were strictly observed throughout this county. It is the opinion of many intelligent fishermen, and Mr. Gardner agrees with them, that July and August should be a close time for lobster fishing, as a large proportion are soft and unfit for food.

The shingle machine owners at Carleton have kept their sawdust from drifting into the river, and burnt it. The other mills, however, still continue to allow it to drift in, and in time the lake will be filled, unless a stop is put to it. Of the four mackerel traps in this district, two were successful, the others not. The large catch of cod is, however, attributed to the traps, they giving a good supply of bait. The experiment of catching mackerel by a floating trap net was tried, but owing to the strong tides, proved unsuccessful.

Overseer George H. Robertson, of Yarmouth, reports that the past season has proved a good one for trap nets, nearly all having taken a fair quantity of mackerel.

Herrings were plentiful, but owing to the large number of what are called dog-fish, which destroy the nets, it was almost impossible to catch them. The net regulation has been generally well observed, but it will be difficult to enforce it unless a penalty is fixed in case of violation. Shad have been scarce, and the catch was much smaller than that of last year. The bank fishermen have all had full fares, but owing to low prices the business has not been very remunerative. Lobsters have been plentiful, and the close season has been well observed. If the fishermen were allowed to catch lobsters in the months of February and March it would be a great benefit to them and no injury to the fisheries. Lobsters caught in fall and spring are better for food and bring a higher price than those caught in July and August.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Overseer Robert Goodwin, of Baie Verte, N. B., who has a portion of the above county under his charge, reports that after the ice left the bay, in April, herrings were quite plentiful and good catches were made. The ice, however, returned and carried away quite a number of nets. The catch was, on the whole, good, notwitstanding, and the quality of the fish excellent. Mackerel were plentiful and of good quality, but they are not fished for energetically. There is a small lobster factory in his district, which did a good business, and preparations are being made to extend this branch of the fisheries next year. A discovery of a bass fishery was made in Tidnish River last winter under peculiar circumstances. About the middle of January two nets were put in the river for smelts, when, much to the surprise of all, a large catch of bass was made—a thing never before known there. A large net was used and during two weeks it was with the greatest difficulty that wholesale slaughter was prevented. Over thirty tons of these valuable fish were taken in that small stream. They found ready sale in both Provinces, and many were shipped to Boston at good prices. As the season advanced, the bass seemed to move down stream and finally disappeared. The last were taken in March.

CAPE BRETON.

REPORT OF A. C. BERTRAM, ESQ., FISHERY OFFICER, ON THE FISHERIES OF CAPE BRETON ISLAND.

NORTH SYDNEY, C.B., 31st December, 1884.

Hon. A. W. McLELAN,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the first annual report of the fisheries of the island of Cape Breton—embracing the four counties of Cape Breton, Richmond, Inverness and Victoria, as forming a distinct district from that of Nova Scotia proper—for the calendar year ending this date.

It will be observed, from the tabulated statements following, that the aggregate quantity and value of the fish caught on the coast and inland waters of the island, for the year 1884, exceed those for the year 1883. The increase in quantities of the leading branches prosecuted were: Salmon, over 35 per cent.; alewives, 90 per cent.; herring, 45 per cent.; codfish, about 4·25 per cent.; haddock, over 45 per cent.; and the total increase in the value of the catch of all kinds was $153,612.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the product of the Fisheries in the Island of Cape Breton, for the Years 1884 and 1883 respectively.

Kinds of Fish.		Catch in 1884.	Catch in 1883.	Increase.	Decrease.
Salmon	Lbs.	146,400	109,072	37,328	.....
Codfish	Qntls.	133,609	128,109	5,500	.....
Haddock	"	39,750	27,506	12,244	.....
Herring	Brls.	57,263	39,418	17,845	.....
Alewives	"	2,801	1,503	1,298	.....
Shad	"	52	20	32	.....
Mackerel	"	26,172	25,757	415	.....
Lobsters	Cans	619,069	525,099	93,970	.....
Oysters	Brls.	700	503	197	.....
Halibut	Lbs.	21,060	16,870	4,190	.....
Bass	"	400	700	.....	300
Trout	"	37,150	58,500	.....	21,350
Smelts	"	58,200	69,600	.....	11,400
Eels	Brls.	1,029	.....	.....	.....
Fish bait	"	8,746	.....	.....	.....
Fish oil	"	60,911	.....	.....	.....
Fish guano	Tons.	77	.....	.....	.....

Of the increases above noted, the chief portions have been realized from the fisheries of the counties of Cape Breton and Richmond.

The total value of the fish product for 1884 was $1,421,787, and the capital invested in vessels, boats, nets and all floating material, was $5,325,390.

GENERAL REMARKS ON THE SEVERAL FISHERIES—SEINE FISHING—FISHING BY FOREIGNERS—TRANSPORT OF FISH—BRAS D'OR LAKE FISHERIES, &c., &c.

SALMON.

The marked increase in the catch of this fish, for the year 1884, whilst gratifying, is not owing to any circumstances, either extraordinary or accidental; on the contrary, for reasons hereinafter mentioned, there is good reason for believing that this most valuable branch of fishery will go on to develop into much larger proportions than at present for many successive years yet to come. One or two localities which experienced a falling off in the catch of the year owe the misfortune to merely temporary local causes, not likely to prove a permanent injury.

COD AND HADDOCK.

These continue to yield about 50 per cent. of the total yield, in value, of the fishery product of the island. This branch of fishery is very prolific on the Cape Breton coast, and with more energy than at present exercised by the resident fishermen, this invaluable industry is capable of a development manifold its present product.

HERRING.

The gratifying increase for the year just closed in the herring fishery over the product of the previous year, was profitable beyond the ordinary *pro rata* market

value of the increased quantity. The signal failure of this fishery on the coast of Labrador and adjacent shores gave rise to a demand for Cape Breton herring, in Montreal and other markets which used to be supplied from Labrador and the Newfoundland shores. This foothold in new markets is quite likely to be, to a certain extent, retained by the Cape Breton product, owing to its superior quality. The herring caught around the entire coast is of a superior quality, but there occurs "a run" of herring along the eastern coast, in the month of July, which for quality and size is said to be unequalled among all known herring fisheries. The remarks already made in reference to the possible further development of the cod and haddock fisheries apply with equal force to herring fishery, and if Cape Breton fishermen persevere in the care and honesty they have hitherto exercised in the curing, packing and grading of their herring, they are tolerably sure not only to retain the entrance they gained last year in new markets, but will also make their herring the most generally enquired after, wherever such are bought for local consumption.

ALEWIVES.

The quantity of this early spring fish actually caught is not fully represented in the foregoing table—much more being actually caught than is there represented. It is, indeed, impossible to obtain more than fairly approximate returns of the actual quantity caught, because, first, they are retailed to consumers directly out of the weirs, fresh, where taken, and after they ascend the streams considerable numbers are taken in small quantities not accounted for. Secondly, they are caught and purchased for the purposes of bait only, and are not salted down to any extent, except for export, not being so much in favor for domestic consumption as most of the other species referred to. They ascend the rivers from the sea in early spring, as soon as the ice moves from off the shores, frequently to long distances, before reaching the spawning resorts, where they remain unmolested until autumn, at which time they return seawards, in vast numbers, and although at this time unfit for food, serve an important use to the fishermen, by attracting landwards into bays and estuaries vast schools of mackerel which prey upon them.

SHAD.

The shad fishery has hitherto been almost entirely overlooked by Cape Breton fishermen, who seem to have regarded it as something that did not exist in sufficient quantity to warrant giving it special attention. A closer investigation shows this opinion to be utterly fallacious, and that this valuable and favorite fish does frequent certain localities in such numbers as to warrant a closer attention to the catching of it. This new branch of fishing will, doubtless, be henceforward stimulated into much greater activity than in the past, owing to the remunerative prices it readily commands. The increase in the catch for the year just closed, over that of the previous year, although but slight—20 barrels—is the more hopeful from the fact that Cape Breton County stands almost alone in any effort at an experiment in this direction, as of the 52 barrels enumerated in the preceding table, 47 barrels were secured in this county. The fact is now realized that this valuable fish visits the shores of this island in several localities and in large quantities, so that, owing to the superior inducements referred to, there is good reason for believing that the fishing of this species will, at no distant day, make an important addition to the general income derived from the fishing industry of the island.

MACKEREL.

The run of mackerel all around the coast was, in general, plentiful, and in some localities extraordinary in abundance. Notwithstanding this, the catch made by the fishermen resident on our own shores was not at all in proportion to what might have been expected from the general abundance of the fish; in fact, it fell short of the catch of some years in which mackerel were, apparently, much less abundant.

The shortage of this year was owing almost solely to a phenomenon long known to fishermen, viz., that there are times when these fish are met with in vast schools, yet will not take bait. Cape Breton fishermen, who prosecute this fishery mainly with hook and line, felt, this year, the full force of the phenomenal circumstance referred to, as it was widely characteristic of the mackerel fishery of the year, and the consequence has been a very much more diminished catch than might otherwise be reasonably expected.

The United States fishermen, who now prosecute this fishery chiefly by seining, derived the full advantage of the abundance of fish, and made large and remunerative catches on the shores of Cape Breton. This seining by the fishermen of the United States, which proved to them so prolific of rich fares, was prosecuted almost entirely inside the headlands and within the bays of the coast, *i.e.*, the three-mile limits; yet it is a fact capable of proof that they had private instructions from home to report, on their arrival there, in their own ports, that their cargoes were taken entirely outside of the three-mile limit. Such an unworthy resort as this, to endeavor to mislead the public in reference to the value of our shore fisheries to them, would be almost incredible, was not the information derived from unmistakably reliable sources.

A circumstance very greatly enhancing the convenience and dispatch for the export of fish from the shores of this island has arisen within the last two years, and which has largely increased the length of time for which United States vessels can remain on the coast of Cape Breton during the fishing season, and thereby securing to them larger catches than they possibly could before. This will be referred to hereinafter, under the head of "Means of Export."

LOBSTERS.

The fishing and canning of lobsters is a branch of industry now assuming large proportions in the commerce of the island fisheries. The factories engaged in this business in Cape Breton are placed under serious disadvantages, on account of the date of the close season, as compared with similar industries on the south and western sea-boards of Nova Scotia proper. This comparative disadvantage arises from the late date of the spring season at which the drift ice is found on the eastern, northern and western shores of Cape Breton Island. This is the last coast which the ice, going down the Gulf of St. Lawrence and from the western part of the Straits of Belle Isle, touches upon in southern-bound course, before being caught by the Gulf stream, and sometimes it is found lingering on this coast as late as the 1st of June. Consequently, these waters are at so low a temperature that lobsters do not make their appearance near the shores until some time after the last ice has passed away, so that in the most favorable seasons there is no catch of this fish before the 1st of June, but frequently much later. The present legal period for lobster fishing is from the 1st of May to the 1st of August, which, however well adapted to the prevailing circumstances on the southern and western shores of Nova Scotia, where operations can be begun as early as the 1st of May, and where, from the earlier warming up of the waters, the lobster spawning season commences as early as the 1st of August, and the fish then becomes worthless, the later period at which lobsters appear or can be caught on the coast of Cape Breton, gives a correspondingly later date at which they are found in suitable condition for canning, and here they are found in prime condition on the 1st of August, when the present legal date for the close season commences. By the present uniform date for the close season extending to all the Provinces, the lobster canning around the coast of Cape Breton is deprived of a full month's less privilege than similar industries in other parts of the Province. I respectfully submit that the close season for lobster fishing might, with very much advantage to those engaged in the business, and with no injury to the fishing itself, be extended to, at least, the 21st of August, and I venture to recommend that the "close season" for the shores of Cape Breton Island be extended accordingly.

SEINE FISHING.

This injurious method of catching fish is monopolized almost entirely by the fishermen of the United States fishing on the coast of Cape Breton, and is strongly protested against by the resident fishermen on the coast, as being very destructive of fish. This is undoubtedly too true. By this method a school of fish is enclosed that would make, say, 200 barrels, if all taken in and cured, but instead of this the fish taken are culled, and all fish too small to furnish the required grade are thrown over into the sea again, dead, and the result is, that probably no more than 50 barrels are retained out of the 200 barrel bulk, thus killing 400 fish for every 100 preserved. This is an enormous waste of fish. The evil is further aggravated from this seining being done, almost solely, inside the headlands, within the calm waters of the bays and harbours, so that this quantity of dead fish, together with the offals cleaned from those retained, are thrown upon the bottom, thereby polluting the fishing grounds and, in consequence, the fish are scared away to seek purer waters and cleaner pastures. This, with the devastating destruction of young and undeveloped fish is an evil the effects of which are already alarming, but which will be felt more severely with the lapse of time, in the inevitable depletion of fish that must follow. This application of seining to codfish and mackerel—"trapping," as it is familiarily called—is a matter well worthy of some practical legislation, with a view to staying the evil.

THE COAST LINE OF CAPE BRETON IN RELATION TO FISHERIES.

The coast line surrounding the entire Island of Cape Breton is unsurpassed for the abundance, variety and excellent qualities of its fishery production, whilst one stretch of it, viz., that portion commencing with the harbour of Louisburg, on the south, thence around to the east, and northwards to Cape North, on Bay St. Lawrence, is pronounced, by parties having personal experience of fisheries on both sides of the Atlantic, to be unequalled in Europe or America. Not only do the varieties of fish most valued in commerce swarm around the headlands, but strike far inland to the head waters of the large bays and harbours for which this stretch of coast is physically remarkable. Besides this, there lie at short distances from the headlands, seawards, numerous banks, at all times prolific in the largest and heaviest varieties of fish most valued for export. It is only on this section of the coast that the large "July herring," referred to in the preceding remarks on the herring fishery, are found. Numerous indentations, forming coves, bays and harbours, extending far inland, give the island an extraordinary length of coast line in comparison with its area, and all these inland waters, without exception, abound in varieties of fish.

STREAMS.

The rivers of Cape Breton are somewhat numerous, but, as might be expected, comparatively small, with the exception of two—the Mira, on the south, and the Margaree, on the north, both of which are considerable rivers compared with the average of rivers in Nova Scotia. The Mira is classed as the second river in the Province, and abounds in fish throughout its entire length. It is in the large and beautiful estuary of this river, or rather Mira Bay, that the best shad fishing on the coast is found. Whilst it affords, in some parts, good angling, the Margaree is regarded as the angler's paradise for trout and salmon fishing. All the streams are visited by such fish as nature prompts to seek an annual change of residence from salt water to fresh. The fish visiting all these streams are very much less in number than at an earlier period, and those which have most declined, in other words, have come nearest to extinction, are the salmon and the large speckled sea-trout. The former of these is in a fair way of having its numbers amply restored, through the instrumentality of the fish hatchery. Thus far no artificial means have been called to aid recuperating the trout fisheries; hence the greater necessity for increased con-

tinuous vigilance against pot fishers and poachers, in their mischievous practice of netting and spearing this fish, as well as salmon, within the narrow precincts of the rivers, and after the fish have ascended to and settled in their favorite pools for spawning. It must be said that there is a growing intelligence among the people of most localities as to the necessity for abstaining from a wholesale and cruel slaughter of the parent fish in the spawning pools. One locality, however, yet occupies an unenviable notoriety in respect to wanton and illegal fishing by nets and spears.

In some cases there are partial obstructions to the ascent of fish, from mill-dams, and refuse from mills improperly thrown into the water. The latter is now the more special evil, inasmuch as fish are lovers of pure water, and they invariably forsake waters rendered disagreeable to them by the deposit of foreign matter, such as saw-dust, &c., &c.

Serious obstructions have occurred in a few streams from the torrent rush of the swollen waters in times of sudden freshets, by which trees, rocks, &c., are borne down, causing "jams" to form, of sufficient material to turn the stream aside from its original channel and force it over such places as form into bars and shoals. These are serious impediments and are immediately followed by a diminished catch in the net fishery of the estuary and its vicinity, of such varieties as were wont to ascend the stream. A small expenditure in removing these obstructions, so as to restore these streams to their original course, and in generally restoring the channels to their former depth, would, in a very short time, prove to be a profitable public investment.

FACILITIES FOR FISH TRANSPORT.

Hitherto our island fishermen have had no facilities for moving their fish to market, except by sea, and this had to be effected within the navigation season, and however much overstocked the markets might be, they were compelled to ship before the close of navigation. Within the last two years a partial relief to these compulsory conditions has come in, by a small ratio of their fish finding an opportunity of getting to market over the Eastern Extension Railway and thence over the Intercolonial Railway. This relief, however, has been chiefly useful only by its enabling fish exporters to reach a given market or fill a direct order on time, without having to wait for shipping, not always available at short notice. But this benefit is, however, still dependent on navigation, as the fish has, in most cases, considerable distances for transport before reaching the railway terminus at Port Mulgrave, and can at present reach there by the aid of navigation only.

It is my desire, in this connection, to direct attention to the fact that the fishermen of the United States have thus far been the greater gainers by this new outlet. In the case of a vessel from a United States port fishing on the coast of Cape Breton or eastern Nova Scotia, when her fare is completed there may yet be a most valuable portion of the fishing season to lapse; but return home, to unload and deliver cargo, means the loss, probably, of the whole of the remainder of the fishing season. Particularly is this the case with the fall mackerel fishery. Hence, the masters and owners of these vessels have found that it is very much better to unload at the railway terminus of Port Mulgrave and forward their fish by rail, home to the United States, as another full fare is likely to be secured within the time that it would take such vessels to make the voyage home to Gloucester, Portland or Boston, unload and return to the fishing grounds. Thus by connecting with the railway at Mulgrave station, or the Boston weekly line of steamers calling at Port Hawkesbury, the value of our fisheries is tripled to United States fishermen, as compared with the late necessity making the run home to discharge cargo. That this is likely to be very largely utilized by them is confirmed by the following statement, showing the vast increase by railway carriage of fish over the Eastern Extension in 1884, compared within 1883 which may be called the initiative year of this system.

STATEMENT of fish forwarded *viâ* the Eastern Extension Railway, from Mulgrave Station to United States and Markets of Canada, for 1883 and 1884.

		To United States Ports.		To points in Canada.	
		1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.
Pickled fish	Brls.	510	13,762	1,250	6,552
Salmon, frozen, in boxes	Tons.	10	20	.....	.....
Dried fish, in bundles and boxes	"	.....	20	.....	30

The Boston line of steamers which calls weekly at Port Hawkesbury carry very much more of this freight to Boston, &c., than is forwarded by railway. I applied to the agent for this steamship line at Port Hawkesbury, but could not obtain the figures; but, from observation, the quantity is known to be in excess of that shipped at Mulgrave station. In the above table the quantities sent "to United States ports" consist entirely of fish forwarded "home" by United States fishing vessels. That indicated "to points in Canada" are the quantities forwarded by our own fishermen.

BRAS D'OR LAKE FISHERIES.

The important inland sea designated as the Great Bras d'Or Lake, intersecting Cape Breton Island from end to end, with its numerous bays and inlets, forms a large and important fishing area. Its waters abound, at all seasons, with cod, herring, trout, smelt and eels, which make these waters their permanent home. Besides these, it is visited by migrations of mackerel and salmon in summer and autumn. This arm of the ocean being so closely land-locked, very little drift ice finds its way in, and then only for very short distances. The great value of this fishing ground lies in the exceptional fact that the fish named, which reside in it permanently, is that all of these species are found present in their prime condition in the winter season, and are caught to any desired extent through the smooth native ice, although, as yet, no more are sought after than can find ready sale in the home consumption of the island; a market too limited to develop this fishery into a large trade.

When, however, the contemplated railway from the Strait of Canso to Sydney or Louisburg will, as expected, pass along the line of a considerable portion of this lake shore, it cannot fail to develop an immense trade in frozen fish for the supply of western Canada as well as to markets in the United States.

Annexed hereto are the tabulated returns from the several fishery overseers on the Island of Cape Breton, which show the extent of the fisheries, kinds, value, &c., &c., for the respective districts, in detail.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. C. BERTRAM,

Fishery Officer for Cape Breton.

SYNOPSES OF FISHERY OVERSEERS' REPORTS.

COUNTY OF CAPE BRETON.

Overseer Francis Quinan, of Sydney, reports an increase in the catch of salmon, alewives, shad, halibut and oysters, in his district. Had the people been prepared for the shad and alewives, the catch would have been much larger, as those kinds of fish had not frequented, in any great numbers, his district in former years. Their appearance this season in large numbers took the fishermen by surprise, and found them unprepared. Herring were very scarce. There is a good deal of superstition amongst fishermen in consequence of the non-appearance of herring on our coast during the last two years, but this is owing to the fact that those fish are intercepted on their way to our coast, and those that reach our shores are now pursued by over double the number of boats and vessels that were in the business a few years ago. In this district there is but one fish-ladder, which is located at Grand Lake. It is a good ladder and has served its purpose well since it was placed in that river, five years ago. Some of the rivers in his district are filling up with *debris* caused by heavy fall and spring freshets, and he recommends that a sum of money be expended in cleaning the principal rivers.

Overseer Alexander McDonald, of East Bay, reports an increase in the catch of codfish and mackerel in his district over that of last year. Codfish were very plentiful during the season, and considerable more could have been caught were it not for the scarcity of bait. The fishermen depend chiefly on capelin for bait during the month of July, as it is the best bait they can use during that month. Capelin, however, did not approach the shores in such large quantities as formerly, and, as a consequence, the scarcity was much felt by fishermen. He regrets to report a large falling off in the catch of herring in his district. Many of the fishermen fitted out extensively for the latter fishery, but did comparatively nothing. The catch of salmon is about the same as last year. There is not as many people engaged in the salmon fishery in his district as formerly, owing to the scarcity of these fish of late years. Fishermen, as a general thing, now give more attention to the prosecution of the cod and mackerel fishery, as they find the latter to be more remunerative than the former. He reports an increase in the catch of alewives in his district. Lobsters were very plentiful during the season, and the two canning factories in his district did well. There is now a new lobster factory in course of erection, and will be ready for operation next spring. There were no violation of the law in his district during the year.

Overseer Y. A. W. Barrington, of Sydney Mines, reports an increase in the catch of cod in his district, and a slight falling off in the catch of herring. He reports the halibut fishery a failure, and cannot give any practical reason for the scarcity of these fish. The catch of salmon was much larger than last year. The first lobster factory in his district began operations last season, and was quite successful. Owing to drift ice, canning cannot commence before the second week in May, which makes the season very short. He recommends an extension of the close season.

INVERNESS COUNTY.

Overseer D. F. McLean, of Port Hood, reports an increase in the following branches of the fisheries in the district under his supervision during the year closed, viz :—Salmon, herring, eels and oysters, and a decrease in the following branches, viz. :—Mackerel, codfish, alewives, hake, haddock, trout and smelts, making a total decrease in the value of our fisheries of $25,061.80, as compared with the year 1883. The cause which led to the falling off in the different branches of the fishery named are unaccountable, even to the most scientific enquirer. For instance, fishermen and fish dealers in this district contend that codfish was as abundant as last year on the coast, but they would not take bait. The same assertion is made in reference to mackerel. The prosecution of the fishery was fully as vigorous as during the past and preceding years, but prices were less remunerative.

The principal abuse which exists on our shores is fishing mackerel and herring with seines. This mode of fishing proves very injurious to our fisheries, and in consequence thereof a large number of young fish is destroyed every year by vessels which frequent this coast for the purpose of catching fish in no other manner than with seines. He strongly recommends that a law be enacted to prevent this abuse in future; otherwise, in a few years our mackerel fishery particularly will be completely exhausted. The close season has been well observed in this division of Inverness County. The total value of the fisheries in the various districts stated in the annual report herewith, according to the most reliable statistics which he could obtain, amounts to $217,945.45. Of this amount he has valued the quantity entered for home consumption at $36,500. The lobster fishery was about the same as last year, the returns showing a very slight decrease. The lobster canning establishment on Port Hood island was opened on the 19th day of May and closed on the 11th day of August, and the one at Mabou Harbour commenced operations on the 24th day of May and closed on the 23rd day of July, 1884. In the former 44 hands were employed, besides fishermen; 32 boats and 4,000 traps were used—and 106,372 one-pound cans were put up. The price paid for lobsters was 55 cents for 100 lbs. At the latter (Mabou Harbor) 28 hands were employed, besides fishermen; 13 boats and 1,600 traps were used, and 34,147 one-pound cans put up. The price paid was 50 cents for 100 lobsters. All right-thinking men concur in the opinion that the fishing bounty granted by the Government of the Dominion is a wise and just provision, and it is to be hoped that, in the interest of the fishermen of the Maritime Provinces, the grant will be continued from year to year. The beneficial results of the money so paid are noticeable in every fishing community.

Overseer James Coady, of South-West Margaree, reports that his statistics show a decrease, compared with that of last year, chiefly due to a large falling off in the catch of cod and haddock. This he attributes to two causes—first, not being so vigorously prosecuted on account of the small price obtained; secondly, the weather being unusually stormy, fishermen had not as much success in prosecuting their avocations, yet they all admit that fish were plentiful on the coast.

There is a small falling off in the catch of mackerel, while herring show an increase over last year of 500 barrels. Salmon fishing on the coast was the best for the past ten years, but these fish were scarce in the river the first part of the season; afterwards they came in the rivers very plentiful. From the last of July to the first of November the rivers were well stocked with fish. There is an increase of over 1,000 barrels in the catch of alewives; trout also have been very plentiful. Poaching is yet practised to a small extent. We had much trouble the first part of the close season with a gang of masked poachers, but finally succeeded in taking and destroying some of their boats. This prevented further poaching during the season. The value of fish used for home consumption is estimated at $18,250.

Overseer David Ross, of North-East Margaree, reports that the general catch of fish for his district is below the average, owing to the unfavourable state of the weather, especially during the latter part of the season. The catch of herring during the month of September was unusually large, surpassing that for a number of years. The close season was strictly observed. The salmon spawning grounds were never more frequented by the parent fish. There were 210 salmon taken from the Margaree River for spawning purposes for the Sydney hatchery. The parent fish were afterwards returned to their native element. The value of fish used for home consumption is estimated at $28,000.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Overseer D. Cameron, of St. Peter's, reports in his district a very decided improvement this year over that of last year, there being a large increase in the catch of every kind of fish caught on this shore—the fishing of cod, haddock and herring being attended with remarkably good results, the catch being nearly double that of

last year. The following is a comparative statement of the yield of fish in his division for the year 1883 and 1884:

Kinds of Fish.		1883.	1884.	Increase.
Salmon	Bbls	25	37	12
Mackerel	"	4,948	6,511	1,563
Herring	"	3,877	8,843	4,966
Alewives	"	53	111	58
Codfish	Cwt	10,907	14,803	3,896
Haddock	"	3,153	14,700	11,547
Lobster cans	"	62,000	78,000	16,000

Large as is the quantity of fish caught this year over that of last year, it would have been much larger had it not been for the roughness of the weather during a part of the fishing season, as gales of wind were so successive that fishermen were unable for many days to go to the fishing grounds. Fish have been very plentiful this season, and the fishing bounty has stimulated fishermen to greater exertion and perseverance in their occupation; hence the large catch. The number of lobster cans would have been greater, had it not been that the supply was poor, owing to the prevalence of high winds during a part of the season. He has no abuses to report, as the law has been strictly complied with. Fair prices have been realized for pickled fish; and although prices for dry cod have been low, yet the large increase in quantity more than makes up for the low prices. Fishermen in this district have never been in better circumstances than they are this year.

Overseer Francis Marmeau, of Arichat, reports a most prosperous season for fishermen generally, and a decided improvement over last year in the catch of the principal fish. A most gratifying increase is shown in the catch of codfish and herring. He thinks that the fisheries in his district will be prosecuted more vigorously next season than any previous year, as a large number of nets are being made and boats built for next season's operations. The fishing bounty given to the fishermen by the present Government proves a valuable boon to fishermen; and he attributes the increased energy now being put forward in his district to the bounty. The fishery laws have been so well observed, that he has no violation to report.

VICTORIA COUNTY.

Overseer D. McRae, of Baddeck, is pleased to report an increase over last year's catch of all kinds of fish in his district. Herring were very plentiful during the month of July. About the first of August codfish were in great abundance, and the fishermen did well. The bounty had the effect of stimulating the fishermen on to the more vigorous prosecution of their calling. He reports that the rivers in his district have been carefully protected, although there was a disposition, on the part of certain parties to violate the law.

Overseer Malcolm McIntosh, of Aspy Bay, reports an increase in his district of 2,000 quintals of codfish over the catch of last year. The catch of salmon doubled that of 1883. The herring catch exceeded that of last year, but the catch of mackerel was smaller. Fishermen are of the opinion that both the herring and salmon fishery are ruled by prevailing summer winds. Fishermen also contend that mackerel have been driven off the coast by American seiners in the months of August, September and October. The season was very boisterous in comparison with former years; nevertheless, the fishermen did fairly well. The season for lobster canning is too short, as the drift of ice which blocks the coast until the middle of May prevents the catching of lobsters before that date. The close season was well observed throughout the district. Two new fish-ways were erected on Middle Harbour River, where two new grist mills are in operation. The dispute which arose in the early part of the season between local fishermen and seining crews was settled, and since peace and quietness prevail.

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in and the Total Number of Men employed, &c., in the

District.	Vessels and Boats employed in Fishing.							Fishing Material.				Kinds			
	Vessels.				Boats.			Nets.		Weirs.					
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.	Herring, barrels.	Herring, smoked, in boxes.
Annapolis.			$			$			$		$				
Margaretville and Port George	...	.....	.....	...	88	1644	176	23430	5080	2	400	1000	.....	6000	8000
Port Lorne and Chute's Cove	3	45	1500	12	50	1025	90	9000	4500	...	.....	.....	.....	4000	.....
Phiney and Parker's Coves	4	60	2400	...	71	1420	142	5520	2750	...	.....	.....	.....	10000	.....
Hudson, Delap and Gut Stations	8	160	5000	40	60	1200	120	4000	2000	...	.....	.....	.....	1500	.....
Annapolis Basin	...	.....	.....	...	30	600	60	2000	1000	9	1000	.....	.....	.....	30000
South Basin	4	61	3000	18	30	150	60	3000	1500	15	2500	.....	.....	.....	22000
Lequill River	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	936	.....	.....	.....
Totals	19	326	11900	70	329	6039	648	46950	16830	26	3900	1936	.....	21500	60000
Antigonish.															
Arisaig	...	.....	.....	...	65	800	140	4600	7000	...	.....	14000	180	120	.....
Morristown	...	.....	.....	...	60	950	125	4300	7600	...	.....	18100	300	250	.....
Antigonish	...	.....	.....	...	30	380	50	3400	6000	...	.....	17000	110	50	.....
Tracadie	...	.....	.....	...	52	960	125	2500	6500	...	.....	9500	1000	600	.....
Totals	...	.....	.....	...	207	3096	440	15800	27100	...	.....	58600	1590	1020	.....

* Home Consumption—

Herring,	200,000 lbs.,	at	4c.	$8,000
Alewives,	2,000	do	4c.	80
Cod,	2,000	do	4c.	80
Hake and Haddock,	200,000	do	4c.	8,000
Bass,	500	do	6c.	30
Trout,	1,000	do	6c.	60
Lobsters,	4,000	do	4c.	160
				$16,410

the Fisheries, Quantity and Value of Fishing Material, Kinds and Quantities of Fish, Province of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1884.

of Fish.												Fish Products.			
Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Pollack, cwt.	Hake Sounds, lbs.	Haddock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish used as bait, barrels.	Fish used as manure, barrels.	Value.
															$ cts.
.....	100	150	175	250	6000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	275	10	100	28,798 75
.....	200	100	400	300	4000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	700	20	200	19,465 00
.....	1000	500	1500	1500	40000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3000	100	200	57,300 00
.....	1000	1000	500	1000	30000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1250	200	500	20,812 50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3500	.....	.....	9,775 00
.....	200	1500	100	2000	10000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	1000	20,600 00
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	211 20
															* 16,410 00
6	2500	3250	2675	5050	90000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8725	1130	2000	173,372 45
60	80	.....	1200	570	.....	1200	.....	3500	.....	.....	130000	200	350	.....	29,117 00
300	300	.....	1650	1100	.....	1000	.....	3000	.....	.....	50000	350	300	.....	23,862 50
16	30	.....	300	120	.....	3000	5000	8000	200	45	.....	95	15	.....	8,583 25
200	250	.....	500	500	.....	.....	3000	4000	150	250	100800	225	350	.....	36,548 75
															† 11,250 00
576	660	.....	3650	2290	.....	5200	8000	18500	350	295	280800	870	1015	.....	109,361 50

† Home Consumption—

Salmon, fresh,	3,000 lbs.,	at 15c.			$ 450
Cod do	50,000 do	4c.			2,000
Hake do	70,000 do	4c.			2,800
Alewives do	75,000 do	4c.			3,000
Herring do	75,000 do	4c.			3,000
					$11,250

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in

District.	Vessels and Boats employed in Fishing.							Fishing Material.						
	Vessels.				Boats.			Net.		Weirs.				
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.	Herring, barrels.
Colchester.			$			$			$		$			
Mass Town	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	315	18	2700	540	.....	.....	3525	.....	.....
Little Dyke	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	350	20	3000	600	.....	.....	1700	.....	.....
Great Village	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	80	4	600	120	.....	.....	500	.....	.....
Great Village Point	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	150	10	1500	250	.....	.....	1250	.....	.....
Highland Village	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	200	12	1800	360	.....	.....	1500	.....	.....
Portapique	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	80	4	700	120	2	400	900	.....	.....
Five Houses	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	260	14	2100	340	2	500	1500	.....	.....
Birch Hill	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	95	8	900	150	2	600	250	.....	.....
Bass River	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	210	12	2000	350	1	250	1400	.....	.....
Little Bass River	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	240	13	2225	375	1	150	1000	.....	.....
Upper Economy	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	650	38	5950	1350	3	1200	6000	.....	10
Central Economy	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	120	13	1200	250	5	2000	500	.....	20
Economy Point	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	6	3000	.....	.....	25
Lower Economy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	300	.....	.....	10
Five Islands	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	150	12	.....	150	3	500	200	.....	25
Lower Stewiacke	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	40	8	64	48	.....	.....	700	.....	.....
Forrest Glen	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	15	3	24	18	.....	.....	140	.....	.....
Middle Stewiacke	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	20	4	28	20	.....	.....	70	.....	.....
Stirling	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	40	2	250	100	.....	.....	120	10	30
Clifton	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	90	6	450	200	.....	.....	270	.....	.....
Black Rock	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	130	6	950	350	.....	.....	320	.....	.....
Princeport	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	75	6	600	250	.....	.....	175	.....	.....
Totals	.....	.....	.....	.....	107	3310	222	27041	5941	28	8900	22020	10	120
Cumberland.														
Tidnish	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	100	25	500	200	.....	.....	.....	80	250
Pugwash and River Philip	1	32	1200	4	5	75	12	200	250	.....	.....	2200	40	.....
Wallace	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	650	50	300	150	.....	.....	.....	10	100
La Planche River	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	100	10	400	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nappan River	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minudie	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Apple River	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	60	6	100	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
Advocate Harbour and Eatonville	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	150	18	400	275	2	80	.....	.....	800
Spencer's Island and Port Grenville	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	330	33	300	200	3	100	.....	.....	700
Parrsboro'	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	100	10	80	50	2	70	.....	.....	100
Two Islands	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	100	.....	.....	100
Totals	1	32	1200	4	71	1565	164	2780	1835	11	350	2200	130	2092

the Fisheries, Quantity and Value of Fishing Material, &c.—Nova Scotia—*Continued.*

Kind of Fish.														Fish Products.		Value.
Herring, smoked, in boxes.	Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Pollack, cwt.	Haddock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, barrels.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish used as bait, barrels.	Fish used as manure, barrels.	$ cts.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,017 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	812 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	260 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	650 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	940 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	.....	.....	3000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	776 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	820 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	290 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	760 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	165	.....	1000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,620 00
100	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	69	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	854 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	876 00
650	.....	20	.....	10	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	553 00
.....	.....	80	.....	20	.....	20	.....	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	.....	.....	787 25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	100	500	4000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	424 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	12	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68 72
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26 00
45	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10000	.....	50	.....	.....	20	.....	1,105 25
Home Consumption—Shad, fresh, 90,631 lbs., at 4cts.; Salmon, fresh, 3,075 lbs., at 15cts																4,086 49
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	202 00
.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	256 00
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	159 00
795	28	120	.....	30	.....	966	112	3100	17000	.....	50	.....	55	20	...	19,142 71
.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70000	.....	2000	.....	.....	21500	.....	20	.....	10,165 00
.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	3000	1200	1500	40	300	2200	.....	.....	.....	4,812 00
.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10000	.....	250	195550	.....	50	.....	32,432 50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	240 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	264 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,400 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	168 00
.....	.....	220	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	10	.....	4,527 50
.....	.....	150	30	150	1200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	15	.....	4,193 50
.....	.....	50	20	50	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	5	.....	906 30
.....	.....	30	.....	40	700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	5	.....	721 00
Home Consumption—Alewives, 19,300 lbs., at 4cts.; Shad, 3,000 lbs., at 4cts.; Lobsters, 400 lbs., at 4cts.																908 00
.....	1000	450	50	340	2500	868	73000	1200	13500	40	550	219250	132	105	.....	65,737 80

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in

District.	Vessels and Boats Employed in Fishing.							Fishing Material.						
	Vessels.				Boats.			Nets.		Weirs				
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.	Herring, barrels.
Digby.			$			$			$		$			
Digby	20	360	14000	160	10	400	20	1800	800	12	240	.....	715	1000
Broad Cove to Caldwell's Cove	...	.....	.....	.....	18	700	36	540	360	...	.....	.....	150	800
Gulliver's Cove	...	.....	.....	.....	20	750	40	580	400	...	.....	.....	100	260
Shelving Cove	...	...	.....	.....	14	600	28	320	290	...	.....	.....	90	455
Centreville	1	20	600	7	38	1500	76	1000	740	...	.....	.....	400	450
Sandy Cove to Mink Cove	1	18	460	6	16	560	38	350	375	1	200	5000	500	1050
Little River to Petite	1	20	370	8	45	1560	95	1160	795	...	.....	.....	600	2200
Weymouth to White's Cove	...	.....	.....	.....	35	1400	70	910	700	...	.....	.....	2000	1000
Church Point	...	.....	.....	.....	15	550	30	340	300	...	.....	.....	800	700
Meteghan	..	.....	.....	.....	9	380	18	275	265	...	.....	.....	550	750
Salmon River to Cape St. Mary's	13	260	8200	95	16	560	32	396	380	...	.....	.....	600	600
Head St. Mary's Bay	...	.....	.....	.....	6	160	10	150	200	3	600	.....	5000	200
Westport	30	602	25000	220	40	1600	120	10000	7500	1	2500	.....	1000	800
Freeport	21	372	17000	150	80	3200	240	9000	6750	1	500	1000	800	1000
Tiverton	5	100	5000	50	50	2000	150	6000	4500	...	.....	.....	300	200
Totals	92	1752	70630	696	412	15920	1003	32815	24365	18	4040	6000	13605	11465

* Home Consumption—

Mackerel, 12000 lbs.,	at	5c		$ 600
Herring, 413000	do	4c		16,520
Cod, 32000	do	4c		1,280
Pollack, 14000	do	4c		560
Haddock, 163000	do	4c		6,480
Halibut, 62500	do	4c		2,540
Lobsters, 14000	do	4c		560
				$28,540

the Fisheries, Quantity and Value of Fishing Material, &c.—Nova Scotia—*Continued.*

Kinds of Fish.												Fish Products.			
Herring, smoked, in boxes.	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, brls.	Pollack, cwt.	Hake Sounds, lbs.	Haddock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, barrels.	Trout, lbs.	Squid, barrels.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish used as bait, barrels.	Fish used as manure, barrels.	Value.
															$ cts.
28000	6869	.....	275	4681	9912	388440	.....	2000	.....	1000	...	5000	2100	2000	117,515 15
.....	600	.....	130	1000	2000	7000	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	1200	650	850	17,980 00
.....	800	.....	300	800	3500	2000	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	1200	620	750	21,435 00
.....	390	.....	150	800	2000	3600	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	850	450	60	13,951 00
.....	1600	.....	700	1600	7000	4500	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	3800	1500	800	45,790 00
.....	1125	.....	564	1600	6500	3000	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	2000	1000	950	44,260 25
.....	3100	.....	480	2000	5600	1200	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	4500	1480	1100	56,282 00
.....	600	.....	450	500	1950	650	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	2000	1400	650	38,514 00
.....	390	.....	420	550	2010	600	....	.....	.....	.....	...	1800	1450	640	24,488 50
.....	560	.....	100	250	750	4000	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	2500	1200	650	17,495 00
.....	4000	.....	3200	300	.....	24500	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	4000	1640	325	42,772 50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	145	.....	.....	.....	...	300	500	1000	53,155 00
500	15000	100	10000	500	12000	45000	.....	.....	500	.....	40	29000	3000	200	182,285 00
.....	10000	50	6000	1000	10000	20000	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	20000	3000	500	129,500 00
.....	2500	.....	1000	300	1500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	4000	500	.....	26,575 00
															*28,540 00
															†31,720 00
28500	47534	150	23769	15881	64722	504490	145	2000	500	1000	40	82150	20490	10475	892,258 40

† Shipped fresh (not included in above)—

Lobsters, 502 tons at, $35	$17,570
Finnan Haddies, 1150 cases, at $5	5,750
do 130000 lbs, at 4c	5,200
Haddock, 50000 do 4c	2,000
Fish Fertilizer, 30 tons, at $40	1,200
	$31,720

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in

Districts.	Vessels and Boats Employed in Fishing.							Fishing Material.							
	Vessels.				Boats.			Nets.		Weirs.					
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, smoked, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.
Guysboro'.			$			$			$		$				
Fisherman's and Country Harbours	2	156	11600	30	161	6225	222	14200	7100	4	550	5	.....	.....	912
New Harbour	1	20	400	6	80	3464	111	11100	5550	...	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Tor Bay and Charlo's Cove	6	137	2400	33	115	2950	216	24600	12300	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cole Harb'r to White Head	3	70	600	21	260	6500	390	41600	20800	...	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
Salmon River to Fox Island	..	.....	.....	.....	142	2130	284	28400	14200	28	4000	10	.....	.....	.....
Canso to Dover	4	399	20000	62	166	6640	332	33200	16600	28	4000	30	.....	.....	.....
Guysboro'	5	374	26700	66	60	1500	120	12000	6000	9	600	25	.....	.....	.....
North Shore	...	....	.....	.....	150	2250	225	21000	10500	3	150	6	.....	.....	.....
Strait of Canso	9	370	7300	70	109	2890	169	24000	12000	5	500	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Mary's Bay	1	32	1000	5	24	650	60	2800	1000	...	.....	3	2173	300	.....
Gegogan Harbour	...	.....	.....	.....	12	250	25	1500	700	...	.....	.....	900	400	.....
Bickerton Harbour	1	38	1500	4	34	1200	60	3500	1500	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Holland's Harbour	...	.....	.....	.....	12	290	15	1200	480	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian Harbour	1	60	2000	5	30	400	50	2400	900	1	80	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wine Harbour	2	44	1400	6	25	500	50	3200	1400	2	100	4	200	500	.....
Liscombe & Spanish Bays	3	89	2000	16	90	2000	160	5000	2400	2	70	2	200	100	.....
Ecum Secum	...	.....	.....	.....	40	900	46	2000	850	...	.....	1	260	150	.....
Marie Joseph	...	.....	.....	.....	50	1000	70	2800	900	...	.....	.....	400	200	.....
St. Mary's River	1	19	600	3	18	360	26	1300	450	...	.....	4	13000	400	140
Head of County Harbour River	...	.....	.....	.....	4	50	4	180	70	...	.....	1	500	.....	.....
Totals	39	1808	77500	327	1582	42149	2635	235980	115700	82	10050	104	17633	2350	1052

* Home consumption.

the Fisheries, Quantity and Value of Fishing Material, &c.—Nova Scotia—*Continued.*

Kinds of Fish.														Fish Products.			Total.
Mackerel, barrels.	Herring, barrels.	Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Pollack, cwt.	Haddock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, barrels.	Trout, lbs.	Squid, barrels.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as bait, barrels.	$ cts.
1026	6490	213	5075	5	.....	71	.....	...	1000	....	2000	.....	91200	2537	...	.....	74,705 70
370	2220	37	1850	5	.....	185	7400	...	2000	.....	2000	3	.....	925	...	.....	22,639 25
718	2370	147	4495	27	.....	500	600	...	3000	.....	.....	5	105600	2250	...	.....	55,854 25
2420	4600	520	3500	25	.....	2120	7800	...	1000	.....	1600	10	124800	1750	...	.....	87,901 50
1420	882	8	1420	10	.....	1846	.....	...	.....	400	.....	....	45600	700	...	.....	39,281 00
2800	1488	532	16300	10	332	2033	7000	5	1000	600	1000	10	216000	8000	90	1000	157,262 50
1200	1800	120	6548	5	.....	300	.....	...	1000	.....	1000	15	.....	3250	...	.....	51,411 50
2250	7500	450	1000	...	.....	1000	.....	...	600	.....	.....	10	.....	500	...	.....	62,609 00
2220	4920	25	240	...	.....	240	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	120	...	.....	43,918 00
8	450	5	150	...	.....	15	500	...	.....	12	.....	....	43000	80	...	30	9,748 60
5	140	5	145	...	.....	1	300	...	.....	4	.....	....	.....	70	...	30	1,679 25
50	1000	10	300	...	10	30	600	...	1800	10	.....	9	67200	160	...	50	16,454 00
12	290	2	80	...	.....	10	300	...	.....	15	.....	3	.....	40	..	10	1,804 00
15	1740	10	25	...	.....	5	200	2	500	14	5000	4	.....	15	...	5	7,738 50
25	900	10	60	...	.....	5	600	...	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	30	...	12	4,442 00
130	2000	150	2370	...	.....	75	1000	...	300	20	500	2	80640	1200	...	60	33,473 00
50	80	10	750	...	.....	.....	2400	...	4600	50	2000	10	.....	80	...	15	5,044 50
80	600	7	2200	6	5	25	4000	...	.....	60	1000	40	75120	650	...	80	25,515 50
.....	80	50	60	...	.....	.....	600	2	3500	.....	1200	10	.....	.....	...	20	3,999 00
.....	.....	16	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	200	.....	300	....	.....	.....	...	.....	212 00
																	*41,500 00
14799	39520	2327	46568	93	347	8461	33300	9	20500	1185	17600	131	849160	22357	90	1312	747,193 05

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in

District.	Vessels and Boats Employed in Fishing.					Fishing Material.			
	Vessels.		Boats.			Nets.		Weirs.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.
Hants.				$			$		$
Maitland	.....	.....	28	630	32	2450	600	.....	.....
Selmah	.....	.....	4	180	8	1120	255	.....	.....
Noël	.....	.....	2	100	4	600	130	1	350
Burn Coat	.....	.....	1	40	2	300	65	.....	.....
Tennicape	.....	.....	3	130	6	850	235	1	75
Walton	.....	.....	11	390	22	3120	680	1	60
Shubenacadie	.....	.....	76	456	76	1150	510	.....	.....
West Hants	.....	.....	20	600	32	6400	2000	6	650
Totals	.....	.....	145	2526	182	15590	4475	9	1135

the Fisheries, Quantity and Value of Fishing Material, &c.—Nova Scotia—*Continued.*

Kinds of Fish.										Fish Products.			
Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, smoked, lbs.	Herring, barrels.	Herring, smoked, in boxes.	Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Shad, barrels.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Roes, barrels.	Fish Guano, tons.	Value.
													$ cts.
825	.....	.....	.....	69	12	84	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	1,167 25
323	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	352 60
126	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	31	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	341 50
45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49 00
395	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	463 00
360	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	440 00
495	.....	.....	.....	262	.....	68	855	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,742 30
900	50	200	300	.....	20	200	.....	300	1000	.....	.....	.....	2,828 00
													*3,928 00
3469	50	230	300	331	47	503	855	300	1000	12	.....	.....	11,311 65

* Home Consumption—

Herring,	16,000 lbs.,	at 4c	.....	$ 640
Alewives,	55,200	do 4c	.....	2,208
Cod,	27,000	do 4c	.....	1,080
				$3 928

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in

District.	Vessels and Boats Employed in Fishing.							Fishing Material.						
	Vessels.				Boats.			Nets.		Weirs.				
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, smoked, lbs.
Halifax.			$			$			$		$			
Ecum Secum to Beaver Harbour	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	850	70	2400	850	.....	.....	.....	700	3185
Sober Island to Sheet Harbour	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	724	56	3500	1134	.....	.....	1	1500	2000
Mushaboon to Pope's Harbour	6	297	7100	46	73	2200	108	21440	6526	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tangier to Ship Har.	2	50	1700	9	53	1720	67	7800	2500	.....	.....	.....	2000	.....
W. Ship Harbour to Clam Harbour	2	26	600	4	71	1725	93	8140	2442	*2	1273	3	1300	600
East and West Jeddore	4	100	3500	26	94	2915	118	7120	2136	†1 *1	300 2200	...	.....	780
Musquodoboit Har. to East Chezzetcook	1	20	300	5	155	3403	162	9660	2898	....	.....	.....	1100	1660
N. side W. Chezzetcook to Lawrencetown	16	422	16300	87	188	2281	174	23456	7032	.....	.....	.....	400	.....
Cole Harbour to Devil's Island	.....	.....	.....	.....	97	2028	106	8740	2622	.....	.....	.....	2000	.....
North Shore	5	125	4500	30	195	5850	170	10520	3156	50	10000	.....	4000	.....
East Margaret's Bay	5	100	4000	30	148	4440	153	10000	3000	65	13000	.....	1000	.....
Indian Harbour	5	200	6400	48	123	3690	102	4300	1290	30	6000	.....	5400	.....
Peggy's Cove	.....	.....	.....	.....	85	2550	85	15500	4650	61	12200	.....	1200	.....
Dover	9	180	7200	54	100	3000	106	12700	3810	39	7800	.....	20000	.....
Prospect	5	125	4000	30	350	10500	300	52000	15600	81	16200	.....	1200	.....
Terrence Bay	17	340	15300	102	132	3960	118	13300	3990	34	6800	.....	.....	.....
Pennent	2	40	1800	12	94	2820	94	6040	1812	9	1800	.....	.....	.....
Sambro	3	60	1650	18	136	6800	127	4800	1440	3	600	.....	.....	.....
Ketch Harbour	7	140	4900	42	150	3000	130	7200	2160	13	2600	.....	.....	.....
Portuguese Cove	.....	.....	.....	.....	97	1940	98	32400	9720	18	3600	.....	12500	.....
Herring Cove	14	365	11300	87	142	4260	150	10500	3150	38	7600	.....	500	.....
Ferguson's Cove	2	50	1200	12	71	1420	90	5100	1530	34	6800	.....	.....	.....
Bedford Basin	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	300	20	2000	600	2	400	....	1000	.....
Halifax City	3	270	10500	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2542	.....	.....
Totals	108	2910	102250	684	2626	72489	2697	278616	84048	481	99173	2546	55800	8225

* Traps. † Seine.

the Fisheries, Quantity and Value of Fishing Material, &c.—Nova Scotia—*Continued.*

Kinds of Fish.													Fish Products.		Value.
Mackerel, barrels.	Herring, barrels.	Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, brls.	Pollock, cwt.	Hake Sounds, lbs.	Haddock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish used as bait, barrels.	$ cts.
166	420	100	700	.....	5	.....	75	400	1400	.....	.....	435160	369	80	73,473 85
59	555	25	457	.....	.....	.....	55	.....	2000	.....	7	174728	250	50	32,367 45
920	2900	11	1200	.....	120	.....	144	.....	500	.....	.....	168400	780	143	52,808 00
284	2197	300	1000	.....	9	.....	120	400	600	.....	.....	52800	500	100	26,334 50
938	1965	180	520	.....	10	.....	40	.....	2700	.....	10	84000	260	50	33,850 00
448	1421	40	2904	.....	200	.....	350	.....	.....	1500	25	.....	1725	175	26,358 25
240	1370	209	2700	.....	20	.....	137	3000	4000	25000	35	105600	1412	200	40,485 30
990	2242	550	4768	.....	25	.....	120	2000	1000	75000	.....	.....	2500	400	48,624 50
158	945	55	1627	.....	.....	.....	195	1800	1500	1500	8	.....	850	160	14,649 75
1970	230	60	250	3	.....	300	150	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	240	25	24,019 50
465	300	25	940	19	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	570	94	11,092 50
2540	2560	200	1840	37	.....	500	800	8000	.....	.....	.....	70000	1590	184	61,096 50
630	420	25	370	8	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	240	370	10,824 50
2530	1160	50	500	10	.....	2000	1130	4000	.....	.....	20	.....	900	150	43,445 00
4580	3575	100	830	17	.....	....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	96000	510	83	79 551 00
2100	120	25	1240	25	.....	3000	1500	8000	.....	.....	.....	.....	1650	155	36,982 50
1040	250	75	1140	23	.....	500	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	840	114	18,741 00
775	480	.....	2100	41	.....	.....	.....	1000	.....	.....	.....	61100	1230	201	29,107 50
100	1530	30	2700	54	.....	.....	.....	9800	.....	.....	.....	.....	1620	270	20,992 00
425	3220	.....	250	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	25	20,850 00
210	2160	.....	5175	102	.....	.....	.....	224000	.....	.....	.....	.....	3060	520	49,496 75
110	730	.....	400	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	240	40	5,972 00
200	200	.....	50	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	3,258 50
.....	10058	.....	18063	361	.....	.....	.....	.....	1240	.....	.....	.....	10830	.....	173,066 25
															* 52,400 00
															† 5,900 00
21878	41008	2060	51724	714	389	6300	5366	262200	26100	103000	135	1247788	32376	3589	995,747 10

* Value sold in Halifax Fish Market, $37,000; consumed by inhabitants, $15,400.
† Clams, 500 brls., at $7, $3,500; 60,000 lbs. herring sold for bait, at 4c., $2,400.

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in

District.	Vessels and Boats employed in Fishing.					Fishing Material.					
	Vessels.		Boats.			Nets.		Weirs.			
	No.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.
King's.				$			$		$		
Baxter's Hole and Black Hole...	.....	.....	18	540	36	550	270	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hall's Harbour	4	16	28	780	52	875	437	3	750	8000	.....
Black Rock	.....	.....	11	330	22	300	150	4	500	.....	.....
Harbourville	3	12	5	150	10	2000	600	8	700	20000	.....
Morden Bay.....	.....	.....	4	120	8	620	310	3	300	1800	20
Scot's Bay	1	4	.....	.....	.....	2650	1300	4	800	.....	.....
Medford and Pereaux.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	400	.....	.....
Long and Little Islands.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3500	800	5	650	.....	.....
Starr's Point	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3500	750	3	450	.....	.....
Porter's Point.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1200	300	2	200	.....	.....
Kingsport.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1100	300	2	200	.....	.....
Gaspereaux	.....	.....	6	60	7	240	100	.....	.....	1500	.....
Aylesford	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1500	.....
Kentville	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	8	32	72	1980	135	16535	5317	42	4950	32800	20

the Fisheries, Quantity and Value of Fishing Material, &c.—Nova Scotia—*Continued.*

Kinds of Fish.									Fish Products.		Value.
Herring, barrels.	Herring, smoked, in boxes.	Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Pollock, cwt.	Haddock, cwt.	Shad, barrels.	Trout, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish used as manure, barrels.	
											$ cts.
500	.....	.....	60	130	70	.....	.....	.....	250	225	3,230 00
1200	3000	.....	350	250	100	.....	.....	.....	450	600	10,455 00
800	7000	.....	200	150	100	.....	.....	.....	250	200	6,937 50
3900	4000	.....	325	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	3150	23,901 25
2252	3500	.....	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	40	11,155 50
517	2700	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	.....	.....	100	500	3,434 00
70	2000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	880 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	210	.....	.....	.....	30	1,695 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	.....	.....	.....	18	297 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	20	250 00
.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	50	322 00
.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	700	6000	.....	.....	1,502 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	318 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2000	.....	.....	120 00
											*3,706 80
9239	22200	200	1087	530	270	355	1000	8000	1500	5313	68,204 05

* Home Consumption—

Salmon, fresh,	2200 lbs,	at 15c			$ 330 00
Mackerel do	2000 do	5c			100 00
Herring do	70000 do	4c			2,800 00
Cod do	4200 do	4c			169 60
Haddock do	3180 do	4c			127 20
Halibut do	500 do	4c			20 00
Shad do	4000 do	4c			160 00
					3,706 80

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in

District.	Vessels and Boats Employed in Fishing.							Fishing Material.							
	Vessels.				Boats.			Nets.		Weirs.					
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, smoked, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.	Mackerel, in cans.
Lunenburg.			$			$			$		$				
Chester	4	211	6000	48	100	1000	200	1800	1000	10	3000	95000	4500	3500	1500
Martin's River	2	85	1200	24	30	300	60	900	500	4	1200	1300	400	300	.....
Fox Point	1	25	400	7	50	500	100	300	150	11	1500	400	.....	2400	.....
Mill Cove	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	400	80	4000	2000	13	3000	200	.....	2000	.....
Lodge	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	300	60	1500	1500	8	2400	100	.....	1600	.....
North-West Cove	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	500	100	1200	1100	10	3000	2000	50	2800	.....
Aspotogen	1	14	500	7	40	400	80	1500	1200	10	3000	500	.....	3200	.....
Sandy Beach	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	300	60	500	400	13	3500	100	.....	2500	.....
Blandford	1	40	800	10	60	600	120	6500	5500	12	3500	500	.....	3500	.....
Little Tancook	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	300	50	1300	1200	7	2100	100	.....	2500	.....
Big Tancook	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	1200	200	8000	6000	13	3900	1000	.....	5500	.....
Deep Cove	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	200	40	900	700	9	2700	50	.....	2000	.....
Ironbound	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	200	30	900	800	8	2500	.....	.....	1200	.....
Lunenburg to Cross Island	95	5937	332500	1050	300	6000	600	11000	10000	....	.....	100	500	4000	.....
Mahone Bay to Martin's River Island	37	2112	90206	330	200	5000	500	3000	2000	....	.....	300	200	800	.....
E. LaHave River to Ironbound Island	37	2220	108900	330	400	10000	1000	8000	7000	....	.....	500	300	1000	.....
W. side LaHave Riv to Cape LaHave & Islands	48	2500	110635	450	450	10000	1100	11000	10000	....	.....	400	200	2000	.....
Totals	226	13144	651141	2256	1929	37200	4380	62300	51050	128	35300	102550	6150	40800	1500

the Fisheries, Quantity and Value of Fishing Material, &c.—Nova Scotia—*Continued.*

Kinds of Fish.													Fish Products.				Value.
Herring, barrels.	Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Pollack, cwt.	Hake and Sounds, lbs.	Haddock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Squid, barrels.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as bait, barrels.	Fish used as manure, barrels.	$ cts.
1000	1000	1200	20	200	100	250	.....	2000	200	1000	20	140000	1400	....	300	1000	93,910 00
100	114	3800	20	20	40	200	600	1000	....	400	10	.....	2000	....	100	40	22,926 00
150	20	500	....	8	....	50	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	250	....	50	20	27,310 50
120	10	100	....	.....	....	50	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	50	....	20	.....	21,212 50
90	5	20	....	.....	....	10	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	10	....	5	.....	16,531 50
400	15	200	....	.....	....	100	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	150	....	20	40	31,407 50
100	4	100	....	.....	....	50	.....	.....	40	.....	....	.....	55	....	10	.....	33,321 75
100	20	100	....	.....	....	60	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	75	....	10	.....	26,193 75
200	100	400	....	.....	....	800	900	.....	....	.....	....	.....	500	....	50	150	41,304 00
900	40	300	....	.....	....	200	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	150	....	30	15	30,890 00
750	10	3000	....	10	....	200	2000	.....	....	.....	....	.....	1500	....	200	50	73,045 00
100	10	.....	....	20	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	20,520 00
300	.....	300	....	.....	....	50	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	150	....	30	.....	14,777 50
9000	.....	106000	90	8000	300	25000	90000	1800	200	2000	80	.....	85000	60	1300	800	708,048 00
6000	20	18000	25	2500	25	5975	30000	3000	....	2000	30	.....	16000	40	400	300	152,462 50
10000	20	35000	30	4000	33	8277	40000	1500	100	1500	60	.....	23000	30	500	400	261,822 50
12000	30	50000	40	5000	40	10000	30000	2000	100	4000	80	9000	41000	60	600	500	366,590 00
																	*7,665 00
41310	1418	219020	225	19758	538	51272	193500	11300	640	10900	280	149000	171290	190	3625	3315	1,949,938 00

* Home Consumption—

Salmon, fresh, 1,500 lbs. at 15c.	$ 225
Cod, 6,000 lbs., at 4c.	240
Herring, 100,000 lbs., at 4c.	4,000
Alewives, 40,000 lbs., at 4c.	1,600
Lobsters, 15,000 lbs., at 4c.	600
Trout, 10,000 lbs., at 6c.	600
Hake, 10,000 lbs., at 4c.	400
	$ 7,665

Return showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in

District.	Vessels and Boats Employed in Fishing.							Fishing Material.						
	Vessels.				Boats.			Nets.		Weirs.				
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, smoked, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.
Pictou.			$			$			$		$			
Pictou Island	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	360	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	80
Chance Harbour	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1600	2000	.....	.....	9000	.....	15
Little Harbour	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1300	1850	.....	.....	10000	.....	30
Big Island	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1700	2400	.....	.....	24300	.....	17
North Beach	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	550	600	.....	.....	7400	.....	.....
Ponds	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1300	1200	.....	.....	11200	.....	44
Lismore	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	950	1300	.....	.....	8300	.....	28
West Pictou	4	129	5000	17	105	2100	115	600	500	10200	6000	1500	.....	120
Totals	4	129	5000	17	105	2100	115	8360	10010	10200	6000	71700	.....	334
Queen's														
Mill Village	...	.....	.....	.....	53	375	51	1270	645	.....	.....	5900	675	.....
Port Medway	11	583	30450	136	56	1385	95	1885	1070	4	1850	11010	.....	1266
Ponhook	...	.....	.....	.....	8	80	23	162	123	.....	.....	2000	730	.....
Liverpool	5	263	19120	51	22	800	25	2561	1204	.....	.....	6160	.....	2145
Port Mouton	2	56	1000	11	41	2850	115	3000	2000	.....	.....	.....	.....	565
Brooklyn	7	445	23250	85	14	280	29	1512	800	.....	.....	2300	.....	12
Port Joli	...	.....	.....	.....	19	900	33	216	146	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
Port Lebert	1	28	300	3	23	1020	29	210	144	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
Sommerville	...	.....	.....	.....	10	280	11	140	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Hunt's Point	...	.....	.....	.....	15	290	30	800	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
White Point	...	.....	.....	.....	7	140	14	600	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Beach Meadows	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	.....	.....
Coffin Island	...	.....	.....	.....	10	180	20	720	320	.....	.....	.....	.....	275
Eagle Head	...	.....	.....	.....	4	32	12	600	300	.....	.....	300	.....	8
Blueberry	...	.....	.....	.....	6	60	12	960	400	.....	.....	360	.....	10
Pudding Pan	...	.....	.....	.....	19	230	27	900	409	.....	.....	500	.....	30
West Head	...	.....	.....	.....	31	423	40	2070	678	.....	.....	.....	.....	112
Moose Harbour	...	.....	.....	.....	14	199	14	540	237	.....	.....	160	.....	136
Black Point	...	.....	.....	.....	12	179	23	700	300	.....	.....	120	.....	107
Milton	...	.....	.....	.....	4	80	4	115	32	.....	.....	4809	.....	.....
Gull Island	...	.....	.....	.....	4	48	8	144	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	48
Totals	26	1375	74120	286	372	9831	615	19105	9542	4	1850	33869	1405	4844

* Home consumption :—

Mackerel,	25,000 lbs.,	at	5c	1,250 00
Herring,	43,800	do	4c	1,752 00
Cod,	162,800	do	4c	6,512 00
Alewives,	800	do	4c	32 00
Smelt,	1,000	do	6c	60 00
				$9,606 00

the Fisheries, Quantity and Value of Fishing Material, &c.—Nova Scotia—*Continued.*

Kinds of Fish.														Fish Products.			Value.
Mackerel, in cans.	Herring, barrels.	Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Pollock, cwt.	Hake Sounds, lbs	Haddock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Squid, barrels.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish used as bait, barrels.	Fish used as manure, barrels.	$ cts.
.....	300	.....	55	.....	...	80	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	400000	25	.....	.....	62,680 00
.....	20	.....	14	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	2 092 75
.....	100	.....	60	.....	...	60	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	3,304 75
.....	15	.....	30	.....	...	20	30	.....	.....	.....	1000	4	.....	8	.....	.....	5,443 70
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,480 00
.....	30	.....	34	.....	..	24	30	.....	.....	.....	600	8	.....	12	.....	.....	3,189 30
.....	14	.....	10	.....	...	19	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	2,150 85
.....	2230	.....	223	.....	...	1000	.....	1100	.....	.....	.....	.....	550000	400	1800	4000	98,993 75
																	*9,606 00
.....	2709	.....	426	.....	...	1203	265	1100	.....	.....	1600	12	950000	474	1800	4000	188,941 10
.....	.....	1750	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	1000	.....	15200	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,449 00
.....	336	825	8922	45	...	.....	.....	3300	.....	.....	.....	12	50000	5740	.....	.....	69,276 50
.....	.....	507	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	650	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,676 00
																	†855 00
.....	111	33	4454	.....	...	.....	46	.....	.....	40	.....	15	.....	1175	42	300	43,599 25
6440	400	4	2000	3	2	.....	50	1100	.....	.....	.....	2	60600	1109	30	.....	26,829 85
.....	125	55	8420	.....	...	.....	105	.....	.....	10	.....	3	.....	4210	6	50	40,287 00
.....	30	30	320	1	...	.....	10	600	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	100	.....	.....	2,245 00
.....	20	20	300	2	5	.....	20	1000	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	180	.....	.....	2,183 50
.....	10	.....	75	.....	1	.....	4	500	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	60	.....	.....	504 25
.....	200	.....	600	4	4	.....	10	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	10	.....	4,668 00
.....	50	.....	100	.....	10	.....	5	280	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	10	.....	849 80
.....	10	.....	10	.....	...	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150 00
.....	115	.....	150	.....	...	.....	15	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	80	30	.....	4,022 00
.....	9	.....	12	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	227 00
.....	11	.....	20	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	301 00
.....	19	.....	25	.....	...	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	7	.....	635 30
.....	111	.....	470	8	...	.....	115	595	.....	54	.....	.....	.....	266	27	150	4,546 60
.....	70	.....	119	.....	...	.....	16	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	47	23	60	2,425 30
1440	17	.....	73	.....	...	.....	71	65	.....	5	.....	.....	24000	70	15	60	5,651 15
.....	.....	250	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	1,992 80
.....	24	.....	50	.....	...	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	7	.....	572 75
																	‡5,570 00
																	§1,750 00
7680	1668	3474	26120	63	22	.....	492	8040	1850	146	15200	116	134600	13489	226	620	231,267 05

† Home consumption in above districts :—

Mackerel,	6,000	lbs.,	at 5c.	$300 00
Herring,	8,000	do	4c.	320 00
Codfish,	4,000	do	4c.	160 00
Salmon,	500	do	15c	75 00
				$855 00

‡ Fish for home consumption.
§ 250 barrels of clams.

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in

District.	Vessels and Boats Employed in Fishing.							Fishing Material.			
	Vessels.				Boats.			Nets.		Weirs.	
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.
Shelburne.			$			$			$		$
Barrington	7	330	16,780	69	18	350	23	1,500	225	...	.....
Wood's Harbour	...	.....	.....	.....	90	1,510	120	3,000	830	6	6,000
Shag Harbour	1	35	1,000	14	40	900	45	2,280	800	1	1,000
Bear Point	1	95	6,000	18	30	600	45	4,140	1,150	...	.....
Cape Island	9	677	40,000	175	175	7,100	350	10,728	2,980	6	6,000
Port Latour and Baccaro	1	63	2,000	14	126	1,885	131	16,434	3,554	1	1,000
Upper Port Latour	5	194	6,000	47	21	410	34	1,458	405	...	.....
Cape Negro and Blanche	...	.....	.....	.....	37	1,284	65	2,880	800	...	.....
Cape Negro Island	...	.....	.....	.....	30	600	35	2,582	720	1	1,000
Port Clyde	...	.....	.....	.....	6	650	15	774	215	...	.....
North-West Harbour and East Clyde	...	.....	.....	.....	18	845	36	2,000	700	...	.....
North-East Harbour	...	.....	.....	.....	5	135	8	520	230	...	.....
Black Point and Red Head	...	.....	.....	.....	38	2,675	100	6,500	1,425	...	.....
Roseway and McNutt's Island	...	.....	.....	.....	45	2,600	132	5,500	1,600	...	.....
West Shelburne	...	.....	.....	.....	25	1,000	45	1,600	500	...	.....
East Shelburne	8	676	30,000	130	42	700	55	6,000	2,000	...	.....
Jordan Ferry	3	254	12,220	46	25	700	45	2,000	500	...	.....
Jordan Bay	2	162	7,000	23	16	800	25	2,500	700	...	.....
Lockeport	36	2,355	114,800	495	25	1,800	60	2,500	1,000	...	.....
Totals	73	4,835	235,780	1,031	812	26,544	1,369	74,896	20,334	15	15,000

* Home Consumption :—

Fresh—	30,000 lbs. herring, at 4c	$1,200 00
	20,000 lbs. mackerel, at 5c	1,000 00
	40,000 lbs. cod, at 4c	1,600 00
	15,000 lbs. alewives, at 4c	600 00
	1,050 lbs. salmon, at 15c	157 50
	3,000 lbs. trout, at 6c	180 00
	20,000 lbs. halibut, at 4c	800 00
	30,000 lbs. lobsters, at 4c	1,200 00
Pickled—	900 brls. herring, at $4	3,600 00
	80,000 lbs. cod, at 4c	3,200 00
	10,000 lbs. haddock, at 4c	400 00
		$13,937 50

the Fisheries, Quantity and Value of Fishing Material, &c.—Nova Scotia—*Continued.*

Kinds of Fish.										Fish Products.		Value.
Mackerel, barrels.	Mackerel, in cans.	Herring, barrels.	Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Pollock, cwt.	Haddock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish used as bait, barrels.	$ cts.
125	.....	250	425	5,750	50	363	.....	...	.....	1,900	969	32,037 00
2,500	41,576	900	30	350	15	70	.....	...	160,864	125	1,740	62,692 25
875	.....	920	.....	825	75	200	.....	...	.....	500	175	17,398 75
300	.....	417	.....	3,000	150	166	.....	...	62,000	1,600	800	29,664 00
6,200	.....	1,190	.....	19,853	125	725	.....	...	160,694	7,036	2,348	185,135 75
801	19,200	2,660	10	2,930	831	1,153	.....	..	3,840	3,077	540	44,257 55
72	.....	613	.....	3,555	26	300	.....	...	.....	1,890	394	21,044 25
123	.....	1,221	.....	1,190	12	324	.....	...	25,000	860	166	16,822 50
260	.....	1,300	....	400	20	175	.....	...	.....	375	75	10,501 25
10	.....	300	50	20	.....	10	.....	...	.....	20	5	1,638 00
23	.....	200	5	335	.....	36	.....	...	.....	200	.....	2,729 75
5	.....	48	.....	40	.....	14	.....	..	.....	45	.....	490 25
90	.....	225	.....	600	.....	500	.....	...	.....	1,500	.....	7,075 00
200	.....	200	25	500	50	750	.....	...	.....	1,200	.....	8,605 00
150	.....	300	20	450	25	350	.....	...	.....	1,150	.....	6,752 50
100	.....	300	15	15,800	.....	100	.....	...	57,400	7,500	100	83,345 00
75	.....	60	.....	5,350	.....	100	.....	2	.....	1,600	.....	25,135 50
117	.....	394	.....	4,560	.....	262	.....	..	.....	1,750	.....	24,180 50
1,715	.....	1,830	25	58,970	20	500	16,000	...	74,000	31,70	.....	309,677 50
												*13,937 50
												†14,761 00
												‡11,650 00
13,741	60,776	13,328	605	124,478	1,449	6,098	16,000	2	543,798	64,028	7,312	929,530 80

† Lobsters sold to smacks for American market, $14,761.
‡ Home Consumption in Barrington District, $11,650.

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in

District.	Vessels and Boats employed in Fishing.							Fishing Material.					
	Vessels.				Boats.			Nets.		Weirs.			
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.
Yarmouth.			$			$			$		$		
Yarmouth	34	2065	88000	506	59	915	200	2148	785	5	14500	1600	6155
Maitland	15	262	11930	87	19	360	30	3636	1500	3	8000	5500	4335
Sanford and Yarn Bar	4	49	2400	24	27	892	60	2890	1402	3	8300	2500	2173
Little River	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	1425	81	2500	900	.....	.....	.....	147
Tusket Wedge	11	750	28500	178	22	1150	70	9000	5500	*2	4000	200	800
Salmon River	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	300	70	7400	2600	.....	.....	900	.....
Tusket	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	2800	180	23000	7500	.....	.....	1900	.....
East River	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	600	90	6500	3000	.....	.....	850	.....
Eel Lake and Eel Brooke	1	18	600	6	70	650	60	4500	2000	.....	.....	.....	250
Argyle	1	110	7000	16	30	400	80	3000	1500	.....	.....	.....	50
Argyle Sound	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	1250	100	8000	4500	.....	.....	.....	2000
East and West Pubnico	35	1959	126000	572	16	1200	32	3000	3000	2	4000	.....	1900
Totals	101	5213	264430	1383	623	11942	1053	75574	34187	15	38800	13450	17815

* Traps.

the Fisheries, Quantity and Value of Fishing Material, &c.—Nova Scotia—*Continued.*

Kinds of Fish.													Fish Products.				Value.
Mackerel, in cans.	Herring, barrels.	Herring, smoked, in boxes.	Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, brls.	Pollock, cwt.	Haddock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, barrels.	Trout, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as bait, barrels.	Fish used as manure, barrels.	$ cts.
.....	1935	1000	170	49345	10	8630	1700	24700	10	2250	.....	.....	14310	.....	1250	.....	328,729 75
.....	1665	50	.....	3330	4	600	150	47000	....	.....	.....	.....	3250	600	350	.....	82,210 50
.....	1140	90	...	1036	....	.....	.....	66000	20	.....	.....	.....	85	500	358	.....	43,298 75
.....	496	.....	6	230	3	18	65	8700	....	.....	6	92808	211	.....	.....	1500	20,151 35
.....	675	.....	40	16875	22	550	575	2000	....	.....	.....	.....	7340	.....	.....	.....	91,601 25
.....	....	.....	1380	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	25	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	5,925 00
.....	.....	.....	1540	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,906 00
.....	....	.....	380	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,798 00
.....	200	....	350	300	2	20	10	.....	...	....	320	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	9,166 00
8000	150	.....	420	3200	2	.....	.....	1000	...	.....	25	60000	1600	.....	.....	1200	28,519 00
.....	1000	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	...	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	24,120 00
.....	650	.....	60	50645	70	2350	4850	80000	....	.....	30	.....	31600	60	.....	.....	289,281 25
																	*15,680 00
																	†12,600 00
8000	7911	1140	4376	124961	113	12168	7390	229400	42	2250	448	152808	58476	1160	1958	2700	959,986 85

* Live lobsters, 392,000 lbs., at 4c, shipped to United States.

† Home Consumption—

Live lobsters,	193,000 lbs.,	at 4c.,	sold in county	.....	$7,720
Salmon, fresh,	2,000	do	15c.	do	.....	300
Alewives, smoked,	80,000	do	80c. per 100	do	.....	640
Trout,	23,000	do	6c.	do	.....	1,380
Smelt,	35,200	do	6c.	do	.....	2,112
Alewives, fresh,	10,000	do	4c.	do	.....	400
White fish,	800	do	6c.	do	.....	48
						$12,600

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in

District.	Vessels and Boats employed in Fishing.							Fishing Material.							
	Vessels.				Boats.			Nets.		Weirs.					
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, smoked, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.
Cape Breton.			$			$			$		$				
Marion Bridge to False Bay Beach	...	.....	.....	...	41	1250	79	3400	1350	.....	.....	11	2150	...	35
False Bay Beach to Long Beach	1	16	400	4	65	1210	80	4400	1800	.....	.....	10	800	...	60
Long Beach to Bridgetown	2	31	900	10	74	752	148	5520	2642	.....	.....	3	250	...	18
Lingan to Sydney	3	51	1600	12	96	1320	187	5996	3000	.....	.....	...	1200	...	11
South Side Sydney River to Salmon River	...	.....	....	...	37	1050	73	4080	1850	.....	.....	...	250	...	.....
West of East Bay	...	....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Long Island	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Georges River	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Little Bras D'Or	7	140	1960	49	8	160	16	800	440	....	.....	...	.....	...	20
Point Aconi	...	.....	.....	...	6	120	12	240	132	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Mill Pond	...	.....	.....	...	4	80	8	160	88	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Fife's Mill	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Little Pond	..	....	.....	...	6	120	12	240	132	.....	.....	..	500	...	.....
Big Pond	...	.....	.....	...	6	120	12	240	132	.....	.....	...	1800	...	.....
Lloyd's Cove	...	....	.....	...	4	80	8	160	88	.....	.....	...	600	...	.....
North Bar	2	30	300	8	2	40	4	200	110	....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
North-West Arm	...	.....	.....	...	8	80	16	320	176	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Litche's Creek	...	.....	.....	...	2	40	4	80	44	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Ball's Bridge	...	.....	.....	...	4	80	8	160	88	.....	....	...	100	...	.....
Black Brook	...	.....	.	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Horn's Mill	...	.....	....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Gabarus	..	.....	.....	...	87	4350	261	8700	4350	1200	900	...	.....	...	1000
Kennington Cove	..	.....	.....	...	9	450	27	900	470	.....	.....	...	.....	...	54
Louisburg	1	40	800	6	51	2550	155	6120	3060	.....	.....	2	.....	...	660
Big Loraine	..	.....	.....	...	47	2250	108	5630	2800	.....	.....	8	.....	...	700
Little Loraine	...	.....	.....	...	16	800	40	2800	1400	.....	.....	10	.....	...	100
Baulin	...	.....	.....	...	13	630	36	800	400	.....	.....	8	.....	...	52
Main-à-Dieu and Scatterie	...	... .	.....	...	70	3400	146	8400	4200	800	600	4	.....	...	840
Mira Bay and Catalone	...	.....	.....	...	57	2850	124	6800	3400	.....	.....	30	.....	...	260
Lewis Bay and Mira	...	.....	.....	...	24	1000	48	800	400	.....	.....	...	1000	50	.....
Belfry	...	.....	.....	...	13	650	30	450	225	.....	.....	...	.....	...	60
East Bay and Big Pond	..	.....	.....	...	20	400	40	300	150	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Totals	16	308	5960	89	770	25832	1782	67696	32927	2000	1500	86	8650	50	3870

the Fisheries, Quantity and Value of Fishing Material, &c—Nova Scotia—*Continued.*

Kinds of Fish.														Fish Products.			Value.
Herring, barrels.	Herring, smoked, in boxes.	Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Hake Sounds, cwt.	Haddock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, barrels.	Trout, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as bait, barrels.	$ cts.
410	...	145	1170	...	25	100	500	22	1300	2400	43	135	...	590	4	127	10,398 50
830	...	...	2980	...	...	381	8400	25	500	1500	40	...	...	1490	45	440	21,526 00
690	...	16	593	...	...	35	3000	...	200	3500	37	...	...	1106	6	80	7,374 65
800	...	70	1000	...	...	50	2950	...	1200	3600	41	...	...	500	22	100	9,844 00
500	150	50	270	...	...	30	1000	...	800	3100	18	...	...	135	...	27	4,110 75
...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	12	15	...	25	...	3	615 25
...	...	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	10	...	30	...	4	697 00
...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	8	...	...	25	...	3	519 25
150	...	...	1800	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	5	...	44000	450	..	54	15,616 50
50	...	...	420	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105	..	14	2,172 25
40	...	...	400	...	...	25	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	100	...	12	2,030 50
...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57 00
50	...	...	160	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	45	...	5	1,129 25
80	...	...	150	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	30	...	4	1,482 50
50	...	...	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	2	630 55
100	...	...	200	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	6	1,358 50
100	...	...	60	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	2	701 75
50	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	285 00
50	...	7	100	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	6	...	...	25	...	3	752 25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	54 00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	1200	...	...	...	...	...	...	90 00
1600	...	...	6960	4	...	400	300	..	...	...	...	...	67200	3680	...	348	60,246 00
180	...	...	360	..	...	180	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	60	3,616 00
1020	...	...	3660	3	...	300	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	1866	...	250	28,816 90
940	...	...	3000	...	...	290	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	1640	...	240	25,987 00
350	...	...	1040	...	...	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	570	...	90	7,840 50
130	...	...	620	...	...	130	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	380	...	70	4,609 00
1750	...	...	4900	...	...	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	52550	2800	...	260	48,709 50
800	...	6	2280	...	...	160	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	1400	...	190	17,720 00
100	...	30	100	...	...	...	...	5	400	1000	...	...	...	50	...	10	1,321 50
180	...	...	480	...	...	...	...	...	...	1000	...	...	...	240	...	20	3,596 00
80	...	10	100	...	...	...	...	...	150	200	5	10	...	30	...	...	900 50
																	*6,340 00
11080	150	356	33223	7	25	3061	17550	52	6100	18100	230	170	163750	17594	77	2424	291,148 35

* Fish used for home consumption.

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in

District.	Vessels and Boats employed in Fishing.							Fishing Material.							
	Vessels.				Boats.			Nets.		Weirs.					
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.
Inverness.			$			$			$		$				
Western Division—															
Port Hawkesbury	2	200	5000	10	18	300	60	12000	3800	...	...	...	...	...	5000
Port Hastings	1	50	500	5	26	700	90	15000	4000	...	...	150	...	...	100
Low Point	...	...	...	...	10	100	20	700	280	...	...	...	...	...	15
Creignish	...	...	...	...	19	190	38	11000	510	...	...	3	...	...	80
Long Point	...	...	...	...	16	160	32	1600	750	...	...	...	...	...	90
Judique	...	...	...	...	17	170	40	2240	900	...	...	...	...	...	80
Little Judique	...	...	...	...	46	510	140	4600	2330	...	...	...	...	...	200
Port Hood	...	...	...	...	156	5600	450	28000	7500	...	...	...	...	...	1350
Mabou	2	35	1200	10	55	900	165	2500	1000	...	...	...	...	2000	150
Whycocomagh	...	...	...	...	12	140	25	800	240	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boom	...	...	...	...	17	210	35	1000	600		...	...	...	...	...
Malagawatch	1	15	200	3	35	350	72	2800	1600	...	...	...	...	...	...
Basin, River Dennis	...	...	...	...	12	140	24	600	360	...	...	...	...	...	...
River Dennis	...	...	...	...	1	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Mountain	...	...	...	...	32	320	65	2300	150	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Bay	...	...	...	...	10	130	20	400	300	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Harbour	1	33	500	7	40	3110	120	2000	1500	...	...	12	...	...	100
Eastern Harbour	...	...	...	...	15	1800	25	1200	1200	...	...	10	...	...	400
Black Rock	...	...	...	...	20	1600	60	1400	1200	...	...	15	...	...	300
Pleasant Bay	...	...	...	...	20	1000	60	1200	1000	...	...	...	...	...	200
Eastern Harbour	...	...	...	...	18	700	54	2000	500	...	...	...	...	...	800
Eastern Harbour	2	60	1000	14	18	700	54	1500	670	...	...	...	...	...	776
Friar Head	...	...	...	...	22	900	66	1700	700	...	...	...	...	...	300
Cheticamp Point	...	...	...	...	24	2000	72	1000	600	...	...	...	...	...	50
Big Pond	...	...	...	...	24	2000	72	1000	800	...	...	...	...	...	400
Mill Brook	...	...	...	...	6	600	19	360	10	...		...	...	...	80
Hay Cove	...	...	...	...	3	150	9	120	50	...	...	...	...	...	40
Delaney's Cove	...	...	...	...	8	340	21	680	360	...	...	...	...	...	150
Doucett's Cove	...	...	...	...	10	460	28	800	400	...	...	10	...	...	200
East Margaree Harbour	...	...	...	...	23	1600	65	3600	2900	...	...	15	...	...	460
West Margaree Harbour	6	99	2800	30	6	280	18	1800	1200	...	...	5	24000	...	400
Margaree Forks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	10
Margaree River	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	460	290	80	960	...	...	...	...
Margaree Island	...	...	...	...	10	280	57	310	190	...	...	...	...	...	540
Broad Cove Marsh	...	...	...	...	14	300	46	400	200	...	...	...	...	...	260
Port Bain	...	...	...	...	9	140	30	450	300	...	...	...	...	...	180
Broad Cove Shore	...	...	...	...	10	200	20	500	250	...	...	...	...	...	180
Coal Mines	...	...	...	...	3	700	8	190	180	...	...	...	...	...	40
Lake Outlet	...	...	...	...	5	40	10	120	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trout River	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	15	492	11200	89	801	28262	2198	108360	40310	80	960	227	24000	2000	12931

the Fisheries, Quantity and Value of Fishing Material, &c.—Nova Scotia—*Continued.*

Kinds of Fish.														Fish Products.		Value.
Herring, barrels.	Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Hake and Sounds, lbs.	Haddock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Squid, barrels.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish used as bait, barrels.	$ cts.
3000	300	1000	...	600	700	...	...	500	30	200	20	...	...	4000	16	73,458 00
2000	...	200	...	250	100	...	...	500	...	2000	20	...	...	1200	10	14,270 00
190	...	60	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	60	1,343 00
200	...	80	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	60	2,143 50
225	...	120	...	...	40	...	...	1500	...	5000	5	...	...	100	80	3,030 00
250	...	80	...	...	20	...	...	2000	...	8000	20	...	...	80	60	3,102 00
500	...	600	10	...	300	60	400	1000	40	4000	40	...	...	400	400	9,177 60
4000	...	4000	...	3000	600	...	...	1000	80	2000	10	...	106372	1600	2000	71,185 80
300	...	600	...	200	200	...	...	200	10	2500	10	...	34147	400	30	12,254 05
125	...	440	...	...	...	...	...	4000	...	4000	40	150	...	80	10	3,722 00
450	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	800	...	1500	120	150	...	120	12	5,683 00
850	...	640	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	4000	125	50	...	200	20	7,815 00
125	...	380	...	...	...	...	...	800	...	2000	100	120	...	100	5	3,613 00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1200	...	1500	...	...	...	...	...	162 00
750	...	760	...	...	...	...	...	150	...	400	40	...	...	160	40	6,767 00
150	...	160	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	30	...	...	50	10	1,598 50
25	...	5000	...	...	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1510	100	23,962 50
20	...	1000	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	80	8,990 00
30	...	1500	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	90	10,355 00
20	...	1500	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	50	8,905 00
16	...	1000	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	130	12,659 00
100	...	800	...	...	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42000	600	150	18,645 00
300	...	2500	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	90	15,940 00
50	...	12000	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800	150	52,720 00
170	...	5000	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	175	27,415 00
60	...	200	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	25	2,220 00
30	...	150	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	17	1,320 50
120	...	640	...	...	60	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	280	10	5,138 00
260	...	700	...	...	80	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	350	12	6,738 50
500	40	1800	...	...	300	950	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	960	28	16,529 00
220	300	2460	...	...	266	800	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	1540	49	23,517 00
25	150	40	...	...	...	...	...	1600	...	...	5	...	...	300	...	1,432 00
...	864	...	...	...	...	...	...	2900	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	3,846 00
400	...	640	...	...	98	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	340	30	10,320 00
160	...	420	...	...	80	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	210	20	5,485 50
150	...	250	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	10	3,707 50
140	10	440	...	...	50	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	12	4,625 00
45	...	150	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	6	1,319 50
...	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	900	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	984 00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	684 00
15956	1784	47810	10	4050	3974	3510	400	31050	160	37100	676	470	182519	18650	4047	486,782 45

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in

District.	Vessels and Boats employed in Fishing.							Fishing Material.							
	Vessels.				Boats.			Nets.		Weirs.					
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.
Richmond.			$			$			$		$				
Arichat	3	75	350	18	40	600	80	30000	5000	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	80
Arichat West	1	25	100	6	80	1525	140	20000	4000	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	70
Petit de Grat	...	.....	.....	.....	50	750	100	40000	6000	...	.....	6	300	.....	200
Cape Hogan	...	.....	.....	.....	40	800	80	30000	5000	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
Port Royal	...	.....	.....	.....	10	150	20	10000	2000	...	.....	5	200	.....	50
D'Escousse	16	600	16000	200	20	300	40	40000	6000	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	60
Polimond	2	30	500	12	10	150	20	1000	500	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Port Richmond	4	160	4000	48	3	45	6	900	400	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Cape Le Rond	...	.....	.....	.....	20	300	40	3000	1500	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	200
Rocky Bay	...	.....	.....	.....	40	600	80	8000	4000	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	200
Little Anse	...	.....	.....	.....	50	750	100	8000	4000	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	250
Gros Nez	...	.....	.....	.....	60	825	120	8000	4000	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	200
River Inhabitants	3	90	1900	18	10	150	20	9000	4050	...	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
Black River	...	.....	.....	.....	10	150	20	900	450	...	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
Martinique and Lennox Passage	...	.....	.....	.....	12	180	24	700	300	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lower d'Escousse	3	60	1200	18	45	450	90	9000	4500	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
Fourchu	...	.....	.....	.....	40	2000	112	7200	1800	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	240
Framboise	...	.....	.....	.....	9	180	24	2160	540	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	108
St. Esprit	...	.....	.....	.....	9	360	19	2160	540	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	225
Larchevêque	...	.....	.....	.....	11	440	28	3080	770	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	220
Grand River	...	.....	.....	.....	32	960	66	10240	2560	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	768
Point Michaud	...	.....	.....	.....	19	380	22	2600	1000	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	250
L'Ardoise	4	138	4300	33	227	4600	435	23500	10500	...	.....	30	.....	.....	3500
St. Peter's Island	2	35	300	10	48	720	80	4000	1680	...	.....	4	.....	.....	300
St. Peters	2	100	2000	20	50	750	100	8500	2100	...	.....	3	.....	.....	500
River Bourgeois	25	600	12500	170	15	200	30	3000	1050	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	400
Totals	65	1913	43150	553	960	18315	1896	284940	74240	...	.....	68	500	.....	8041

the Fisheries, Quantity and Value of Fishing Material, &c.—Nova Scotia—*Continued.*

Kinds of Fish.														Fish Products.		Value.
Herring, barrels	Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Hake Sounds, lbs.	Haddock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Squid, barrels.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish used as bait, barrels.	
																$ cts.
3000	40	700	10	...	3500	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	92000	1000	.....	42,795 00
2000	50	800	10	...	2000	...	.....	.....	.....	2000	10	.....	.....	460	.....	19,879 00
2000	40	400	4	...	2500	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43000	400	.....	27,516 00
3000	.....	200	2	...	2000	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	.....	21,124 00
2000	.....	200	2	...	3000	...	.....	.....	.....	1000	10	.....	.....	400	.....	20,404 00
350	.....	9000	20	...	1000	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1000	.....	44,540 00
200	200	2100	.....	...	200	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	50	.....	11,447 50
100	20	200	.....	...	50	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	30	.....	1,714 50
1000	.....	200	.....	...	300	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	7,952 00
800	.....	150	.....	...	200	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	6,563 50
1000	.....	300	.....	...	400	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	9,240 00
900	.....	400	.....	...	1500	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	12,680 00
100	100	350	.....	...	100	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	2,843 50
100	.....	100	.....	...	150	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	40	.....	1,826 00
250	100	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,670 00
200	.....	350	.....	...	200	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	4,052 50
560	.....	1800	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57600	880	.....	21,502 00
360	.....	36	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	2,686 00
225	.....	27	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	3,276 45
253	.....	44	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	3,413 30
800	.....	96	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	.....	11,329 60
275	6	200	4	...	50	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125	.....	4,758 25
5700	45	4800	.....	...	14000	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4500	.....	130,845 00
270	10	400	.....	...	200	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	20400	200	.....	9,800 00
100	.....	650	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	320	.....	8,424 50
300	50	6750	.....	...	450	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	3500	.....	37,982 50
																*9,000 00
25843	661	30253	52	...	31800	...	.....	.....	.....	3000	117	.....	213000	13989	.....	479,265 10

*Added for home consumption.

Return showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in

District.	Vessels and Boats employed in Fishing.							Fishing Material.							
	Vessels.				Boats.			Nets.		Weirs.					
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.	Mackerel, in cans.
Victoria.			$			$			$		$				
New Campbellton	1	15	300	3	16	200	32	850	420	...	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
Great Bras D'Or	...	.....	.....	.....	20	300	40	950	475	...	.....	.....	.....	60	.....
Boularderie	...	.....	.....	.....	1	15	1	25	13	...	....	5	....	.....	.....
French River	...	.....	.....	.....	20	300	40	1200	600	...	.....	.....	.....	20	.....
English Town	1	14	250	3	45	675	90	3000	1500	...	.....	21	.....	232	.....
Grand Narrows	...	.....	.....	.....	32	400	64	900	450	...	.....	....	.....	.....	.....
Wreck Cove	...	.....	.....	.....	16	200	32	800	200	...	.....	.....	.....	25	.....
St. Ann's Bay	...	.....	.....	.....	10	120	20	300	150	...	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
Smoky Head	...	.....	.....	.....	14	168	28	700	350	...	.....	12	.....	18	.....
Baddeck	...	.....	.....	.....	1	15	2	25	13	...	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Washabuck	...	.....	.....	.....	5	60	10	100	50	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North River	...	.....	.....	.....	8	192	16	400	200	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
					Home consumption					...	.....	2	..	11	.....
South Ingonish	1	11	100	4	71	1420	142	3550	852	...	.....	34	4600	290	4820
North Ingonish	...	.....	.....	.....	42	840	84	2100	504	...	.....	18	.....	104	.....
Green Cove	...	.....	.....	.....	13	260	26	450	156	...	....	14	.....	50	.....
Neil's Harbour	...	.....	.....	.....	40	800	80	2000	480	...	.....	8	.....	30	.....
New Haven	...	.....	.....	.....	18	360	36	900	216	...	.....	.....	.....	8	.....
White Point	...	.....	.....	.....	54	1080	108	2700	648	...	.....	8	.....	110	.....
Bay St. Lawrenee	...	.....	.....	.....	56	1120	112	2800	672	...	.....	9	.....	350	.....
Aspy Bay	...	.....	.....	.....	7	140	14	350	84	...	.....	10	.....	12	.....
Totals	3	40	650	10	489	8665	977	24100	8033	...	.....	152	4600	1330	4820

the Fisheries, Quantity and Value of Fishing Material, &c.—Nova Scotia—*Continued.*

Kinds of Fish.														Fish Products.		Value.
Herring, barrels.	Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Hake, lbs.	Haddock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Squid, barrels.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish used as bait, barrels.	$ cts.
40	.....	550	.....	50	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	280	300	3,429 50
50	.....	575	.....	...	80	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	160	3,813 75
.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90 00
100	.....	500	.....	20	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	60	3,175 00
250	.....	870	.....	...	110	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	310	50	8,040 00
150	.....	640	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	16	3,384 75
60	.....	200	.....	10	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	20	1,614 00
140	.....	120	.....	...	15	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	4	.....	.....	60	50	1,555 50
50	.....	80	.....	...	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	35	1,098 85
.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90 00
.....	.....	50	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	5	367 50
45	.....	20	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	271 50
2000	.....	600	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	250	.....	10,888 50
905	.....	3468	12	...	205	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59800	1784	426	34,871 10
68	.....	2550	.....	...	240	....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1275	210	14,352 25
80	.....	660	.....	...	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	330	68	4,250 50
90	.....	2400	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1150	200	11,951 50
30	.....	2100	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1050	90	9,897 50
46	.....	3850	1	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1920	270	19,315 50
260	.....	2750	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1375	280	17,563 25
20	.....	340	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	170	35	1,970 50
																*600 00
																†12,000 00
4384	.....	22323	13	80	915	.....	.....	.....	52	.....	4	60	59800	10678	2275	164,590 95

* 600 gallons cod liver oil. † Fish consumed in districts.

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries, Quantity and Value of Fishing Material, Kinds and Quantities of Fish, and the Total Number of Men Employed, &c.—Nova Scotia, for the Year, 1884.

District.	Vessels and Boats employed in Fishing.							Fishing Material.				Kinds of Fish.									
	Vessels.				Boats.			Nets.		Weirs.											
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, fresh in ice, lbs.	Salmon, smoked, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.	Mackerel, in cans.	Herring, barrels.	Herring, smoked, in boxes.	Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.
			$			$			$		$										
Annapolis	19	326	11900	70	329	6039	648	46950	16830	26	3900	.....	1936	.....	.....	.....	.....	21500	60000	6	2500
Antigonish....	.....	.....	.....	.....	207	3096	440	15800	27100	.....	.....	.....	58600	.....	.....	1590	.....	1020	.....	576	660
Colchester.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	107	3310	220	27041	5941	28	8900	.....	22020	.....	.....	10	.....	120	795	28	120
Cumberland..	1	32	1200	4	71	1565	164	2780	1835	11	350	.....	2200	.....	.....	130	.....	2092	.....	1000	450
Digby.....	92	1752	70630	696	412	15920	1003	32815	24365	18	4040	.....	6000	.....	.....	13605	.....	11465	28500	.....	47534
Guysborough.	39	1808	77500	328	1582	42149	2695	235930	115700	82	10050	104	17633	2350	1052	14799	.....	39520	.....	2327	46568
Halifax.....	108	2910	92250	684	2626	72489	2697	278616	84048	481	99173	2546	55800	8225	.....	21878	.....	41008	.....	2060	51724
Hants	.....	.....	.....	.....	145	2526	182	15590	4475	9	1135	.....	3469	50	.....	.....	.....	230	300	331	47
Kings.....	8	.....	.....	32	72	1980	135	16535	5317	42	4950	.....	32800	.....	.....	20	.....	9239	22200	200	1087
Lunenburg. ...	226	13144	651144	2256	1929	37200	4380	62300	51050	128	35300	.....	102550	6150	.....	40800	1500	41310	.....	1418	219020
Pictou.....	4	129	5000	17	105	2100	115	8360	10010	10200	6000	.....	71700	.....	.....	334	.....	2709	.....	.....	426
Queens.	26	1375	74120	286	372	9831	615	19105	9642	4	1850	.....	33869	1405	.....	4844	7680	1668	.....	3474	26120
Shelburne	73	4835	235780	1031	812	26544	1369	74896	20334	15	15000	.....	.....	.....	.....	13741	60776	13328	.....	605	124478
Yarmouth... ...	101	5213	264430	1383	623	11942	1053	77574	34187	15	38800	.....	13450	.....	.....	17815	8000	7911	1140	4376	12496
Cape Breton...	16	308	5960	189	770	25832	1682	67696	32927	2000	1500	86	8650	50	.....	3870	.....	11080	150	356	33233
Inverness	15	492	11200	89	801	28262	2198	108360	40310	80	960	227	24000	.....	2000	12931	.....	15956	.....	1784	47810
Richmond	65	1913	43150	553	960	18315	1896	284940	74240	.....	.....	68	500	.....	.....	8041	.....	25843	.....	661	30253
Victoria.....	3	40	650	10	489	8665	977	24100	8033	.....	.....	152	.....	.....	4600	1330	4820	4384	.....	.....	22323
Totals	**798**	**34227**	**1544911**	**7528**	**12412**	**317765**	**22469**	**1399428**	**566344**	**13139**	**241908**	**3183**	**455177**	**18230**	**7652**	**155738**	**82776**	**250383**	**113085**	**19202**	**779304**

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries, Quantity and Value of Fishing Material, Kinds and Quantities of Fish, and the Total Number of Men Employed, &c.—Nova Scotia—*Concluded.*

District.	Kinds of Fish.													Fish Products.					Value.
	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Pollock, cwt.	Hake and Sounds, lbs.	Haddock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, barrels.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Squid, barrels.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Roes, barrels.	Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as bait, barrels.	Fish used as manure, barrels.	$ cts.
Annapolis	.....	3250	2675	5050	90000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8725	.....	.....	1130	2000	156,962 45
	Home Consumption.			See County Return for quantities, &c.															16,410 00
Antigonish	.....	.....	3650	2290	.....	.....	5200	8000	.....	18500	350	295	280800	870	.....	.....	1015	.....	98,111 50
	Home Consumption.			See County Return for quantities, &c.															11,250 00
Colchester	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	966	112	3100	.....	17000	.....	50	.....	55	.....	.....	20	.....	15,056 22
	Home Consumption.			See County Return for quantities, &c.															4,086 49
Cumberland	.....	50	.....	340	2500	868	73000	1200	.....	13500	40	550	219250	132	.....	.....	105	.....	64,829 80
	Home Consumption.			See County Return for quantities, &c.															908 00
Digby	150	23769	15881	64722	504490	145	.....	2000	500	1000	40	.....	.....	82150	.....	.....	20490	10475	831,998 40
	Home Consumption.			See County Return for quantities, &c., $28,540; shipped fresh (not included above), $31,720.															60,260 00
Guysborough	93	347	.....	8461	33300	9	.....	20500	1185	17600	131	.....	849160	22357	.....	90	1312	.....	705,693 05
	Home Consumption.			See County Return for quantities, &c.															41,500 00
Halifax	714	389	6300	5366	262200	.....	.....	26100	.....	103000	135	.....	1247788	32376	.....	.....	3589	.....	937,447 10
	Consumed by inhabitants, $15,400; sold in Halifax Fish Market, $37,000; other fish, not included above. (See Return), $5,900																		58,300 00
Hants	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	503	855	300	.....	1000	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,383 65
	Home Consumption.			See County Return for quantities, &c.															3,928 00
Kings	.....	530	.....	270	.....	355	.....	1000	.....	8000	.....	.....	.....	1500	.....	.....	.....	5313	64,497 25
	Home Consumption.			See County Return for quantities, &c.															3,706 80
Lunenburg	225	19758	538	51272	193500	.....	.....	11300	640	10900	280	.....	149000	171290	.....	190	3625	3315	1,942,273 00
	Home Consumption.			See County Return for quantities, &c.															7,665 00
Pictou	.....	.....	1203	265	1100	.....	.....	.....	.....	1600	12	.....	950000	474	.....	.....	1800	4000	179,335 10
	Home Consumption.			See County Return for quantities, &c.															9,606 00
Queens	63	22	.....	492	8040	.....	.....	1850	146	15200	116	.....	134600	13489	.....	.....	226	620	223,092 05
	Home Consumption, $5,570 + $855; clams, $1,750																		8,175 00
Shelburne	.....	1449	.....	6098	16000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	543798	64028	.....	.....	7312	.....	889,182 30
	Home Consumption.			See Co. Ret. for quantities, &c., $13,937.50 + $11,650; Lobsters sold to smacks for Am. Mar., 14,761															40,348 50
Yarmouth	113	12168	.....	7390	229400	42	.....	2250	.....	.....	448	.....	152808	58476	.....	1160	1958	2700	931,706 85
	Home Consumption.			See Co. Ret. for quantities, &c., $12,600; 392,000 lbs. live lobsters shipped to U.S. at 4c., $15,680.															28,280 00
Cape Breton	7	.....	.....	306	17550	52	.....	6100	.....	18100	230	170	163750	17594	.....	77	2424	.....	291,148 35
Inverness	10	.....	4050	3974	3510	.....	400	31050	160	37100	676	470	182519	18650	.....	.....	4027	.....	486,782 45
Richmond	52	.....	.....	31800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3000	117	.....	213000	13989	.....	.....	.....	.....	479,265 10
Victoria	13	.....	.....	915	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	.....	4	60	59800	10678	.....	.....	2275	.....	164,590 95
Totals	1440	61732	34297	191796	1361590	2940	79567	114750	2683	265500	2581	1595	5146273	516845	.....	1517	51328	28423	8,763,779 36

RECAPITULATION, EXCLUSIVE OF CAPE BRETON ISLAND.

Kinds of Products.	Quantities.	Rate.	Value.	Total.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Salmon, pickled	2,650 brls.	18 00	47,700 00	
do fresh	422,027 lbs.	0 20	84,405 40	
do home consumption	13,325 lbs.	0 15	1,998 75	
do smoked	18,180 lbs.	0 20	3,636 00	
do preserved	1,052 cans.	0 20	210 40	
				137,950 55
Mackerel, pickled	129,566 brls.	10 00	1,295,660 00	
do preserved	77,956 cans.	0 15	11,693 40	
do home consumption	65,000 lbs.	0 05	3,250 00	
				1,310,603 40
Herring	193,120 brls.	4 00	772,480 00	
do smoked	112,935 boxes.	0 25	28,233 75	
do home consumption	1,015,800 lbs.	0 04	40,632 00	
				841,345 75
Alewives	16,401 brls.	4 00	65,604 00	
do home consumption	217,300 lbs.	0 04	8,692 00	
				74,296 00
Cod	645,695 cwt.	4 25	2,744,203 75	
Cod Tongues and Sounds	1,358 brls.	7 00	9,506 00	
Cod, home consumption	408,040 lbs.	0 04	16,321 60	
				2,770,031 35
Pollock	61,732 cwt.	3 50	216,062 00	
do home consumption	14,000 lbs.	0 04	560 00	
				216,622 00
Hake Sounds	30,247 lbs.	1 00	30,247 00	
Hake and Haddock	152,046 cwt.	3 50	532,161 00	
do home consumption	455,180 lbs.	0 04	18,207 20	
				580,615 20
Halibut	1,340,530 lbs.	0 06	80,431 80	
do home consumption	84,000 lbs.	0 04	3,360 00	
				83,791 80
Shad	2,888 brls.	8 00	23,104 00	
do home consumption	97,631 lbs.	0 04	3,905 24	
				27,009 24
Bass	79,167 lbs.	0 06	4,750 02	
do home consumption	500 lbs.	0 06	30 00	
				4,780 02
Trout	77,600 lbs.	0 06	4,656 00	
do home consumption	37,000 lbs.	0 06	2,220 00	
				6,876 00
Squid	2,471 brls.	4 00		9,884 00
Smelt	207,300 lbs.	0 06	12,438 00	
do home consumption	36,200 lbs.	0 06	2,172 00	
				14,610 00
Eels	1,554 brls.	9 00		13,986 00
Oysters	895 brls.	3 00		2,685 00
Lobsters	4,527,204 cans.	0 15	679,080 60	
do home consumption	256,400 lbs.	0 04	10,256 00	
do sold to American Smacks, Shelburne County			14,761 00	
do sold to United States, Yarmouth Co	392,000 lbs.	0 04	15,680 00	
				719,777 60
Fish Oil	455,934 gals.	0 65		296,357 10
Fish Guano	1,440 tons.	15 00		21,600 00
Fish used as Bait	42,582 brls.	1 00		42,582 00
Fish used as Manure	28,423 brls.	0 50		14,211 50
Haddies, fertilizer, &c., in Digby				31,720 05
Home consumption, Shelburne, Barrington District, $11,650 and 900 brls. Herring, $4 00, not enumerated above 3,600				15,250 00
Alewives, Smoked, Yarmouth Co	80,000	80c p.100		640 00
Whitefish, Yarmouth Co	800 lbs.	@ 06		48 00
Halifax Market, $37,000 consumed in outside districts, Halifax 15,400				52,400 00
Clams in Halifax and Queen's Co's	750 brls.	7 00		5,250 00

RECAPITULATION, EXCLUSIVE OF CAPE BRETON ISLAND—*Concluded.*

Kinds of Products.	Quantities.	Rate.	Value.	Total.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Home consumption, Queen's Co				5,570 00
do Guysboro'				41,500 00
Total				7,341.992 51
Nova Scotia proper			7,341,992 51	
Cape Breton Counties			1,421,786 85	
Grand Total				8,763,779 36

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Value of Fisheries in each County in the Province of Nova Scotia, exclusive of Cape Breton Island, for the Years 1883 and 1884.

Counties.	1883.	1884.	Decrease.	Increase.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Annapolis	138,970 20	173,372 45		34,402 25
Antigonish	75,127 25	109,361 50		34,234 25
Colchester	22,892 50	19,142 71	3,749 79	
Cumberland	74,592 60	65,737 80	8,854 80	
Digby	1,078,806 15	892,258 40	186,547 75	
Guysborough	711,469 70	747,193 05		35,723 35
Halifax	727,459 65	995,747 10		268,287 45
Hants	11,757 20	11,311 65	445 55	
Kings	56,101 00	68,204 05		12,103 05
Lunenburg	1,531,559 75	1,949,938 00		418,378 25
Pictou	164,586 60	188,941 10		24,354 50
Queen's	149,875 65	231,267 05		81,391 40
Shelburne	889,031 60	929,530 80		40,499 20
Yarmouth	780,969 70	959,986 85		179,017 15
Totals	6,413,199 55	7,341,992 51	199,597 89	1,128,390 85 199,597 89
Increase				928,792 96

RECAPITULATION—CAPE BRETON ISLAND.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantities.	Rate.	Value.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
Salmon, pickled	533 bbls.	18 00	9,594 00
do fresh, in ice	33,150 lbs.	0 20	6,630 00
do smoked	50 lbs.	0 20	10 00
do preserved	6,600 cans.	0 20	1,320 00
Mackerel	26,172 bbls.	10 00	261,720 00
do preserved	4,820 cans.	0 15	723 00
Herring	57,263 bbls.	4 00	229,052 00
do smoked	150 boxes.	0 25	37 60
Alewives	2,801 bbls.	4 00	11,204 00
Codfish	133,609 cwt.	4 25	567,838 25
Cod Tongues and Sounds	82 bbls.	7 00	574 00
Hake Sounds	4,050 lbs.	1 00	4,050 00
Hake and Haddock	39,750 cwt.	3 50	139,125 00
Halibut	21,060 lbs.	0 06	1,263 60
Shad	52 bbls.	8 00	416 00
Bass, Trout and Smelt	95,750 lbs.	0 06	5,745 00
Squid	212 bbls.	4 00	848 00
Eels	1,027 bbls.	9 00	9,243 00
Oysters	700 bbls.	3 00	2,100 00
Lobsters, preserved	619,069 cans.	0 15	92,860 35
Fish Oil	60,911 galls.	0 65	39,592 15
Guano	77 tons.	15 00	1,155 00
Fish used as bait	8,746 bbls.	1 00	8,746 00
Home consumption, as per returns	.....	.....	27,940 00
Total	.....	.....	1,421,786 85

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Value of the Fisheries in each County of the Island of Cape Breton for the Years 1883 and 1884.

Counties.	1883.	1884.	Decrease.	Increase.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Cape Breton	233,739 40	291,148 35	.....	57,408 95
Inverness	530,323 50	486,782 45	43,541 05	
Richmond	352,943 90	479,265 10	.....	126,321 20
Victoria	159,168 40	164,590 95	.....	5,422 55
Totals	1,276,175 20	1,421,786 85	43,541 05	189,152 70
				44,541 05
Net Increase	.....	.....	.....	145,611 65

GENERAL RECAPITULATION OF THE YIELD OF FISHERIES IN NOVA SCOTIA.

Kinds of Products.	Quantities.	Rate.	Value.	Total.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Salmon, pickled	3,183 brls.	18 00	57,294 00	
do fresh	455,177 lbs.	0 20	91,035 40	
do smoked	18,230 lbs.	0 20	3,646 00	
do in cans	7,652 lbs.	0 20	1,530 40	
do home consumption	13,325 lbs.	0 15	1,998 75	
				155,504 55
Mackerel, pickled	155,738 brls.	10 00	1,557,380 00	
do home consumption	65,000 lbs.	0 05	3,250 00	
do preserved	82,776 cans.	0 15	12,416 40	
				1,573,046 40
Herring, pickled	250,383 brls.	4 00	1,001,532 00	
do smoked	113,085 boxes.	0 25	28,271 25	
do home consumption	1,015,000 lbs.	0 04	40,632 00	
				1,070,435 25
Alewives, pickled	19,202 brls.	4 00	76,808 00	
do home consumption	217,300 lbs.	0 04	8,692 00	
				85,500 00
Cod	779 304 cwt.	4 25	3,312,042 00	
do home consumption	408,040 lbs.	0 04	16,321 60	
Cod Tongues and Sounds	1,440 brls.	7 00	10,080 00	
				3,338,443 60
Pollock	61,732 cwt.	3 50	216,062 00	
do home consumption	14,000 lbs.	0 04	560 00	
				216,622 00
Hake Sounds	34,297 lbs.	1 00	34,297 00	
Hake and Haddock	191,796 cwt.	3 50	671,286 00	
do home consumption	455,180 lbs.	0 04	18,207 20	
				723,790 20
Halibut	1,361,590 lbs.	0 06	81,695 40	
do home consumption	84,000 lbs.	0 04	3,360 00	
				85,055 40
Shad	2,940 brls.	8 00	23,520 00	
do home consumption	97,631 lbs.	0 04	3,905 24	
				27,425 24
Bass	80,067 lbs.	0 06		4,804 02
Trout	114,750 lbs.	0 06	6,885 00	
do home consumption	37,000 lbs.	0 06	2,220 00	
				9,105 00
Smelts	265,500 lbs.	0 06		18,102 00
do home consumption	36,200 lbs.			
Squid	2,683 brls.	4 00		10,732 00
Eels	2,581 brls.	9 00		23,229 00
Oysters	1,595 brls.	3 00		4,785 00
Lobsters	5,146,273 cans.	0 15	771,940 95	
do sold to United States, Yarmouth and Shelburne Co			30,441 00	
do home consumption			10,256 00	
				812,637 95
Fish Oil	516,845 galls.	0 65		335,949 25
Fish Guano	1,517 tons.	15 00		22,755 00
Fish used as Bait	51,328 brls.	1 00		51,328 00
Fish used as Manure	28,423 brls.	0 50		14,211 50
Haddies, fertilizer, &c., in Digby				31,720 00
Whitefish and smoked Alewives, in Yarmouth				688 00
Halifax markets, and vicinity				52,400 00
Home consumption, Shelburne Co., not included				15,250 00
do Queen's Co. do				10,820 00
do Guysboro' Co				41,500 00
do Cape Breton				27,940 00
Total				8,763,779 36

No. 3.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

St. John, 31st December, 1884.

Hon. A. W. McLelan,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa:

Sir,—I have the honor to submit a report on the fisheries of New Brunswick for the year 1884, with synopses of the reports from local overseers. Appended to these are returns of the catch in the several districts, in each county, and in the Province. In the aggregate these returns show a considerable increase over the catch of last year.

SALMON.

The returns show an improved catch of salmon in almost all districts except Ristigouche. In this district the decrease is very considerable, not only on the coast, but in the estuary and up the river. Nor has this falling off been confined to net fishing alone, the angling catch having been less than half that of last year. To those who have watched our salmon fisheries for the last twenty years, there is nothing surprising in this decrease. On the contrary, the signs of exhaustion have been apparent for a long time, and the results now seen are only such as the agencies that have been at work would naturally produce. In 1874, the catch in the Ristigouche district was 678,500 lbs. In 1884 it was 171,305 lbs.—a decrease of 507,195 lbs., while more men were employed, more nets were in use, and greatly improved modes of setting them. In Miramichi the catch has been better than last year, owing, no doubt, to very favourable weather for fishing; but still the same steady decrease is seen in this district. In 1874 the catch was 1,323,798 lbs. In 1884 it was 371,370—a decrease of 952,428 lbs. In Gloucester district there has been a great improvement on the poor catches of the last four years, but in this county, also, the steady decline of the fishery cannot be ignored. In the whole Province the catch of 1874 was 3,214,182 lbs. In 1884 it was 1,110,745 lbs.—showing a decrease in ten years of 2,103,437 lbs,—nearly two-thirds—while the number of men and nets employed in the fishery has nearly doubled. The causes that have led to this serious decline, and which now threaten the extinction of the salmon fishery as a profitable industry in New Brunswick, are not far to seek. They are: Excessive fishing in the open season, and the destruction of spawning fish in the close season. On the Miramichi the state of things described by Overseers Bamford and Freeze (see synopses) is not exaggerated. I have for years called attention to these abuses, and urged more vigorous measures for their suppression. The means at present employed for the protection of salmon on the upper waters of our rivers, and on their spawning beds, are wholly inadequate. The officers are too few for the work, and the pay insufficient to secure good and faithful men. Until these causes of depression are removed, it will be vain to look for any permanent improvement in the fishery.

BASS.

There has been no falling off in the yield of this fishery; the catch is about the same as last year. But this result has been caused more by the greater attention given to this fishery than by any increase in the stock. The number of small fish,

of which the bulk of the catch consists, shows that the fishery is not likely to improve; while the large number of very small bass caught in smelt nets cannot fail to have a bad effect upon the yield of future years. In Northumberland and Kent the utmost efforts of the officers are ineffectual to prevent the export of illegal fish. So long as an outlet can be found for undersized fish and fish caught out of season, poachers will catch, and dealers will buy and ship, despite the utmost vigilance of the fishery officers. In special reports I have pointed out a simple and effectual remedy for this, and I would again respectfully urge its adoption, even if further legislation is necessary to secure it. I cannot recommend any relaxation in the regulations now in force. If the present excessive fishing could be curtailed, the best results would follow.

SHAD.

The returns show a slight improvement in this fishery, as compared with last year, but there is no doubt that it is steadily decreasing in this Province. There has been some discussion in the press of Nova Scotia as to the birth place of the shad which are caught in the Bay of Fundy. Some of the disputants contend that the shad does not spawn in any of the Nova Scotia rivers; that they come from the southern rivers, along the American coast, and that greater numbers of these may be annually expected in our waters, in consequence of the vast increase caused by artificial hatching now largely pursued by the United States Commissioners of Fisheries. As to the first part of this contention, I may say that, as a matter of fact, shad do spawn in at least two Nova Scotia rivers—the Shubenacadie and the Stewiacke. As to the second part, if true, it is somewhat strange that, while shad are increasing vastly in these southern rivers and still more vastly in some of the northern rivers, they are decreasing in the Bay of Fundy. In 1882 they were very plentiful in American waters, while the catch in the Bay of Fundy waters was very small, both in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; the whole catch in the former Province having been only 3,442 barrels, being little over one-third of what the annual catches were before they received any assistance from atificial culture. *These are the facts;* but some theorists care little for these when riding their hobbies.

ALEWIVES.

A very considerable increase in the catch of this fish is shown by the returns. Favourable weather everywhere during the fishing season will explain this improvement. In St. John harbour and river the weather and the freshets were exceptionally favorable for this fishery, and the catch largely exceeds that of last year. The numbers left to spawn must necessarily have been small, and future years cannot fail to show the effects of this year's over-fishing. As stated in former reports, I see no reasonable prospect of this fishery permanently improving, unless more protection is given to parent fish. The whole annual catch consists of gravid fish seeking their spawning places, and enough of these to keep up the stock do not reach them under the present mode of fishing.

SMELT.

The extent to which this fishery has increased is something wonderful. The fish abound in all the northern rivers, and every year adds to the number of nets and fishermen. The yield steadily increases because new localities are opened up and additional fishermen add their catch to the general supply. The returns show an increase of 2,000,000 lbs. over those of last year. A few years only have elapsed since the export of this fish was commenced. The catch has gradually increased, until the returns now show 5,801,560 lbs., valued at $348,093. New markets are being founed and the gluts that formerly kept prices so low that no profit was made are now avoided. The business is better conducted, the fish better handled, better culled and better packed, with more satisfactory results to all concerned. Evidence

is not wanting to show that the enormous annual drain on the supply is being felt. Large fish are becoming scarcer and the average size becoming less. While the aggregate catch increases in consequence of more men and more nets being employed, individual catches are growing less, and more labour is required to secure them. The usual results of over-fishing will, no doubt, soon become more evident. Were fishing restricted from 1st December to 15th February, much loss from soft weather would be avoided, and both fishermen and shippers would find it to their advantage—the former in enhanced prices, the latter in better profits.

PICKEREL AND PERCH.

The demand for these fish has been good this year, and much larger catches of each have been made. The catch of pickerel last year was only 34,000 lbs.; this year it has reached 130,570 lbs. Perch have increased from 10,450 to 12,000 lbs. The home demand for each has somewhat increased, but the bulk of the catch has been sent to American markets. While both these fish are plentiful in many of our rivers, fishing for export is confined entirely to the St. John River and its tributaries.

TROUT.

All our rivers, lakes and streams abound in trout, but few are caught for market, and still fewer exported. Their capture, being confined to hook and line, is followed more for sport than profit. The abundance of this fish in our waters attracts sportsmen from all quarters, and the money spent in their pursuit far exceeds their value as food. While some illegal fishing is, no doubt, done, the close season is fairly well observed, and it is an encouraging sign to see sportsmen advocating a large extension of close time, so as to put a stop to winter fishing, when fish are in poor condition. If their wishes were granted, and the close season made to extend from 1st October to 1st May, no doubt the fish would rapidly increase in those waters where over-fishing has shown its usual results.

STURGEON.

The great decrease in the catch of this fish which I have had to report for several years past has, this year, been still more marked. The catch is not more than half that of last year, which showed an equal decrease, as compared with the year preceding. Those engaged in the business have hitherto attributed this falling off to high freshets and unfavourable weather; but the experience of this year points to a different solution of the trouble. The opinion expressed in my last report would seem to be borne out by the result of this season's fishing. I never believed the stock in the river would stand the excessive fishing which followed the commencement of the business, still there were some peculiarities in this season's experience, which are not easily explained, in my present knowledge of the habits of this fish. The principal of these is the fact that very few small fish were taken; most of the season's catch consisted of large fish, and it would seem as if the smaller fish were not in the river. Why they did not come as formerly I am at a loss to explain, and I have little faith in theories unsupported by facts. The most marked feature in a failing fishery is the scarcity of large fish and the preponderance of small ones. But this rule seems to have been reversed this year, and though the numbers taken have diminished, the size has increased. I am informed that a movement is on foot to obtain the removal of the tax on nets, on the ground that fishing is so poor. From my point of view, this is the strongest reason for continuing it; for no hope of improvement can reasonably be entertained until the excessive fishing that has hitherto been pursued is much reduced. But as past experience has shown that this fishery cannot be commenced earlier than the second week in June, in consequence of spring freshets, which do not subside much earlier than that date, the fishing season might be extended to the 15th September, without injury, as it is now pretty certain that this fish spawns all through the summer months.

HERRING.

The returns show a considerable increase over those of last year, both in salted and smoked; but a decrease in sardines and frozen herring. The demand for small herring was not so brisk among the sardine factories, and prices declined. In Grand Manan large catches of fine fish are now being made, and the prospect for a good winter's fishing is cheering. The recent Orders in Council for the protection of spawning grounds and for the prevention of "torching" or "driving" herring, will have a most beneficial effect upon the future of this valuable fishery.

MACKEREL.

There is an increase in the catch of salted mackerel, but the quantity canned is far short of last year's returns. It is hard to understand how our fishermen can see American vessels successfully pursuing this fishery, "with all modern improvements" under their very noses, and not desire to share their profits. But, strange as it may appear, our fishermen have neither suitable vessels to follow the schools of fish, nor suitable seines to capture them. Not a season passes but these fish are more or less plentiful on our northern coasts, and particularly in Bay Chaleur, where they are seldom absent during the summer. But our fishermen and fish dealers content themselves with the old and inconvenient shore boat, and with the primitive "mackerel jig," and when the fish will not take bait, they put in the time grumbling at the "Yankeys," who are "destroying the fishing" by means of improved nets and a liberal use of enticing bait, instead of profiting by their example and using the same means. On the coast of Gloucester two traps were under license this season, and did very well, but success in this mode of taking mackerel is very uncertain, depending entirely upon the erratic movement of the schools, which only by chance come near enough to shore to enable the traps to capture them.

COD.

There is a considerable decrease in the catch of this fish, caused entirely by the want of enterprise in its pursuit. In Charlotte County the demand for sardine herring has given employment to those who formerly made codfishing their principal business, and in the northern counties the "lobster craze" has almost entirely drawn the cod-fisherman from his old employment. While these inshore fisheries furnish remunerative industry to fishermen, nearer to their homes, no extension of deep sea fishing can be expected.

HALIBUT.

The returns show a large increase in the catch of this fish, which has been very plentiful in our waters this year. But little of this fish is salted; the great bulk of the catch finds ready sale fresh in home and American markets. When successful this fishery is very remunerative to those who engage in it. After being caught the halibut requires no labor, and is always sure of a ready sale; but the fishery is precarious, and success does not always reward the most persevering industry.

HADDOCK.

The catch of this fish falls below that of last year. This is not to be attributed to any scarcity or failure in the supply; but entirely to the limited number of men employed in its capture. Herring fishing in the southern counties and lobster fishing in the northern counties have led to the neglect of this fishery, which takes men from their homes and demands more labor and exposure.

POLLOCK AND HAKE.

In pollock there has been an increase, but in hake a decrease, as compared with last year's catch. Formerly these fisheries were the principal employment of the

whole fishing population of Charlotte County; but they have, of late years, been almost deserted for the easier and more exciting business of weir fishing for sardine herrings.

LOBSTERS.

While the stock of lobsters on our shores has been steadily decreasing for years, the number of factories has been increasing. Consequently, we have seen, this year, the strange and almost incredible anomaly of a failing supply furnishing an increased yield. The returns show 5,662,072 cans of preserved and 1,709 tons of fresh lobsters, being an increase of 1,619,118 cans, and 784 tons over the catch of last year. Not only is the supply growing less, but the average size of the lobster is diminishing, and has now fallen below the standard of nine inches in length. Of this size it takes five fish to fill a pound can. To furnish the above quantity of canned goods, 18,310,350 lobsters have been killed this year. If to this we add the number disposed of fresh—1,709 tons—at the rate of 2 lbs. per fish, which is a very large average, we shall have, as the year's destruction, 20,019,350 lobsters. No one knows better than the canners themselves the inevitable result of this annual drain on the supply. But, careless of this, they are seeking to have the present insufficient restrictions removed, in order that they may still further increase the production of canned goods, in the hope of making a larger supply compensate for low prices. As long as the supply "will last their time," they are perfectly careless of the future, and regard the extinction of the industry as a matter of no importance to them, after they are done with it. Even those few canners who are fully alive to the consequences of these abuses, and are sincerely desirous of seeing them abated, are forced, in self-defence, to follow the general example. After building and furnishing expensive factories, and in many cases buying out other factories, for the sake of the fishing limits attached to them, they find themselves without any protection, and are liable, at any moment, to see a new factory started beside them, and their already restricted fishing grounds encroached on by some adventurer having nothing to lose. I can only urge the great necessity of immediately placing it under the law and subjecting it to the control of the Department. Overseer Deacon's report has some sensible remarks on this phase of the business, which are worthy of consideration. I have so often expressed my convictions with regard to this fishery, that to repeat them seems unnecessary.

OYSTERS.

While the supply of oysters now obtainable from our exhausted beds is diminishing, the demand for this luxury is increasing. But even higher prices have failed to produce any important increase in the quantity raked. But these stimulated efforts to meet the demand only reduces the prospect of any improvement. The Shediac, Richibucto and Buctouche beds, from which the largest supplies were formerly obtained, now scarce repay the labour of raking. With increased labour, the Caraquet beds have yielded less than last year. The Miramichi beds, which are not yet exhausted, are rapidly becoming so, in consequence of steady and indiscriminate raking during the whole open season, which comprises nine months of the year. If any inducement could be held out to private enterprise, and the system of oyster culture, which has long prevailed in the neighbouring States, could be introduced in this Province, I have no doubt that the capital and labour employed would reap a rich reward.

SYNOPSES OF OVERSEERS' REPORTS.

RISTIGOUCHE COUNTY.

Overseer Verge, of the Upper Division, reports a decrease in the catch of salmon. He says: "On the New Brunswick side of the river the catch was only 45,731

lbs., against 78,660 lbs. last year—a decrease of 32,929 lbs. The Quebec side gave 36,856 lbs., against 63,543 lbs. last year—a decrease of 26,687 lbs. Mr. Verge accounts for this falling off by the presence of porpoises in the estuary, and by a heavy freshet during the fishing season. Unfortunately for this theory, the catch on the coast, below the estuary, shows a decrease from last year, which cannot be atttributed to porpoises in the estuary; while the freshet, which would enable fish to pass the nets, would also make them plentiful in the river above, which was not the case, since the angling catch was less than half that of last year. The facts all point to the conclusion that there was a decrease in the number of fish from headwaters to Belledune, the county line of Gloucester.

Overseer McPherson, of the Coast Division, reports a decrease in the catch of salmon. He reports a new lobster factory, additional fishermen, and, of course, an increased catch, exceeding that of last year by 80,621 lbs. In his district mackerel were scarce and fishing very poor. Spring herring plentiful; but low prices kept the catch within the limits of home consumption and the supply of lobster bait; none were put up for shipment.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

Overseer Hickson says:—"Taking the season all through, it has been a fair one, and would have been better than an average year, had it not been for the almost continuous stormy weather. The salmon fishery on the coast has been fair. At Salmon Beach the catch has been larger than for some years; but the Madisco and Petit Rocher fishermen did very little. It is useless to theorize as to the cause of this; the plain and simple fact is, that the fish were not on the coast, and the reason is not far to seek. Fly fishing in Nepissiquit was good, and, as usual, there were almost as many anglers as fish." Overseer Hickson is of opinion that something should be done to give this river a rest. It is the source and nursery of the important salmon fishery on the coast, and he considers it wonderful that it stands the unceasing drain on its stock. He says: "A movement is on foot to get a portion of the river, or even a few of its pools, set apart for breeding purposes. There is no doubt that this would make a great improvement, both in the shore fishing and angling." The returns show a good catch of mackerel, made mostly by the traps under license, as the hook and line fishing was poor. The catch of herring was only fair. The lobster catch was large, and prices better for good brands. Cod fishing is one of the established industries of this county, but it is not pursued to that extent that profits would justify. It is likely that the Shippegan Railway, now under construction, will give a great impetus to this industry, as it will give fishermen at the lower end of the county a ready means to put their produce into new and better markets than they now have access to.

Overseer Haché, of Caraquet, reports about the usual catch of cod, herring, lobsters and oysters, though stormy weather interfered much with all these fisheries. Winter smelt fishing has been commenced in this district and, so far, has been a source of profitable employment, when such is much needed.

Overseer Cormier, of the herring banks, reports about an averaga catch of herring and cod. The regulations were well observed by vessels on the banks and good order has prevailed among the crews. He has, therefore, no breach of the law nor any fines to report.

Overseer Haché, of Shippegan, reports no marked improvement in the salmon fishery of his district, but he thinks the quality of the fish better than usual. Mackerel fishing was very poor in Shippegan, which he attributed to the seining practised by American and Nova Scotia vessels. The scarcity of this fish, which is largely used as bait, had a bad effect on the cod fishing in his district, the catch of which was below the average. Spring herring was abundant, and a larger quantity than usual was salted. Fall herring were scarce, which is attributed to the fishing schooners, with their large seines, breaking up the schools and preventing them from reaching their accustomed haunts inshore. Lobster fishing was vigorously pursued and the

catch greatly exceeded that of last year. Smelt fishing has become an important industry in Shippegan; but its great difficulty lies in the distance from markets. Smelts have to be hauled fifty miles to Bathurst, or seventy-five miles to Chatham, before they can be disposed of or shipped for export. The railroad will be a great benefit to this place.

Overseer Sewell, of Pokemouche, reports a decreased catch of salmon, and attributes the falling off to a succession of gales, which disturbed and injured the nets. The catch of mackerel was about the same as last year. With any spirit or enterprise in this district a most valuable business might be done. Mackerel are almost always plentiful during the summer, but the residents have neither suitable vessels nor nets for their capture. Herring were very numerous; but for want of salt to cure them, not many were caught. There is a large increase in alewives and cod, but a decline in hake. Bass and smelt gave largely increased catches, but trout falls short. Lobsters are largely in excess of last year, the quantity canned reaching 510,000 lbs. The total value of the catch in this district was $38,787, being $6,007 more than last year.

Overseer Mauzerolles, of Tracadie, reports a good catch of cod, mackerel, alewives and smelt, but a poor catch of salmon. The quantity of lobsters canned largely exceeds that of last year.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Overseer Noble, of Escuminac district, reports a much better run of salmon than appeared in the river last year, and a favourable season enabled a much larger catch to be made. The catch of lobsters was also large, and preparations are being made to start new factories next season. Already are disputes arising about fishing grounds, and he urges the necessity of some regulations to control the fishing. Spring herring were plentiful, but the catch was almost entirely used for lobster bait.

Overseer Williston, of Bay du Vin district, reports all kinds of fish plentiful. The catch of salmon was exceptionally good, and the catch of alewives more numerous than for many years. Smelt and frost-fish were as plentiful as usual, and large catches of both were made. The scarcity of oysters in other places has caused large numbers of people from other places to resort to the beds of Bay du Vin, where the same excessive and indiscriminate raking that has almost exterminated other beds now threatens the destruction of these. Overseers Noble and Williston urge that some regulations be made to protect the oysters in Bay du Vin.

Overseer Stymast, of Tabusintac district, reports an improvement in the catch of salmon as compared with last year. The catch of bass, alewives and smelt was good, but lobsters and cod were scarce.

Overseer Robichaud, of Neguac and Portage Island district, reports a good catch of salmon, which is the most important fishery in his district. Herring and mackerel are usually plentiful in the mouth of the river, and when pursued with any vigor, yield good returns. The catch was not large this year. Bass were not so plentiful as usual. In the early part of the season there was a good catch of lobsters, but as the summer advanced they became scarcer. The winter smelt fishery was largely pursued and gave good returns.

Grand Downs and Lower Newcastle Districts.—The death of Overseer Russell in the early part of the summer, left this district without an officer, and pending the appointment of his successor I placed it under the charge of Overseer Wyse, whose district it adjoins. He reports that he found Bartibog River in so bad a state that vigorous and severe measures were necessary to prevent illegal fishing. He had to employ a small steamboat to clear the channel of illegal nets, and hire special guardians to prevent others being set. After the appointment of wardens, several seizures were made, and a better state of things followed. The catch of salmon in the district was better than usual.

Overseer Wyse, of Napan and Chatham districts, reports an improved catch of salmon. Constant vigilance is still necessary to prevent illegal fishing for bass with

seines and bag nets, and a night watch employed for this purpose was found effective. Gaspereaux have become more plentiful since seines were abolished, but low prices did not encourage a vigorous prosecution of this fishery. The smelt business was, as usual, overdone, and glutted markets, with low prices, was the result. Overseer Wyse thinks that a shorter fishing season would remedy this state of things.

Overseer Hogan, of Newcastle and North Esk district, reports a much improved catch of salmon. Bass were fairly numerous, but the average size is growing smaller. The difficulty of preventing the catching and shipping of illegal fish increases. Dealers, whose true interests should lead them to assist the officers in enforcing the law, encourage poaching by buying the fish illegally caught. Overseer Hogan recommends that no nets be allowed above the flow of the tide, and that during the close season for salmon and bass the railway officials be instructed to receive no fish unless accompanied by the certificate of a fishery officer. I have made these recommendations the subjects of special reports.

Overseer Parker, of Derby, and *Overseer Holt*, of Blackville, have neglected to send me any report from their districts. My repeated requests have received no attention, not even the courtesy of a reply. I have been obliged to get returns of catch from other sources, which show that an improved catch of salmon has been made in both districts.

Overseer Bamford, of Blissfield, reports better catches of salmon and gaspereau. He says: "The principal abuses that exist in my district are spearing, drifting and setting nets across the stream. I would recommend that overseers be given smaller districts to protect, or have their pay increased to such an extent as will enable them to devote their whole time to the work." With such abuses as he describes—sufficient to exterminate every salmon that reaches his district—it must be admitted that the full time of many officers is needed to remove them, and that the present means of protecting the fish are wholly inadequate.

Overseer Freeze, of Doaktown, reports that in his district the catch has been as usual, without any improvement. This is the natural consequence of what Overseer Bamford describes, and nothing else could be expected. Mr. Freeze says: "During the low water of June and July, while there was a good run of salmon in the tidal waters, very few lived to reach my district. But, after a freshet in the latter part of July, there was a good run. It is the same old story—during low water—'no salmon;' after a freshet, sufficient to drown the nets below, 'plenty of fish.' As to the abuses existing in my district (the same as described by Overseer Bamford), I have so often reported them, and the difficulties of enforcing the Fisheries Act, that I need not here repeat them." Mr. Freeze has some original ideas about salmon protection, and though I do not agree with his commercial views, he would probably feel aggrieved if I were to suppress them. He says: "I am of opinion that the exportation of salmon to the United States should be prohibited. If they were held for Canadian markets alone they would not be so valuable, and excessive fishing would not be the rule, as it is now; consequently there would be more fish for those who would then be engaged in the business. The Canadian markets would then be better supplied at reasonable rates, and aside from the commercial value of the fish, very great benefits would accrue in the value of fishing privileges for sportsmen. I am aware that there is an outcry and numerous complaints coming from those engaged in fishing down river, about the destruction of salmon on their spawning grounds; but I fail to see the difference between killing them on their way to the spawning grounds and killing them when they arrive there, provided it is not in spawning season. As matters now stand, all the fish that escape the nets in tidal waters are few indeed, compared with those that are taken at the mouth of the river and exported to the United States. In order that the ideas I have advanced may be better understood, I would refer you back twenty-five years. At that time salmon were not exported in such quantities as now; their value was not half what it is now; they were a common article of food in every house on this river. They were not much sought after, but being very plentiful, were caught with little labour or expense, and those engaged in it did as well as they now do at more than double the price.

At the present time the high price of salmon is an incentive to poaching that did not formerly exist, and there are nearly as many nets as there are salmon to be caught, and five times the protection is needed to stop poaching."

Overseer Cameron, of Boiestown and Stanley, reports nothing more cheering. He says: "Salmon are getting scarcer every year, which I attribute to excessive fishing in the lower districts, and unless something is done to limit the net fishing below, salmon here will soon be a thing of the past, for the number of parent fish that reach the spawning ground above are yearly growing fewer. If net fishing were reduced in the tide-way and abolished entirely above tide-head, we would soon have fifty fish where we now have one." There is no doubt that Overseer Cameron's plan would soon make salmon as plentiful in his district as they were in the good old times described by Mr. Freeze.

KENT COUNTY.

Overseer Guimon, of St. Louis division, reports no improvement in the salmon catch. Herring fishing was good and a better catch than that of last year was made. Alewives were more plentiful, and the catch largely exceeds that of last year. Cod and hake show a decreased catch. Shad rather better, but bass not so good. Smelt fishing continues to increase, and gave good returns. Lobsters appeared to be as plentiful as ever, but the season was late and the quantity canned rather less than last year.

Overseer Hannah, of Richibucto district, reports a slight improvement in the salmon catch. Mackerel were plentiful, and some good hauls were made; but this fishery is not pursued with any vigor by our people, though American vessels are constantly fishing within sight of shore and making good fares. Lobsters were still in good numbers, but the size was smaller than usual. The quantity canned was very large, and exceeded that of last year. The catch of smelts was very large and fishermen got good prices. Warden Harnett, of the Upper River, reports bass scarce, but alewives very plentiful. The smelt fishing was good and the quantity caught large.

Overseer Girouard, of Buctouche district, reports a small catch of cod, mackerel and herring. Gaspereau were more plentiful than usual; but fishermen were not prepared to take advantage of the change. Lobsters were about as usual in numbers and size, and the catch an average one. Smelt fishing was more largely pursued, and the quantity caught very much exceeded that of last year. But few oysters were raked; the beds in the river and bay are now so exhausted that the quantity raised does not pay for the time and labour expended.

Overseer Cormier, of the lower districts, reports a good catch of spring herring and mackerel, and a large increase in the quantity of canned lobsters. Rather more oysters have been raised, as the high prices obtained have led to greater efforts on the beds. Smelt fishing was good, and fair prices were obtained for the large quantity caught. Alewives, bass and eels gave an increased catch.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

Overseer Deacon, of Shediac and Cape Tormentine district, reports as follows "The catch of fish in this district has been good for all kinds. Mackerel were plentiful and of good quality; a much larger quantity than usual was caught. Herring were late in coming, but the quality was good and the catch large. A fair catch of bass was made with hook and line, and some were caught with nets. The catch of smelts exceeded that of any previous year; but the markets were over-stocked and prices low; consequently, dealers generally, made no money. Mild and soft weather caused the loss of large quantities. Were fishing deferred until 1st December, much of this waste would be avoided. There were sixteen lobster factories operating in the district, being four more than last year. The whole catch this year ran very small, scarce up to the standard of 9 inches. The season was very backward, few of the factories getting to work before the middle of June. It is most important that this fishery be put under the action of the Fisheries Act. While there are no means

of defining limits, it is impossible to place any restriction on the selfishness and cupidity of those canners and fishermen who seek their own profit without regard to the rights of others. As matters now stand, I find it impossible to prevent the canning of illegal fish. Even those packers who have a sincere desire to observe the law, say they do not know how soon some one will start a factory on grounds hitherto considered theirs. They have gone to large expense in building and furnishing their factories, and have, in many cases, bought out other factories, for the sake of the grounds attached to them, and they ask to be protected in their rights. Until this reasonable protection is given to canners, they will have no interest in the protection of the fish, and no motive to respect the law when they can evade it. Although the oyster beds in Westmoreland are now nearly exhausted, and but little raked in the legal season, the high price paid for them in the close season induces numbers of people to evade the law in every possible way; and I have reason to believe that most of the raking is now done when, by law, it is illegal. Much of my time and labor are given to the detection of this, but I find I am unable to prevent it entirely.

Overseer Goodwin, of Bay Verte and Sackville district, reports a stormy season, with prevailing boisterous weather, which impeded the operations of fishermen. Herring were so plentiful that, even under these unfavorable conditions, a better catch than usual was made. Mackerel were plentiful and of good quality, but only a small catch was made, owing to want of energy and enterprise on the part of our people. The catch of alewives was about the same as last year. A new lobster factory has been started in this district, on the Nova Scotia shore, and promises to be successful. Preparations are being made for more extensive operations next season. Shad fishing at Sackville was somewhat better than last year; but over-fishing prevents any marked improvement. Smelt and bass fishing was commenced last winter in the Tidnish River, with good results. As this fishing was mostly done in the Nova Scotia part of the river, returns and details have been sent to the inspector for that Province.

Overseer Cormier, of Dorchester Bay district, reports herring more plentiful, but shad scarcer than last year. He attributes the falling off in shad to over-fishing. At the beginning of the season, the number of boats and the great length of nets employed in drifting, keep the fish off the feeding grounds. He urges that a regulation be made, prohibiting fishing until the 24th June, and restricting each boat to 200 fathoms of net, so that the main run of fish may reach their feeding places. This regulation will reduce the present excessive fishing and meet the wishes of the great majority of shad fishermen in this district.

ALBERT COUNTY.

Overseer Stewart reports no observable change in his district. About an average catch of all kinds of fish was made, which was used entirely for home consumtion. The fishing done in this county is not extensive, but it is of great importance to the resident population who depend on it for their domestic supply.

VICTORIA COUNTY.

Overseer Ryan reports a fair run of salmon in the Tobique. As usual, the great trouble to be met on this river is the spear of both Indians and settlers. The special guardian employed by Mr. Ryan did much to lessen the evil, but to prevent entirely, more assistance is needed, and guardians should be on the river not later than 1st July.

CARLETON COUNTY.

Overseer Lindsay, of the upper district, reports a better run of salmon, and after the close season these were well protected. He reports but one attempt at illegal fishing, and this was frustrated. During the open season 50 salmon were taken by the rod and not less than 1200 lbs of trout.

Overseer Burtt, of the lower district, reports a poor run of salmon, of which very few were caught. But few nets are now used in this part of the river, and those that are set do not pay for the labor of attending them. The lumber interest and the numerous mills in this county have almost drawn attention from fishing.

Warden Scott, at Eel River, reports a better run of salmon and more fish caught than in any season for the last three years.

YORK COUNTY.

Overseer Orr, reports a poor catch of salmon, but a great improvement in bass and whitefish. For the latter there is no close time yet fixed, and large numbers of gravid fish are taken. Mr. Orr urges that their capture, after 30th September, be prohibited, in order to protect the spawning fish. He reports much illegal fishing on the South-West Miramichi, both below and above the portion comprised in his district. He again urges the employment of special guardians to camp on the river and give their whole attention to its protection. He also recommends that the close season for angling should be made to commence at the end of the legal netting season, 15th August. Under the pretence of angling, much illegal fishing is done by poachers, after that date, when sportsmen have left the river.

SUNBURY COUNTY.

Overseer Hoben reports a poor catch of salmon and alewives, but a largely increased catch of shad and bass. The fish for which, a few years ago, there was no demand and no inducement to catch—pickerel, pike and eels—have come to be of considerable importance. They are especially plentiful in that part of the St. John which runs through Sunbury and Queen's counties, and the business of catching them for export has grown into considerable importance. Not less than 60,000 lbs. of pickerel, 5,000 lbs. of perch and 11,000 lbs. of eels have been sent from these counties this season. No sturgeons reached Sunbury County this season; they were all caught in the lower part of the river.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

Overseer Hetherington reports a better run of salmon than last year. Shad and alewives were also more numerous. Pickerel, perch and eels were caught in large quantities, for export to American markets, where they find a ready sale at paying prices. Mr. Hetherington again urges that drifting nets for shad and alewives in the narrow approaches to Washademoak and Grand lakes should be strictly prohibited, as they prevent the fish from getting to their spawning places.

Warden Phillips, of Canaan River, reports a good run of shad, and later in the season, after the nets were up, a nice run of late salmon. If these fish which, for the last two years, have got safely into Canaan River, were allowed to reach their spawning beds, and could there be protected from the poacher, good hopes might be entertained of seeing this nice river re-stocked. But where all the settlers consider it a part of their religion to kill a salmon whenever and wherever seen, these hopes, under the circumstances, will be disappointed.

KING'S COUNTY.

Overseer Belyea, of Westfield and Belleisle district, reports a better catch of salmon than last year. Bass, shad and gaspereau were about the same as last year, the catch, perhaps, somewhat better. Sturgeons were very scarce, and the summer's fishing the worst yet known. Mr. Belyea is now forced to the opinion that overfishing has caused the falling off. The last five years' experience having shown that this fishery cannot be commenced earlier than the second week in June, he thinks that fishing might be allowed until 15th September.

Overseer Gosline, of Kenebecasis River and tributaries, reports a much improved run of shad and more salmon than usual. The water was favorable for their ascent, as the unusually wet summer kept the river full. Some sturgeons were caught in the lower reaches of the river, and pickerel and perch are becoming plentiful, though not much used by our people. Their catch for export, now that this business is extending, would afford profitable employment, if followed with any energy.

ST. JOHN COUNTY.

Overseer O'Brien, of the Harbour and Lepreau district, reports as follows: "There was a decided improvement in the catch of salmon as compared with that of last year. The catch of alewives was better, owing, no doubt, to favorable conditions for this fishing. Shad also, were more plentiful apparently, for the catch was considerably better. Our fishermen were much disappointed at the small catch of herring during the winter. For two previous winters fish were very plentiful, and good profits were realized from the large catches made; but from some unknown cause the schools did not come in as formerly. The catch during the summer, however, was almost without precedent—in many instances nets being literally carried away by the numbers of fish striking them. The demand, however, was limited and prices very low. There was a large increase in the catch of lobsters this season, in consequence of the ready sale made to American luggers; the prices obtained gave a great stimulus to this fishery, which heretofore has only supplied the small local demand. In enforcing the close time I have found great difficulty. A number of offenders were prosecuted and fines imposed; but appeals were made on the question of jurisdiction. If convicted under the Fisheries Act its application to the harbour of St. John was denied. If under the corporation by-laws, it was contended that the corporation has no jurisdiction in matters affecting the fisheries. These appeals are not yet decided.

Overseer Skillen, of St. Martin's district, reports as follows: "I have little of importance to report. The catch of herring is below the average; other kinds of fish about the same as last year. The low price of herring during the summer offered no inducement for fishermen to pursue them in this district. Pollack were plentiful, but were not fished for with much vigor—low prices the cause. I fixed the limits of spawning ground under Order in Council of 29th May, between Split Rock and Roger's Head, and had very little difficulty in protecting these limits. What the difficulty may be when the usual fleet of vessels visit these waters in spawning time, remains to be seen. The fish-way in Salmon River dam has been kept in good order and open for the passage of fish. But one complaint has been made with reference to mill-refuse, and the prosecution is now pending.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY.

Overseer Todd, of St. Croix district, reports that the catch of fish was larger than that of last year, but the price of small herring was low. The pretection of salmon in the St. Croix River, and especially on their spawning beds, to which Overseer Todd has devoted much time and labour, is now showing good results. He says: "Salmon were numerous, and for the first time in many years several have been taken with rod and line." If due protection is afforded at the head of tide, and the spawning beds saved from poachers, there is now every reason to believe that the river may be re-stocked. The fish-ways are in good order and effective. A new one has been built in Broads' dam, on Denis stream, and I found it necessary, during the run of alewives to place a guardian at this point, to look after poachers, who were trying to prevent the passage of fish.

Overseer Cunningham, of St. Andrew's Bay, reports that herring did not come into the bay last winter in any considerable numbers, and the fleet of vessels which usually fish here was obliged to seek fares in other waters. Small herring did not come until late in July; but the demand was dull, owing to depression in the sardine

business at Eastport. Herring for sardines were plentiful in August and September, but low prices for all kinds of fish prevailed. Lobsters were about as usual. Although the factory has been closed, the demand was good and large shipments were made to Boston and other American markets. Overseer Cunningham strongly urges that no seine fishing be allowed in St. Andrew's Bay, as the practice leads to great waste.

Overseer Best, of Beaver Harbour, reports a decrease in the catch of cod, haddock, and hake, but a large increase in herrings. The small demand for sardines led to the smoking of a larger quantity than usual in this district. Lobsters were fairly plentiful, and the demand for American markets better than usual.

Overseer Lord, of La Tête and Deer Island, reports as follows: "The year now drawing to a close leaves the fishing industry in this district in anything but a satisfactory condition. The catch of line fish has not been more than half the quantity landed in 1883, with the single exception of pollack, in which there has been a slight increase. To make matters worse, prices for all kinds of fish have been very low. Of sardines, on which a great many of our people have come to depend, the catch has fallen off greatly, with prices lower than when the business was in its infancy. This depression in the sardine business, and the low price of smoked herring, has been extremely hard on weir owners, some of whom have not made enough to pay for repairing their weirs. Nearly as many herring have been smoked this season, but for these, prices have ruled low. The quantity of frozen herring packed was much short of last year's catch; the fish did not, as usual, come to our shores, and nearly the whole catch was made in Grand Manan. The quantity of oil produced is far below the average, as would naturally be the case with a small catch of fish. Taken altogether, this has been the hardest year for our fishermen that has been experienced for a long time, and the prospect at present is not very bright."

Overseer Brown, of Campo Bello, reports a similar decrease in the catch of all kinds of line fish. But the herring fishery has been better, and had prices ruled higher, the season's yield would have reached a fair average.

Overseer McLaughlin, of Grand Manan, reports as follows: "In closing the returns of catch so much earlier than usual, the yield of nearly two months of the best fishing will not appear, and the catch of line fish, as compared with last year, will show a decrease more apparent than real. But the catch of herring in these waters is marvellous, having more than doubled since weirs have been under license. More than 1,000,000 boxes of smoked herring have been shipped from the island this season. The shipment of frozen herring has also been immense, and though prices have been low, the results of the year's work have not been unsatisfactory. There are no abuses in my district to report, nor any breach of the law. The several close seasons have been well observed, and fishermen display an orderly and law-abiding spirit."

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. H. VENNING,

Inspector of Fisheries, N. B.

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries, Quantity and Value of Fishing Material, Kinds and Quantities of Fish, &c., in the Province of New Brunswick, for the Year 1884.

District.	Vessels and Boats employed in Fishing.							Fishing Material.						Kinds of Fish.					
	Vessels.				Boats.			Nets.		Smelt Nets.		Lobster Traps.							
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.	Mackerel, in cans.	Herring, barrels.	Herring, smoked, in boxes.
			$			$			$		$		$						
Ristigouche.																			
From Tide Head to Dalhousie	...	.....	.....	.....	35	350	35	8860	8860	1	35	.....	.....	45731	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
From Dalhousie to Belledune	1	14	200	3	86	1032	188	11239	5225	.....	.....	2800	1400	119416	6158	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	1	14	200	3	121	1382	223	20099	14085	1	35	2800	1400	165147	6158	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gloucester.																			
Petit Rocher	...	.....	.....	.....	90	1500	150	4990	4990	.....	.....	1000	1000	69484	.....	500	40000	1000	.....
Bathurst	...	.....	.....	.....	30	600	60	6053	6053	.....	.....	.....	.....	75000	.....	250	.....	400	.....
New Bandon	...	.....	.....	.....	100	2000	200	4722	4722	.....	.....	8880	8880	100000	.....	891	4000	3000	.....
Caraquet	3	70	1650	9	133	3156	396	5280	2640	20	660	3300	3300	.....	.....	60	.....	10450	.....
Grand Anse	30	750	15000	118	250	25000	600	14000	12000	.....	.....	10200	10200	.....	.....	200	.....	3000	100
Shippegan	13	157	4550	46	176	16444	412	8200	4920	29	928	18700	18700	5250	2004	31	8135	1320	.....
Pokemouche	1	20	450	3	56	1783	94	4647	2020	22	515	1650	1650	10000	.....	73	10000	1737	.....
Tracadie	2	22	300	6	68	3184	162	4925	2475	48	1440	3800	3800	6100	700	97	3562	1859	.....
Totals	49	1019	21950	182	903	53667	2074	52817	39820	119	3543	47530	47530	265834	2704	2102	65697	22766	100

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries, &c—New Brunswick—*Continued.*

District.	Kinds of Fish.																Fish Products.			Value.
	Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Hake, cwt.	Hake Sounds, lbs.	Haddock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, barrels.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Squid, barrels.	Flounders, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, tons.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish used as bait, barrels.	Fish used as manure, barrels.	
Ristigouche.																				$ cts.
From Tide Head to Dalhousie	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,266 20
From Dalhousie to Belledune	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	162516	.....	700	300	50,692 20
Totals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2000	.....	.....	.....	162516	.....	700	300	59,958 40
Gloucester.																				
Petit Rocher	.....	1500	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	488000	.....	375	.....	109,034 30
Bathurst	.....	2000	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	5000	2000	.....	.....	1400600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	112,056 00
New Bandon	.....	4000	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	319444	.....	300	.....	106,876 60
Caraquet	.....	8500	.....	.....	415	1000	...	2500	4850	.....	.....	36000	55	4800	.....	140500	1386	2850	3200	125,315 10
Grand Anse	.....	1500	50	500	25	2500	...	3000	.....	10	.....	.....	25	.....	500	1000000	750	750	3000	189,832 50
Shippegan	.....	10300	750	1200	300	7800	40	2750	.....	.....	.....	72800	55	60	....	729530	5675	2500	8500	183,741 55
Pokemouche	630	1358	97	138	2	.....	16	10600	3500	.....	.....	102500	60	.....	.....	51000	765	810	510	37,187 00
Tracadie	516	927	193	384	.....	4450	...	750	1400	.....	2000	141000	25	.....	1	86000	635	3000	270	44,510 55
Totals	1146	30085	1090	2212	742	15750	56	24600	11750	10	2000	1752900	220	4860	501	2814474	9211	10585	15480	908,553 60

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries, &c.—New Brunswick—*Continued.*

District	Vessels and Boats Employed in Fishing.							Fishing Material.								Kinds of Fish.							
	Vessels.				Boats.			Nets.		Weirs.		Smelt Nets.		Lobster Traps.									
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value	No.	Value.	Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.	Mackerel, in cans.	Herring, barrels.	Herring, smoked, in boxes.	Alewives, barrels.
Northumberland.			$			$			$		$		$		$								
Point Escuminac to Bay du Vin	2	20	500	4	80	800	120	10000	2500	....	.....	27	540	2600	2600	...	100000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tabusintac to Grand Downs	6	45	1050	19	100	3000	200	11234	3370	.....	.....	51	1530	3098	3098	...	90500	.....	50	.....	2100	600	.....
Tabusintac Bay and River	...	.....	.....	....	16	480	32	1409	1409	.....	.....	89	2670	3100	3100	...	12000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200
Hardwicke to Glenelg	3	62	1800	16	76	364	106	7000	1750	....	.....	96	2400	.....	.....	...	47280	.....	168	.....	100	.....	20
Bay du Vin to Beaubair's Island	...	.....	.....	....	120	2400	240	5863	1750	.....	.....	298	10000	.....	.....	...	8250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500
Newcastle and North Esk	...	.....	.....	....	35	525	76	3272	2355	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	72000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200
Derby	...	.....	.....	....	40	600	80	1995	650	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	14500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90
Blackville	...	.....	.....	....	30	450	60	1200	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	9500	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84
Blissville	...	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	300	200	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	25	3340	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
Doaktown to Boiestown	...	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	400	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	4000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Boiestown to Head Waters	...	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	240	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	2000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
Totals	11	127	3350	39	497	8619	914	42893	14904	.....	.....	561	17140	8798	8798	40	363370	.....	218	.....	2200	600	1175
Kent.																							
Eel River to Kouchibouquacis	2	27	700	8	125	3890	261	7025	6125	.....	.....	70	1900	9000	9000	...	30000	500	40	12000	2000	.....	250
Kouchibouquacis to Chockfish	21	420	10500	105	146	4380	438	6440	5152	.....	.....	177	7080	8950	8950	...	24000	2000	440	5500	3200	.....	220
Richibucto River and Branches	...	.....	.....	....	25	500	50	1000	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	876
Buctouche Bay and River	1	10	500	6	107	2240	346	6241	2151	119	1125	63	1890	3959	3959	15	.....	.....	203	.....	1324	.....	347
Cocagne	...	.....	.....	....	270	5400	540	14000	7000	.....	.....	31	620	4825	4825	...	.....	....	1000	.....	4750	.....	100
Totals	24	457	11700	119	673	16410	1635	34706	20928	119	1125	341	11490	26734	26734	15	54000	2500	1683	17500	11274	.....	1793

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries, &c.—New Brunswick—*Continued.*

District.	Kinds of Fish.																		Fish Products.			Value.
	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, brls.	Hake, cwt.	Hake Sounds, lbs.	Haddock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Sturgeon, lbs.	Shad, barrels	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Frost Fish, lbs.	Flounders, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Perch, lbs.	Eels, brls	Oysters, brls.	Lobsters, tons.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish used as bait, barrels.	Fish used as manure, barrels.	
Northumberland.																						$ cts.
Point Escuminac to Bay du Vin	200	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	....	...	5000	.....	.....	.....	37000	.....	.....	600	....	156000	.....	650	.....	49,545 00
Tabusintac to Grand Downs	1050	.....	50	.....	...	.....	....	...	21000	1000	.....	.....	144837	.....	25	.....	....	48100	200	1000	800	51,257 72
Tabusintac Bay and River	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	....	10	3000	2000	.....	.....	318830	.....	20	200	....	110000	.....	850	20	41,274 80
Hardwicke to Glenelg	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	....	50	10000	.....	10000	2000	191641	.....	.....	1000	....	.....	.....	.....	100	27,484 46
Bay du Vin to Beaubair's Island	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	....	10	7000	500	625000	1000	700000	.....	9	1000	....	.....	.....	.....	1000	62,321 00
Newcastle and North Esk	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	250	11	103000	.....	.....	.....	2960	.....	15	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,795 60
Derby	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	....	...	.....	3000	.....	.....	150000	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,440 00
Blackville	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	....	...	.....	4000	.....	.....	170000	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,676 00
Blissville	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,202 00
Doaktown to Boiestown	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	840 00
Boiestown to Head Waters	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	....	...	.....	3000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,050 00
Totals	1250	.....	50	.....	...	...	250	81	149000	13500	635000	3000	1715268	.....	69	2800	....	314100	200	2500	1920	281,886 58
Kent.																						
Eel River to Kouchibouquacis	145	.....	240	140	...	.....	....	30	60000	.....	.....	3000	360000	3000	160	475	....	370000	200	5500	.....	111,431 25
Kouchibouquacis to Chockfish	450	20	250	600	...	2500	....	15	15000	3500	10000	16000	1114000	3000	150	320	....	700000	240	3600	....	210,046 50
Richibucto River & Branches	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	....	...	.....	700	.....	.....	.....	1000	346	150	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,170 00
Buctouche Bay and River	61	.....	11	52	...	.....	....	...	6050	1050	400	60646	284677	.....	97	1446	92	177318	41	1705	92	67,683 93
Cocagne	65	.....	30	.....	45	.....	....	...	3500	700	2000	.....	66815	.....	55	1500	15	376640	55	3500	200	101,563 65
Totals	721	20	531	792	45	2500	....	45	84550	5950	12400	79646	1825492	7000	808	3891	107	1623958	536	14305	292	497,895 33

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries, &c.—New Brunswick—*Continued.*

District.	Vessels and Boats employed in Fishing.							Fishing Material.								Kinds of Fish.						
	Vessels.				Boats.			Nets.		Weirs.		Smelt Nets.		Lobster Traps.								
	No.	Tonnage.	Value	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.	Mackerel, in cans.	Herring, barrels.	Herring, frozen.	Herring, smoked, in boxes.
Westmoreland.			$			$			$		$		$		$							
Shediac and Botsford	...	...	...	...	600	9000	...	8000	8000	...	...	120	1440	15000	15000	...	1000	1500	12000	12000	...	2500
Baie Verte and Sackville	...	...	...	...	35	1350	...	4400	1590	...	...	4	50	...	...	...	400	40	...	1000	...	600
Dover	...	...	...	...	4	36	8	1000	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...
Gautreau	...	...	...	...	21	168	42	5250	1260	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3360	...	...	...	...	...
Pré d'en haut	...	...	...	...	11	88	22	2750	660	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1760	...	...	...	...	...
Belliveau	...	...	...	...	4	32	8	1000	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320	...	...	...	...	...
Dorchester	...	...	...	...	2	16	4	500	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	...	...	...	...	...
Dorchester Cape	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1000	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rockport and Wood Point	...	...	...	...	9	72	18	2250	540	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	...	...	...	...	686	10762	112	26150	12720	...	...	124	1490	15000	15000	...	6960	1540	12000	13050	...	3100
Albert.																						
Hopewell Point to Wolf River	...	...	...	...	8	400	16	700	373	4	160	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	237	...	200
Victoria.																						
Grand Falls to Carleton Co. Line	...	...	...	...	20	800	40	1500	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	1000	...	...	...	...	...
Carleton.																						
Carleton Co. Line to York Co. Line	...	...	...	...	50	400	100	1000	500	25	250	...	...	...	...	...	7500	...	...	...	...	...
Head Waters of Miramichi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2500	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	...	...	...	...	50	400	100	1000	500	25	250	...	...	...	...	...	10000	...	...	...	...	...

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries, &c.—New Brunswick—*Continued.*

District.	Kinds of Fish.																		Fish Products.			Value.
	Alewives, brls.	Cod, cwt.	Pollock, cwt.	Hake, cwt.	Haddock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Sturgeon, lbs.	Shad, barrels.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Frost Fish, lbs.	Flounders, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Pickerel, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, tons.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish used as bait, barrels.	Fish used as manure, barrels.	
Westmoreland.																						$ cts.
Shediac and Botsford	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8000	3500	3000	2500	481400	...	170	300	75	747024	...	2500	2000	216,892 60
Baie Verte and Sackville	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	275	14000	1000	4000	...	20000	...	15	...	4	...	...	2000	...	13,065 00
Dover	...	...	10	12	15	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	3	...	586 00
Gautreau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	525	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	4,902 00
Pré d'en haut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	275	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	2,567 00
Belliveau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	716 00
Dorchester	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	184 00
Dorchester Cape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	640 00
Rockport and Wood Point	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,152 00
Totals	200	...	10	12	15	...	...	1429	22000	4500	7000	2500	501400	...	185	300	79	747024	115	4503	2000	240,704 60
Albert.																						
Hopewell Point to Wolf River	...	6	...	24	...	...	...	250	...	1000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	...	3,404 50
Victoria.																						
Grand Falls to Carleton Co. Line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	2000	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,485 00
Carleton.																						
Carleton Co. Line to York Co. Line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125	...	8343	...	...	...	1670	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,154 78
Head Waters of Miramichi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,220 00
Totals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125	...	20343	...	...	...	1670	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,374 78

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries, &c.—New Brunswick—*Continued.*

District.	Vessels and Boats Employed in Fishing.							Fishing Material.										
	Vessels.				Boats.			Nets.		Weirs.		Smelt Nets		Lobster Traps.				
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.
York.			$			$			$		$		$		$			
York Co. Line to Sunbury Co. Line	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	1500	150	3000	1500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6000	.....
Sunbury.																		
French Lake, Oromocto	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	100	30	400	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mouth Oromocto	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	60	12	200	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burton Vicinity	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	100	20	400	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maquapit Lake and Sheffield	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	300	60	1200	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Porto Bello	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	100	20	300	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheffield	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	110	22	300	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....
Maugerville	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	60	12	150	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....
Upper Gagetown	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	150	30	400	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....
Lower Gagetown and Mouth Canal	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	100	32	400	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oromocto River	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	150	30	400	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	.....	.....	.....	.....	129	1230	268	4150	2060	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	.....
Queen's.																		
Washademoak Lake	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	200	40	7000	3500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canaan River	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	400	40	300	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	600	80	7300	3660	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries, &c.—New Brunswick—*Continued.*

District.	Kinds of Fish.													Fish Products.				Value.
	Herring, barrels.	Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Hake, cwt.	Haddock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Sturgeon, lbs.	Shad, barrels.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Pickerel, lbs.	Perch, barrels.	Eels, barrels.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Roes, barrels.	Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as manure, barrels.	
York.																		$ cts.
York Co. Line to Sunbury Co. Line	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	2000	3000	2000	1500	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,165 00
Sunbury.																		
French Lake, Oromocto	.....	108	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1000	.....	13000	500	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,410 00
Mouth Oromocto	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	1000	.....	1000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	484 00
Burton Vicinity	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	1000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	428 00
Maquapit Lake and Sheffield	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	1000	.....	32000	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,968 00
Porto Bello	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1000	.....	1000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	520 00
Sheffield	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	1000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	380 00
Maugerville	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	160 00
Upper Gagetown	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	290 00
Lower Gagetown and Mouth Canal	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	1000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	516 00
Oromocto River	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1000	.....	2000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	380 00
Totals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	223	8500	.....	49000	500	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,536 00
Queen's.		499																
Washademoak Lake	.....	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	450	1500	400	20000	2000	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,814 00
Canaan River	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	140	.....	.....	1500	1000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,590 00
Totals	.....	48[illegible]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	590	1500	400	21500	3000	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,404 00

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries, &c.—New Brunswick—*Continued.*

District.	Vessels and Boats Employed in Fishing.							Fishing Material.						Kinds of Fish.							
	Vessels.				Boats.			Nets.		Weirs.		Lobster Traps.									
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.	Herring, barrels.	Herring, frozen, number.	Herring, smoked, in boxes.	Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.
Kings.			$			$			$		$		$								
Westfield and Belle Isle	...	.....	.....	.....	68	620	73	5500	17100	.....	.....	.....	.....	10272	.....	.....	.....	.....	447	.....	.....
Kennebecassis & Smith's Creek	...	.....	.....	.....	10	200	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	.....
Totals	...	.....	.....	.....	78	820	93	5500	17100	.....	.....	.....	.....	10272	.....	.....	.....	.....	527	.....	.....
St. John.																					
Point Wolfe to Cape Spencer	8	190	1400	35	18	350	40	900	1800	3	270	145	145	.....	14	900	.....	.....	.....	1500	.....
Quaco Head to Lepreaux, including St. John Harbour	30	500	10000	120	260	6500	500	100000	70000	32	10000	1000	1000	190000	.....	30000	250000	25000	18436	2000	50
Totals	38	690	11400	155	278	6850	540	100900	71800	35	10270	1145	1145	190000	14	30900	250000	25000	18436	3500	50
Charlotte.																					
St. Croix	...	.....	.....	.....	32	2080	96	140	84	5	200	.....	.....	4800	90	320	.....	.....	550	75	.....
Inner Bay of Passamaquoddy	15	232	8000	75	70	3800	150	8000	2000	12	600	700	350	300	.....	2100	1830000	2000	10	1140	9
Lepreaux, Beaver Harbour and Back Bay	24	340	1460	116	80	2000	160	22000	11000	29	4700	1000	1000	.....	.....	15000	6000000	265000	.....	4000	60
Deer Island	24	375	12400	120	240	16800	360	15000	10000	75	37500	800	800	.....	.....	400	1500000	45000	.....	600	.....
Campobello	18	.....	8650	99	.....	3909	217	11828	6690	35	17500	477	295	.....	.....	1658	271500	253400	.....	705	.....
Grand Manan	10	200	5000	60	460	40000	480	27000	13500	39	10000	1000	1000	.....	10	10000	5000000	1200000	.....	9000	7
Totals	91	1147	35510	470	882	68589	1463	83968	43274	195	70500	3977	3445	5100	100	29478	14601500	1765400	560	15520	76

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries, &c.—New Brunswick—*Continued.*

District.	Kinds of Fish.																	Fish Products.					Value.
	Pollock, cwt.	Hake, cwt.	Hake Sounds, lbs.	Haddock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Sturgeon, lbs.	Shad, barrels.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Frost Fish, lbs.	Squid, barrels.	Flounders, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Pickerel, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Sardines, hds.	Lobsters, tons.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Roes, barrels.	Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as bait, barrels.	Fish used as manure, barrels.	
King's.																							$ cts.
Westfield and Belle Isle	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60480	78	5000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54400	29	.....	....	440	18	.....	....	.....	12,256 20
Kennebecassis & Smith's Creek	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	3700	70	.....	4000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	....	.....	...	.....	....	.....	1,607 50
Totals	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	64180	148	5000	4000	....	.....	.....	.....	54400	41	.....	....	440	18	.....	....	.....	13,863 70
St. John.																							
Point Wolfe to Cape Spencer	900	55	.....	500	2500	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	18	90	.	....	....	.....	16,078 00
Quaco Head to Lepreaux, including St. John Harbour	1000	1000	500	2000	1000	.....	1250	1000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	100	1000	...	.....	100	100	277,124 00
Totals	1900	1050	500	2500	3500	.....	1268	1000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	118	1090	...	....	100	100	293,202 00
Charlotte.																							
St. Croix	.....	.....	.....	175	.....	.....	.....	.....	3000	1000	.....	.....	4500	2000	...	125	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	8,111 25
Inner Bay of Passamaquoddy	1800	2000	2000	500	8700	.....	.....	.....	1500	2000	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	2500	60	850	...	90	100	1000	71,900 00
Lepreaux, Beaver Harbour and Back Bay	2000	17000	17000	6000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1000	.....	.....	...	30000	100	15000	...	2500	1000	125	635,292 50
Deer Island	1500	2500	3300	1000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	2300	30	4000	...	70	.....	.....	72,550 00
Campobello	3533	510	648	902	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	473	.....	.....	.....	...	363	114	2480	...	145	90	180	105,497 75
Grand Manan	6000	6000	6000	3500	12000	.....	.....	.....	.....	1000	10	4000	.....	.....	...	500	600	20000	...	100	4000	3000	513,669 00
Totals	14833	28040	28948	12077	20700	.....	.....	.....	4500	4000	483	5000	4500	2000	...	35788	904	42330	...	2905	5190	4205	1,407,020 50

RECAPITULATION showing the Quantity and Value of Fishing Material, &c.—New Brunswick.

District.	Vessels and Boats Employed in Fishing.							Fishing Material.							
	Vessels.				Boats.			Nets.		Weirs.		Smelt Nets.		Lobster Traps.	
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
			$			$			$		$		$		$
Ristigouche	1	14	200	3	121	1,382	223	20,099	14,085	.....	.....	1	35	2,800	1,400
Gloucester	49	1,019	21,950	182	903	53,667	2,074	52,817	39,820	.....	.....	119	3,543	47,530	47,530
Northumberland	11	127	3,350	39	497	8,619	914	42,893	14,904	.....	.....	561	17,140	8,798	8,798
Kent	24	457	11,700	119	673	16,410	1,635	34,706	20,928	119	1,125	341	11,490	26,734	26,734
Westmoreland	.....	.....	.....	.....	686	10,762	112	26,150	12,720	.....	.....	124	1,490	15,000	15,000
Albert	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	400	16	700	373	4	160	.....	.....	.....	.....
Victoria	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	800	40	1,500	750	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carleton	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	400	100	1,000	500	25	250	.....	.....	.....	.....
York	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	1,500	150	3,000	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sunbury	.....	.....	.....	.....	129	1,230	268	4,150	2,060	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Queens	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	600	80	7,390	3,660	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kings	.....	.....	.....	.....	78	820	93	5,500	17,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. John	38	630	11,400	155	278	6,850	540	100,900	71,800	35	10,270	.....	.....	1,145	1,145
Charlotte	91	1,147	35,510	470	882	68,589	1,463	83,968	43,274	195	70,500	.....	.....	3,977	3,445
Totals	214	3,454	83,110	968	4,440	174,029	7,708	384,683	243,474	378	82,305	1,146	33,698	105,984	104,052

RECAPITULATION showing the Quantity and Value of Fishing Material, &c.—New Brunswick—*Continued.*

District.	Kinds of Fish.																		
	Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.	Mackerel, in cans.	Herring, barrels.	Herring, frozen, number.	Herring, smoked, in boxes.	Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Pollock, cwt.	Hake, cwt.	Hake, Sounds, lbs.	Haddock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Sturgeon, lbs.	Shad, barrels.	Bass, lbs.
Ristigouche	....	165,147	6,158	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gloucester	....	265,834	2,704	2,102	65,697	22,766	.....	100	1,146	30,085	....	.....	1,090	2,212	742	15,750	.....	58	24,600
Northumberland	40	363,370	.....	218	.....	2,200	.....	600	1,175	1,250	....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	250	8	149,000
Kent	15	54,000	2,500	1,683	17,500	11,274	.....	.....	1,793	721	20	.....	531	792	45	2,500	.....	4	84,550
Westmoreland	...	6,960	.....	1,540	12,000	13,050	.....	3,100	200	.....	.....	10	12	.....	15	.....	.....	1,4[illegible]	23,000
Albert	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	237	.....	20	.....	6	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	.....
Victoria	40	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Carleton	....	10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....
York	....	6,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2,000
Sunbury	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	499	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2[illegible]	8,500
Queen's	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	480	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5[illegible]	1,500
King's	.....	10,472	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	527	.....	.....	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	64,180	1[illegible]	5,000
St. John	....	190,000	.....	14	.....	30,900	250,000	25,000	18,436	3,500	50	1,90	1,050	500	2,500	3,500	.....	1,26	1,000
Charlotte	....	5,100	.....	100	.....	29,478	14,601,500	1,765,400	560	15,520	76	14,833	28,040	28,948	12,077	20,700	.....	.....	.....
Totals	107	1,077,983	11,362	5,657	95,197	109,905	14,851,500	1,794,400	24,816	51,082	146	16,743	30,842	33,452	15,397	42,450	64,430	4,30[illegible]	298,150

Recapitulation showing the Quantity and Value of Fishing Material, &c.—New Brunswick—*Concluded.*

District.	Kinds of Fish.												Fish Products.					Value.
	Trout, lbs.	Frost Fish, lbs.	Squid, barrels.	Flounders, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Pickerel, lbs.	Perch, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Sardines, hds.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, tons.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Roes, barrels.	Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as bait, barrels.	Fish used as manure, barrels.	$ cts.
Ristigouche	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	162,516	.....	...	.....	700	300	59,958 40
Gloucester	11,750	.....	10	2,000	1,752,000	.....	.....	220	.....	4,860	501	2,814,474	9,210	...	.....	10,585	15,480	908,553 60
Northumberland	13,500	635,000	.....	3,000	1,715,268	.....	.....	69	.....	2,800	.....	314,100	200	...	.....	2,500	1,920	281,886 58
Kent	5,950	12,400	.....	79,646	1,825,492	.....	7,000	808	.....	3 891	107	1,623,958	536	...	.....	14,305	292	497,895 33
Westmoreland	4,500	7,000	.....	2,500	501,400	.....	.....	185	.....	300	79	747,024	115	.	.....	4,503	2,000	240,704 60
Albert	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	...	.....	.....	.....	3,404 50
Victoria	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	1,485 00
Carleton	20,343	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,670	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	4,374 78
York	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	1,500	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	2,165 00
Sunbury	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49,000	500	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	7,536 00
Queen's	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,500	3,000	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	8,404 00
King's	4,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	54,400	.....	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	440	18	.....	.....	.....	13,863 70
St. John	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	118	.....	1,090	...	.....	100	100	293,202 00
Charlotte	4,500	4,000	483	5,000	4,500	2,000	.....	.....	35,788	.....	904	.....	42,330	...	2,905	5,190	4,305	1,407,020 50
Totals	70,943	658,400	493	92,146	5,801,560	130,570	12,000	1,433	35,788	11,851	1,709	5,662,072	53,957	18	2,905	37,883	24,397	3,730,453 99

Recapitulation of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries of New Brunswick, during the Year 1884.

Kinds of Fish.		Quantities.	Prices.	Value.
			$ cts.	$ cts.
Salmon, pickled	brls.	107	18 00	1,926 00
do fresh, in ice	lbs.	1,077,983	0 20	215,596 60
do in cans	"	11,362	0 20	2,272 40
Mackerel	brls.	5,657	10 00	56,570 00
do in cans	cans.	95,197	0 15	14,279 55
Herring	brls.	109,905	4 00	439,620 00
do frozen, number, @ 60	per 100.	14,851,500	0 60	89,109 00
do smoked	boxes	1,794,400	0 25	448,600 00
Alewives	brls.	24,816	4 00	99,264 00
Cod	cwt.	51,082	4 25	217,089 50
Cod Tongues and Sounds	brls.	146	7 00	1,022 00
Pollock	cwt.	16,743	3 50	58,600 50
Hake	"	30,842	3 50	107,947 00
Hake Sounds	lbs.	32,452	1 00	32,452 00
Haddock	cwt.	15,379	3 50	53,826 50
Halibut	lbs.	42,450	0 06	2,547 00
Sturgeon	"	64,430	0 06	3,865 80
Shad	brls.	4,305	8 00	34,440 00
Bass	lbs.	298,150	0 06	17,889 00
Trout	"	70,943	0 06	4,256 58
Frost Fish	"	658,400	0 02	13,168 00
Squid	brls.	493	4 00	1,972 00
Flounders	lbs.	92,146	0 06	5,528 76
Smelt	"	5,801,560	0 06	348,093 60
Pickerel	"	130,570	0 06	7,824 20
Perch	"	12,000	0 06	720 00
Eels	brls.	1,433	9 00	12,897 00
Sardines	hds	35,788	10 00	357,880 00
Oysters	brls	11,851	3 00	35,553 00
Lobsters, fresh	tons.	1,709	30 00	51,270 00
do preserved	cans.	5,662,072	0 15	849,310 80
Fish Oil	galls.	53,957	0 60	32,374 20
Fish Roes	brls.	18	4 00	72 00
Fish Guano	tons.	2,905	15 00	43,575 00
Fish used as bait	brls.	37,883	1 50	56,824 50
Fish used as manure	"	24,397	0 50	12,198 50
Total, 1884		.....	.....	3,730,453 99
do 1883		.....	.....	3,185,674 88
Increase		.....	.....	544,779 11

No. 4.

QUEBEC.

REPORT OF THE FISHERY OFFICER IN CHARGE OF THE GOVERNMENT VESSEL "LA CANADIENNE," ENGAGED IN THE PROTECTION OF THE GULF FISHERIES FOR THE YEAR 1884.

GASPÉ, 31st December, 1884.

The Honorable A. W. McLELAN,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa:

SIR,—I beg herewith to forward my report on the Fisheries of the Gulf Division for the season just closed, together with synopses of the reports of the various local fishery overseers, and statistical returns for each of the three counties forming the Gulf Division. These returns show a considerable falling off, especially in the catch of cod fish on the north shore, and salmon on the south shore.

COD

This fishery shows a decrease of 46·932 cwts. as compared with 1883. At Percé, the principle cod fishing station on the south shore, and usually one of the earliest, the fishery only began about the 10th of June. In the Bay des Chaleurs, all fishing operations were delayed by the ice, which only disappeared by the end of May. We had no really heavy gales until towards the close of the fall fishing in November, but the wind prevailed steadily from the eastward throughout the season, and during July especially. This necessitated keeping the boats ashore during the very height of the season. On the north shore the same trouble existed, and the boats were in harbour fully half the season. The greatest decrease in the catch of cod occurred on that part of the coast between Natashquan and Blancs Sablons. As will be easily understood, the prevalence of easterly winds on that coast means an increase in the ordinary current setting up the Straits and along the coast from the Atlantic—which current being increased, an unusual quantity of ice was forced up the Straits of Belle Isle and along the shore. I returned from the Straits on the 20th of August, and I parted with the icebergs only twenty miles below Natashquan. On the morning of the 25th July I left Blancs Sablons, bound west as far as Bonne Esperance, only some 18 miles distant, and in this short distance we counted over 100 icebergs, and passed through much broken ice; many of the larger icebergs were grounded on the fishing banks in twenty fathoms of water; they were of an unusual size, not particularly high, few of them being over eighty feet high, but long and wide; we noticed several which we reckoned to be fully a mile long. This inward set of the ice continued until the end of August, and as a result, we have had a complete failure of the cod fishery. Some idea of the thoroughness of the failure may be had from the fact, that eighteen vessels from the Magdalen Islands returned home in August, having been on the coast since June, with only 10 cwt. of fish among the lot. The poorer families on this coast and on the Magdalen Islands were left destitute, and it was necessary to send them assistance, which was furnished for the purpose, by the Local Government, we taking it in October to the Magdalen Islands and Labrador, and distributing it where it was most needed, by order of your Department. The price of dry cod, as of all other fish, has been low; fortunately for the coast, provisions have never been cheaper, so that with the exception of those on the Labrador coast and at the

Magdalen Islands, who trust solely to the cod fishery for their existence, the majority of our people have never been better off than they are this winter. The foreign markets have been very low, due to an enormous catch of cod in Norway and to the general demoralization of the Mediterranean markets by the cholera. Cod was abundant everywhere when the boats could get out; they were taken off the mouth of Gaspé Bay only a fortnight ago (10th December), and by the last mail from the Magdalen Islands, I am informed by Mr. Painchaud, the Collector of Customs, that the boats were then taking all they could handle, in Pleasant Bay, off Entry Island.

SALMON.

The total catch of salmon shows a considerable increase, but this increase has taken place altogether on the north shore; the decrease on the south shore in Gaspé and Bonaventure being very considerable. On the south coast were caught in 1883, 260,016 lbs., while in 1884, only 171,167 lbs. have been taken, a decrease of 88,849 lbs. or more than half this season's catch. I am utterly at a loss how to account for this decrease. On the north shore (County of Saguenay), in spite of freshets, rough weather and ice, owing to which many nets were not set, and others were carried away and lost, we have an increase which is shown by the following table :—

	Barrels Salted.	Fresh in Ice.
1884	1,071½	156,576 lbs.
1883	695½	80,126 "
Increase, 1884	376	76,450

Or allowing 300 lbs. to the barrel, a total increase for this year of 189,250 lbs., being more than half the catch of last season. The fishery was every where late in beginning. It was noticed on the north shore, and at Anticosti, that the fish were a larger run than usual, while on the south shore the fish were smaller.

HERRING.

The herring catch was small, though it shows an increase of 5,270 barrels over last season. For the third spring in succession, the early herring fishery in Pleasant Bay, Magdalen Islands, has failed completely, or rather it has not existed at all, as the schools of herring were not able to get into the bay to spawn during the first spring tides of May. They must have passed on and made for Bay des Chaleurs, as herring were taken abundantly on both shores of the upper part of that bay during the end of May. They are there taken chiefly for manure, a few thousand boxes are smoked, and a small quantity exported to Boston and the West Indies; being thin they keep better in warm latitudes than the fall herring. Summer and fall herring were abundant, a large quantity was taken on the north side of Anticosti and about Natashquan, these were mostly sent to Quebec and Montreal, where, owing to the scarcity of Newfoundland herring, (their fishery having been a failure), they commanded good prices. The Inspection Act has had the effect of making our fishermen more careful in the curing of their herring, as a result, they command a better price. There is, however, still plenty of room for improvement.

MACKEREL.

An increased interest was taken in this fishery during the season just closed, and considerable outlay was made by local fishermen, and others from Nova Scotia. Five trap nets were licensed and set, and a considerable number of gill nets, but I am sorry to say that the fishery was a complete failure. The few mackerel taken were of good quality, but no large schools ever come west of Cape Breton,. The fishermen were, however, not disheartened, and I believe that a still further interest will be taken in the mackerel fishery next season.

HALIBUT.

The quantity of halibut taken was about the same as last year. The halibut fishery is not prosecuted by our fishermen as a separate fishery, halibut only being taken by the cod fishermen, who generally consider the hooking of a halibut a nuisance, so that they rather avoid the bottoms where halibut are sure to be taken. No American halibut trawlers were seen about the coast this season.

LOBSTERS.

A considerable increase is shown in the quantity of lobsters taken. In 1883 were taken, 606,154 lbs., this season the returns give us 788,283 lbs., an increase of 182,129 lbs., The increase is mostly in the County of Bonaventure, where the lobster fishery having been abandoned for a few years, the fish, as would naturally have been expected, have had a chance to increase. The extension of the fishing season granted this year was not generally availed of, most of the canneries had closed down sometime before the 20th of August, others had prepared to close, and did not care to alter their arrangements, when they learned that an extension had been granted; so that only those that had been urging this extension, and expecting to get it, were prepared for it when it came. It would be better either to make this extension permanent, and I don't see that any great harm would be done by doing so, at the Magdalen Islands, or else in the future to refuse it.

SEALS.

For the third year in succession this fishery has been a failure. The falling off being for this season 8,754 skins and 77,368 gallons of oil, as compared with last season, which was in itself a poor one. For a successful spring seal fishery, it is necessary that the schooners should get out from their winter quarters about the end of March, and manage to penetrate into the seal bearing fields of ice, among the young seals. This spring as in both the preceeding ones, owing to the continuous east wind in March and April, the ice was jammed on shore, at the Magdalen Islands and on the north shore, from the east end of Anticosti over to Natashquan; so that the vessels could not get out of harbour, and work in among the floes, in time to get at the young seals before they are old enough to take to the water. This fishery is prosecuted entirely with small and weak sailing vessels of from 15 to 45 tons, the fishermen are consequently entirely dependent on a favorable state of wind and ice for a successful fishery. One good steamer would stand more chance of getting at the seals than the 50 schooners that are engaged in the fishery. Four sealing schooners from Esquimaux Point were nipped in the ice, off the East Point of Anticosti and lost. Fortunately no lives were lost, as the crews were able to make the land over the ice. As these vessels were uninsured, their destruction has been a very serious loss to their owners. The sedentary seal fishery on the Labrador was good. In some localities this fishery is carried on in December, while the seals are running up the coast through the passes and leads, among the islands; nets made with a large mesh, of heavy twine, are strung across a narrow channel where the seals are known to run, these nets are allowed a good deal of slack in which the seals get entangled and drowned. Some of the fisheries yield an average of 1,400 seals. At Bradore Bay and Long Point this fishery is made in the spring when the seals are running out.

BAIT.

Bait was sufficiently abundant on the south coast, at Anticosti and the Magdalen Islands and on the north shore west of Natashquan. Below Natashquan, the capelin never struck in, they remained in deep water outside the belt of ice. A large and well furnished guano factory has been completed at Salmon Bay, it is owned and will be worked by the Newfoundland Guano Company. It will be ready for active operation next spring, and I hope it will be a success. I trust that others will

follow on other parts of the coast, where fish offal is most abundant, as at Percé, Natashquan and Magpie, where an enormous quantity could be collected within a limited distance.

The Fishery Regulations have been well observed in the Gulf Division, and the various local overseers have been active in their duties. It is to be hoped that the Local Government will not much longer delay in putting reliable overseers on the salmon rivers above the tidal waters, as unless the rivers efficiently guarded, and the spawning beds protected, the observance of a vigorous close season for net fishing, will be of little use, already the net fishermen are complaining that while we look closely after them, and they are compelled to pay a license for what they catch, the rivers to which they must trust for a continuance of the supply of fish are neglected.

SYNOPSES OF OVERSEERS' REPORTS.

RISTIGOUCHE DIVISION.

Overseer J. A. Verge reports a falling off in the salmon fishery; in 1883 the yield was 63,543 lbs., this season's yield being only 36,856 lbs., a decrease of 26,687, or about 42 per cent. The heavy rains during the better part of the season caused a very great rise of water, and a run of brush and debris, which interfered very much with fishermen, preventing them from keeping their nets in good fishing order, and when the waters subsided the green moss or slime began to rise from the bottom, so as completely to preclude any further fishing. The porpoises were numerous during the month of June, coming as far up as Campbellton, after they returned seaward there was a better run of salmon, so that with the damaging freshets, and return of the porpoises so far up the estuary, the falling off is in a measure accounted for The Sunday close time was well observed, and most of the licensees showed their willingness to conform to any new regulations imposed.

NEW RICHMOND.

Overseer Cullen reports a decrease in the catch of salmon, in 1883, 69,372 lbs. were taken, while in 1884 the catch was only 63,616 lbs., or a decrease of 5,756 lbs.; he cannot well account for this falling off, unless it be that bait having been plentiful in the deep water the fish did not strike the shore until after the net fishing season was over. The summer cod fishery in the upper part of the bay was a failure, in fact it is but little prosecuted. The fall cod fishery was good, and had it not been for the rough weather, the quantity taken would have been much larger, as when the boats could go out they made good catches. Mackerel and trout fishing were failures. Spring herring were unusually abundant, the people taking as much as they could handle, for local consumption, export, and manure; when the fishing was abandoned, the bays were still alive with them. Lobster fishing was much better than last year, when only 2,340 lbs. were taken, the yield this year being 69,000 lbs., an increase of 66,660 lbs.

PORT DANIEL.

Overseer Phelan reports the catch of cod as being considerably below that of last year, though still about an average. Most of the boats cross to the New Brunswick side of the bay at Miscou and Pokeshaw. Cod fishing began on the 10th of June. The fall season was rough and stormy, the catch would have been fully as good as last year had the boats been able to get out. Salmon fishing began on the 5th of June and most of the nets were up before the 20th of July. The catch is slightly smaller than last year, the advance in price fully compensated for this deficiency. The general opinion among fishermen was that a week's good fishing was lost by not having the nets out earlier, there was, however, so much drift ice about, that this was impossible. Spring herring were very plentiful and were largely used for manure. Summer herring, usually taken in August and September, were scarce, but in October, fall herring of fine quality were taken abundantly, they were of an unusually large size, and fat. The inhabitants have never been better supplied for the winter

than they are at present. Several American schooners called in Port Daniel bay after mackerel, but none were taken. Capelin struck in on the 10th of June, but only remained a few days. Squid were very abundant during the fall. The lobster fishery was good, 41,370 lbs. were taken in 1883, this season 88,644 lbs. were canned, being an increase of 44,274 lbs., or more than the entire catch of last year. No contravention of the Fisheries Act came under Mr. Phelan's notice this season.

GASPÉ DIVISION.

SALMON FISHERY.

P. Vibert, Overseer, reports as follows:—

The ice left Gaspé two weeks earlier than usual, and the navigation was opened the 5th May. Salmon nets set 15th to 20th, and first fish taken 19th May; fishermen were disappointed in the catch, as the fishery was only half of last year's. Some old fishermen consider the large pack of ice, which was jammed to the southward of the Gulf, either kept the fish away or turned many in a different direction. Nearly all the salmon taken were of small size, for instance, at Little Pabos about 200 fish were netted in Mr. X. Tetu's stand, of an average of 10 lbs. each. Total catch, including angling score, was 55,000 lbs, or about half less than last year. Water was very clear in June and many escaped the nets.

COD FISHERY.

Cod struck at Percé 6th and 7th June in small quantities. The summer fishing was about half of average years. July was a lost month, owing to easterly gales and fog; from 7th to 22nd the weather was so wet and stormy that men could not get out. At Point St. Peter, in 18 days, twenty-three boats averaged three drafts each. There was no fish in deep water or on the bank towards the middle of July—some who went half a mile outside, in many cases did not feel a bite. Gales of wind during September caused much lost time, and the fall catch was poor. Late in the season some fish was caught, and if it had not been for the sudden advent of wintry weather much more might have been taken. The average per boat may be estimated at forty quintals for summer, and twenty quintals for autumn fishing. The number of vessels cleared at this port with cargoes for the markets, was twenty-five, and five from Percé, besides five ships from Pabos with deals for Messrs. King Bros.

The fish markets were much depressed, owing to the outbreak of cholera in Italian fish ports. In a daily Montreal paper it was stated that a cargo of cod that arrived in Spain, had been sent to Portugal, and would be forwarded to the West Indies.

LOBSTER FISHERY.

The number of cans sealed at the five establishments is as follows:

Belle Anse	22,455
Cape Despair	40,000
Seal Cove	2,000
Grand Pabos	21,000
Newport	25,200
	110,655

Being an increase of 18,655 lbs. over last season. Besides, 4,715 cans of spiced salmon were put up by Messrs. Hoeg at Belle Anse. This factory commenced operation on 2nd June and closed 31st July. I visited the cannery 4th and 5th July. About 20,000 lbs. lobsters were delivered during those two days. The general run of lobsters was small. I warned fishermen against taking the small ones and those with eggs attached. All seemed willing to comply with the law. June, being a fine month, was favorable to lobster fishermen, and, so little cod on the grounds, many turned their attention to putting out lobster traps.

Mr. Windsor's establishment, at Grand Pabos, was burnt with all its contents, on 27th June.

MACKEREL FISHERY

Proved quite a failure; very few were reported in the bay, and those that came would not bite. It was a great loss to the people, as last year over 500 barrels were caught, and sold well.

WHALE FISHERY

Proved a failure owing to rough weather and ice. Captain Tripp was down in the straits in June and July. Anchored for two weeks at one time with gales, easterly wind, and icebergs coming up, some a mile long. Killed four whales altogether which gave 2,000 gallons of oil.

ANGLING.

The following is the number of salmon killed with the fly on the four rivers in this division. No anglers at Pabos or Malbaie Rivers.

	Fish.	lbs.
Dartmouth	38	550
York	82	1,102
St. John	52	829
Grand	55	804
	227	3,285

Three fish caught on the York weighed 31 lbs. each. One at Grand River was 25 lbs.

June and August were not favorable to anglers, [the water being too clear' in July too wet. Dartmouth River rose about 6½ feet on the 14th July. Considering the small run of salmon there was a fair stock of fish in the rivers.

STE. ANNE DES MONTS DIVISION.

Overseer Létourneau reports the cod fishery as being slightly below that of last year. The fish only reached that part of the coast in July, none having been taken in June. The fall fishing was good. Towards the end of November they were still abundant; but the north winds, which prevail at that season, prevented any boats from getting out. The salmon fishery has been better than last year, due to an increase in the number of nets. Salmon were abundant on the spawning grounds in the fall, and of large size. A good many salmon were seen in the Cape Chatte River. The fly fishing in the Ste. Anne's River was excellent, and would have been much better had not the water fallen too low for good fishing early in the season. Some very large trout were taken with the fly.

Herring were scarce in the spring but abundant in the fall. Mackerel were scarce but of good quality. One American mackerel schooner called here to repair damages. Capelin were scarce, none having been taken in the western part of this division.

GODBOUT DIVISION.

Mr. N. A. Comeau, who was employed this season as special fishery guardian owing to the absence of the regular overseer, reports as follows:—

The season of 1884 has been rather more favorable for salmon than the two preceding years. This increase has been especially noticed on the portion of the coast between Moisie River and Point des Monts, particularly near the latter place, showing an increase of more than one-half the usual catch. Above Point des Monts the net fishing was very poor and salmon seemed to be scarce. In the Godbout River, where ample chances were afforded of observing the numbers of fish entering that

stream, I would say that only about two-thirds the usual quantity were seen. This may have been owing to the high state of the waters all through the seascn, which would, in a great measure, prevent the fish from being observed as easily as during a low state of the river. In any case there was a great scarcity of salmon in the small rivers of Bescie, Mistassni and English Bay. None were observed in August in the two last mentioned, and in the Becscie about a dozen fish were seen. In the Bersimis River a very insignificant number of salmon were speared by the Indians of the reserve. The fish which used to be so abundant in this fine stream are being gradually exterminated. The Indians lay the blame on the mill-owners for this scarcity, but I cannot help thinking that it is attributable to their own want of forethought in spearing the fish at all seasons, even on their spawning grounds.

Trout appeared to be everywhere tolerably abundant. The catch in the Godbout this season has been an average one. About seven thousand trout were killed. Of this quantity two thirds or more were caught by angling by visiting sportsmen, residents, Indians and others. The balance was caught by seine net by the proprietors.

No mackerel were seen in Godbout Bay this season. The same may be said of cod. This last fish, at one time very abundant here, seems to have deserted its former resorts and for quite a number of years now the fishing has been poor. This last season, however, was still worse, as none could be caught; not even enough for local consumption.

Some attempts were made during the season at Pointe aux Outardes and Manicouagan of creating and opening up a new branch of fishing (for this coast at least). I am speaking here of sturgeon. I am happy to state that I believe these efforts will be successful. For the want of properly made nets and the knowledge required for this particular fishing, only a small number were taken. Sturgeons are very abundant there, and very large ones, some having been caught over twelve feet long. I saw one there myself of ten feet in length. Thirty-four, big and small, were taken in one haul.

At Manicouagan, a resident there, named Thibeau, caught fifteen in his seal nets. While there, in August last, I ascended the Manicouagan river to the falls, and saw several sturgeons on my way. There were also immense numbers of small tommy-cod smelts, and a species of carp or sucker, in the river at the time.

Young herring—or, as they are improperly called, sardines—are very abundant on the banks, and afford food for the great numbers of seals and porpoises to be found on the edge of the shoals, and the estuary of the Manicouagan river. Some years ago Joseph Thibeau had a weir fishery there, in which he caught as much as fifteen barrels of this young herring in one tide.

About two hundred seals were killed or taken with nets by Indians and others during the season of 1884 at Manicouagan. Of the various kinds of seal that occur in the St. Lawrence, and which frequent these shoals during the summer season, I have identified beyond a doubt the following named species, viz.: *Phoca Vitulina*, harbor seal; *Phoca Grœnlandica*, harp or Greenland seal; *Halichœrus Grypus*, grey seal, and *Cystophora Cristala*, hooded seal. I am almost certain that *Phoca Fœtida*, fetid seal, occurs here also, but could not secure or see any. The white whale, *Delphinapterus Cetodon*, and the puffing pig, *Beluga Cetodon*, are very numerous, and large herds frequent this vicinity (Manicouagan) all through the summer.

At Point des Monts the seal hunting (I cannot call it fishing), has pr[illegible] between 450 to 500 seals this year, killed by Indians and resident hunters.

The question will now naturally be asked, what is the cause of the [illegible] absence of mackerel and cod, and the scarcity of salmon above Point des Mon[illegible] year? I would say, in reply, that it was due to the almost total absence o[illegible] (caplin and sand eels), caused by the prevalence of westerly winds durir[illegible] season. This had the effect of creating a continuous surface current of two or [illegible] miles per hour, running down along this shore to Point des Monts, where it is [illegible] off to the southward, thereby causing a sort of eddy or flood tide on that port [illegible] the coast below. Bait would naturally be drawn in this immense eddy. Her[illegible]

abundance of bait there, and as a natural consequence salmon, cod, mackerel, &c. more abundant than last season.

TRINITY DIVISION.

Overseer Belanger reports the early seal fishing about Point des Monts as being good, though the hunters (the seals are killed with the gun) report the winter to have been rough and cold. Twenty-two canoes, manned by two men each, engaged in this hunt during the winter. The salmon catch has been good; fish were very abundant in spite of the freshets, rains and general rough weather; there can be no doubt that had the weather been more favorable the catch would have been much greater. The gentlemen who fished the Trinity River did well; very few trout were taken, the weather was too rough in July to keep out the nets which are mostly fished in exposed places along the coast. The Fishery Regulations concerning these two fisheries were strictly carried out. The cod fishery, which in this division is only prosecuted towards the fall, has been better than last year. In the early part of the Hall the fish kept in very deep water and but few were taken; towards the close of the season, however, they struck in shore and fishermen managed to save their time. herring were plentiful in the spring, but being of poor quality, few were taken. Mackerel were scarce and none were taken by the local fishermen; 21 barrels were taken in a trap net set at Cawee by Mr. Cunningham.

MOISIE DIVISION.

Overseer Mignault reports salmon fishing as having commenced at Moisi River on the 21st May. The fishing was good; 4,504 salmon were taken in the river, the total quantity taken in this division amounting to 102,826 lbs. The salmon were of large size; most of the fish were caught in the month of June; from the 5th to the 15th July there were heavy floods in the rivers, which completely put an end to the fishing. Four gentlemen arrived on the 12th of June to fish with the fly in the Moisie river; not being very expert fishermen they only took about 50 salmon. These gentlemen refused to give any returns of the quantity of fish they had taken, alleging that they had only to deal with Mr. Holliday. The cod fishery began on the 1st of July and fish were plentiful, but the rough weather seriously impeded the fishery. Herring were abundant, but the catch was not great, fishermen fearing to keep their nets out on account of the heavy sea and strong tides. In Seven Islands Bay, 297 barrels of mackerel were taken by 16 schooners from Gloucester, Mass., and Nova Scotia. Porpoises were abundant off Moisie and considerable damage and loss was caused to the outside salmon net fishermen by these animals.

MINGAN DIVISION.

Overseer Duguay reports the summer cod fishery as only middling in the western part of this divison, due to the fishermen having lost fully half their time owing to rough and changeable weather. At Dock Creek and Rich Point the fishery was better, as the boats were more often able to put out, and could remain out longer owing to the facilites at these stations for harboring. At Magpie and St. John's River the summer fishing was poor from the same causes as in the west. The fall fishery was about an average; as a rule fish were plenty on the banks when the boats could get out. [illegible] fishing was good, the yield being considerably greater than that of 1883. [illegible] were particularly abundant in the fall, especially about Magpie Bay, and [illegible] could have been cured had fishermen been able to procure barrels. The seal [illegible] from Esquimaux Point was a total failure, the vessels were unable to get into [illegible] in time to get at the young seals. Four schooners from the point were lost [illegible] east end of Anticosti, fortunately no lives were lost. The summer cod fishery [illegible] a failure at this place. Those who were able to procure suitable boats made [illegible] fall fishery. Only four schooners went down to the Straits for fall herring, [illegible] these vessels returned empty, the other two had about half fares.

NATASHQUAN DIVISION.

Overseer Mathurin reports the spring seal fishery in this division a failure. The summer cod fishery was not up to the usual average, due entirely to rough weather in June and July. At one time in July the boats were ashore for fifteen days in succession. The fall cod fishery was good, as was also the herring fishery, which was the most abundant ever known at Natashquan. Salmon were abundant and the yield from the River Natashquan was greater than for some years.

WASHEECOOTAI DIVISION.

Overseer McLeod, reports that he arrived at Romaine on the 25th May. The spring herring fishery had been a failure, owing to the ice the vessels could not get into Washeecootai Bay when the herring were in considerable abundance. No codfish was taken before the 11th of June, and then only a small quantity. Twenty vessels visited the division for codfishing, but they only took about 30 cwts. among them all. No salmon nets were set before the 1st of July, and no fish was taken before the 15th, when a few were caught in the nets in the estuary of the Romaine. In the Washeecootai. Musquaro and Kegashka Rivers the fishing only began a few days before the end of July. The salmon net fishermen, claim the right of keeping down their nets until the 15th of August, by an order granted by the Department some years ago, but as Mr. McLeod had no knowledge of the existence of this order, he did not allow them to keep down their nets after the close of July. Most of the fishermen who carried on fishing in Kegashka Bay, have abandoned the place and gone to Ontario

ST. AUGUSTINE DIVISION.

Overseer Legouve reports considerable distress in his division, mostly among the old settlers on the coast, who not being fitted for deep water fishing, have done nothing. The general failure in this division, has been caused by the ice and continual gales of east winds. The small catch of salmon is due to the same cause, as many nets were carried away by the ice and other stations were never fished at all Salmon were very plentiful, and there would have been a good catch had the weather been favorable. The herring fishery was also a complete failure. Mr. Legouve states that the St. Augustine division should be divided and placed under two officers, as it is impossible on account of its extent to guard it effectually. For several seasons back the fishing has been poor, but the moment we have a good fishery, the rush for trap nets for cod will be so great, that it will be impossible for him to keep order.

BONNE ESPERANCE DIVISION.

Mr. Whitely reports the salmon fishery as poor, the fish seemed to be plenty judging from the catch in St. Paul's River, but owing to the ice and sea, the outside were either not set at all, or so damaged by the ice as to be useless. The codfishing began with good prospects, but the continued run of ice out of the in-shore waters and off the banks into deep water. Capelin were very scarce and launce also. Herring and mackerel never put in an appearance at all. Heavy gales of easterly wind prevailed during the season, for fifteen days from the 8th of July, which is usually the height of the fishing season; it blew uninterruptedly a whole gale from the eastward. Prices of salmon and cod are lower than they have been for some years. Newfoundland vessels visited the coast in increased numbers, and were it not for the presence of "La Canadienne" we should have had troublesome times.

MAGDALEN ISLANDS DIVISION.

Overseer Chevrier reports as follows: The fisheries of the islands generally are below the average. The codfishery, especially, has almost entirely failed on the east

and north coasts of the islands, and has been below the average on the south and west coasts. The Labrador codfishery in vessels was a total failure. These poor results are attributable everywhere to the rough weather. All the fishermen agree that they have never experienced so rough a season. The herring and mackerel fisheries have also failed, and for the same reasons, and the same story may be told concerning the spring seal fishery. The vessels could not get out owing to the ice being packed around the islands until well into May. The lobster fishery is the only one that gives an increased return; a much larger number of men and boats were engaged in it, and many more traps were set.

From the foregoing abstracts your Honor will see that, from one end of the gulf to the other comes the same complaint, and that the great falling off in the deep-sea fisheries is attributable solely to the unusual roughness of the season. July is usually the best month for the codfishery, and if a good fishery is made during this month the season is considered safe. During the season just closed, it was the roughest month of the lot, and from the 7th to the 20th it was so stormy that nothing whatever was done. Cod were not scarce, but they remained in deeper water than usual, and the bait kept off shore. As usual, in stormy seasons, the less sheltered stations where the boats have to be hauled ashore, have suffered most. When the boats could be kept afloat in sheltered coves, so that they could get out at once when the storm was over, they always found fish and did well. All this points to the necessity for larger boats that can stand the rough weather, and sheltered harbors, so as to avoid the necessity for hauling boats ashore at the first sign of rough weather. Boats that are sure of making a snug harbor when they return, hang on to the fishing grounds to the last moment, while others that have to be beached must get away in time to pick up their moorings, land their fish and ballast, and be hauled up. This is fatiguing on the men and strains the boats, and when it has to be done once or twice a week, it means not only a great loss of time, but it disheartens and discourages the fishermen, and several days elapse before the less energetic ones can be got afloat again. A good deal of discontent is shown by some of our fishing population against the introduction of trap nets for mackerel. This season we have had five traps licensed, two on the north shore and three on the south. On the south shore I have heard no complaint, but on the north shore petitions have been sent to your Honor against these traps; it has been charged that they destroy a great quantity of young salmon and bait. I confess that I do not share myself in these objections. I visited all these traps, and found no young salmon in any of them. It is true that they pick up a good deal of bait, but this is utilized by the cod fishermen in the vicinity. I do not consider that traps do anything like as much damage as seines. I believe that mackerel, herring and cod run no risk of being overfished by any quantity that men can catch; but I do believe that we may drive them out off our bays and off our coasts by disturbing them with the seine and jig. The trap net does not do this; it fishes quietly and silently, and does not alarm or shy the fish. In certain situations they may take young salmon; and I would certainly not license a trap to be set a second time in any cove where I was sure that young salmon would be taken. This is the first season that mackerel traps have been set in my division. They are very costly affairs to procure and set, and the license fee itself is high. They did nothing whatever this year, and have caused great loss to their owners; they will be tried again next season, and should they not be more successful we will not be likely to have any more trouble with them, as they will surely be abandoned. We have had no experience of them on this coast, but they have been in use for some years about the coast of Nova Scotia, and your fishery officers in that Province should by this time be able to say whether they are really as destructive as those who are opposed to them here make out.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. WAKEHAM.

Fishery Officer in command of *La Canadienne*.

RETURN showing Number and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c., in the County of the Province of Quebec,

RISTIGOUCHE SUBDIVISION

NAME OF PLACE.	VESSELS.				FISHING BOATS.		FLAT BOATS.				Salmon Nets.		
	No.	Tons.	Value.	No. of Sailors.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. of Fishermen.	No of Shoremen.	No.	Yards.	Value.
County of Bonaventure.			$			$		$					$
Twenty-two salmon fisheries	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	220	22	.....	26	7700	3850

NEW RICHMOND SUBDIVISION

Maguasha	...	.....	.....	.....	3	150	12	96	28	....	60	1387	700
Nouvelle	...	.....	.....	.....	4	200	13	130	30	10	23	690	345
*Carleton	...	.....	.....	.....	9	360	30	300	45	25	182	5292	2646
Maria	...	.....	.....	.....	12	480	35	350	44	26	259	9110	4555
New Richmond and Black Capes	...	.....	.....	.....	6	300	20	200	20	15	166	4066	2000
Capelin	...	.....	.....	.....	20	1000	35	350	55	45	7	350	175
Big and Little Bonaventure	...	.....	.....	.....	60	4660	75	750	140	80	14	360	180
New Carlisle	...	.....	.....	.....	8	400	15	150	20	15	.....	.....	.....
Paspebiac	41	4340	200560	249	60	3000	70	700	120	130	.....	.....	.....
Totals	41	4340	200560	249	182	10550	305	3026	502	346	711	21255	10601

* Also one mackerel trap, value $400.

PORT DANIEL SUBDIVISION

Paspebiac	...	.....	.....	.....	15	820	10	100	44	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nouvelle	...	.....	.....	.....	40	1600	12	120	80	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shegawak	...	.....	.....	.....	10	280	5	60	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Point Loup-Marin	...	.....	.....	.....	3	75	36	350	42	.....	.....	.....	.....
Port Daniel Bay	...	.....	.....	.....	42	1440	18	160	100	.....	12	3614	1335
L'Anse à la Barbe	...	.....	.....	.....	26	1000	13	90	55	.....	1	140	65
L'Anse au Gascon	...	.....	.....	.....	65	2600	20	200	135	.....	1	120	40
Totals	...	.....	.....	.....	201	7815	114	1080	481	.....	14	3874	1440

TOTAL FOR COUNTY

Ristigouche Subdivision	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	220	22	.....	26	7700	3850
*New Richmond do	41	4340	200560	249	182	10550	305	3026	502	346	711	21255	10601
Port Daniel do	...	.....	.....	.....	201	7815	114	1080	481	.....	14	3874	1440
Totals	41	4340	200560	249	383	18365	441	4326	1005	346	751	32829	15891

* Also one trap net, value $400.

Bonaventure, extending from Head of Tide, Ristigouche, to Point Maquereau, in for the Year 1884.

(Head of Tide to Maguasha).

NETS AND SEINES.

Cod Seines.			Herring Seines.			Herring Nets.			Mackerel Nets.			Capelin Seines.			Brush Fisheries.	
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.
		$			$			$			$			$		$
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(Maguasha to Paspebiac Point).																
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	885	250	5	160	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	600	180	8	250	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	4	400	200	60	2400	720	20	700	250	.....	.....	.....	1	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	2620	840	20	720	240	1	40	36	12	120
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	1600	600	10	380	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	1800	600	15	645	300	7	280	252	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	110	3740	1320	60	1410	720	25	1000	900	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	760	240	6	216	72	8	320	280	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	2100	720	55	1975	650	17	680	612	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	4	400	200	460	16505	5470	199	6456	2592	58	2320	2080	13	130
(Paspebiac Point to Point Maquereau).																
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	1500	400	.....	.....	.....	8	350	160	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	2800	800	.....	.....	.....	12	1240	240	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	2400	600	.....	.....	.....	3	120	60	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	2400	600	.....	.....	.....	4	160	80	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	105	3700	1050	.....	.....	.....	6	240	150	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	2000	500	.....	.....	.....	2	80	60	.....	.....
1	108	80	.....	.....	.....	100	4000	1000	.....	.....	.....	12	500	330	.....	.....
1	108	80	.....	.....	.....	495	18800	4950	.....	.....	.....	47	2690	1080	.....	.....
OF BONAVENTURE.																
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	4	400	200	460	16505	5470	199	6456	2592	58	2320	2080	13	130
1	108	80	.....	.....	.....	495	18800	4950	.....	.....	.....	47	2690	1080	.....	.....
1	108	80	4	400	200	955	35305	10420	199	6456	2592	105	5010	3160	13	130

RETURN showing Number and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c., in the County of Gaspé, extending from Point Maquereau to Cape Chatte, in the Province of Quebec, for the Year 1884.

GASPÉ SUBDIVISION (Point Maquereau to Cape Gaspé.)

Name of Place.	Vessels.				Fishing Boats.		Flat Boats.		No. of Fishermen.	No. of Shoremen.	Nets and Seines.					
											Salmon Nets.			Herring Seines.		
	No.	Tons.	Value.	No. of Sailors.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.			No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.
County of Gaspé.			$			$		$					$			$
Newport and Anse aux Canards	.....	.....	.....	.....	85	3766	55	489	180	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Pabos	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	2452	17	154	69	23	2	500	200	.....	.....	.....
Little Pabos and Anse au Basque	.....	.....	.....	.....	49	2605	29	324	95	33	1	300	150	.....	.....	.....
Little River, West	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	1440	8	84	32	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand River	.....	.....	.....	.....	79	3810	15	107	159	82	2	900	225	.....	.....	.....
Little River, East	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	1750	22	178	66	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cape Despair	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	870	17	152	38	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cape Cove	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	3080	29	253	102	40	1	200	50	1	160	50
Anse au Beaufils	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	835	15	134	28	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bonaventure Island	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	584	40	210	98	71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Percé	.....	.....	.....	.....	94	5440	46	520	194	133	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corner of Beach and Cannes des Roches	2	103	2300	8	17	1070	22	209	33	20	2	500	100	.....	.....	.....
Barachois, Malbaie and Belle Anse	2	95	2700	7	33	1650	20	200	60	10	4	2000	900	.....	.....	.....
Point St. Peter	2	111	2300	11	62	3830	37	376	131	73	2	410	70	.....	.....	.....
Chien Blanc	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	800	20	120	40	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Douglastown and Bois Brule	1	90	2000	5	26	1160	20	151	52	13	9	2166	540	.....	.....	.....
Sandy Beach	4	245	9100	20	16	522	16	106	30	2	16	4058	800	.....	.....	.....
Gaspé Basin and South-West	5	324	11850	21	5	200	30	230	30	1[illegible]	26	5150	1275	.....	.....	.....
North-West Bay and River	1	65	2100	5	8	350	20	170	26	.....	8	1650	650	.....	.....	.....
Cape aux Os and Peninsula	1	50	700	4	14	326	24	206	40	.....	15	3398	1712	.....	.....	.....
Little Gaspé and Seal Rock	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	134	15	98	22	.....	2	196	205	.....	.....	.....
Grande Grêve and George's Cove	4	235	10500	19	20	1126	26	234	41	26	2	300	100	.....	.....	.....
Indian Cove and Ship Head	1	60	1000	5	19	761	31	269	53	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	23	1378	44550	105	733	38561	574	4973	1619	676	92	21728	6977	1	160	50

RETURN showing Number and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c., in the County of Gaspé, &c.—*Continued.*

GASPÉ SUBDIVISION (Point Maquereau to Cape Gaspé)—*Concluded.*

Name of Place.	Nets and Seines.																			
	Herring Nets.			Mackerel Seines.			Mackerel Nets.			Capelin Seines			Launce Seines.			Seal Nets.			Brush Fisheries	
	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value
			$			$			$			$			$			$		$
Newport and Anse aux Canards	211	8612	2 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	440	209	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Pabos	59	2439	642	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	200	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Little Pabos and Anse au Basque	94	3681	1074	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	430	230	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Little River, West	30	1108	294	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	50	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand River	214	6982	2506	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	472	192	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Little River, East	77	3024	684	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	220	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cape Despair	41	1610	388	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	90	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cape Cove	107	4280	993	1	150	30	2	80	16	8	352	230	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anse au Beaufils	29	1160	276	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	250	114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bonaventure Island	48	1730	310	...	...	...	3	100	26	1	60	15	2	60	25	...	...	...	...	...
Percé	203	6888	1980	...	...	...	2	40	36	9	250	300	1	10	25	...	...	...	...	...
Corner of Beach and Cannes des Roches	26	1020	356	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	400	392	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barachois, Malbaie and Belle Anse	20	800	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	60	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Point St. Peter	150	5166	1425	...	...	...	6	216	52	5	230	230	3	228	220	...	...	...	...	...
Chien Blanc	40	1400	480	...	...	...	1	40	14	1	24	...	1	28	18	...	...	...	...	...
Douglastown and Bois Brule	22	830	225	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	110	...	1	20	30	1	40	5	...	...
*Sandy Beach	5	208	58	...	...	...	8	284	87	...	...	...	1	50	50	...	...	...	...	...
Gaspé Basin and South-West	2	80	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North-West Bay and River	3	120	22	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cape aux Os and Peninsula	22	900	229	...	...	...	4	180	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Little Gaspé and Seal Rock	12	458	135	...	...	...	7	290	40	...	...	...	1	50	80	...	...	...	...	...
Grande Grève and St. George's Cove	40	1696	654	2	320	525	17	597	200	2	120	...	2	120	115	...	...	...	...	...
Indian Cove and Ship Head	45	1701	603	...	...	...	6	250	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	1500	55893	15609	3	470	555	56	2077	602	76	3758	2267	12	566	563	1	40	5	...	...

*2 trap nets, value, $750.

RETURN showing the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c., in the County of Gaspé, &c.—*Continued.*

MAGDALEN RIVER SUBDIVISION (Cape Gaspé to Claude River).

Name of Place.	Vessels.				Fishing Boats.		Flat Boats		No. of Fishermen.	No. of Shoremen.	Nets and Seines.					
											Salmon Nets.			Herring Seines.		
	No.	Tons.	Value.	No. of Sailors.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.			No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value,
			$			$		$					$			$
Cap des Rosiers	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	1140	45	360	43	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
L'Anse à Louise	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	840	28	224	52	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Three Runs and Jersey Cove	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	525	30	240	55	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Anse à Grisfonds	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	2000	50	400	100	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Anse à Fougère	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	175	7	56	12	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fox River	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	2200	55	440	110	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Little Fox River	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	490	14	112	28	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Little Cape	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	420	12	96	24	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Echourie and Grande Anse	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	210	15	120	21	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pointe Jaune	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	315	9	72	18	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Anse à Valeau	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	300	9	80	20	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grande Etang	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	150	5	40	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pointe Sèche	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	360	14	112	16	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Big and Little Chlorydorme	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	600	15	120	31	10	1	100	60	.....	.....	.....
Little Anse	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	210	6	48	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Frigate Point	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	300	7	56	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Little Vallée	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	300	6	48	16	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Anse à Collin and Anse à Mercier	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	240	6	48	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grande Vallée	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	450	12	96	28	10	2	150	75	.....	.....	.....
Grande Anse	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	120	3	36	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Magdalen River and Cap à L'Ours	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	540	15	120	30	10	1	200	100	.....	.....	.....
Little Magdalen	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	150	2	16	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manche D'Epée	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	450	7	56	25	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gros Mâle	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	240	7	56	10	.....	1	100	50	.....	.....	.....
Ruisseau des Olives and Anse Pleureuse	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	450	12	96	27	5	1	100	50	.....	.....	.....
Mont Louis	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	960	25	200	60	20	2	200	100	.....	.....	.....
Claude River and Rivière à Pierre	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	720	20	160	30	5	1	100	50	.....	.....	.....
Totals	.....	.....	.....	.....	456	14855	436	3508	821	320	9	950	485	.....	.....	.....

RETURN showing the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c., in the County of Gaspé, &c.—*Continued.*

MAGDALEN RIVER SUBDIVISION (Cape Gaspé to Claude River).

Name of Place.	Nets and Seines.																			
	Herring Nets.			Mackerel Seines.			Mackerel Nets.			Capelin Seines.			Launce Seines.			Seal Nets.			Brush Fisheries	
	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.
			$			$			$			$			$			$		$
Cap des Rosiers	43	1720	576	.....	.....	.....	3	150	30	3	120	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
L'Anse à Louise	52	2080	624	.....	.....	.....	2	110	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Three Runs and Jersey Cove	55	2200	660	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Anse à Grisfonds	100	4000	1500	.....	.....	.....	3	150	30	4	240	160	1	70	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Anse à Fougère	12	480	144	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fox River	130	6500	2600	.....	.....	.....	4	200	40	5	360	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Little Fox River	28	1260	336	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	50	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Little Cape	24	960	288	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Echourie and Grande Ansel	21	840	252	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Point Jaune	18	720	216	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Anse à Valeau	16	640	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Etang	10	400	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Point Sêche	30	1200	420	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Big and Little Chlerydorme	40	1600	500	.....	.....	.....	2	80	40	1	50	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Little Anse	14	560	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Frigate Point	23	920	365	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Little Vallée	20	800	280	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Anse à Collin and Anse à Mercier	16	640	230	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Little Vallée	40	1600	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grande Anse	6	240	84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Magdalen River and Cap à L'Ours	30	1200	420	.....	.....	.....	3	120	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Little Magdalen	8	320	112	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manche D'Epée	25	1000	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gros Mâle	16	640	210	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ruisseau des Olives and Anse Pleureuse	20	800	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mont Louis	75	3000	1000	1	200	150	4	160	80	4	200	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Claude River and Rivière à Pierre	47	1880	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	919	38200	13117	1	200	150	21	970	300	18	1020	785	1	70	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

RETURN showing the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c., in the County of Gaspé, &c.—*Concluded.*

STE. ANNE DE MONTS SUBDIVISION (River Claude to Cape Chatte).

Name of Place.	Vessels.				Fishing Boats.		Flat Boats.		No. of Fishermen.	No. of Shoremen.	Nets and Seines.					
											Salmon Nets.			Herring Seines.		
	No.	Tons.	Value.	No. of Shares.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.			No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.
			$			$		$					$			$
*Ste. Anne	3	186	6600	12	83	4160	70	1043	164	27	4	516	146	.....	.....	.....
†Cape Chatte	1	45	600	4	37	1850	40	480	72	9	5	370	140	.....	.....	.....
Totals	4	231	7200	16	120	6010	110	1523	236	36	9	886	286	.....	.....	.....

* 3 trout nets, 142 yards, value $27. † 4 trout nets, 144 yards, value $30.

MAGDALEN ISLANDS SUB-DIVISION.

Amherst Island	6	180	6000	24	106	3173	58	500	242	72	.....	.....	.....	8	1150	950
Grindstone Island	.....	.....	.....	.....	83	6075	82	738	208	80	.....	.....	.....	4	640	300
Allright Island	19	765	15000	95	93	2250	89	822	205	107	.....	.....	.....	2	400	300
Bryon Island	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	500	10	120	46	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Entry Island	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	40	1	9	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	25	945	21000	119	304	12038	240	2189	706	267	.....	.....	.....	14	2190	1550

TOTAL FOR THE COUNTY OF GASPÉ.

Gaspé Sub-division	23	1378	44550	105	733	38561	574	4973	1619	676	92	21728	6977	1	160	50
Magdalen River Sub-division	.....	.....	.....	.....	456	14855	436	3508	821	320	9	950	485	.....	.....	.....
Ste. Anne's River do	4	231	7200	16	120	6010	110	1523	236	36	9	886	286	.....	.....	.....
Magdalen Islands do	25	945	21000	119	304	12038	240	2189	706	267	.....	.....	.....	14	2190	1550
Grand Totals	52	2554	72750	240	1613	71464	1360	12193	3382	1299	110	23564	7748	15	2350	1600

RETURN showing the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c., in the County of Gaspé, &c.—*Concluded.*

STE. ANNE DE MONTS SUB-DIVISION (River Claude to Cape Chatte).

Name of Place.	Nets and Seines.																			
	Herring Nets.			Mackerel Seines.			Mackerel Nets.			Capelin Seines.			Launce Seines.			Seal Nets.			Brush Fisheries	
	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.
			$			$			$			$			$			$		$
Ste. Anne	87	3480	1740	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	158	91	2	33	56	.....	.....	.....	3	50
Cape Chatte	25	1040	500	1	60	44	.....	.....	.....	1	90	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	60
Totals	112	4520	2240	1	60	44	.....	.....	.....	3	248	141	2	33	56	.....	.....	.....	7	110
MAGDALEN ISLANDS SUB-DIVISION.																				
Amherst Island	179	6882	1820	.....	.....	.....	673	26886	6798	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	1500	250	.....	.....
Grindstone Island	53	2090	648	.....	.....	.....	60	2400	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	3000	600	.....	.....
Allright Island	40	1200	540	.....	.....	.....	72	2180	1030	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bryon Island	6	240	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Entry Island	2	60	24	.....	.....	.....	5	150	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	280	10472	3122	.....	.....	.....	810	31616	8488	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85	4500	850	.....	.....
TOTAL FOR THE COUNTY OF GASPÉ.																				
*Gaspe Sub-division	1500	55893	15609	3	470	555	56	2077	602	76	3758	2267	12	566	563	1	40	5	.....	.....
Magdalen River Sub-division	919	38200	13117	1	200	150	21	970	360	18	1020	785	1	70	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
†Ste. Anne's River do	112	4520	2240	1	60	44	.....	.....	.....	3	248	141	2	33	56	.....	.....	.....	7	110
Magdalen Islands do	280	10472	3122	.....	.....	.....	810	31616	8488	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85	4500	850	.....	.....
Grand Totals	2811	109085	34088	5	730	749	887	34663	9390	97	5026	3193	15	669	699	86	4540	855	7	110

*2 trap nets, 750 yards, value $750. † 7 trout nets, 286 yards, value $57.

Return showing Number and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c., in the County of for the

GODBOUT SUBDIVISION

Name of Place.	Vessels.				Fishing Boats.		Flat Boats.		No. of Fishermen.	No. of Shoremen.	Salmon Nets.			Cod Seines.			
	No.	Tons.	Value.	No. of Sailors.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.			No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.
Co. of Saguenay.			$			$		$					$			$	
Manicouagan	1	20	240	2	1	70	1	20	3	.....	2	200	345	...	.....	.....	....
Point aux Outardes	1	5	80	2	3	60	2	35	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
Mistassini	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	15	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
Godbout	...	.....	.....	.....	8	280	5	106	5	.....	6	730	365	...	.....	.....	1
Point de Monts	...	.....	.....	.....	4	116	.....	.....	4	.....	5	400	200	...	.....	.....	.....
Totals	2	25	320	4	16	526	9	176	17	.....	13	1330	910	...	.....	.....	1

TRINITY SUBDIVISION

Point de Monts	...	.....	.....	.....	1	60	1	18	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
Trinity Bay	2	10	290	2	1	18	7	78	3	.....	12	1520	430	...	.....	.....	.....
Petit Mai	4	51	1550	10	10	361	10	47	20	.....	3	240	70	...	.....	.....	.....
Islets à Caribou	1	5	100	2	34	522	6	60	68	.....	3	300	85	...	.....	.....	.....
Egg Island	4	87	1915	28	8	148	4	45	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
English Bay	...	.....	.....	.....	15	395	11	70	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
Penticost	4	181	5100	16	10	266	14	115	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	150	15	.....
Cailles Rouges	1	10	200	5	8	365	9	67	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
Cawees	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
Totals	16	344	9155	63	87	2135	62	500	173	.....	18	2060	585	1	150	15	.....

MOISIE SUBDIVION

Jambons	4	66	1800	14	20	760	17	116	40	2	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
Riv. Ste. Marguerite	...	.....	.....	.....	4	120	6	37	8	.....	5	350	350	...	.....	.....	....
Seven Islands	1	18	800	4	16	805	24	225	32	4	3	1150	1015	..	.....	.....	.....
River Moisie	1	54	575	4	25	909	30	305	78	15	29	7350	3870	...	.....	.....	.....
Pigou	...	.....	.....	.....	15	435	8	48	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
Rivière au Boulean	...	.....	.....	.....	3	75	2	12	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....
Totals	6	138	3175	22	83	3104	87	743	194	21	37	8850	5235	...	.....	.....	.....

Saguenay extending from Manicouagan to Blancs Sablons, in the Province of Quebec, Year 1884.

(Manicouagan to Point de Monts.)

NETS AND SEINES.

Herring Seines.		Herring Nets.			Mackerel Seines.			Mackerel Nets.			Capelin Seines.			Launce Seines.			Seal Nets.			Brush Fisheries.	
Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.
	$			$			$			$			$						$		$
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	2	300	100	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	1	100	60	4	400	150	1	25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
200	100	3	116	56	2	360	650	2	110	45	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....		...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
200	100	3	116	56	2	360	650	2	110	45	..	.....	.....	1	100	60	6	700	250	1	25

(Point de Monts to Baie des Rochers.)

																	Trout Nets.			Trap Nets.	
.....	.....	1	50	12	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	1	50	20	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	3	180	20	.....	.....
.....	.....	5	242	58	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	3	150	20	.....	.....
.....	.....	16	806	172	...	.....	.....	2	112	32	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	3	148	25	.....	.....
.....	.....	16	748	172	1	170	118	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	3	120	18	.....	.....
.....	.....	12	604	144	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	7	460	32	.....	.....
.....	.....	5	206	43	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	1	40	16	2	80	3	.....	.....
.....	.....	5	246	46	1	160	200	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	1	60	80	2	90	25	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2000
.....	.....	60	2902	647	2	330	318	3	162	52	...	.....	.....	2	100	96	23	1228	143	2	2000

(Jambons to Rivière au Bouleau.)

																				Brush Fisheries.	
.....	.....	47	1783	645	...	.....	.....	3	150	31	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	40	12	...	.....	.....	1	60	15	1	80	60	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	14	600	172	...	.....	.....	3	132	34	1	75	45	2	150	100	.....	.....	.....	2	45
.....	.....	3	140	44	...	.....	.....	1	60	18	3	224	115	3	186	130	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	3	120	80	...	.....	.....	1	60	11	...	.....	.....	2	130	124	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	1	50	20	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	68	2683	953	...	.....	.....	9	462	109	6	429	240	7	466	354	.....	.....	.....	2	45

RETURN showing the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c., in the County of

MINGAN SUB-DIVISION—

Name of Place.	Vessels.				Fishing Boats.		Flat Boats.		No. of Fishermen.	No. of Shoremen.	Salmon Nets.			Cod Seines.			Her Sei
	No.	Tons.	Value.	No. of Sailors.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.			No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.
			$			$		$					$			$	
Little River	...	...	...	...	9	500	4	48	18	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chaloupe	...	...	...	...	12	600	6	72	24	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sheldrake	...	...	...	...	45	2250	20	240	90	45	2	150	37	...	...	...	...
Trout River	...	...	...	...	5	250	3	36	10	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thunder River	...	...	...	...	33	1650	11	132	66	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Duck Creek	...	...	...	...	30	1500	8	96	60	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rich Point	...	...	...	...	26	1300	6	72	52	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jupitagan	...	...	...	...	2	100	2	24	4	...	1	100	25	...	...	...	...
Magpie	...	...	...	...	68	3400	20	240	136	60	1	400	300	...	...	...	...
St. John's River	...	...	...	...	42	2100	15	180	84	66	6	600	300	...	...	...	...
Long Point	...	...	...	...	26	700	7	74	52	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mingan	...	...	...	...	1	50	4	48	2	...	5	550	230	...	...	...	...
Romaine	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Esquimaux Point	22	550	11000	264	100	3000	100	1000	200	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Betchouan	...	...	...	...	8	320	6	72	16	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
La Corneille	...	...	...	...	1	50	2	24	4	...	1	100	50	...	...	...	...
Piashter Bay	...	...	...	...	2	100	2	24	2	...	2	200	100	...	...	...	...
Totals	22	550	11000	264	410	17870	217	2394	840	328	18	2100	1042	...	...	...	...

NATASHQUAN SUB-DIVISION

Nabissippi	1	29	700	5	13	650	7	56	25	4	5	400	160	...	...	...	...
Agwanus	...	...	...	...	12	600	13	92	24	10	7	550	185	...	...	...	...
Grand Ruisseau	...	...	...	...	9	410	11	100	22	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Isle de Michon	...	...	...	...	8	400	12	70	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Avoca	1	37	700	9	4	110	5	44	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canadian Harbour	...	...	...	...	44	2200	6	60	88	40	...	...	...	2	160	160	...
Little Natashquan	7	140	3500	55	42	1260	73	730	98	20	3	705	560	...	...	...	...
Natashquan River	...	...	...	...	7	260	13	130	29	6	24	5200	3900	...	...	...	...
Totals	9	206	4900	69	139	5890	140	1282	310	85	39	6855	4805	2	160	160	...

WASHEECOOATI SUB-DIVISION

Kegashka River	...	...	...	...	2	50	2	20	2	...	3	200	100	...	...	...	...
Kegashka Harbour	1	20	500	4	3	70	2	20	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Curlew Point	...	...	...	...	1	50	1	8	1	...	1	100	25	...	...	...	...
Cloudberry Point	...	...	...	...	1	50	1	8	1	...	1	100	25	...	...	...	...
Washeecootai	...	...	...	...	1	50	2	16	2	...	4	300	100	...	...	...	...
Romaine	1	20	500	3	3	150	2	24	8	...	3	200	100	...	...	...	...
Musquarro	1	20	500	2	2	80	2	10	2	...	1	50	20	...	...	...	...
Totals	3	60	1500	9	13	500	12	106	20	...	13	950	370	...	...	...	...

Saguenay Division extending from Manicouagan to Blancs Sablons, &c—*Continued.*

(Chaloupe to Watsheeshoo.)

NETS AND SEINES.

ring nes.		Herring Nets.			Mackerel Seines.			Mackerel Nets.			Capelin Seines.			Launce Seines.			Seal Nets.			Trap Net.	
Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.
	$			$			$			$			$			$			$		$
.....	.....	10	400	100	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	1	50	60	1	50	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	10	400	100	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	1	50	60	1	50	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	4	80	40	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	4	200	240	3	150	180	.....	.....	.....	1	400
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	1	50	60	1	50	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	2	100	120	2	100	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	2	100	120	1	50	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	4	80	40	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	1	50	60	2	100	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	1	50	60	1	50	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	40	800	400	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	4	200	240	4	200	240	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	10	200	100	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	5	250	280	5	250	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	3	150	150	3	150	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	10	200	10	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	4	200	200	6	300	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	4	80	40	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	1	50	50	1	50	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	4	80	40	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	1	50	50	...	.....	.....	1	20	25	.....	.....
.....	.....	96	2320	870	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	31	1550	1750	31	1550	1760	1	20	25	1	400

(Watsheeshoo to English Point.)

.....	.....	5	450	75	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	2	120	60	1	80	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	8	600	120	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	3	150	80	1	30	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	12	550	180	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	1	35	60	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	18	900	270	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	1	35	66	1	35	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	6	300	90	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	1	40	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	6	108	60	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	2	80	160	1	36	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	130	5200	1560	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	4	230	260	2	120	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	13	520	195	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	1	40	40	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	198	8628	2550	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	14	690	726	7	341	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

(English Point to Coacoachoo).

.....	.....	10	400	120	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	4	100	48	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	1	80	100	...	.....	.....	1	100	20	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	30	15	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	30	15	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	1	100	20	.....	.....
.....	.....	4	100	48	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	20	660	246	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	1	80	100	...	.....	.....	2	200	40	.....	.....

RETURN showing Number and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c., in the County of

ST. AUGUSTINE SUB-DIVISION

NAME OF PLACE.	Vessels.				Fishing Boats.		Flat Boats.		No. of Fishermen.	No. of Shoremen.	Salmon Nets.			Cod Seines.			
	No.	Tons.	Value.	No. of Sailors.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.			No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.
			$			$		$					$			$	
Coacoachoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	2	...	2	150	50	...	...	...	...
Maulshwachi	...	...	...	...	3	60	2	12	3	...	3	200	100	...	...	...	...
Etamamu	...	...	...	...	1	25	3	50	3	...	7	400	150	...	...	...	...
Point à Mourier	...	...	...	...	1	80	1	15	2	...	3	100	50	...	...	...	...
St. Mary's Islands	...	...	...	...	2	50	1	10	5	...	1	50	25	...	...	...	...
Netagamio River	...	...	...	...	2	40	1	8	3	...	4	170	100	...	...	...	...
Harrington Harbour	...	...	...	...	20	800	14	140	29	5	3	100	75	1	400	250	3
Little Meccatina	...	...	...	...	4	160	3	20	6	...	2	80	60	...	...	...	...
Whale Head, West	...	...	...	...	6	180	4	40	9	...	5	300	100	...	...	...	...
Rigolet au Chat	...	...	...	...	6	180	4	40	7	...	1	50	50	...	...	...	1
Gull Island	...	...	...	...	1	20	1	7	1	...	2	150	100	...	...	...	...
Providence Island	...	...	...	...	2	50	1	10	3	...	2	150	100	...	...	...	...
Sloop Harbour	...	...	...	...	6	180	5	50	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mutton Bay	...	...	...	...	34	1020	16	160	55	10	11	360	300	3	1200	600	5
Grand Meccatina	...	...	...	...	2	40	2	30	3	...	1	100	75	...	...	...	1
Bay Rouge	...	...	...	...	2	40	1	10	2	...	3	150	100	...	...	...	...
La Tabatière	...	...	...	...	7	300	7	70	12	...	5	150	100	...	...	...	3
Lac Salé Tabatière	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	1	...	3	120	100	...	...	...	...
Grand Meccatina Island	...	...	...	...	3	75	5	50	3	...	5	200	100	...	...	...	1
Fonderie à Fecteau	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	1	...	3	100	80	...	...	...	...
Kikapoe	...	...	...	...	2	50	2	20	4	...	5	150	100	...	...	...	...
Kikapoe River	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	20	1	...	5	150	100	...	...	...	...
Red Point	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	20	1	...	2	60	60	...	...	...	...
Whale Head, East	...	...	...	...	1	50	1	30	1	...	2	150	50	...	...	...	...
Pocachoo	...	...	...	...	1	30	1	10	1	...	6	200	100	...	...	...	...
Little Rigolet	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	50	2	...	8	200	120	...	...	...	...
Big Rigolet	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	20	1	...	6	150	50	...	...	...	...
Dog Island	...	...	...	...	1	50	2	50	3	...	5	160	100	...	...	...	...
Lac Salé, St. Augustine	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	40	2	...	7	170	100	...	...	...	...
River Island	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	30	2	...	1	30	40	...	...	...	...
Sandy Island	...	...	...	...	1	30	2	30	2	...	3	170	100	...	...	...	...
St. Augustine Harbour	...	...	...	...	1	40	2	70	2	...	3	150	100	...	...	...	...
St. Augustine River	...	...	...	...	1	40	1	25	2	...	6	100	100	...	...	...	...
Caucasippi	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	12	1	...	7	170	100	...	...	...	...
Rapid à Frazer	...	...	...	...	1	37	1	8	1	...	5	120	80	...	...	...	...
St. Augustine Bay	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	1	...	4	100	80	...	...	...	...
Pointe à Giroux	...	...	...	...	1	20	1	10	1	...	4	150	80	...	...	...	...
L'Anse au Portage	...	...	...	...	1	70	1	12	1	...	3	80	60	...	...	...	...
Canso Harbour	...	...	...	...	1	20	2	40	2	...	3	150	100	...	...	...	...
Chicatica	...	...	...	...	2	80	2	40	5	...	2	80	50	...	...	...	...
Totals	...	...	...	...	116	3817	103	1297	195	15	153	5770	3485	4	1600	850	14

Saguenay Division extending from Manicouagan to Blancs Sablons, &c.—*Continued.*

(Coacoachoo to Chicatica).

NETS AND SEINES.

Herring Seines.		Herring Nets.			Mackerel Seines.			Mackerel Nets.			Capelin Seines.			Launce Seines.			Seal Nets.			Brush Fisheries.	
Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.
	$			$			$			$			$			$			$		$
......	......	......	......	......	...	......	......	...	......	......	...	......	......	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	...	......	......	...	......	......	...	......	......	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	...	......	......	...	......	......	...	......	......	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	...	......	......	...	......	......	...	......	......	...	......	......	7	105	60	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	...	......	......	...	......	......	...	......	......	...	......	......	2	60	10	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	...	......	......	...	......	......	...	......	......	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
1100	400	19	760	280	...	......	......	...	......	......	4	1200	375	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	2	100	50	...	......	......	...	......	......	1	100	50	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	7	280	105	...	......	......	...	......	......	1	200	100	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
600	200	1	40	20	...	......	......	...	......	......	1	300	100	..	......	......	1	800	400	......	......
......	......	1	50	20	...	......	......	...	......	......	...	......	......	...	......	......	1	400	200	......	......
......	......	1	60	20	...	......	......	...	......	......	1	200	75	...	......	......	1	600	300	......	......
......	......	2	80	40	...	......	......	...	......	......	2	300	150	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
1000	500	31	1240	450	...	......	......	...	......	......	8	930	500	...	......	......	2	800	500	......	......
300	200	4	160	68	...	......	......	...	......	......	1	200	75	...	......	......	1	600	400	......	......
......	......	2	80	30	...	......	......	...	......	......	...	......	......	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
700	400	5	200	80	...	......	......	...	......	......	2	300	200	...	......	......	2	2800	1500	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	...	......	......	...	......	......	...	......	......	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
200	80	2	80	30	...	......	......	...	......	......	1	100	80	...	......	......	1	600	600	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	...	......	......	...	......	......	...	......	......	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	...	......	......	...	......	......	...	......	......	...	......	......	1	600	500	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	...	......	......	1	40	20	...	......	......	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	...	......	......	...	......	......	...	......	......	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	...	......	......	...	......	......	...	......	......	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	...	......	......	...	......	......	...	......	......	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	...	......	......	...	......	......	...	......	......	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	...	......	......	...	......	......	...	......	......	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	...	......	......	...	......	......	...	......	......	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	...	......	......	...	......	......	...	......	......	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	...	......	......	...	......	......	...	......	......	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	...	......	......	...	......	......	...	......	......	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	...	......	......	...	......	......	...	......	......	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	...	......	......	...	......	......	...	......	......	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	...	......	......	...	......	......	...	......	......	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	...	......	......	...	......	......	...	......	......	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	...	......	......	...	......	......	...	......	......	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	...	......	......	...	......	......	...	......	......	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	...	......	......	...	......	......	...	......	......	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	...	......	......	...	......	......	...	......	......	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	...	......	......	...	......	......	...	......	......	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	...	......	......	...	......	......	...	......	......	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	...	......	......	...	......	......	1	150	100	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
3900	1780	77	3130	1193	...	......	......	1	40	20	23	3980	1805	...	......	......	19	7365	4470	......	......

RETURN showing Number and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c., in the County of

BONNE ESPERANCE SUB-DIVISION

NAMES OF PLACES.	Vessels.				Fishing Boats.		Flat Boats.		No. of Fishermen	No. of Shoremen.	Salmon Nets.			Cod Seines.			
	No.	Tons.	Value.	No. of sailors.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.			No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.
			$			$		$					$			$	
Nabitippi	...	...	...	...	1	20	1	20	2	...	2	100	50	...	...	...	...
Bull Cove & Rocky Bay	...	...	...	...	5	250	6	140	10	5	5	500	200	...	...	...	...
Lydia's Cove and Pêche à Lizotte	...	...	...	...	1	20	3	60	3	...	4	400	200	...	...	...	...
Dog Island	...	...	...	...	1	40	3	100	2	...	2	400	100	...	...	...	...
Old Fort	...	...	...	...	10	1000	4	200	20	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Paul's River	...	...	...	...	2	200	4	100	2	...	8	400	200	...	...	...	...
Burnt Island	...	...	...	...	6	500	4	200	12	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Waby Island	...	...	...	...	9	800	4	200	18	9	...	...	...	1	200	400	...
Bonne Esperance	...	...	...	...	30	3000	15	1400	60	30	3	300	150	3	600	1400	1
Pigeon Island	...	...	...	...	10	800	4	400	20	10	3	300	150	2	400	600	...
Stick Point	...	...	...	...	4	400	2	100	8	4	4	400	200	1	200	300	...
Salmon Bay	2	400	5000	16	50	5000	20	1600	100	50	1	300	150	9	1800	2600	...
Little Fishery	...	...	...	...	1	100	2	100	4	2	2	400	200	...	...	...	...
Five Leagues	...	...	...	...	4	400	2	100	8	4	1	200	100	...	...	...	...
Middle Bay	4	250	2000	24	21	1020	11	520	42	21	...	...	...	4	800	1500	...
Belles Amours	...	...	...	...	1	50	1	20	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bras d'Or	...	...	...	...	1	50	2	100	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anse des Dunes & Long Point	...	...	...	...	1	50	4	200	6	3	1	100	50	...	...	...	...
Totals	6	650	7000	40	158	13700	92	5560	323	157	36	3800	1750	20	4000	6800	1

ISLAND OF

Jupiter River	...	...	...	...	1	30	2	10	1	...	2	400	100	...	...	...	...
Otter River	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	1	...	1	70	25	...	...	...	...
St. Mary's River	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	1	50	20	...	...	...	...
Becscie River	...	...	...	...	1	30	2	10	1	...	1	6	25	...	...	...	...
Ellis Bay	1	25	500	3	1	50	2	15	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Strawberry Cove	...	...	...	...	23	575	20	100	31	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
English Bay	...	...	...	...	25	1000	20	100	30	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Squaw Harbour	...	...	...	...	12	480	12	84	24	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Macdonald's Cove	...	...	...	...	26	1040	20	100	52	10	1	60	40	...	...	...	...
Capelin Bay and Cow Point	...	...	...	...	17	510	15	90	34	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian Harbour	...	...	...	...	15	600	12	72	30	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tapp's Cove	...	...	...	...	9	360	9	54	18	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wreck Point	...	...	...	...	8	320	7	49	16	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauzerolles River	...	...	...	...	13	520	9	75	26	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salmon River	...	...	...	...	1	40	2	15	3	...	3	120	100	...	...	...	...
Fox Bay	...	...	...	...	6	400	6	50	12	2	1	50	50	...	...	...	...
Dauphine River & Shallop Creek	...	...	...	...	1	40	3	40	2	...	2	200	100	...	...	...	...
Totals	1	25	500	3	159	5995	143	874	283	47	12	1010	460	...	...	...	...

Saguenay Division extending from Manicouagan to Blancs Sablons, &c.—*Continued.*
(Chicatica to Blanc Sablons).

NETS AND SEINES.

Herring Seines.		Herring Nets.			Mackerel Seines.			Mackerel Nets.			Capelin Seines.			Launce Seines.			Seal Nets.			Trap Nets.	
Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.
	$			$			$			$			$			$			$		$
																				Trap Nets.	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	1	200	100	1	20	40	4	80	40	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	1	20	10	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	10	600	500	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	2	40	20	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	1	100	150	1	20	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	1	100	150	1	20	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
200	300	4	200	100	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	2	200	300	1	20	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	1	200	150	1	20	40	.....	.....	.....	1	400
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	1	200	150	1	20	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	6	500	250	6	120	240	.....	.....	.....	3	1200
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	6	400	400	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	1	200	100	1	20	40	6	400	400	1	400
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	2	400	200	2	40	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	1	200	100	...	.....	.....	6	400	400	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	16	1000	800	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	28	1700	1300	2	800
200	300	4	200	100	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	17	2300	1650	15	300	600	79	4640	3870	8	3200

ANTICOSTI.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	65	2600	975	...	.....	.....	10	400	150	2	150	100	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	35	1400	525	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	22	1100	440	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	1	60	30	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	68	3400	1360	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	4	240	120	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	43	2070	860	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	3	180	90	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	37	1850	740	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	1	60	30	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	18	720	270	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	1	60	30	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	16	640	240	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	1	60	30	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	26	1040	390	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	2	120	60	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2	80	30	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	12	480	180	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	1	60	30	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	40	15	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	345	15420	6025	...	.....	.....	10	400	150	16	990	520	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Return showing Number and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c., in the County of Saguenay Division, extending from Manicouagan to Blancs Sablons, &c.—*Continued.*

TOTAL OF ALL THE SUB-DIVISIONS IN THE COUNTY OF SAGUENAY.

Name of Place.	Vessels.				Fishing Boats.		Flat Boats.				Nets and Seines.											
											Salmon Nets.			Cod Seines.			Herring Seines.			Herring Nets.		
	No.	Tons.	Value.	No. of Sailors.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. of Fishermen.	No. of Shoremen.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.
			$			$		$					$			$			$			$
Godbout	2	25	320	4	16	526	9	176	17	.....	13	1330	910	...	.....	.....	1	200	100	3	116	56
Trinity	16	344	9155	63	87	2135	62	500	173	.....	18	2060	585	1	150	15	...	.....	.....	60	2902	647
Moisie	6	138	3175	22	83	3104	87	743	194	21	37	8850	5235	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	68	2683	953
Mingan	22	550	11000	264	410	17870	217	2394	820	328	18	2100	1042	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	96	2320	870
Natashquan	9	206	4900	69	139	5790	140	1282	310	85	39	6855	4805	2	160	160	...	....	.....	198	8628	2550
Washeecootai	3	60	1500	9	13	500	12	106	20	.....	13	950	370	...	.....	....	...	.....	.....	20	660	246
St. Augustine	.....	....	.....	.....	116	3817	103	1297	195	15	153	5770	3485	4	1600	850	14	3900	1780	77	3130	1193
Bonne Esperance	6	650	7000	40	158	13700	92	5560	323	157	36	3800	1750	20	4000	6800	1	200	300	4	200	100
Island of Anticosti	1	25	500	3	159	5995	143	874	283	47	12	1010	460	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	345	15420	6025
Totals	65	1998	37540	474	1181	53437	865	12932	2335	653	330	32725	18642	27	5910	7825	16	4300	2180	871	36059	12640
	TOTAL FOR GULF DIVISION.																					
County of Bonaventure	41	4340	200560	249	383	18365	441	4326	1005	346	751	32829	15891	1	108	80	4	400	200	955	35305	10420
do Gaspé	52	2554	72750	240	1613	71464	1360	12193	3382	1299	110	23564	7748	7	286	57	15	2350	1600	2811	109085	31088
do Saguenay	65	1998	37540	474	1181	53437	865	12932	2335	653	339	32725	18642	27	5910	7825	16	4300	2180	871	36059	12640
Totals	158	8892	310850	963	3077	143266	2666	29451	6722	2298	1200	89118	42281	35	6304	7962	35	7050	3980	4637	180449	57148

Return showing Number and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c., in the County of Saguenay Division, extending from Manicouagan to Blancs Sablons, &c.—*Continued.*

TOTAL OF ALL THE SUB-DIVISIONS IN THE COUNTY OF SAGUENAY.

Name of Place.	Nets and Seines.																						
	Mackerel Seines			Mackerel Nets.			Capelin Seines.			Launce Seines.			Seal Nets.			Brush Fisheries.		Trout Nets.			Trap Nets.	
	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.
			$			$			$			$			$		$			$		$
Godbout	2	360	650	2	110	45	.....	.....	.....	1	100	60	6	700	250	1	25	...	.....	.....	...	.....
Trinity	2	330	318	3	162	52	.....	.....	.....	2	100	96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	1228	143	2	2000
Moisie	..	.....	.....	9	462	109	6	429	240	7	466	354	.....	.....	.....	2	45	...	.....	.....	...	.....
Mingan	..	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	31	1550	1750	31	1550	1760	1	20	25	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	1	400
Natashquan	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	690	726	7	341	300	....	.....	....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....
Washeecootai	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	80	100	...	.....	.....	2	200	40	....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....
St. Augustine	...	.....	.....	1	40	20	23	3980	1805	..	.....	....	19	7365	4470	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....
Bonne Esperance	..	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	17	2300	1650	15	300	600	79	4640	3870	.....	.....	...	.....	....	8	3200
Island of Anticosti	...	.....	.....	10	400	150	16	990	520	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....
Totals	4	690	968	25	1174	376	108	10019	6791	63	2857	3170	107	12925	8655	3	70	23	1228	143	11	5600
	TOTAL FOR GULF DIVISION.																						
County of Bonaventure	...	.....	.....	199	6456	2592	105	5010	3160	...	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	13	130	...	.....	.....	1	400
do Gaspé	5	730	749	887	34663	9390	97	5026	3193	15	669	699	86	4540	855	7	110	..	.....	.....	2	750
do Saguenay	4	690	968	25	1174	376	108	10019	6791	63	2857	3170	107	12925	8655	3	70	23	1228	143	11	5600
Totals	9	1420	1717	1111	42293	11358	310	20055	13144	78	3526	3869	193	17465	9510	23	310	23	1228	143	14	6750

RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish in the County of Bonaventure Province of Quebec,

RISTIGOUCHE SUB-DIVISION—

NAME OF STATION.	Salmon, barrels, cured.	Salmon, fresh, in ice.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Summer Fishing. Cod, quintals.	Fall Fishing. Cod, quintals.	Haddock, quintals.	Ling, quintals.	Halibut, barrels.	Herring, barrels.	Smoked Herring, boxes.	Mackerel, barrels.	Trout, barrels.	Sardines, barrels.
Twenty-two fishermen on the Quebec side of Ristigouche	...	36856	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....

NEW RICHMOND SUB-DIVISION—

Maguasha and Nouvelle	...	8150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	850	.....	.....	.....
Carleton	...	9234	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2500	1000	.....	.....	.....
Maria	...	25330	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3500	900	.....	.....	.....
New Richmond and Black Capes.	...	19826	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1500	400	.....	.....	.....
Capelin / Little and Grand Bonaventure.	...	1577	.....	900	1300	165	55	.....	10000	1150	.....	.....	.....
New Carlisle	...	.....	.....	70	170	10	9	.....	1000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paspebiac	...	.....	.....	250	900	70	35	.....	1500	400	.....	.....	.....
Totals	...	64117	.....	1220	2370	245	99	.....	20300	4700	.....	.....	.....

PORT DANIEL SUB-DIVISION—

Nouvelle and Shigawak	...	.....	.....	960	1500	.....	.....	.....	1650	.....	.....	.....	.....
Port Daniel Bay	...	16509	.....	500	920	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....
L'Anse au Gascon	...	823	.....	1300	1450	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	...	17332	.....	2760	3870	.....	.....	.....	2650	.....	.....	.....	.....

TOTAL FOR COUNTY

Ristigouche Sub-division	...	36856	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Richmond do	...	64117	.....	1220	2370	245	99	.....	20800	4700	.....	.....	.....
Port Daniel do	...	17332	.....	2760	3870	.....	.....	.....	2650	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	...	118305	.....	3980	6240	245	99	.....	23450	4700	.....	.....	.....

Division, extending from Head of Tide, Ristigouche, to Point Maquereau, in the for the Year 1884.

(Head of Tide, Ristigouche to Maguasha).

Eels, barrels.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Seals, Whales and Porpoises.				Oils.				Fish and Clams used as Bait and Manure.								Lobsters, in lb. cans.	Fish used for Local Consumption, barrels.
		No. of Seals.	No. of Seal-skins.	No. of Whales.	No. of Porpoises.	Seal Oil, gallons.	Whale Oil, gallons.	Porpoise Oil, galls.	Cod Oil, gallons.	Herring, barrels.	Capelin, barrels.	Smelt, barrels.	Flat-fish, barrels.	Squid, barrels.	Trout, barrels.	Launce, barrels.	Clams, barrels.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(Maguasha to Paspebiac Point).

17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	500	...	...	...	50	...	225
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3000	...	...	2000	...	...	...	30	...	300
35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2000	...	...	1000	...	...	...	30	...	320
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1000	...	...	250	...	...	...	20	...	800
6	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	900	7500	...	...	700	...	...	...	190	69000	2550
...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	700	...	...	20	...	...	...	6	...	325
14	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	650	1000	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	...	375
82	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1625	15600	...	...	4470	...	...	...	446	69000	4895

(Paspebiac to Point Maquereau).

...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1230	1750	1350	15	...	37	...	...	6	...	1350
...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	710	750	400	...	...	16	...	...	5	88644	450
...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1275	900	900	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	450
...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3215	3400	2650	15	...	93	...	...	11	88644	2250

OF BONAVENTURE.

...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
82	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1625	15600	...	...	...	...	...	...	446	69000	4895
...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3215	3400	2650	15	4470	93	...	...	11	88644	2250
82	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4840	19000	2650	15	4470	93	...	...	457	157644	7145

RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish in the County of Gaspé Division Province of

GASPÉ SUB-DIVISION

NAME OF STATION.	Salmon, cured, barrels.	Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Summer Fishing. Cod, quintals.	Fall Fishing. Cod, quintals.	Haddock, quintals.	Ling, quintals.	Halibut, barrels.	Herring, barrels.	Smoked Herring, boxes.	Mackerel, barrels.	Trout, barrels.	Sardines, barrels.
Little River, West	.....	.....	.....	835	670	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newport and Anse aux Canards	.....	80	.....	5735	2930	66	36	2	316	.....	5	.....	.....
Grand Pabos	.....	1150	.....	1600	700	14	8	3	137	.....	.....	2	.....
Little Pabos and Anse au Basque	.....	1900	.....	2611	1333	19	12	2	190	.....	.....	1	.....
Grand River	.....	800	.....	3690	2290	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	.....
Little River, East	.....	.....	.....	2098	840	.....	.....	.....	124	3	.....	.....	.....
Cape Despair	.....	.....	.....	915	445	.....	.....	.....	33	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cape Cove	.....	769	.....	2344	1635	.....	.....	.....	142	.....	.....	.....	.....
Anse au Beaufils	.....	.....	.....	735	545	.....	.....	.....	72	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bonaventure Island	...	.....	.....	2311	381	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....
Percé	.....	.....	.....	4880	1375	.....	.....	.....	135	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corner of Beach and Cannes de Roches	.....	1760	.....	655	410	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barachois River	.....	3000	.....	1250	600	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	1	.....
Malbaie and Belle Anse	.....	2900	4715	1510	450	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Point St. Peter	.....	1000	.....	2790	792	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chien Blanc	.....	.....	.....	600	400	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	3	.....	.....
Bois Brulé and Douglastown	.....	2312	.....	920	460	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	3	.....
Sandy Beach	.....	4840	.....	229	49	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	16	.....	.....
Gaspé Basin and South-West Bay	.....	11780	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	2	.....
North-West Bay and River	.....	4720	.....	180	38	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	5	1	.....
Peninsula and Cape aux Os	.....	8200	.....	309	213	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seal Rock and Little Gaspé	.....	2350	.....	252	133	.....	.....	.....	37	.....	2	.....	.....
Grand Grève and St. George's Cove	.....	1950	.....	882	269	.....	.....	.....	70	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian Cove and Ship Head	.....	.....	.....	984	417	.....	.....	.....	62	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	.....	49511	4715	38335	17365	122	56	7	1528	3	53	10	.....

extending from Point Maquereau to Cape Chatte and Magdalen Islands, in the Quebec, &c.—*Continued.*

(Point Maquereau to Cape Gaspé).

Eels, barrels.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Seals, Whales and Porpoises.				Oils				Fish and Clams used as Bait and Manure.								Lobsters, in cans, lbs.	Fish used for Local Consumption, barrels.
		No. of Seals.	No. of Seal Skins.	No. of Whales.	No. of Porpoises.	Seal Oil, gallons.	Whale Oil, gallons.	Porpoise Oil, galls.	Cod Oil, gallons.	Herring, barrels.	Capelin, barrels.	Smelt, barrels.	Cod Roes, barrels.	Squid, barrels.	Trout, barrels.	Launce, barrels.	Clams, barrels.		
...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	885	115	24	4	...	27	...	...	...	...	61
...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5808	739	1296	70	...	210	...	5	...	25200	236
...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1250	324	69	103	...	162	...	...	75	21000	68
...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2382	343	476	33	...	133	...	...	1	...	165
...	39	...	...	...	3	...	...	12	3600	1129	266	5	44	71	...	...	...	...	283
...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1863	545	121	...	...	133	...	...	...	...	147
...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	910	275	28	...	...	24	...	...	...	40000	78
...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2245	1220	12	...	...	81	...	...	...	...	218
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	710	290	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	68
...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1415	92	...	...	...	55	...	...	...	...	30
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3650	1310	120	...	...	141	...	3	...	...	464
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	725	103	...	62	...	31	...	...	...	...	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1200	70	...	25	...	10	...	...	15	...	115
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1565	285	40	5	...	27	...	25	...	22455	155
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2272	312	81	8	...	32	...	91	...	...	55
...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1000	50	...	...	...	20	...	6	...	...	80
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	550	62	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	2000	710
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	52	...	216
12	...	...	...	4	...	...	2000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	65
2	...	2	2	...	...	5	...	...	75	34	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	85
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	161	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	173	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	476	118	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	64
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	702	251	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
15	152	2	2	4	3	5	2000	12	33649	7799	2533	318	44	1199	...	152	146	110655	3509

RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish in the County of Gaspé Division

MAGDALEN RIVER SUB-DIVISION

NAME OF STATION.	Salmon, cured, barrels.	Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, in lb. cans.	Summer Fishing. Cod, quintals.	Fall Fishing. Cod, quintals.	Haddock, quintals.	Ling, quintals.	Halibut, barrels.	Herring, barrels.	Herring, smoked, boxes.	Mackerel, barrels.	Trout, barrels.	Sardines, barrels.
Cap des Rosiers	.....	.....	.....	830	400	.....	.....	10	300	.....	.....	.....	.....
L'Anse à Louise	.....	.....	.....	1440	650	.....	.....	.....	120	.....	.....	.....	.....
Three Runs and Jersey Cove	.....	.....	.....	800	450	.....	.....	.....	65	.....	.....	.....	.....
Anse à Grisfonds	.....	.....	.....	2250	1200	.....	.....	10	200	.....	.....	.....	.....
Anse à Fougère	.....	.....	.....	120	75	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fox River	.....	.....	.....	2750	1500	.....	.....	10	300	.....	.....	.....	.....
Little Fox River	.....	.....	.....	420	250	.....	.....	.....	70	.....	.....	.....	.....
Little Cape	.....	.....	.....	360	180	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....
Echourie and Grande Anse	.....	.....	.....	315	150	.....	.....	.....	48	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pointe Jaune	.....	.....	.....	300	150	.....	.....	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	.....
Anse à Valeau	.....	.....	.....	330	175	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Etang	.....	.....	.....	250	110	.....	.....	3	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pointe Sêche	.....	.....	.....	950	500	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
Big and Little Chlorydorme	.....	.....	.....	1400	400	.....	.....	5	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
Little Anse	.....	.....	.....	280	100	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
Frigate Point	.....	.....	.....	500	75	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
Little Vallée	.....	.....	.....	250	50	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Anse à Collin and Anse à Mercier	.....	.....	.....	150	75	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grande Vallée	5	.....	.....	700	200	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	4	.....
Grande Anse	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Magdalen River and Cap à l'Ours	10	.....	.....	300	100	.....	.....	10	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Little Magdalen	.....	.....	.....	50	40	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manche d'Epée	.....	.....	.....	150	75	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gros Mâle	.....	.....	.....	250	100	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ruisseau des Olives and Anse Pleureuse	.....	.....	.....	150	150	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mont Louis	18	.....	.....	1750	1100	.....	.....	5	200	.....	.....	3	.....
Rivière à Pierre and Claude River	.....	.....	.....	350	210	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	33	.....	.....	17415	8465	.....	.....	53	1813	.....	.....	7	.....

extending from Point Maquereau to Cape Chatte and Magdalen Islands, &c.—*Con.*

(Cape Gaspé to Claude River).

Eels, barrels.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Seals, Whales and Porpoises.				Oils.				Fish and Clams used as Bait and Manure.								Lobsters, in lb. cans.	Fish used for Local Consumption, barrels.
		No. of Seals.	No. of Seal Skins.	No. of Whales.	No. of Porpoises.	Seal Oil, gallons.	Whale Oil, gallons.	Porpoise Oil, galls.	Cod Oil, gallons.	Herring, barrels.	Capelsn, barrels.	Smelt, barrels.	Cod Roes, barrels.	Squid, barrels.	Trout, barrels.	Launce, barrels.	Clams, barrels.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	830	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	200
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1000	520	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	75
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	650	550	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	80
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1700	1250	...	...	...	100	5	...	...	...	325
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	70	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	15
...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2375	1375	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	...	350
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	350	280	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	42
...	½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	270	250	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	35
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	235	200	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	18
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	225	180	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	260	100	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	30
...	2½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	50	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	750	175	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	50
...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	900	300	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	100
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	50	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	50
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	275	200	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	60
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	40	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	50
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	90	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	500	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	70
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	5
...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	80	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	80
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	35	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	75	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	175	150	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	90	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	50
...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1500	1000	...	...	...	20	5	...	...	...	250
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	230	160	...	...	...	10	2	...	...	...	50
...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13110	8605	...	...	...	506	17	...	...	...	2093

RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish in the County of Gaspé Division,

ST. ANNE DE MONTS SUB-DIVISION

NAME OF STATION.	Salmon, cured, barrels.	Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Summer Fishing. Cod, quintals.	Fall Fishing. Cod, quintals.	Haddock, quintals.	Ling, quintals.	Halibut, barrels.	Herring, barrels.	Smoked Herring, boxes.	Mackerel, barrels.	Trout, barrels.	Sardines, barrels.
Marsoui and Martin River	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
Ste. Anne de Monts	12½	3351	.....	541	1337	.....	.....	.....	99	.....	10	26½	.....
Cape Chatte	10	.....	.....	114	505	.....	.....	3	15	.....	3	10	30
Totals	22½	3351	.....	655	1842	.....	.....	3	114	.....	13	36½	30

MAGDALEN ISLANDS

Amherst Island	.....	.....	.....	4920	550	154	.....	19	293	.....	938	.....	.....
Grindstone do	.....	.....	.....	4070	120	160	.....	15	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Allright do	.....	.....	.....	170	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	.....	230	.....	.....
Grosse do	.....	.....	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bryon do	.....	.....	.....	615	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
Entry do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	30	.....	.....
Wolf do	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	.....	.....	.....	9850	670	314	.....	44	967	6	1198	.....	.....

TOTAL FOR THE

Gaspé Sub-division	.....	49511	4715	38335	17365	122	56	7	1528	3	53	10	.....
Magdalen River do	33	.....	.....	17415	8465	.....	.....	53	1813	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ste. Anne's do	22½	3351	.....	655	1842	.....	.....	3	114	.....	13	36½	30
Magdalen Islands' do	.....	.....	.....	9850	670	314	....	44	967	6	1198	.....	.....
Totals	55½	52862	4715	66255	28342	436	56	107	4422	9	1264	46½	30

extending from Point Maquereau to Cape Chatte and Magdalen Islands, &c.—*Con.*

(Clande River to Cape Chatte.)

Eels, barrels.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Seals, Whales and Porpoises.				Oils.				Fish and Clams used as Bait and Manure.								Lobsters, in lb. cans.	Fish used for Local Consumption, barrels.
		No. of Seals.	No. of Seal Skins.	No. of Whales.	No. of Porpoises.	Seal Oil, gallons.	Whale Oil, gallons.	Porpoise Oil, galls.	Cod Oil, gallons.	Herring, barrels,	Capelin, barrels.	Smelt, Barrels.	Cod Roes, barrels.	Squid, barrels.	Trout, barrels.	Launce, barrels.	Clams, barrels.		
...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	50	.....	.....	...	20	.....	.....	84	466	118	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	9	20	.....	225
...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	81	80	.....	.....	.....	2	6	.....	12	.....	170
...	50	.....	.....	...	20	.....	.....	84	547	198	300	.....	.....	2	6	9	32	.....	395

SUB-DIVISION.

...	5	456	456	...	...	2318	.....	.....	2370	1500	5	.....	.....	67	...	.....	41	77392	520
...	6	124	124	...	...	720	.....	.....	2015	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	50	177976	325
...	.....	1000	1000	..	..	4000	.....	.....	85	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	39256	85
...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	22	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	194880	40
...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	30480	25
...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	30
...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	2	.....	8
...	11	1580	1580	...	...	7038	.....	.....	4807	2750	5	.....	.....	67	...	.....	93	519984	1033

COUNTY OF GASPÉ.

15	152	2	2	4	3	5	2000	12	33649	7799	2533	318	44	1199	...	152	146	110655	3509
...	28	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	13110	8605	.....	.....	.....	506	17	.....	.....	.....	2093
...	50	.....	.....	...	20	.....	.....	84	547	198	300	.....	.....	2	6	9	32	.....	395
...	11	1580	1580	...	..	7038	.....	.....	4807	2750	5	.....	.....	67	...	.....	93	519984	1033
15	241	1582	1582	4	23	7043	2000	96	52113	19352	2838	318	44	1774	23	161	271	630639	7030

RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish in the County of Saguenay Quebec, for

GODBOUT SUB-DIVISION—

NAME OF STATION.	Salmon, cured, barrels.	Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Summer Fishing. Cod, quintals.	Fall Fishing. Cod, quintals.	Haddock, quintals.	Ling, quintals.	Halibut, barrels.	Herring, barrels.	Smoked herring, boxes.	Mackerel, barrels.	Trout, barrels.	Sardines, barrels.
Manicouagan and English Bay	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand and Little St. Nicholas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pointe Rouge	.....	1144	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Godbout River	.....	582	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Godbout Bay	.....	1213	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	11	.....
La Table	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Point de Monts	.....	8269	.....	.....	34	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Pancras and Mistassini	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
Becscie River and Point à la Croix	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	5
Totals	.....	11208	.....	.....	49	.....	.....	2	19	.....	.....	17	5

TRINITY SUB-DIVISION—

Trinity Bay	.....	10405	.....	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Petit Mai	.....	2036	.....	95	295	.....	.....	1½	12	.....	.....	½	.....
Islets à Caribou	31½	.....	.....	89	277	.....	.....	6½	18	.....	.....	4	.....
Calumet and Isles aux Oeufs	.....	.....	.....	80	240	.....	.....	1	47	.....	.....	.....	.....
Point aux Anglais	.....	.....	.....	181	544	.....	.....	1	91	.....	.....	5	.....
Pentecost River and Portage	.....	.....	.....	101	289	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	4	.....
Cailles Rouge and Cawees	.....	.....	.....	100	302	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	.....
Totals	31½	12441	.....	646	1979	.....	.....	10	186	.....	21	16½	.....

MOISIE SUB-DIVISION—

Jambons	.....	.....	.....	160	1671	.....	.....	½	420	.....	2	.....	.....
Ste. Marguerite	10	1050	.....	5	262	.....	.....	8½	.....	.....	.....	½	.....
Seven Islands	.....	5400	.....	309	678	.....	.....	12	51	.....	297	½	.....
Moisie	2	96376	.....	797	2169	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Pigou	.....	.....	.....	462	270	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rivière au Bouleau	.....	.....	.....	120	90	.....	.....	2	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	12	102826	.....	1853	5140	.....	.....	51	486	.....	299	5	.....

Division extending from Manicouagan to Blancs Sablons, in the Province of the Year 1884.

(Manicouagan to Point de Monts).

Eels, barrels.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Seals, Whales and Porpoises.				Oils.				Fish and Clams used as Bait and Manure.								Lobsters, in lb. cans.	Fish used for Local Consumption, barrels.
		No. of Seals.	No. of Seal-skins.	No. of Whales.	No. of Porpoises.	Seal Oil, gallons.	Whale Oil, gallons.	Porpoise Oil, galls.	Cod Oil, gallons.	Herring, barrels.	Capelin, barrels.	Smelt, barrels.	Cod Roes, barrels.	Squid, barrels.	Trout, barrels.	Launce, barrels.	Clams, barrels.		
...	...	34	34	...	...	102	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	126	126	...	...	386	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	15
...	...	107	107	...	91	722	...	182	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	153	153	...	...	978	...	...	20	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	12
...	...	1	1	...	14	3	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	...	421	421	...	105	2191	...	210	32	3	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	31

(Point de Monts to Baie des Rochers).

...	...	359	359	...	...	2154	...	...	22	2	...	...	...	½	...	...	1½	...	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	309	15	...	...	...	5	...	...	10	...	23
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	291	19	...	...	...	2	...	3	4	...	29
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	262	22	...	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	586	45	...	...	...	10	...	...	14	...	55
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	292	...	...	...	...	10	...	25	...	...	43
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	306	2	...	...	...	3	...	20	15	...	30
...	...	359	359	...	...	2154	...	...	2068	105	...	...	...	33½	...	48	46½	...	216

(Jambons to Rivière au Bouleau).

...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	373	151	...	...	...	...	...	43	...	...	33
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122	...	11	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	11
...	6	52	52	...	...	159	...	...	330	25	7	...	...	...	...	104	3	...	95
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1137	...	93	...	...	...	...	139	...	...	100
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	304	...	20	...	...	...	...	39	13	...	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	8	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	12
...	17	52	52	...	...	159	...	...	2382	184	131	...	...	...	...	378	16	...	276

RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish in the County of Saguenay

MINGAN SUB-DIVISION

NAME OF STATION.	Salmon, barrels, cured.	Salmon, fresh, in ice.	Salmon, in cans.	Summer Fishing. Cod, quintals.	Fall Fishing. Cod, quintals.	Haddock, quintals.	Ling, quintals.	Halibut, barrels.	Herring, barrels.	Smoked Herring, boxes.	Mackerel, barrels.	Trout, barrels.	Sardines, barrels.
Chaloupe	.....	.....	.....	580	200	.....	.....	.....	70	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheldrake	4	.....	.....	1920	140	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trout River	.....	.....	.....	200	60	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thunder River	.....	.....	.....	1200	400	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dock Creek and Rich Point	.....	.....	.....	4700	230	.....	.....	.....	70	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jupitagan River	3	.....	.....	50	40	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Magpie Bay	.....	.....	.....	3300	1200	.....	.....	.....	600	.....	.....	.....	.....
Magpie River	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. John's River	.....	30101	.....	2300	600	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
Long Point	.....	.....	.....	1300	350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mingan	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Esquimaux Point	.....	.....	.....	600	600	.....	.....	.....	2000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Betchouan	.....	.....	.....	50	50	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Corneille	15	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Piashter Bay	12	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	116	30101	.....	16200	3940	.....	.....	.....	3014	.....	.....	.....	.....

NATASHQUAN SUB-DIVISION

Nabisippi	20	.....	.....	500	650	.....	.....	8	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Agwapus	31½	.....	.....	520	550	.....	.....	7	350	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Ruisseau	.....	.....	.....	250	200	.....	.....	2	600	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iles de Michon	.....	.....	.....	400	625	.....	.....	4	400	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washtawooka	.....	.....	.....	250	405	.....	.....	1	165	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canadian Harbour	.....	.....	.....	2850	300	.....	.....	9	2020	.....	.....	.....	.....
Natashquan	55	.....	.....	1000	500	.....	.....	8	2000	.....	.....	.....	.....
River Natashquan	255	.....	.....	264	274	.....	.....	.....	118	.....	.....	3	.....
Totals	361½	.....	.....	6034	3504	.....	.....	39	5603	.....	.....	3	.....

WASHEECOOTAI SUB-DIVISION

Kegashka River	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
Kegashka Harbour	.....	.....	.....	240	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Curlew Point	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cloudberry Point	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washeecootai	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
Musquaro	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Romaine	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....
Totals	80	.....	.....	240	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	.....

Division, extending from Manicouagan to Blancs Sablons, &c.—*Continued.*

(Extending from Chaloupe to Watsheeshoo).

Eels, barrels.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels	Seals, Whales and Porpoises.				Oils.				Fish and Clams used as Bait and Manure.								Lobsters, in cans.	Fish used for Local Consumption, barrels.
		No of Seals.	No. of Seal Skins.	No. of Whales.	No. of Porpoises.	Seal Oil, gallons.	Whale Oil, gallons.	Porpoise Oil, galls.	Cod Oil, gallons.	Herring, barrels.	Capelin, barrels.	Smelt, barrels.	Cod Roes, barrels.	Squid, barrels.	Trout, barrels.	Launce, barrels.	Clams, barrels.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	70	...	...	...	...	70	...	...	50
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	770	...	100	...	...	...	...	160	...	...	80
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	...	40	...	...	...	...	80	...	...	40
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	15	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	100
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2100	...	120	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	100
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	10	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1700	...	290	...	...	...	...	335	...	...	200
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1010	...	150	...	...	...	...	230	...	...	150
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	680	...	50	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	50
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
...	...	1318	1318	1	...	5272	1440	...	460	...	100	...	...	50	...	25	50	...	750
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	10	...	...	10	...	2	...	...	50
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	5	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	10	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	10
...	...	1318	1318	1	...	5272	1440	...	7525	...	970	...	...	60	...	1427	50	...	1611

(Watsheeshoo to English Point).

...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	60	...	...	...	...	30	3	...	40
...	2	300	300	...	...	260	...	...	480	...	50	...	...	...	...	55	6	...	40
...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	190	...	100	...	...	...	...	30	10	...	15
...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	340	...	250	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	10
...	2	60	60	...	...	160	...	...	200	...	106	...	...	...	...	10	3	...	10
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800	...	500	...	...	...	...	100	5	...	100
...	5	900	900	...	...	3500	...	...	550	...	400	...	...	...	...	20	10	...	150
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	210	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	30
...	22	1260	1260	...	...	3920	...	...	2970	...	1566	...	...	...	...	248	40	...	395

(English Point to Coacoachoo.)

...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	...	100	100	...	...	200	...	...	100	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
...	...	100	100	...	...	200	...	...	100	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	28

RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish in the County of Saguenay

ST. AUGUSTINE SUB-DIVISION—

NAME OF STATION.	Salmon, barrels, cured.	Salmon, fresh, in ice.	Salmon, in cans.	Summer Fishing. Cod, quintals.	Fall Fishing. Cod, quintals.	Haddock, quintals.	Ling, quintals.	Halibut, barrels.	Herring, barrels.	Smoked herring, boxes.	Mackerel, barrels.	Trout, barrels.	Sardines, barrels.
Coacoachoo	3												
Wolf Bay	2½			25									
Etamamu River	50												
Point de Morier	1			15									
St. Mary's Islands	½			25									
Netagamion	½			30									
Harrington Harbour	1			478									
Little Meccatina	3½			3									
Whale Head	13			43									
Rigolet au Chat	½			26									
Gull Island	1½			12									
Providence Island	1			25									
Sloop Harbour				20									
Mutton Bay and River	25			861									
Grand Meccatina	6			30									
Red Bay	4			35									
La Tabatière	4			94									
Lac Salé	2												
Grand Meccatina Island	3½			20									
Fonderie à Fecteau	2½												
Kekapoe	4											1	
Red Point	1											1	
Whale Head, East	1												
Pocachoo	5												
Little Rigolet	11											2	
Big Rigolet	5											1	
Dog Island	22½											2	
Lac Salé, St. Augustine	22½											2	
River Island	3											1	
Sandy Island	5			30								4	
St. Augustine Harbour	5			25								2	
St. Augustine River	12											1	
Caucasippi												1	
Rapid à Frazer	5												
St. Augustine Bay	3												
Point à Fenian	2½			6									
L'Anse au Portage	5												
Canso Harbour	1												
Chicatica	3			50									
Totals	241½			1853								18	

Division, extending from Manicouagan to Blancs Sablons, &c.—*Continued.*

(Coacoachoo to Chicatica.)

Eels, barrels.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Seals, Whales and Porpoises.				Oils.				Fish and Clams used as Bait and Manure.								Lobsters in lb. cans.	Fish used for Local Consumption, barrels.
		No. of Seals.	No. of Seal-skins.	No. of Whales.	No. of Porpoises.	Seal Oil, gallons.	Whale Oil, gallons.	Porpoise Oil, galls.	Cod Oil, gallons.	Herring, barrels.	Capelin, barrels.	Smelt, barrels.	Cod Roes, barrels.	Squid, barrels.	Trout, barrels.	Launce, barrels.	Clams, barrels.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	75	75	...	...	200	...	...	8	...	5	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	20	20	1	...	60	1200	...	15	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
...	...	7	7	...	...	21	...	...	200	...	20	...	...	10	...	...	5	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
...	...	200	200	...	...	535	...	...	15	...	10	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	...
...	...	120	120	...	...	360	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
...	...	327	327	...	...	2270	...	...	421	10	20	...	...	20	...	...	10	...	30
...	...	25	25	...	...	120	...	...	15	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	100	100	...	...	700	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
...	...	2633	2633	...	...	13900	...	...	47	...	5	...	...	10	...	...	5	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
...	...	314	314	...	...	1600	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	407	407	...	...	2640	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	5	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4
...	...	179	179	...	...	1100	...	...	15	...	5	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	10	5	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	4407	4407	1	...	23506	1200	...	881	30	87	...	...	83	...	...	25	...	128

RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish in the County of Saguenay

BONNE ESPERANCE SUB-

NAME OF STATION.	Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, fresh, in ice.	Salmon, in cans.	Summer Fishing. Cod, quintals.	Fall Fishing Cod, quintals.	Haddock, quintals.	Ling, quintals.	Halibut, barrels.	Herring, barrels.	Smoked Herring, boxes.	Mackerel, barrels.	Trout, barrels.	Sardines, barrels.
Nabitippi	4	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bull Cove	12	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bay of Rocks	7	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lydia's Cove	5	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pêche à Lizotte	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dog Island	1	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Old Fort	.....	.....	.....	550	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Paul's River	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burnt Island	.....	.....	.....	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waby Island	.....	.....	.....	700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bonne Esperance	10	.....	.....	3000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pigeon Island	10	.....	.....	1000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stick Point	10	.....	.....	350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salmon Bay	20	.....	.....	6000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Litle Fishery	8	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Five Leagues	2	.....	.....	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Middle Bay	.....	.....	.....	1225	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belles Amours	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bradore	.....	.....	.....	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Anse des Dunes	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Long Point	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	171	.....	.....	14355	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

ISLAND OF

Jupiter River	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Otter River	¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1½	.....
St, Mary's River	¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Becscie River	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Strawberry Cove	.....	.....	.....	600	100	.....	.....	8	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
English Bay	.....	.....	.....	1000	200	.....	.....	30	100	.....	.....	.....	.....
Squaw Harbour	.....	.....	.....	755	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	.....
Macdonald's Cove	.....	.....	.....	1400	100	.....	.....	5	740	.....	.....	.....	.....
Capelin Bay	.....	.....	.....	150	50	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cow Point	.....	.....	.....	620	.....	.....	.....	.....	360	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian Harbour	.....	.....	.....	780	100	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tops Cove	.....	.....	.....	345	20	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wreck Point	.....	.....	.....	310	20	.....	.....	.....	140	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manzerolles River	.....	.....	.....	730	100	.....	.....	.....	715	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salmon River	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fox Bay	5½	.....	.....	150	25	.....	.....	10	225	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dauphiné River	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	53½	.....	.....	6840	715	.....	.....	53	3090	.....	.....	8½	.....

Division, extending from Manicouagan to Blancs Sablons, &c.—*Continued.*

DIVISION—(Chicatica to Blancs Sablons).

Eels, barrels.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Seals, Whales and Porpoises.				Oils.				Fish and Clams used as bait and Manure.								Lobsters, in lb. cans.	Fish used for Local consumption, barrels.
		No. of Seals.	No. of Seal-skins.	No. of Whales.	No of Porpoises.	Seal Oil, galls.	Whale Oil, galls.	Porpoise Oil, galls.	Cod Oil, galls.	Herring, barrels.	Capelin, barrels.	Smelt, barrels	Cod Roes, barrels.	Squid, barrels.	Trout, barrels.	Launce, barrels.	Clams, barrels.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	100	100	...	...	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	275	...	300	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	300	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	350	...	300	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1500	...	2000	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	500
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	450	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	40
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	175	...	100	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3000	...	800	...	...	...	...	280	...	...	200
...	...	40	40	...	...	200	...	...	50	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
...	...	50	50	...	...	300	...	...	200	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	612	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
...	...	100	100	...	...	700	...	...	12	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
...	...	200	200	...	...	1400	...	...	60	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
...	...	100	100	...	...	700	...	...	12	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
...	...	200	200	...	...	1400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
...	...	790	790	...	...	5400	...	...	7173	...	4960	...	...	...	...	1000	...	...	971

ANTICOSTI.

...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	50	50	...	...	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	30	30	...	...	60	...	...	230	50	50	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	80
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	75	100	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	100
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	365	50	75	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	670	100	75	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	25	30	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	310	100	80	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	365	110	75	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	215	50	29	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	190	45	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	312	100	70	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	20	20	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	80	80	...	...	125	...	...	3307	725	624	...	...	160	...	...	...	...	292

RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish in the County of Saguenay

TOTAL OF THE SUB-DIVISIONS.

NAME OF STATION.	Salmon, cured, barrels.	Salmon, fresh, in ice.	Salmon, in cans.	Summer Fishing. Cod, quintals.	Fall Fishing. Cod, quintals.	Haddock, quintals.	Ling, quintals.	Halibut, barrels.	Herring, barrels.	Smoked herring, boxes.	Mackerel, barrels.	Trout, barrels.	Sardines, barrels.	Eels, barrels.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.
Godbout	.....	11208	.....	.....	49	.....	.....	2	19	.....	.....	17	5	10	.....
Trinity	31½	12441	.....	646	1979	.....	.....	10	186	.....	21	16½	...	.....	.....
Moisie	12	102826	.....	1853	5140	.....	.....	51	486	.....	299	5	...	.....	17
Mingan	116	30101	.....	16200	3940	.....	.....	.....	3014	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
Natashquan	361½	.....	.....	6034	3504	.....	.....	39	5603	.....	.....	3	...	.....	22
Washeecootai	80	.....	.....	240	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	...	.....	.....
St. Augustine	241½	.....	.....	1853	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	...	.....	.....
Bonne Esperance	171	.....	.....	14355	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
Island of Anticosti	53½	.....	.....	6840	715	.....	.....	53	3090	.....	.....	8½	...	.....	.....
Totals	1067	156576	.....	48021	15327	.....	.....	155	12398	.....	320	100	5	10	39

TOTAL OF

Co. of Bonaventure	.....	118305	.....	3980	6240	245	99	.....	23450	4700	.....	.....	...	82	140
do Gaspé	55½	52862	4715	66255	28342	436	56	107	4422	9	1264	46½	30	15	241
do Saguenay	1067	156576	.....	48021	15327	.....	.....	155	12398	.....	320	100	5	10	39
Grand Totals	1122½	327743	4715	118256	49909	681	155	262	40270	4709	1584	146½	35	107	420

Division, extending from Manicouagan to Blancs Sablons, &c.—*Concluded.*

IN THE COUNTY OF SAGUENAY.

Seals, Whales and Porpoises.				Oils.				Fish and Clams used as Bait and Manure.									
No. of Seals.	No. of Seal-skins.	No. of Whales.	No. of Porpoises.	Seal Oil, gallons.	Whale Oil, galls.	Porpoise Oil, galls.	Cod Oil, gallons.	Herring, barrels.	Capelin, barrels.	Smelt, barrels.	Flat Fish, barrels.	Squid, barrels.	Trout, barrels.	Launce, barrels.	Clams, barrels.	Lobsters, in lb. cans.	Fish used for Local Consumption, barrels.
421	421	...	105	2191	.....	210	32	3	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
359	359	...	.....	2154	.....	.....	2068	105	.....	.....	.....	33½	.....	48	46½	.....	216
52	52	..	.....	159	....	.....	2382	184	131	.....	.....	.....	.....	378	16	.....	276
1318	1318	1	.....	5272	1440	.....	7525	.....	970	.....	.....	60	.....	1427	50	.....	1611
1260	1260	...	.....	3920	.....	.....	2970	.....	1566	.....	.....	.....	.....	248	40	.....	395
100	100	...	.....	200	.....	.....	100	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	128
4407	4407	1	.....	23506	1200	.....	881	30	87	.....	.....	83	.....	.....	25	.....	128
790	790	...	.....	5400	.....	.....	7173	.....	4960	.....	.....	.....	.....	1000	.....	.....	971
80	80	...	.....	125	.....	.....	3307	725	624	.....	.....	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	292
8787	8787	2	105	42927	2640	210	26438	1047	8388	.....	.....	340½	.....	3101	227½	.....	3948

GULF DIVISION.

.....	.....	...	.....	... .	.....	.....	4840	19000	2650	15	4470	93	.....	.....	457	157644	7145
1582	1582	4	23	7043	2000	96	52113	19352	2838	318	44	1774	23	161	271	630639	7030
8787	8787	2	105	42927	2640	210	26438	1047	8388	.....	.....	340½	.....	3101	227½	.....	3948
10369	10369	6	128	50070	4640	306	83391	39399	13876	333	4514	2207½	23	3262	955½	788283	18123

RECAPITULATION

Of the Catch and Value of the Fisheries of the Gulf Division for 1884.

Description.		Rate.	Quantity.	Value.
		$ cts.		$ cts.
Salmon, salted	brls.	12 00	1,122½	13,470 00
do fresh, in ice	lbs.	0 08	327,743	26,219 44
do canned	"	0 15	4,715	607 25
Cod, summer, salt	cwt.	4 00	118,256	473,024 00
do fall do	"	4 00	49,909	199,636 00
Haddock, salt	"	4 00	681	2,724 00
Ling do	"	4 00	155	620 00
Halibut do	brls.	6 00	262	1,572 00
Herring do	"	4 00	40,270	161,080 00
do smoked	boxes	0 25	4,709	1,177 25
Mackerel, salt	brls.	8 00	1,584	12,627 00
Trout do	"	8 00	146½	1,172 00
Sardines do	"	4 00	35	140 00
Eels do	"	7 00	107	749 00
Cod Tongues and Sounds, salt	"	9 00	420	3,780 00
Seal-skins	No.	1 00	10,369	10,369 00
Seal Oil	galls.	0 50	50,070	25,035 00
Whale Oil	"	0 50	4,640	2,320 00
Porpoise Oil	"	0 50	306	153 00
Cod Oil	"	0 50	83,391	41,695 50
Fish as bait and manure	brls.	1 00	64,570	64,570 00
Lobsters, canned	lbs.	0 15	788,283	118,242 45
Fish for local use, not included above	brls.	4 00	18,123	71,492 00
Total value in 1884				1,233,474 89
do 1883				1,626,388 09
Decrease in value in 1884				392,913 20

No. 5.

SYNOPSES OF FISHERY OVERSEER'S REPORTS IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, EXCLUSIVE OF THE GULF DIVISION, FOR THE YEAR 1884.

SOUTH SHORE DIVISION—FROM POINT LEVIS TO CAPE CHATTE.

From Point Levis to River Ouelle—F. C. CARON, *Fishery Overseer.*

The yield of fish in this division, is given as follows:—

			$	cts.
Salmon	lbs.	8,590	1,288	50
Trout	lbs.	7,000	560	00
Shad	No.	20,457	1,841	13
Eels	No.	117,723	11,772	30
Herring	brls.	2	10	00
Sturgeon	brls.	1,026	5,130	00
Bar and whitefish	doz.	3,722	4,652	50
Porpoise skins	No.	54	216	00
do oil	gals.	3,240	1,620	00
Mixed fish	brls.	269	780	00
Fish for manure	brls.	473	118	25
Total value			$27,988	68

Overseer Caron reports an unusual absence of quarrels among fishermen in his district, which were so prevalent in former years. Not a single instance of dispute was reported to him during the fishing season. The value of the fishery products is about the same as in 1883. The slight falling off in the catch of salmon, shad and eels is made up by the increased yield in sturgeon, porpoise and coarse fish. Trout are reported plentiful in the inland waters of this division.

FROM RIVER OUELLE TO ISLE VERTE.

JULES GAUVREAU, *Fishery Overseer.*

The yield of fish in this division is given as follows:—

			$	cts.
Salmon	lbs.	16,580	2,487	00
Trout	lbs.	4,000	320	00
Herring	brls.	7,780	38,900	00
Sturgeon	brls.	420	2,100	00
Shad	No.	40 375	3,633	75
Eels	No.	40,770	4,077	00
Sardines	brls.	6,666	19,998	00
Porpoise skins	No.	17	68	00
do oil	gals.	1,020	510	00
Mixed fish	brls.	1,726	5,178	00
Fish for manure	brls.	4,073	1,018	25
Total value			$78,290	00

Overseer Gauvreau reports a falling off in nearly all kinds of fish. This, he ascribes to the unfavorable weather which prevailed during the height of the fishing season. No violation of the fishery laws came under this officer's notice.

FROM ISLE VERTE TO RIMOUSKI.

H. MARTIN, *Fishery Overseer.*

The following table shows the yield of fish in this division:—

Salmon	lbs.	14,280
Trout	lbs.	13,000
Shad	No.	3,556
Eels	No.	2,875
Herring	brls.	4,992
Sturgeon	brls.	3
Sardines	brls.	690
Mixed fish	brls.	71
Fish as manure	brls.	3,340
Total value	$31,382 54	

Overseer Martin reports that violent storms destroyed a large number of weirs, and to this cause he attributes the decrease in the yield, as compared with 1883. Salmon and sardines are the only kinds of fish which show a slight increase. Trout were abundant in the inland waters of this division. The fishery laws and regulations appear to have been well observed.

FROM RIMOUSKI TO RIVER BLANCHE.

L. E. GRONDIN, *Fishery Overseer.*

The yield of this district is stated to have been as follows:—

Salmon	lbs.	7,640
Shad	No.	1,800
Herring	brls.	12,281
Sardines	brls.	1,215
Total value	$66,358 00	

Overseer Grondin reports a falling off in the catch of salmon and shad. Other kinds of fish yielded as much as in 1884, in spite of the bad weather experienced throughout the fishing season.

FROM RIVER BLANCHE TO CAPE CHATTE.

J. BTE. SAUCIER, *Overseer.*

Statement of the yield and value of the fisheries of this division:—

Salmon	lbs.	3,770
Herring	brls.	750
Sardines	brls.	65
Coarse Fish	brls.	6
Fish for Manure	brls.	200
Total value	$4,578.50	

Overseer Saucier reports salmon plentiful in Matane River. Angling was good; about one hundred fish being caught with the fly. The largest fish weighed 21½ lbs. Several nets, a canoe and three spears were confiscated by the water policemen which were sent there by the Department to assist the overseer in protecting the river. Two parties detected spearing under Price's mill were fined $7 and costs.

QUEBEC AND MONTMORENCY DIVISIONS.

L. P. HUOT, *Overseer.*

The following is a comparative statement of the Fisheries in this Division :—

Kinds of Fish.		1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
Salmon	Lbs.	1,950	2,900	2,640	3,750
Shad	No.	4,050	4,500	2,575	3,425
Eels	No	25,767	23,561	21,595	34,836
Sturgeon	Brls.	31	29	207	162
Bar and Whitefish	Doz.	1,293	1,747	1,904	1,161
Small fish	Brls.	52	24	131	131
Pickerel	Lbs.	.....	.....	.....	15,880
Value		$5,108 00	$5,572 85	$6,454 25	$7,830 40

Overseer Huot states that the yield of fish in his division was fully equal to that of previous years, with the exception of bar and whitefish which show a slight falling off. Five eel-weirs built with wire netting were set at St. Joachim and proved much superior to the old system. Most of the fish caught in this division are sent to local markets. No breach of the law was reported.

MURRAY BAY DIVISION.

ULYSSE BHÉREUR, *Overseer.*

ANT. FILION,
JOS. SIMARD,
HENRI COTÉ,
ED. MARTIN,
} *Wardens* (Inland Lakes.)

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Yield of the Fisheries in this Division.

Kinds of Fish.		1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
Trout	Lbs.	57,200	60,100	60,000	35,700
Eels	No	22,757	19,794	9,344	39,100
Salmon	Lbs.	550	2,910	4,380	2,280
Sardines	Brls.	178	123	159	144
Herring	Brls.	1	4	6	3
Sturgeon	Brls.	.....	10	100	26
Small and mixed fish	Brls.	42	72	84	40
Bar and Whitefish	Doz.	.....	250	300	400
Fish for manure	Brls.	876	953	2,429	885
Porpoise skins	No.	.....	.....	.....	12
do oil	Galls.	.....	.....	.....	720
Value		$6,632 20	$9,865 65	$9,777 65	$8,180 25

Overseer Bhéreur reports that the value of the fishery products in his division was about the same as that of 1883. Eels show a large increase, while trout and salmon have greatly fallen off. Twelve porpoises were caught at Isles aux Coudres and Les Eboulements.

SAGUENAY DIVISION.

JOSEPH RADFORD, *Overseer.*

JOSEPH BOILY, JACQUES GIRARD, } *Wardens.*

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Yield of Fisheries in this Division.

Kinds of Fish.		1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
Salmon	Lbs.	5,840	9,690	12,510	10,810
Eels	No.	600	470	400	1,500
Trout	Lbs.	250,000	247,100	250,800	230,400
Herring	Brls.	65	146	658	309
Sardines	"	12	62	108	80
Sturgeon	"	.....	1	.....	1
Small fish	"	328	432	10	457
Fish for manure	"	.....	.....	661	.....
Value		$16,953 00	$18,111 50	$20,789 75	$18,299 50

Overseer Radford reports the number of fishing stations still further decreasing, owing to more remunerative employment being found elsewhere Although salmon net fishing shows a falling off, angling was considered pretty fair. The special fishery guardians report the rivers as generally well stocked with parent salmon. An investigation of illegal trout fishing was held at Portneuf. It was evident that the mill hands were the guilty parties, but the offence could not be made sufficiently clear to warrant a conviction.

LAKE ST. JOHN DIVISION.

JOB BILODEAU, CHAS. POTVIN, R. MALTAIS, } *Wardens.*

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Yield of Fish in this Division.

Kinds of Fish.		1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
Trout	Lbs.	.....	.....	5,800	4,200
Winnonish	No.	36,600	42,160	21,500	25,600
Whitefish	Doz.	835	1,562	8,700	9,725
Mixed fish	Brls.	263	403	195	115
Pickerel	Lbs.	.....	.....	32,800	29,000
Pike	"	.....	.....	114,000	106,600
Value		$10,719 75	$13,298 50	$23,516 00	$27,174,25

Fishery Wardens Bilodeau, Potvin and Maltais report fishing as having been better than last year. Winnonish and whitefish both show a good increase. Trout is reported plentiful in Ouiatchouan and neighboring lakes.

FROM QUEBEC TO THE UPPER OTTAWA.

RICHELIEU DIVISION.

PIERRE LATRAVERSE, J. F. PICOTIN, } *Overseers.*

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Yield and Value of Fish in this Division.

Kinds of Fish.		1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
Shad	No.	6,000	6,600	7,000	7,000
Eels	"	14,600	15,800	26,800	13,900
Sturgeon	Lbs.	20,000	22,000	16,800	15,000
Trout	"	240	.....	100	.....
Maskinonge	"	1,500	2,100	4,300	4,560
Bass	"	1,800	2,200	3,600	2,500
Pickerel	"	2,600	2,600	32,500	26,500
Pike	"	15,600	16,600	3,500	3,500
Whitefish	"	1,200	.....	2,362	2,080
Mixed fish	"	50,000	62,040	134,000	120,000
Value		$5,249 20	$5,962 80	$10,315 00	$8,246 20

VERCHERES DIVISION.

MATHIAS HURTEAU, *Overseer.*

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Yield and Value of Fish in this Division.

Kinds of Fish.		1883.	1884.
Shad	No.	6,060	7,220
Eels	"	58,650	15,580
Whitefish	Lbs.	12,000	2,814
Sturgeon	"	4,758	3,290
Maskinonge	"	6,000	1,775
Bass	"	1,343	469
Pickerel	"	3,183	1,500
Pike	"	3,815	1,393
Mixed fish	"	159,250	5,4800
Value		$12,033 47	$4,134 79

CHAMBLY AND IBERVILLE DIVISIONS.

H. W. Austin, J. B. Chevalier, } *Overseers.*

Comparative Statement of the Yield and Value of Fish in this Division.

Kinds of Fish.		1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
Shad	No.	.....	.....	.....	6,500
Eels	"	42,550	26,300	27,500	50,755
Sturgeon	Lbs.	800	2,300	1,400	705
Bass	"	5,400	3,350	7,010	6,255
Pickerel	"	5,100	4,760	5,160	5,915
Pike	"	16,800	19,050	10,600	136,600
Mixed fish	"	77,800	83,000	93,600	475,000
Maskinonge	"	.....	.....	40	460
Value		$7,321 00	$6,006 30	$6,208 80	$20,165 15

CHATEAUGUAY AND BEAUHARNOIS DIVISION.

Joachim Laberge, John Kelly, } *Overseers.*

Comparative Statement of the Yield and Value of Fish in this Division.

Kinds of Fish.		1881.	882	1883.	1884.
Eels	No.	3,330	35,400	38,400	30,400
Sturgeon	Lbs.	88,000	10,400	48,100	22,700
Maskinonge	"	112,000	130,000	92,600	23,000
Bass	"	106,000	115,000	124,500	154,700
Pickerel	"	65,000	80,000	82,500	95,500
Pike	"	85,000	150,000	168,500	136,600
Mixed fish	"	120,000	240,000	298,600	475,000
Value		$28,362 00	$42,360 00	$44,610 00	$42,361 00

MISSISSQUOI BAY DIVISION.

P. E. Luke, *Overseer.*

Comparative Statement of the Yield and Value of Fish in this Division.

Kinds of Fish.		1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
Shad	No.	3,750	6,295	5,330	6,500
Pickerel	Lbs.	38,200	29,800	24,600	30,960
Mixed fish	"	21,400	13,800	34,200	38,200
Value		$3,057 50	$3,289 50	$3,185 00	$3,890 80

MAGOG DIVISION.

N. A. BEACH,
T. MARCHESSAULT, } *Overseers.*

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Yield and Value of Fish in this Division.

Kinds of Fish.		1882.	1883.	1884.
Trout	Lbs.	10,000	12,000	18,000
Shad	No.	6,000	.....	.....
Bass	Lbs.	100	150	4,600
Pickerel	"	2,000	1,000	1,200
Mixed fish	"	12,000	14,000	12,000
Pike	"	.....	.....	40,000
Value		$1,800 00	$1,332 00	$4,144 00

SHERBROOKE, COMPTON AND MEGANTIC DIVISIONS.

W. C. WILLIS,
J. B. MCDONALD,
P. C. BOURKE, } *Overseers.*

Overseer Willis, of Sherbrooke, reports that large numbers of pike were caught in Massawipi Lake during the early spring. Whitefish, some weighing as high as 8 lbs., were caught in Magog, Brompton and Massawipi Lakes. The run of salmon in the St. Francis River was fair. There were fewer anglers than formerly to enjoy the sport on Magog River. Two fishways were built during the summer, and another is to be put up next season.

Overseer J. B. McDonald, of Echo Vale, reports angling for lunge and bass as good in Lake Megantic. These fish are steadily increasing since nets were prohibited. A great many sportsmen went away satisfied with their visit. Several night lines were confiscated and one party was convicted for fishing illegally; another escaped before the overseer could get him arrested. There are still a few poachers; but, generally speaking a marked improvement is noticed in the observance of the fishery laws and regulations.

Overseer P. C. Bourke, of Somerset, reports fish as decreasing in the waters of Megantic county. This, he attributes to the fact that the eggs are destroyed on the breeding grounds by small worthless fish, also to the want of efficient fishways on several streams in his district.

THREE RIVERS DIVISION.

JOSEPH DESAULNIERS, JOSEPH LAMBERT, } *Overseers.*

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Yield and Value of Fish in this Division.

Kinds of Fish.		1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
Shad	No.	16,000	40,000	25,000	23,000
Eels	"	24,000	72,000	20,000	31,400
Tom Cod	Brls.	6,890	3,500	4,000	2,080
Trout	Lbs.	3,500	9,185	27,300	51,200
Sturgeon	"	.....	20,000	150,000	142,000
Maskinonge	"	1,200	3,720	13,300	12,050
Whitefish	"	3,000	11 000	6,000	6,000
Bass	"	5,000	3,000	4,000	4,000
Pickerel	"	26,000	2,000	15,000	19,350
Pike	"	18,000	26,000	63,000	55,300
Mixed fish	"	84,000	902,000	1,054,000	980,000
Value		$19,207 00	$39,103 40	$47,478 00	$45,433 00

BERTHIER, JOLIETTE AND MONTCALM DIVISIONS.

S. A. GRANT, J. L. MARTEL, WILLIAM RITCHIE, } *Overseers.*

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Yield and Value of Fish in this Division.

Kinds of Fish.		1883.	1884.
Eels	No.	1,400	1,820
Trout	Lbs.	37,000	26,500
Whitefish	"	600	.....
Maskinonge	"	1,160	1,170
Bass	"	800	810
Pickerel	"	5,583	4,800
Pike	"	6,315	4,600
Mixed fish	"	628,750	631,250
Value		$16,642 19	$15,699 40

MONTREAL DIVISION.

JOHN MORRIS, *Overseer.*

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Yield and Value of Fish in this Division.

Kinds of Fish.		1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
Shad	No.	.....	3,000	3,000	5,000
Eels	"	13,600	16,600	17,000	17,000
Sturgeon	Lbs.	.....	10,000	15,000	15,500
Maskinonge	"	3,500	21,000	23,000	25,000
Bass	"	14,000	14,000	14,000	15,000
Pickerel	"	21,200	21,200	24,000	25,000
Pike	"	18,600	18,600	19,000	20,000
Mixed fish	"	85,200	85,200	86,000	90,000
Whitefish	"	.....	.....	.....	500
Value		$6,316 00	$9,590 00	$10,300 00	$11,015 00

TERREBONNE DIVISION.

JOSEPH LAUZON, *Overseer.*

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Yield and Value of Fish in this Division.

Kinds of Fish.		1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
Shad	No.	.....	.....	740	1,100
Eels	"	2,088	2,175	1,570	1,105
Trout	Lbs.	9,500	10,000	.....	.....
Bass	"	7,000	5,450	5,980	4,560
Pickerel	"	8,200	5,180	3,840	2,265
Pike	"	12,400	3,940	4,490	4,360
Mixed fish	"	25,000	10,400	7,500	8,700
Sturgeon	"	.....	.....	.....	18,600
Value		$3,000 80	$2,272 91	$1,391 10	$2,128 50

LAKE OF TWO MOUNTAINS DIVISION.

THEOPHILE SABOURIN, *Overseer.*

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Yield and Value of Fish in this Division.

Kinds Of Fish.		1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
Eels	No.	8,000	2,000	3,000	3,500
Shad	"	.....	1,000	1,200	1,400
Maskinonge	Lbs.	1,560	1,800	3,000	20,000
Sturgeon	"	.....	2,000	.....	35,000
Bass	"	2,600	3,400	2,800	3,200
Pickerel	"	7,600	7,800	8,500	10,000
Pike	"	5,200	2,200	3,500	4,000
Mixed fish	"	29,000	15,000	25,000	30,000
Value		$2,345 60	$1,850 60	$2,239 00	$5,696 00

LOWER OTTAWA DIVISION.

ROBERT W. JONES, *Overseer.*

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Yield and Value of Fish in this Division.

Kinds of Fish.		1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
Shad	No.	300	275	1,100	1,200
Eels	"	2,000	1,900	2,500	5,000
Sturgeon	Lbs.	8,600	7,800	15,000	18,000
Trout	"	400	900	1,000	1,000
Maskinonge	"	1,500	1,400	4,200	5,000
Whitefish	"	4,800	1,050	850	2,100
Bass	"	1,800	1,400	1,600	1,700
Pickerel	"	6,000	5,500	5,600	6,500
Pike	"	7,000	7,500	8,000	10,000
Mixed fish	"	30,000	28,000	35,000	50,000
Value		$2,551 00	$2,362 50	$3,270 00	$4,328 00

ARGENTEUIL DIVISION.

ALEXANDER BEATON, *Overseer.*

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Yield and Value of Fish in this Division.

Kinds of Fish.		1883.	1884.
Trout	Lbs.	4,000	5,000
Eels	No.	4,500	5,400
Whitefish	Lbs.	3,500	3,000
Mixed fish	"	10,000	15,000
Value		$1,250 00	$1,480 00

UPPER OTTAWA AND GATINEAU LAKES DIVISION.

JOSEPH MARION
JAMES MOHR,
J. T. COGHLAN, } *Overseers.*

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Yield and Value of Fish in this Division.

Kinds of Fish.		1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
Trout	Lbs.	154,000	116,500	115,200	120,000
Eels	No.	4,000	,6,000	7,100	7,000
Whitefish	Lbs.	23,700	22,950	20,200	22,000
Sturgeon	"	5,000	6,500	6,650	5,800
Maskinonge	"	1,800	1,750	1,550	1,800
Bass	"	12,950	13,050	12,000	13,000
Pickerel	"	8,800	8,550	10,000	9,400
Pike	"	51,400	50,500	50,100	52,000
Mixed fish	"	25,000	27,500	30,000	32,100
Value		$19,349 00	$17,024 00	$16,383 50	$17,528 00

STATISTICS OF FISHERIES IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

RETURN OF FISHING STATIONS, Number and Value of Nets, together with the St. Lawrence, from Point Lévis to

Names of Places.	Kinds of Nets Used.									
	Salmon Nets.			Brush Fisheries with Nets.		Brush Fisheries.		Eel Fisheries.		
	No	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	Salmon, lbs.
			$		$		$		$	
Pointe Lévis	5	625	150	5	1,900	...	...	...	...	2,520
Beaumont	4	445	100	4	1,440	...	...	...	...	3,480
St. Michel	3	470	80	3	1,420	...	...	...	...	640
St. Valier	4	1,000	125	3	3,000	...	...	...	...	1,000
Berthier	2	380	50	2	1,150	...	...	14	770	420
St. Thomas	1	150	25	1	450	7	700	11	590	530
Cap St Ignace	...	...	...	...	...	8	580	...	...	...
Anse à Gilles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	210	...
Isle aux Grues	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	1,500	...
L'Islet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	670	...
St. Jean Port Joli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	1,595	...
St. Roch	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	1,105	...
Ste. Anne	...	...	...	...	...	19	1,045	...	...	...
Inland waters, Co. L'Islet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rivière Ouelle	...	...	...	1	150	...	...	48	1,355	1,000
St. Denis	...	...	...	3	200	1	75	16	375	1,500
Kamouraska	...	...	...	...	...	6	580	8	480	2,000
St. André	...	...	...	...	...	6	650	22	560	...
Notre Dame du Portage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	190	...
Rivière du Loup	7	2,700	650	...	...	5	390	3	75	2,130
Cacouna	...	...	...	...	...	14	1,480	4	100	7,250
Isle Verte	...	...	...	...	...	16	1,315	1	30	2,140
do (Mainland)	...	...	...	...	...	9	720	...	...	560
Inland waters, Co. Témiscouata	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lake Témiscouata & Touladi River	...	...	...	20	100	2	24	...	...	...
Cap à la Loupe	...	...	...	...	...	8	340	...	...	780
St. Simon	...	...	...	6	131	1	40	...	...	4,850
Pointe à la Cive / Anse au Foin	1	120	30	2	43	6	175	...	...	2,740
Anse au Bouleau	1	200	200	1	40	3	170	...	...	3,980
Rivière Hâtée	...	...	...	1	30	10	475	...	...	1,580
Rivière Rimouski	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	30	250
Rivières Bic and St. Fabien	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	78	100
Isle St. Barnabé	...	...	...	...	...	2	40	...	...	450
Rimouski	1	75	20	...	...	6	90	...	...	2,540
Ste. Luce	1	75	20	...	...	14	250	...	...	4,400
Métis	...	...	...	...	...	8	160	...	...	150
Boules	...	...	...	...	...	3	45	...	...	60
Rivière Blanche	...	...	...	...	...	3	45	...	...	40
Matane	...	...	...	...	...	11	165	...	...	900
Ste. Félicité	...	...	...	...	...	6	95	...	...	...
Cherbourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meching	5	350	135	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,870
Capucins	...	...	...	...	...	3	45	...	...	...
Totals	35	6,590	1,585	52	10,054	177	9,694	258	9,713	50,860

EXCLUSIVE OF THE GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE.

Yield, Value and Kinds of Fish, &c., on the South Shore of the River Cape Chatte, during the Year 1884.

Kinds of Fish.											Value.
Trout, lbs.	Shad, No.	Herring, barrels.	Eels, No.	Sturgeon, barrels.	Sardines, barrels.	Bar and White Fish, doz.	Coarse and Small Fish, barrels.	Fish for Manure, barrels.	Porpoise Skins.	Porpoise Oil, gallons.	$ cts.
.....	4,155	.....	4,960	8	.....	286	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,645 45
.....	6,445	.....	3,600	15	.....	201	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,788 30
.....	4,060	.....	5,700	10	.....	284	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,436 40
.....	4,000	.....	9,200	36	.....	940	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,785 00
.....	1,150	.....	11,000	7	.....	296	.....	36	.....	.....	1,680 50
.....	447	.....	5,755	424	.....	1,385	75	25	.....	.....	4,777 73
.....	.....	.....	850	300	.....	230	60	.....	.....	.....	2,052 50
.....	.....	.....	4,550	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	462 25
.....	.....	.....	27,665	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,766 50
.....	.....	.....	9,740	.....	.....	.....	25	84	.....	.....	1,070 00
.....	.....	.....	12,296	.....	.....	.....	.....	107	.....	.....	1,256 35
.....	.....	.....	10,020	.....	.....	.....	25	70	.....	.....	1,094 50
.....	200	2	12,387	226	.....	100	75	122	54	3,240	4,613 20
7,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	560 00
.....	4,000	20	23,400	4	10	.....	20	20	17	1,020	3,643 00
.....	4,100	15	5,210	11	125	.....	25	50	.....	.....	1,707 50
.....	1,350	145	2,830	57	1,090	.....	65	1,500	.....	.....	5,544 50
.....	1,975	235	3,775	28	981	.....	320	1,050	.....	.....	6,035 75
.....	.....	.....	1,950	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	195 00
.....	5,325	1,695	850	11	310	.....	51	185	.....	.....	10,543 00
.....	16,700	1,870	900	105	1,110	.....	300	935	.....	.....	17,019 25
.....	4,925	3,800	750	123	2,435	.....	770	183	.....	.....	30,115 00
.....	2,000	.....	1,105	81	605	.....	175	150	.....	.....	3,157 00
4,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	320 00
3,000	.....	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,240 00
.....	1,835	822	.....	3	352	.....	30	480	.....	.....	5,673 15
.....	322	55	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	1,082 48
.....	407	450	.....	.....	97	.....	.....	225	.....	.....	3,044 88
.....	285	310	.....	.....	42	.....	15	185	.....	.....	2,389 90
}	707	2,855	.....	.....	187	.....	26	2,390	.....	.....	15,812 13
} 10,000	.....	.....	750	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	912 50
}	.....	.....	2,125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	227 50
.....	1,800	1,000	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,529 50
.....	.....	3,000	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,981 00
.....	.....	4,200	.....	.....	410	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,980 00
.....	.....	3,631	.....	.....	445	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,512 50
.....	.....	50	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	319 00
.....	.....	400	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,036 00
.....	.....	200	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,285 00
.....	.....	120	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	645 00
.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50 00
.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	530 50
.....	.....	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	200	.....	.....	2,068 00
24,000	66,188	25,705	161,368	1,449	8,636	3,722	2,063	8,086	71	4,260	208,597 72

Return of Fishing Stations, Number and Value of Nets, together with the Yield, St. Lawrence, from Quebec to

Names of Places.	Kinds of Nets Used.								
	Salmon Nets.			Brush Fisheries with Nets.		Brush Fisheries.		Eel Fisheries.	
	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Island of Orleans.			$		$		$		$
St. Laurent	2	400	220						
St. Jean	4	880	480						
St. François (south side of the Island)								10	104
Argentenay				1	100			7	87
St. François (north side of the Island)						8	140		
Ste. Famille						9	180		
North Coast.									
Chateau Richer						4	107		
Ste. Anne						4	80	2	22
St. Joachim				5	1800			22	483
Baie St. Paul and neighbouring lakes								58	1700
Isle aux Coudres						26	246	52	595
Les Eboulements						21	256	51	475
St. Irénée						12	148	5	63
Malbaie	1	90	15			17	230	22	124
St. Fidèle	2	318	46			6	81		
St. Simeon	1	188	35			3	32		
Riviére aux Canards	1	180	40			2	26		
Saguenay Division.									
Port aux Quilles	1	120	60			1	20		
Baie des Rochers						1	10		
Petites Isles	1	120	60			1	6		
Poste St. Martin						4	24		
Anse au Sable						1	6		
Grande Baie						2	12		
Riviére aux Canards						1	15		
Pointe au Bouleau						2	55		
Anse Ste. Catherine						2	60		
Tadoussac									
Pointe Rouge	1	200	100			1	30		
Moulin Baude	1	160	60						
Anse Puante	1	160	60						
Pointe à la Cariole	1	200	100						
Anse aux Pilotes	1	200	100						
Grandes Bergeronnes	1	200	100			1	30		
Bon Désir						1	10		
Escoumains									
Islets Boisés	1	120	30			1	30		
Anse a Pelletier						2	12		
Islets Penchés	2	220	80			1	25		
Petite Escoumains						1	25		
Petite Romaine						1	20		
Baie des Bacons						2	60		
Sault au Mouton						2	55		
Mille Vaches						4	140		
Point Boisvert	1	140	40						

Value and Kinds of Fish, &c., within the Districts on the North Side of the River Bersimis, during the Year 1884.

Kinds of Fish.															Value.
Salmon, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	No. of Shad.	Herring, barrels.	No of Eels.	Sturgeon, barrels.	Sardines, barrels.	Bar and White Fish, doz.	Pickerel, lbs.	Pike, lbs.	Coarse and Small Fish, barrels.	Fish for Manure, barrels.	No. of Winnonish.	Porpoises.	Porpoise Oil, galls.	
															$ cts.
1300	.....	1700	.....	50	2	.....	118	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	510 50
2450	.....	1725	.....	4250	6	.....	358	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,425 25
.....	.....	.....	.....	2250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	225 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	2750	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	275 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	1455	22	.....	248	3780	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	856 30
.....	.....	.....	.....	1850	48	.....	186	3000	.....	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	967 50
.....	.....	.....	.....	130	26	.....	46	2020	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	371 70
.....	.....	.....	.....	1500	49	.....	82	1680	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	616 30
.....	.....	.....	.....	20601	9	.....	123	5400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,582 85
120	30300	.....	.....	31200	13	20	400	.....	.....	40	40	.....	.....	.....	5,671 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	4288	13	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	221	.....	8	480	860 05
.....	.....	.....	.....	1887	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	.....	4	240	397 95
.....	.....	.....	.....	43	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	102	.....	.....	.....	86 80
530	1000	.....	3	1682	.....	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	283	.....	.....	.....	546 45
560	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	127	.....	.....	.....	193 75
650	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	110 75
420	4000	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	313 50
200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	142 00
.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	106 00
420	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	65 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	94 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	40 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	40 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 00
290	100	.....	4	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	287 50
90	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	174 50
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	310 00
1950	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	302 50
800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120 00
230	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34 50
1400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	210 00
1520	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	228 00
40	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	101 00
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	55 00
.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36 00
300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	600	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65 00
1500	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	315 00
.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68 00
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 00
.....	200	.....	20	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	130 00
.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66 00
.....	.....	.....	210	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,101 00
760	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	114 00

RETURN of Fishing Stations, Number and Value of Nets, together with the Yield, St. Lawrence,

NAMES OF PLACES.	KINDS OF NETS USED.								
	Salmon Nets.			Brush Fisheries with Nets.		Brush Fisheries.		Eel Fisheries.	
	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Saguenay Division—Concluded.			$		$		$		$
Portneuf	1	120	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sault au Cochon	1	52	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bersimis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	15	.....	.....
From Rivière aux Canards to Bersimis (Inland Waters)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lake St. John Division.									
St. Joseph d'Alma	.....	.....	.....	Winnonish Nets.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Signaï	55	3300	275		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metabetchouan, East	35	2100	175		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do West	40	2400	200		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Charlevoix	50	3000	250		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roberval	50	3000	250		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ouiatchouan	40	2400	200		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Labarre and neighbouring lakes	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inland Waters, County of Charlevoix.									
Grand Lake Nairne	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Little do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lake Pieds des Monts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do Long	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do Pointe Jerèmié and others	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	295	20268	3026	6	1900	145	2186	229	3653

Value and Kinds of Fish, &c., within the Districts on the North Side of the River &c.—*Concluded.*

Kinds of Fish.															Value.
Salmon, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	No. of Shad.	Herring, barrels.	No. of Eels.	Sturgeon, barrels.	Sardines, barrels.	Bar and White Fish, doz.	Pickerel, lbs.	Pike, lbs.	Coarse and Small Fish, barrels.	Fish for Manure, barrels.	No. of Winnonish.	Porpoises.	Porpoise Oil, galls.	
															$ cts.
800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	131 00
90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13 50
.....	100	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14 00
420	230000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,863 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2000	2500	3400	.....	.....	4300	.....	.....	3,929 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	2500	600	25	.....	2500	.....	.....	911 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	2000	500	25	.....	1800	.....	.....	681 25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	1500	300	20	.....	2000	.....	.....	685 50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	3500	1000	15	.....	3000	.....	.....	1,150 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7500	1500	100000	.....	.....	9500	.....	.....	18,650 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	2000	800	30	.....	2500	.....	.....	915 50
.....	4200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	252 00
.....	4000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	240 00
.....	5000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300 00
.....	2000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120 00
.....	3000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	180 00
.....	6000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	360 00
16840	290300	3425	312	75436	189	224	11286	44880	106600	743	885	25600	12	720	62,684 40

RETURN of Fishing Stations, Number and Value of Nets, together with the Yield, Value and Kinds of Fish, &c., within the District extending from Quebec to the Upper Ottawa, during the Year 1884.

Names of Places.	Kinds of Fish Used.							Kinds of Fish.										Value.
	Gill Nets.			Seines.		Eel Fisheries.												
	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	Trout, lbs.	No. of Shad.	No. of Eels.	Sturgeon, lbs.	White Fish, lbs.	Maskinonge, lbs.	Bass, lbs.	Pickerel, lbs.	Pike, lbs.	Coarse and Small Fish, lbs.	
			$		$		$											$ cts.
Richelieu Division	110	1100	55	105	2100	322	3220	.....	7000	13700	15000	2080	4560	2500	26500	3500	120000	8,246 20
Verchères do	100	1473	430	93	300	650	872	.....	7220	15580	3290	2814	1775	469	1500	1393	54800	4,134 79
Chambly and Iberville Division	538	.....	6500	23	600	3	62000	.....	6500	50755	705	.....	460	6255	5915	13800	635200	20,165 15
Chateauguay and Beauharnois Division	300	.....	900	28	500	14	130	.....	.....	30400	22700	.....	23000	154700	95500	136600	475000	42,361 00
Missisquoi Bay Division	21	2085	810	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30960	.....	38200	3,890 80
Magog and Brome Division	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4600	1200	40000	12000	4,144 00
Sherbrooke and Mégantic Division	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6000	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	8500	20000	1000	34800	3,554 00
Champlain and St. Maurice do *	.....	.....	.....	34	170	106	408	51200	23000	31400	142000	6000	12050	4000	19350	55300	920000	45,433 00
Berthier, Joliette and Montcalm Division	45	300	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	26500	.....	1820	.....	.....	1170	810	4800	4600	631250	15,699 40
Montreal Division	20	200	50	39	780	.....	.....	.....	5000	17000	15500	500	25000	15000	25000	20000	90000	11,015 00
Terrebonne do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	55	.....	1100	1105	18600	.....	.....	4560	2765	4360	8700	2,128 50
Lake of Two Mountains Division	20	550	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1400	3500	35000	.....	20000	3200	10000	4000	30000	5,696 00
Lower Ottawa Division	50	1000	850	.....	.....	.....	.....	1050	1200	5000	18000	2100	5000	1700	6500	10000	50000	4,328 00
Argenteuil do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5000	.....	5400	.....	3000	.....	.....	.....	.....	15000	1,480 00
Upper Ottawa do	320	6500	2500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7000	5800	.....	1800	.....	9400	.....	32100	2,528 00
Gatineau Lakes do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120000	.....	.....	.....	22000	.....	13000	.....	52000	.....	15,000 00
Tot ls	1524	13208	12265	322	4450	1106	66685	227750	58920	182660	276595	38494	95415	219294	259390	346553	3207050	189,803 84

*2080 brls. of Tom Cods should be included in this district.

RECAPITULATION of the Quantity and Value of the different Fisheries, from Point Lévis to Cape Chatte, in 1883 and 1884.

Kinds of Fish.		Prices.	1883.		1884.	
			Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
		$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.
Shad	No.	0 09	140,500	12,645 00	66,188	5,956 92
Eels	do	0 10	241,100	24,110 00	161,368	16,136 80
Herring	Brls.	5 00	30,372	151,860 00	25,705	128,525 00
Sturgeon	do	5 00	1,559	7,795 00	1,449	7,245 00
Sardines	do	3 00	15,013	45,039 00	8,636	25,908 00
Salmon	Lbs	0 15	55,370	8,305 50	50,860	7,629 00
Trout	do	0 08	7,200	576 00	24,000	1,920 00
Whitefish	Doz	1 25	3,146	3 932 50	3,722	4,652 50
Porpoise Skins	No.	4 00	37	148 00	71	284 00
do Oil	Galls.	0 50	2,806	1,403 00	4,260	2,130 00
Coarse fish	Brls.	.....	2,968	5,936 00	2,063	6,189 00
Fish for manure	do	0 25	12,206	3,051 50	8,086	2,021 50
Seal Skins	No.	1 00	13	13 00	.....	.....
do Oil	Galls.	0 60	311	186 00	.....	.....
Total Value of the Fisheries		.....	.....	265,001 10	.....	208,597 72
Decrease		.....	.....	.....	.....	56,409 38

RECAPITULATION of the Quantity and Value of the different Fisheries, from Quebec to Bersimis, in 1883 and 1884.

Kinds of Fish.		Prices.	1883.		1884.	
			Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
		$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.
Shad	No.	0 09	2,575	231 75	3,425	308 25
Eels	do	0 10	31,339	3,133 90	75,436	7,543 60
Herring	Brls.	5 00	664	3,320 00	312	1,560 00
Sturgeon	do	5 00	307	1,535 00	189	945 00
Sardines	do	3 00	267	801 00	224	672 00
Salmon	Lbs.	0 15	19,530	2,929 50	16,840	2,526 00
Trout	do	0 06	316,600	18,996 00	290,300	17,418 00
Pickerel	do	0 06	32,800	1,968 00	44,880	2,692 80
Pike	do	.....	114,000	4,560 00	106,600	6,396 00
Bar and Whitefish	Doz.	1 25	10,904	13,630 00	11,286	14,107 50
Winnonish	No.	0 25	21,500	5,375 00	25,600	6,400 00
Mixed fish	Brls.	2 00	300	600 00	743	1,486 00
Fish for manure	do	0 25	3,230	807 50	885	221 25
Porpoise Skins	No.	4 00	.....	.....	12	48 00
do Oil	Galls.	0 50	.....	.....	720	360 00
Total Value of the Fisheries		.....	.....	57,887 65	.....	62,684 40
Increase		.....	.....	.....	.....	4,796 75

RECAPITULATION of the Quantity and Value of the different Fisheries, from Quebec to Upper Ottawa, in 1883 and 1884.

Kinds of Fish.		Prices.	1883.		1884.	
			Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
		$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.
Shad	No.	0 10	49,430	4,943 00	58,920	5,892 00
Eels	do	0 10	208,420	20,842 00	182,660	18,266 00
Sturgeon	Lbs.	0 05	257,708	12,885 40	276,595	13,829 75
Trout	do	0 08	202,100	16,168 00	227,750	18,220 00
Whitefish	do	0 08	45,512	3,640 96	38,494	3,079 52
Maskinonge	do	0 08	149,650	11,972 00	95,415	7,633 20
Bass	do	0 08	181,783	14,542 64	219,294	17,543 52
Pickerel	do	0 08	235,966	18,877 28	259,390	20,751 20
Pike	do	0 05	340,820	17,041 00	346,553	17,327 65
Mixed Fish	do	0 02	2,640,400	52,808 00	3,207,050	64,141 00
Tom Cod	Brls.	1 50	4,000	6,000 00	2,080	3,120 00
Total Value of the Fisheries				179,720 28		189,803 84
Increase						10,083 56

GENERAL RECAPITULATION.

YIELD and Value of the Fisheries in the whole Province of Quebec for 1884.

Kinds of Fish.		Quantity.	Value. $	cts.
Salmon, salted	Brls.	1,122½	13,470	00
do fresh, in ice	Lbs.	395,443	36,374	44
do canned	do	4,715	607	25
Cod	Cwt.	168,165	672,660	00
Haddock	do	681	2,724	00
Ling	do	155	620	00
Halibut	Brls.	262	1,572	00
Herring, pickled	do	66,287	291,165	00
do smoked	Boxes.	4,709	1,177	25
Shad	No.	128,533	12,157	17
Eels	do	419,464	41,946	40
do pickled	Brls.	107	749	00
Mackerel	do	1,584	12,627	00
Sardines	do	8,895	26,720	00
Sturgeon	do	1,638	8,190	00
do	Lbs.	276,595	13,829	75
Trout	do	542,050	37,558	00
do pickled	Brls.	146½	1,172	00
Winnonish	No.	25,600	6,400	00
Bar and Whitefish	Doz.	15,008	18,760	00
Whitefish	Lbs.	38,494	3,079	52
Maskinonge	do	95,415	7,633	20
Bass	do	219,294	17,543	52
Pickerel	do	304,270	23,444	00
Pike	do	453,153	23,723	65
Tom Cod	Brls.	2,080	3,120	00
Cod Tongues and Sounds	do	420	3,780	00
Lobsters	Cans.	788,283	118,242	45
Mixed and small Fish	Brls.	18,841	71,816	00
Seal Skins	No.	10,369	10,369	00
Porpoise Skins	do	83	332	00
Seal Oil	Galls.	50,070	25,035	00
Whale Oil	do	4,640	2,320	00
Cod Oil	do	83,391	41,695	50
Porpoise Oil	do	5,286	2,643	00
Bait and Manure	Brls.	73,541	66,812	75
Local consumption (not included above)	do	18,123	72,492	00
			1,694,560	85

No. 6.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

ALBERTON, 31st December, 1884.

To the Honorable
The Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit the Inspector's Annual Report on the fisheries of this Province, together with tabulated statements of the yield and value of the different kinds of fish and fishery products for the year 1884.

SUMMARY.

The past year has been a poor one for the fisheries, the shortcoming in value, as compared with the preceding year, being no less than $186,849.25 short of 1883. Excepting on lobsters, on which there is an unlooked-for excess, the deficit ranges over all the fisheries, the large shortcoming in mackerel being 11,304 barrels; on herring, 10,223 barrels; and on cod, 6,859 cwt. The falling off in catch may be attributed rather to protracted bad weather than to scarcity of fish.

Statistics of fishing force and plant, as given by the wardens' returns, show 47 fishing vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 1,764 tons, manned by 282 men—being a considerable increase — and 1,163 boats, spreading 58,417 fathoms of nets, with 3,738 men, giving a crew of a little over three men to a boat. Last year were owned and used in the Province, thirteen seines; this year, thirty-eight. Cod gill-nets have been given up as unsuccessful.

Herring were not nearly so abundant as last year. Bait for the other sea fisheries was, therefore, somewhat scarce, and much had to be imported. Of the total quantity of 36,217 barrels of herring taken, only 7,691 barrels were put up for food, and the remainder used as bait. In like manner, of the 1,483 barrels of gaspereaux, only 414 were for food.

Haddock show a small falling off; cod, a large deficiency, the figures being, last year, 26,702 cwt., and this year, 19,843. The catch of hake reached about the average of past years—say, 9,231 cwt. Although this deficit is partly attributable to bad weather, it is also partly owing to the circumstance that this—the most reliable of all fisheries—was not pursued with the energy that men exhibit in fishing for mackerel. A large number of New Brunswick and some Nova Scotia boats were fishing chiefly off North Cape, and did better than ours, their boats being larger and better equipped.

The mackerel fishery is very largely under the average of past years—only 16,866 barrels taken in all. No great body of fish appeared in the Gulf until far on in the season, and when they did come the weather was continuously unfavorable, with heavy gales and excessive rainfall, and the fish would not bite. Excepting a few lucky crews it has been a poor year for the hook-and-line fishers. More seining was done by Island fishermen than heretofore and, as a rule, they did fairly. Several new vessels were afloat. The mackerel taken were of good size and quality. Canning of mackerel shows in the returns for only a few hundred cans as against nearly half a million cans last year. A large fleet of American vessels fished off the Island. A reliable correspondent at the Gut of Canso informs me that the exact number of American seiners that passed there on the way to the Bay was 180,

having an average of two seine boats and two seines per schooner. Of these nearly sixty sail returned home about the middle of the season with poor catch. Those who remained did better; in fact, a good many filled up. Notwithstanding unfavorable weather four schooners were reported "high line" having taken respectively, 1,057, 1,000, 900 and 880 barrels. The total catch of the American Bay fleet is given, on Gloucester, U.S., authority, at 26,800 barrels, that is to say, 10,000 barrels more than the whole Island catch.

Contrary to all expectations lobster fishing turned out largely in excess of last year. Packers admit it has been an extraordinary season. Speaking within compass and allowing for exaggeration in the returns, the catch has been, at the least 400,000 cans better than last year; the figures make it 495,282, notwithstanding that ice was a month later in breaking up. The extension of fishing time to 30th August was not of general benefit, many factories, from injury by storms and for other causes, having taken up their traps before that date. Ninety-five factories were in operation. Lobsters were of fair quality, but the average size seems to require five lobsters to fill a 1-pound can.

From stormy weather and for some local reasons oyster fishing has not been quite so actively pursued. Catch, 28,320 barrels, being under that of last year. In the course of the summer I was requested from Germany, for the information of the Germanic Government's Scientific Commission for exploration of the German seas, to make a series of observations on the salinity and temperature of the water in which natural beds of oysters are found in this part of the lower Gulf of St. Lawrence. The information was sought with a view to experimenting on the culture of Canadian oysters (*ostrea Canadensis*) on the coast of Schleswig-Holstein, should the conditions of the water there be suitable. Eighty-two observations were made of water drawn from the principal Island oyster beds at various depths. As our beds are in comparatively shallow water, it was found that the temperature of water varied so little from the air temperature of the hour that no reliable data could be drawn as to the maximum or minimum consistent with oyster life. The readings ranged from 20·5 degrees of the thermometer of Celsius, in August, to 1·5 degrees in November. Observations on salinity were more definite and seem to establish a range within which oyster growth is assured and outside of which it is problematical. This range is between 14 degrees and 22 degrees of areometer (in one instance 23°). Should further observation confirm this, the knowledge is of the highest importance in laying down beds for artificial culture. Other items of interest were developed in course of the investigation. Late in the season a sample barrel of brood oysters were shipped to Hamburg *viâ* New York, with a view to test the chances of enduring an Atlantic winter voyage. Receipt has not yet been acknowledged, but should the oysters arrive in good condition it will be an interesting experiment in acclimatization. A full report on the subject was transmitted to the Commission through the Canadian Department of Marine and Fisheries. The instruments used in the investigation were sent from Berlin—L. Steger, Kiel, maker.

Our streams are in good angling condition and well stocked with trout. The product has been large.

The minor fisheries and fishing products call for no special remark.

HERRING.

The state of the herring fishery in this Province deserves observation. It has practically ceased to be a commercial fishery, and has become a mere fishery of bait for other fish. In 1883, which was an exceptionally good year, only about 5,000 barrels were put up as food, out of 45,000 landed, the remainder being used as bait for mackerel, cod and lobsters. This year, of 36,217 barrels, only 7,691 were used as food.

A question arises whether herring are entitled to fishing bounty when used merely as bait for other fish, on which a second bounty is claimed. For instance, bounty was paid, in 1883, on 33,159 barrels of bait herring, equal to 6,631,800 pounds weight, equivalent to 2,655 men's catch, with nothing to show for it, excepting the

catch of mackerel and cod, on which bounty was further paid. This year's claims will be presented on over 5,000,000 pounds weight of herring used wholly as bait, and again on a like quantity of 5,000,000 pounds weight of cod, hake and mackerel, caught by such bait. It may be here mentioned that the wardens' returns set down the number of boats employed in the sea fisheries (exclusive of lobster dories) at 1,163, and the number of men at 3,738, thus giving for each boat, large and small, a crew of very little more than three men regularly at sea.

This year the fish did not come in as usual, within a few days on all parts of the coast alike, but struck the east end of the Island in great abundance, while to the westward they were scarce. Along the whole coast, from North Cape to Campbellton and beyond, usually a good fishing ground, almost none were taken excepting an average at Miminigash and some good hauls off Nail Pond. On the other hand, along the north of King's County they were very numerous and of unusually good quality. While fishing masters on the west were thus straitened in their supply for bait, and had to import cargoes of herring from the Magdalen Islands, Anticosti and elsewhere, fishermen on the east of King's County, especially at Cardigan Bay, were selling surplus herring as bait to the American seiners. At Newport, Lot 54, the fishermen look on this as a business to be pursued in future. From Grand River, King's, the warden reports herring sold to the Americans for bait to the extent of $1,000. In Georgetown harbour the schools were unprecedented, large numbers having been taken around the railway and ferry wharves. The length of nets set this year was 58,417 fathoms.

It will be seen from the above figures that no considerable export is to be looked for until a direct market (in the West Indies, perhaps) shall excite our fishermen to supply the demand for food fish at a higher rate than can be got for bait. When that time comes, and even now, much might be done to increase the catch. With only the above-named fathoms of net—a comparatively small stretch, for our line of coast and bays—no greater results can be anticipated. In British waters drift nets are mainly used, and the shelving, sandy bottom of the Gulf is favourable to their use. This would necessitate the use of larger boats, owned on shares and that could put to sea, two improvements I have always advocated, and of which the fishermen themselves are now beginning to perceive the desirability.

The use of drift nets and seines by our own fishermen would partially remedy a grievance, in which is much cause of complaint, namely, the waste of herring by Americans. Home seines, being so near home, *would utilize all the fish they catch.* Americans come to the Gulf for mackerel only, and throw overboard all else, as they are only fitted with salt and barrels equal to their tonnage capacity of mackerel. The grievance is thus stated by a fisherman of Malpeque, under date of 4th August. "The mode of procedure of our American neighbours who follow the mackerel seining business on our coast is this: When the seiners see a shoal of fish they get into their seine boats and throw their seine around the shoal and *purse her up.* They then get their vessel alongside and begin bailing the fish on the deck of the vessel. When the fish in the shoal are mostly herring they may get 300 barrels at a dip. Probably 20 per cent. of those are mackerel the remainder are herring. They then pick the mackerel out and dump the herring overboard dead — say 240 barrels, and those herrings, when packed, are worth from $3 to $4 per barrel. One American captain told the writer, this day, that he was sure he threw 1,000 barrels overboard this season. It does not require much of an adept at figures to compute the loss to our fishery by 200 or 300 sail of vessels, assuming the above as a basis. It is not alone of the fish they destroy we have to complain; but the dead herring they throw overboard feed the cod, lobster and other fish, and prevent them from taking the hook. Take it all in all, it is a bad business." Warden Aylward, in the official report of his district, makes the same complaint. He says, of date 5th December: "American seining is ruining the fishery on our shores. Our own fishermen are always complaining. The seine is thrown around a shoal of fish supposed to be mackerel. It is drawn out of the water and proves to be herring. Then those fish are all dead. They are dumped overboard

and some 300 or 400 barrels of fish go floating about in the sea dead. It is quite common these few summers past." The basis of these complaints is undeniable; a remedy is less easy to provide.

It has been mentioned in previous reports that herring is here altogether a spring fishery, and although fall herring are known to be plenty, within easy reach, and several persons have expressed an intention of fishing them nothing has yet been done in that way. The warden at North Lake, King's, mentions as unusual that this year herring were taken on both sides of East Cape as late as the 10th and 11th of November.

As this report, when published, will probably be read by many of our fishermen a summary of the observations of the Fishery Commission, of which Professor Ewarts was chairman, seems of sufficient interest to fill the space it will occupy, namely: "The herring is not an ocean migrant; he is a local inhabitant of our seas. Herring do not congregate in shoals, save when the spawning season comes on. They stick to certain banks as their annual home, and come to certain spawning grounds to spawn. It is at this latter stage that the great takes are made. If a bank is depopulated by too great slaughter of the inhabitants when they collect to spawn, the future fishery of that same spawning ground, or of its approaches, suffers accordingly. Herring are believed to inhabit banks upon which the depth ranges from 40 to 50 fathoms. Where deeper water intervenes between two such banks, as in some cases it does to 400 or 500 fathoms, it is believed that the herring do not cross the deeper cannel, apparently because their food supply is not found in the deeper waters. This explains the fact that where an isolated bank has been overfished it is not recruited by immigration of herring from other waters. The result of investigations of temperature was to show that the temperature most affected by spawning herring was 52½ degrees of Fahrenheit. In waters which were warmer or colder than this the spawning shoals were not to be found. This discovery of the temperature at which herring spawn is of vast importance to herring fleets. It will give them a clue where to search for shoals, instead of doing so at random, as now. Warmer and colder currents seem to fluctuate, and hence it is that herring are found one year on certain grounds, and in another season are lying some miles away. They seem to have followed the shift of the water of the required temperature." The report adds: "In a year or two we may witness all herring fleets equipped with sounding apparatus for taking temperature; when sounding shows the water to be too cold or too warm, the fleet will move on until they find water of 52½ degrees. Then they may at once begin to look out for a shoal."

GASPERAUX.

More gasperaux have been taken this year than last, but the catch, whether large or small, has ceased to be of importance, except to limited localities. At Vernon River, Tyne Valley, and in a number of other places they are seen but are not fished for. Government, the past spring, made a grant in aid of opening the channel across the beach to the ponds at Point de Roche, Queen's, but the improvement there appears to have been only 115 barrels over the catch of last year.

COD, HAKE AND HADDOCK.

Cod fishing has not been pursued this year with the persistence it deserves. Lobster canning has drawn all available labour within its vortex. In previous reports I have had occasion to express an opinion that the cod, hake and haddock fishery along the coast is the fishery of all others the most reliable and the least subject to fluctuation of prices or other disappointment. Fishermen know precisely to what spot of sea to go for their prey. Hitherto, fishing has been carried too far inshore. Water of 30 fathoms or upwards is not reached until ten or fifteen miles off coast. Our boats rarely go out over four miles. This has been owing to almost all our fishermen being also small farmers, and not liking to be long absent from their hold-

ings, but mainly to the small size and imperfect outfit of their boats. Altogether some improvement in the size of boats is observable, attributable, perhaps, to the prospect of fishing bounty. The fishery continued good as late as the end of October.

Notwithstanding that about 90,000 fathoms of trawls were set this year, the observation of fishermen shows that hook-and-line is an equally reliable and less wasteful method of catch. Experience of those seasons have also shown that cod gill-nets are not successful here, and while thirty-one were in use in 1881, only three, of 150 fathoms in all, were set this year. The small catch of herring for bait was somewhat against the fishery, a good catch of herring and plenty of cod usually going together. The fish were of fair average size and the curing good. Most of the catch was taken within the three-mile limits. A large number of New Brunswick boats fished off the north coast, whose catch should be, but is not, added to the product of Prince Edward Island. The usual complaints reach me against trawlers, but fishing by trawls (that is to say, set lines) is legitimate. A notable omission this year is that no boneless cod or hake was put up, which is the more to be wondered at that the article was acceptable for family use.

These remarks are borne out by the warden at North Cape, who reports: "A large number of New Brunswick boats were fishing cod and hake to the northward and eastward of North Cape; also quite a number of Nova Scotia cod fishers, and they are reported to have done well. I believe those New Brunswick and Nova Scotia fishermen are taking the best of our large fish, *for they fish in deep water*. It is a great mistake our boats are too small to do the same fishing. It is quite a sight to see 50 to 100 of those well equipped boats at anchor in the North Cape cove. Parties should induce some capitalist to start an oil and scrap factory at the North Cape. It would be supplied." I agree with Warden Nelligan's suggestion respecting a manufactory of chemical manure.

HAKE

Are always scarce along the north shore, the principal supplies coming from King's County, east end of the island. The catch has been about equal to that of last year.

It is dangerous to make hasty suggestions, but I have thought over the matter in its bearings and have come to the conclusion that a purely fishing village or settlement of Norwegians or other people skilful in fishing, established by Government aid at a certain part of the north coast of this island, would be a success to those comprising it, and would be an example to our people that fishing is in itself a profession, and more profitable when pursued altogether by itself than when combined with poor attempts at farming. Details will be laid before the Department or Commissioner of Immigration, if required.

MACKEREL.

The season has been a poor one for the hook-and-line fishers, although on the west shore individuals did fairly, and as prices are high, made average wages. From other parts of the shore the reports are not so favorable. At one important fishing station (not necessary at present to specify) it is doubtful if the fishermen, although they fished full time, have taken enough to entitle them to fishing bounty. The fish were very irregular in their movements. A few were taken in herring nets immediately after the breaking-up of the ice, which led to the expectation of a good year. These hopes have not been realized. No great body of fish appeared in the Gulf till well on in August, and the weather was continuously stormy, with heavy gales. Many boats on the north-east of Prince County took next to nothing. To the eastward along the north of Queen's and King's Counties they did better, but even there, was a failure in places, while along the east coast of the island, especially off Cardigan Bay, the catch was fairly good. The complaint was not so much the want of fish as that they would not bite. The small catch of herring made it expensive fishing with imported bait. The quality of the fish was unusually good and size large.

The record of the Americans (taken from the warden's and other returns), was something like this: By the 27th of June quite a large fleet was in the Gulf, mostly along the north coast; they reported not having seen any schools after passing Cape Breton. There was no body of fish in the bay at this date. On the 29th a few schools, mixed with herring, were seen, and about 350 barrels taken off Souris. Weather for about ten days, fine but cool; the fishermen surmised the fish were at the bottom spawning. While the vessels were mainly cruising along the north coast, considerable schools were noticed off Georgetown on the south-east, but no seiners were there. Some of the schooners when coming north of Cape Breton had followed heavy bodies of fish, but they were not to be found in the bay and were thought to have gone towards Labrador. On 4th July the crews of fifty vessels, numbering 800 men, celebrated the United States anniversary on shore at Souris in a gay and orderly manner. Up to 14th July no fish were taken, the weather being unfavorable. About the 21st, prospects improved alittle, but up to about the 7th of August the bulk of the fleet had done nothing, and some sixty vessels soon after went home with very little catch. Those who remained later found prospects amend. By the end of August some had filled up. Five did well off West Cape on the 22nd. A body of fish, estimated to be half a mile long, was seen off Malpeque, with several vessels in pursuit, and no doubt good hauls were made. Throughout September the fishing was very fair. One schooner took 267 barrels at one haul, completing her cargo. Between 22nd of September and 6th of October 1,762 barrels were sent by rail from Souris, with doubtless other shipments of which I have no account. Gales continued frequent in July and after August—indeed for three weeks the weather was described as execrable. From about the middle of October the schooners were returning home, and by the end of November only three remained in the bay. The Americans were loud in their complaints that their fishing was a failure, but I cannot learn that any of their fleet went home quite clean.

Complaints have been made, especially from the west of the Island and from Tracadie, that some of the American schooners seining within the three-mile limit carried away lobster-traps and disturbed the lines. Such incidents are somewhat apt to be exaggerated. The most reasonable cause of complaint (already averted to) against American seiners is, that they enclose large bodies of herring, which, as they have no use for, they throw overboard, to the great detriment of the bait fishers. This, which appears well founded, is without remedy; the Treaty of Washington providing no detailed regulation or police provision of any kind. It seems feasible that our own Island seiners, being so near home, will utilize any herring taken by them in seines and thus, in their own case avoid a like waste and damage.

A published letter from on board the fleet says: "The schooners out of the Island did fairly well *for Islanders* but of course they do not pretend to compete with Yankees." This is a text that may be fairly preached upon. There is no manner of reason why Islanders should *not* compete with Yankees, and I am happy to say that this year has shown some effort to do so. Last year there were only thirteen seines owned in the Province; this year thirty-eight, of 5,600 fathoms, with several new seiners, one of them the "General Gordon" of Souris, of 90 tons. The island tonage engaged in the sea fisheries this year was forty-seven vessels, 1,764 tons, being largely in excess of previous years. Whether an impetus has been given by the prospect of fishing bounty I am unable definitely to say. At Stanhope, twenty fishermen, formerly hook-and-liners, have united on the principle of joint stock association in the purchase of a seine boat, and a seine of 160 fathoms in length by 40 deep. It is to be hoped their enterprise will be rewarded with success, and that the good example of association for mutual benefit will be generally followed.

It ought to have become apparent to hook-and-line fishers that the day for that primitive method of fishing is over. It is perfectly certain that the seiners will not go back on their tracks, and therefore the liners must come forward, and the sooner the better, for hook-and-line *cannot* compete with the seine. An American seiner would think his fishing a dead failure if he did not fill up at least 300 barrels, to be

divided between fourteen to sixteen hands. This represents a catch of 20 barrels to every man and boy on board, and many schooners, even in this poor year, have taken twice 300. Hook-and-liners can estimate for themselves whether there is much likelihood of their taking 20 to 40 barrels per man with hook-and line only. Nothing can be more certain than that this quantity as an average year by year has never been reached under the present system of individual fishing.

It may be useful to note the comparative chances of seining and hook and-line fishing on the same day, at the same locality, which I take from reports from various parts of the Province. In the instances noted both the seiners and line fishers were Islanders:—

Seine.	Hook.
5th August, Tignish. Myrick's schooner done pretty well.	Not much doing.
8th do Stanhope. 100 barrels at one haul. A Nova Scotia schooner enclosed 400 to 500 barrels, but seine broke.	Not much doing.
End of August. Bay generally. Some Americans filled up.	Continue to have hard luck.
22nd August. "Miminigash." "Gordon" and "Gallant" took 14,000 fish at one haul.	No catch of any importance with hook up to date.
2nd September. Off Miminigash. A foreign schooner took 200 barrels close in shore.	Little done past two weeks.
6th September. Schooners doing fairly well along west shore.	Very poor, except a few good days.
7th September. Cardigan. None.	Fair catches. One boat took $100.
16th September. Malpeque. Doing fairly well.	Absolute failure generally. On East Bay two men in dory hooked 1,000 fish.
9th October. "J. A. Mathieson," Campellton, 200 barrels No. 1, at one haul.	Poor catch.

A remedy for this great disproportion lies in associating for the purpose of procuring modern appliances, as has been done by the Stanhope fishermen.

CANNED GOODS.

The canning of mackerel seems to be laid aside for the present. Last and preceding years showed respectively 229,000 and 430,000 cans; this year only 12,484. I am not well informed as to the cause of this diminution—probably the high price given for barrelled fish.

LOBSTERS.

In the early part of the season there seemed every prospect of a ruinous year for lobster fishing. To the astonishment as well as the satisfaction of packers, the catch has turned out largely in excess of 1883, which was a fair average year. The lobsters were fairly well filled. Estimating from imperfect data, it took an average close on five lobsters, and a small decimal over, to fill a 1-pound can, being about the same as last year. A few ½ pound cans were put up in Prince County in handy form for picnic use.

The record of the fishing is as follow:—Spring was very late in coming and the ice hung long about the coast. The packers had an expensive time in keeping their hands idle for fully the first four weeks of the season. The first lobster caught was on 3rd June. When all hands got to work they partly made up their leeway, for the first "batch" or run of lobster came in quite as fast as they could be utilized. I have noticed this to have been the case in previous years, as if, when ice remained long,

the lobsters congregated in large bodies on the outer edge of the frozen belt, ready to run for the shore as soon as it was clear and the temperature suited. Subsequently the batches fell off to a little less than the average. Throughout the whole of July lobsters were abundant, but frequent gales considerably curtailed the fishing, and, in places, injured the traps. Prospects again seemed unfavorable, and a memorial signed by fifty-eight packers—representing seventy-seven factories—was sent to the Minister, praying for an extension. I was directed to forward an estimate of what the probable catch of the year might be, and placed it at 3,727,000, up to 30th August, which was 600,000 cans short of the mark. Extension was granted to 30th August. Meantime the catch had become better and a good many factories came up to the average of last year. Several shut down before the 30th August, and there did not seem any general desire for a further prolongation of time. It has always been difficult, and is now more so, on account of the fishing bounty, to prevent men, towards the end of the season, from deserting to the mackerel fishery. According to a statement furnished me by Mr. Lydiard, Customs broker, Charlottetown, the quantity exported to date of 3rd December, was:—

	Cans.
To Great Britain	2,861,568
United States	511,776
Havre	95,856
Hamburg	19,200
Amsterdam	9,600

A total of 3,498,000 cans, being 381,028 cans in excess of 1883.

Ninety-five factories (for ninety-seven), were in operation. One was accidentally burned; twelve did not operate; two are in progress of erection, and twenty four new factories are projected for next year.

During the past year forty-one factories have called on the inspector to adjust disputes, and have voluntarily abided by his decisions. Twenty-four other applications are on file, craving for an immediate adjustment preparatory, to making arrangements for next year.

In this connection I have been favoured with copy of an official opinion given by the legal adviser of the Government, in regard to certain circumstances of lobster fishing in the County of Gloucester, New Brunswick, which opinion seems to have been given on the action of a fishery warden there, and respecting which I am ignorant. My attention has also been drawn (though not by the Department) to the high authority of Coulson. Both authorities lay down the principle that the right of fishing in the sea is *primâ facie* vested in all subjects of the realm, and the right of fishing therein is free to all as of common right. Coulson adds: "It would appear, by common law, the public have the right of catching in the sea and public rivers all the fish they can by all means which are not inconsistent with the rights of others, but that *any undue interference* with the rights of others is a nuisance and indictable. The right of public fishery, however, includes the right to use lawful nets." As the Fisheries Act places shell fish on the same footing as floating fish the word "nets" logically includes traps. The legal axioms of the sea, thus laid down, are: Sea fishing is open to all, with a common right to the use of the shore. These principles are so well known that they have never been lost sight of by the undersigned, and have never been infringed upon in the fishing waters of Prince Edward Island during his term of office.

Speaking for this Province only, the matter narrows itself to the query: Has a lobster packer a right to set his traps in the sea-front of his factory without being subject to injurious interference? And what constitutes injurious interference?

It is evident there is a misapprehension of the premises by some persons in regard to the matter of lobster trapping in this Province and of the action of the fishery officers in regard to it. The assumption is that an exclusive right of property in a portion of the sea purported to be given. Such not being the case, *imprimis:* all complaints were adjusted by the fishery officers under section 18, sub-s. 5, of the

Fisheries Act, *never under section* 13, *sub-section* 11. Parties aggrieved by trespass after the inspector had pointed out what would constitute "undue interference" in that particular instance, were referred to their lawyers.

The very wide distinction between "fishing," properly so called, and lobster *potting*, as in England it is more correctly described, seems to be lost sight of in discussing this matter. Trapping is not fishing. The appliances of fishing, namely nets and lines, are movable; the apparatus of trapping is traps, that is to say "fixed engines," so recognized in British law. It is not claimed that any fishery officer of a Province can lay off a space of sea-room exclusively to any person whatsoever for fishing. One hour one fisherman may throw his net or cast his hook in a piece of sea and next hour somebody else may do the same. This is fishing. Potting or trapping is altogether different.

In lobster trapping—miscalled lobster fishing—an apparatus is anchored for twelve weeks on one spot. A large number of traps (each of which is, in itself, an "apparatus" under the Act), are permanently connected together, so as to cover the given space of sea-bottom that is necessary for the trapping of as many lobsters as the factory on shore has been constructed to can. Each of these traps requires a measured space, and is permanently attached to a cable at a longer or shorted distance graduated as necessary to catch lobsters in that particular locality. To save boating, the traps are set as near as possible, so that they be effective. The whole field of, say, 1,000 or more traps, forms one apparatus—one sub-marine fixed engine. Protection to this fixed apparatus can, in no sense, be construed into a fishery grant, or exclusive right of fishing on any area, whether its limits be defined or not. Lobster fishing apparatus permanently anchored at the bottom of the sea interferes with no fishery. Seiners seine over it; hook-and-liners fish over it. It is simply and solely a sub-marine "fixed engine," in the English acceptation of the term, and as such, the Inspector of Fisheries for this Province has regarded it as entitled, under section 18, sub-section 5, of the Fisheries Act, to protection against undue interference.

Each individual trap, as a unit of this complicated system or apparatus of traps, demands a given space to make it operative, and intruding traps set in and among the traps of such system render them inoperative, while a line of trespassing traps set between the apparatus of a factory and the open sea acts as a fence, and prevents the lobsters, coming in from the sea, from reaching said apparatus. Here the vague and misleading phrase, "an equal right to fish," falls to the ground, for no man has any right to injure his neighbor, as the setting of intruding traps among or in front of his would do. It is true such injury is actionable at law, but that is no practical remedy, as is hereafter shown.

Bearing in mind what is sufficiently self-evident, namely, that a large fixed apparatus necessarily occupies a greater base of sea-bottom than a small one, it is manifest that there is no protection whatsoever to apparatus unless the required base for the proper working of such apparatus is guarded against trespass upon it by similar apparatus. It is in this sense, and in this sense only, that the inspector, when called on by the parties interested, and only when so called, has adjusted the space required by adjoining apparatus, so that neither might interfere with the other. This is nothing like a "grant of fishery." In the supposable case, that one factory increased and the adjoining factory diminished the number of their respective traps, a re-adjustment would be made, on the sole basis of preventing undue interference, and of giving a proportionate chance of success, by preventing trespass of traps upon each other. No superfluous space has ever been assigned, and any space not actually occupied with trap apparatus, has been regarded as vacant.

I may say, advisedly, that the arrangement hitherto pursued has acted well in this Province. Without some adjustment, giving security against injurious interference, it is most certain that the industry will fall into inextricable confusion.

Without definite and reliable protection of its trapping apparatus, any factory, built at large expense, may be rendered valueless, without practical recourse. Adventurers, without conscience or capital—of whom there are more than plenty—can run

up a shanty a few yards off, and mix up their traps among those of legitimate establishments, under the vaguely expressed claim of "equal right of fishing." A few lath or hoop traps and some coils of rope are all that are required to do mischief. An action at law is here useless; it provides no real remedy. A suit at law would be protracted by an appeal—never intended to be prosecuted—and meantime the intruder would continue trapping until the close of the season, and then disappear, or, if found, not be worth the cost. This is not a mere supposed case. To prevent such undue interference, producing, as it does, serious loss to the legitimate packers, and continual quarrelling among the fishermen, section 18, sub-section 5, of the Act, has been made use of here and has been received with acceptance. And to sum up briefly: The action of the Prince Edward Island fishery officers hitherto (as above set forth) has been limited to a settlement of disputes as to established apparatus, which, in my humble opinion, is consonant with both the letter and spirit of the Act.

On 29th of October I had instructions from the Department to state views and suggestions, based on the state of the lobster fishery in Prince Edward Island, for information of the Minister. Pending his decision, the suggestions I had the honor to make are not set forth in this report.

Accompanying the present report, but not forming part of it, are two appendices. Appendix No. 1 gives a list of the lobster factories in this Province—showing ninety-seven factories in operation the past year, with, by approximation, 98,800 traps—a number that, if set at 10 yards apart, would environ the whole island. Appendix No. 2 shows the number, year by year, of lobsters slaughtered in island waters since 1st of July, 1873, and foots up a massacre of 132,000,000.

OYSTERS.

The knowledge gained by certain observations elsewhere referred to, should be of great value in laying down oyster beds, for artificial culture, in localities of the island waters wherein natural beds are not found. Our whole shore is fringed with creeks and estuaries, wherein oyster farming might be successfully and profitably carried on. The requirements of shelter, absence of excessive tide, suitable bottom, and the proper degree of salinity are everywhere.

In several previous annual reports I have respectfully drawn the notice of the Government to the desirability of putting the fast-decaying oyster fishery of this Province under due regulations. It is unnecessary again to go over the arguments, but I may mention that several applications are on file with the Department for lease of stations on which to attempt the culture of oysters. Were the inspector directed to survey and lay off as oyster farms, and offer for lease a few experimental stations, it is believed they would be readily taken up. Section 15, sub-sections 4 and 5 of the Fisheries Act, gives the Minister power to authorize this, as also to expend parliamentary grants in stocking localities now oysterless. I beg to refer to last year's report for a suggestion to plant a small model oyster farm in each of the three counties; and I would beg to renew that recommendation, at least with reference to King's County, and would suggest Cardigan as a suitable locality.

There are a few facts with reference to existing natural beds that are to be taken into account. Many parts of the bottom of creeks and estuaries are of hard "mud" (so called), formed by the disintegration of sandstone mixed with washings of underlying clay, until of the consistence of brick paste, with but little vegetation. No better bottom could be found for the laying down of brood. In other places are deposits of shells, where oysters once were, but are not now, which is also good bottom for planting. The main requisite for good bottom is that it shall give a foot-hold for ready attachment, and be so firm that when the oyster opens its shell no washings or impurities may flow into the animal. Hence the use of tiles in oyster culture in Europe. Broken shells and projections of the clay offer, in this island, the same conditions as the artificial trays and made-floors of Europe. On these ready points and projections the "spat" or spawn, emitted from the brood oysters, catches and adheres. I do not think the spat has sufficient vitality to drift to long distances.

The minute young must be most delicate, much more so than the young of swimming fish. A favorite resting place of the spat is on the edge of the laminæ of old shells. There once established, the young oysters grow in clusters, to the dimensions say, of 2 inches in length the first year. Thereafter the growth is proportionately more rapid, until at four years they come into market. It is a noticeable fact that all the oysters in a cluster do not grow on the same plane, with the inferior (flat) shell downwards and horizontally, but grow perpendicularly or at all lesser angles, the arrangement evidently being that each individual oyster shall grow with reference to the others, so as to have the largest facility for opening its shell. In this circumstance is a key to the destruction, from natural causes, of self-planted oyster beds. Thus, when the oysters in a cluster come to maturity, and in due course of time themselves emit spawn, such spawn or spat is caught on the ragged points and edges of the parent shell, forming a second growth above and upon the first. The process of stratum growing on stratum, floor upon floor, goes on increasing the bed in height each year, while, at the same time, the base is being extended, until the mass becomes a mound of of oysters, sometimes of large area. The inner strata of this mass, being, from the superincumbent pressure, unable to open their shells, perish from suffocation, so that the mound comes to consist of a core of dead shells, with a thin covering of live oysters on the top. Where the mound, by annual increase, grows so high as to reach the ice-line, even that thin covering of oysters is killed. Moreover, these oyster-banks in the channels collect ooze, mussels and rubbish, tending still further to destroy the bed, until sooner or later it perishes. This destruction would be prevented by artificial culture in removing obstructions, raking the beds, preventing too thick a growth, and shifting the growing oysters into new water two or three times before they come to market. By such culture all waste is avoided and a much superior article produced.

These natural causes sufficiently account for the rapid deterioration of our oyster beds without the added destruction of digging them up for farm manure. Notwithstanding these depressing agencies, 28,320 barrels were this year sent to market, mostly in Canada. It will be observed that all our oysters are what are known in Europe as "sea oysters," that is to say, oysters that are taken from natural beds *in situ* and which, as their shells are rough and unshapely, fetch a much less price than the oysters of cultivation, the shells of which are thinner, smoother and more symetrical. Two forms of oyster are found growing indiscriminately on the Prince Edward Island beds, namely, the long Canadian oyster and, in a lesser proportion, oysters circular in form. I am not naturalist enough to decide whether these are different varities or merely variations in form.

The time seems to have come to open the oyster grounds—or a part of them—to lease, under due regulation. As matters at present stand, no one will venture the risk of artifical cultivation. The present state of the law and the custom of the country are exceedingly indefinite and unsatisfactory. It is doubtful if the law would protect private oyster beds from being robbed, under the guise of shell-digging. Hence the necessity for the area of artificial culture being secured by lease or grant, or by being set aside for the public interest. In last year's report I submitted details that, I think, would meet the case, and to which I beg to refer.

The fishery has not being so steadily pursued this year, owing to continued bad weather, which readily agitates the shallow water in which oysters are found. A number of oyster fishers have removed from Percival Bay, which has generally given a good yield. Two hundred boats were regularly employed oyster fishing on Richmond Bay. Twenty-four barrels are reported from St. Peter's, a new locality.

FRESHWATER FISHERIES.

Our streams are in excellent condition, well stocked with trout and offering fair pastime to anglers. Brook trout of 2 pounds, and sea trout of 3, 3½ and one of close on 4 pounds are mentioned. Netting is almost extinguished, the river wardens deserving credit for their watchfulness. The few remaining poachers confine themselves to

the more dastardly crime of spearing salmon, but even this is on a small scale and every possible precaution is taken against it. Sawdust is still the great trouble of the fishery officers, but it is checked wherever practicable; 44,880 pounds weight of fair trout taken legitimately by angling, in one season, is a creditable show for our small streams. I do not consider these 22 tons of trout as over fishing.

Several anglers from the United States have visited our trout streams the past season and have generally had good sport, and there is a welcome for more. No elaborate or expensive outfit is required. A medium rod of all-work (as our streams are small), and for flies, mayfly, winged hackles, cinnamon, ibis, professor and coachman (see Barnwell's *Game Fish of the North*, page 17, Carleton, N.Y., publisher) are all that are required. The country districts of the Province are destitute of hotel or tavern accommodation, but hospitable quarters can be obtained for the most moderate remuneration. The Island is easily reached by passenger steamer and a railway runs the whole length, leaving but a very few miles to tramp or drive from any station to the fishing ground. An angling trip to Prince Edward Island is among the least expensive of summer tours.

In several of the waters in which salmon fry were deposited they are taken by fly as samlets. We have no means of ascertaining the comparative growth or mortality of these young fish, excepting by casual chances. It would cost no large expense to construct, near the hatchery or under the immediate eye of the inspector, an experimental pond, through which a brook could be led and a series of observations be noted of their development in that basin. No further cost need be incurred for these observations—the interest of the experiment should be its recompense.

Overseer Henry Clark, manager of the salmon hatchery on Dunk River, has been successful in obtaining ova to nearly the capacity of the establishment. Gravelly beds in the river offer the fish a temptation to spawn before coming up to the hatchery. Were these beds *ploughed* up, which could be done at trifling cost, the great body of fish would come to the hatchery itself, and thus give a certainty of ample supply. At the date of this report 1,250,000 eggs are on the trays and apparently doing well. This was the produce of 160 females, 7,500 each—sixty males. Salmon are reported abundant in the streams they frequent. No complaint has been made this year of injury to the streams from starch factories.

Smelts are in standing abundance in the mouth of all brooks in spring, as well as under the ice in winter, but until last year, when a small experimental shipment was made to Boston, were only used for domestic relish. It is understood the shipment paid expenses, although it arrived when the market was low. This year thirty-four boxes were shipped as a further test.

Fish-ways in this Island, where our streams are little more than large brooks, running a short course, are of less necessity than on the mainland, where the water-courses are rivers. The wardens have strict orders to see that the waterways are kept clear, and to remove obstructions from the foot of the slides. One fish-pass on Trout River, Prince County, in aid of which a grant of $35 was made, is still in an unsatisfactory condition and will be repaired at the expense of the mill owners.

OTHER MATTERS.

Eels show a considerable value. It continues strange that the Island eels, being of the best quality, do not find a market in some shape. It is also strange that no herring are smoked. Eleven small boxes are all that are given, yet imported boxes, of no better quality, sell readily for domestic use.

That excellent fish, the striped sea-bass, is supposed to be in plenty off the shore, but it is seldom caught, from not being specially fished for. At one time a considerable number, say in weight 3 to 7 pounds, were annually taken at Miminigash, Prince County, the only place where they were specially sought, but, for the past year or two logs have prevented their access. Warden McKenzie mentions the capture of a few south of Queen's, where they were not previously taken.

The past two years a very few shad have been taken, chiefly in the trap at Tignish, Prince. If it be true that these fish are not known to spawn north of the Bay of Fundy, it would be interesting to know how they have spread into the Gulf.

In cod-fishing some halibut are taken; this year about three tons, the largest fish weighing 400 pounds, and measuring 8½ feet in length.

There is no means, except by estimate, of arriving at the quantity of fresh food fish used, apart from the regular fishing as given in the returns. Probably 150,000 pounds, at 3 cents per pound, is a close approximation for the 15,000 families of the census.

Fish oil shows 13,000 gallons, mostly of a quality superior to common, as it is cold-drawn and not expressed by heat. One quintal of cod gives about one gallon of oil. No dogfish oil made

Cod and hake sounds form an article of commerce this year, to the value of $8,000, being less than usual. In some instances, however, they are not saved.

A Hamburg mercantile house, with a branch at Chicago, has been making enquiry respecting sturgeon, with a view to the manufacture of caviare. Sturgeon are on this coast, but are never seen, excepting when a stray one, of small size, is found entangled in nets.

No fish guano is manufactured, but a large quantity of lobster offal is carted away by farmers as manure; 2,000 tons is not too large a computation. There is abundance of raw material for the manufacture of fish or chemical manure on a considerable scale; there might be difficulty in collecting it.

All offences against the Fishery Act that have been brought to my knowledge have been dealt with as set forth in the returns of fines and forfeitures.

Of this date, in the letter to the Department, I have drawn attention to the large increase in duty demanded of certain fishery wardens from the increase of lobster factories.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. HUNTER DUVAR,

Inspector of Fisheries, Prince Edward Island.

APPENDIX No. 1.

(Accompanying Report on the Fisheries of Prince Edward Island, 1884, but not forming part of it.)

LIST OF LOBSTER FACTORIES in operation in the waters of Prince Edward Island, 1884, together with an approximation of the number of Lobster-traps set by each.

Warden's District.	Name of Factory.	Where.	Approximated Number of Traps Set.
Prince County.			
Warden Nelligan	Everestus Gallant	Lot 1	800
do	J. C. McCarthy	do	600
do	J. H. Davidson	do	800
do	John Agnew	do	800
Warden Alyward	Robert Bell	Horsehead	1,600
do	Francis Larkins	Skinner's Pond	800
do	Dd. Thompson	Black Pond	800
do	Francis Gallant	Lot 1	800
do	J. F. Myrick	do	1,200
Warden Rix	Wm. Bilyea	Miminigash.	1,000
do	do	do	1,000
do	Clark, Robblee & Co	do	1,500
Warden Doyle	J. A. Mathieson	do	1,500
do	do	Campbellton	1,500
do	J. S. Abbott	Miminigash.	800
do	Richard Reid	do	800
do	Dd. Thompson	Campbellton	1,000
Warden K. Ramsay.	C. C. Bell	Howard's Cove	1,400
do	Henry O'Leary	Danville's	800
do	Longworth & Co	Smith's Shore	800
do	do	West Point	2,000
do	Henry O'Leary	Livingstone's	1,000
Warden Bryant	Peter Gavin	Brae	1,200
do	Longworth & Co	Indian Point	1,200
do	Wyllie C. Holman	Higgin's Wharf	1,000
Warden Arsenault	Joseph Gallant	Egmont Bay	800
do	Stephen Gallant.	do	800
do	Gilbert Gallant	do	800
do	Longworth & Co	do	1,200
do	J. O. Arsenault	do	1,200
do	Bruno Poirier	do	500
do	Geo. P. LeBlanc.	do	800
do	Placide H LeBlanc	do	500
do	Peter M. Poirrier	do	600
do	Samuel Pettipas	do	800
Warden Chiasson	J. H. Myrick	Tignish	1,200
do	Moses Chiasson	do	600
Warden A. McDonald	Charles Bennett	Alberton	800
do	R. A. Clarke	do	1,200
do	John Agnew	do	1,200
Warden G. W. Sharp	John Palmer	Hardy's Channel	500
Warden C. Howatt	Cameron Bros	Augustine Cove	1,000
do	Frank Schaeffer	Cape Traverse	1,000
Warden Gillis	George Bennett	Fish Island	800
do	D. & P. McNutt.	Darnley	1,000
do	W. Webb	Malpeque	100
Warden Holland	Collett & Newsome	Cape Traverse	500

LIST OF LOBSTER FACTORIES in operation in the waters of Prince Edward Island, &c.—*Continued.*

Warden's District.	Name of Factory.	Where.	Approximated Number of Traps Set.
Queen's County			
Warder Delaney	A. C. McLeod	Park Corner	1,500
do	Clark, Robblee & Co	New London	1,500
Warden McKenzie	Waddell & Co	Wood Islands	600
do	Hamblin & Co	do	600
do	E. Frost	do	800
do	David Ross	Belle Creek	1,000
do	Wm. Harris	Flat River	1 000
do	James Stewart	Pinnette	1,200
do	Wm. Dugay	do	1,200
do	R. McRae	Point Prim	600
do	John Marchison	do	1,200
do	Lantz & Co	do	1,200
do	McDonald & Co	do	800
Warden J. Mathieson	Hughes Bros	Canoe Cove	2,000
do	do	St. Peter's Island	2,200
do	Hennebury (Frazer)	Little Cove	1,200
Wardan Buote	Augustin Callaghan	Rustico	600
do	H. J. Laver	do	600
Warden Ready	Longworth & Co	Covehead	1,000
do	Morris & Hyndman	Tracadie	1,000
do	G. R. Burke	North Side	800
do	Pickett Bros	Savage Harbour	800
Warden J. Howatt	Johnston	Victoria	800
King's County.			
Warden O'Brien	Pigott Bros	Mount Stewart	1,000
Warden Dingwell	Late Rolff, McLean and McCallum's (3)	St. Peters.	1,000
Warden Allan McDonald	Matthew McLean & Co.	Bayfield	1,000
do	do	North Lake.	800
do	C. C. Carlton.	Campbell's Cove	600
do	McDonald, McDonald & Co.	North Lake.	1,200
Warden R. McDonald	John A. McLean.	Cable Head	1,000
do	Horace Hazard	Glenfinlas	800
do	Doyle & McBride	Black Bush	800
Warden Morrow	J. C. Haley	Souris	1,200
do	C. C. Carlton & Co.	do	1,000
do	J. Morrow	do	1,000
do	McDonald & McDonald	do	1,200
Warden M. Mathieson	Sheaver	Grand River	1,600
do	Launching Bay	Launching	1,200
Warden Burke	S. S McDonald	Panmure Island	1,200
do	Forrest & Co	Boughton Island	2,000
do	James E. Grant	Launching.	1,200
Warden Lowe	James Clow	Murray Harbour	2,000
do	Browse & Son	do	2,000
do	D. Davies	Beach Harbour	2,000
do	Prowse & LeLacheur	do	2,000
do	D. Munn	Little Sands	1,600
do	McClure Bros	High Banks	600
do	Doyle & McBride	North Side (included above)	.....
	Total Traps set in 1884		98,800

Number of Factories in operation past year	95
do not in operation	12
do new, in course of erection	2
do new, proposed	24

APPENDIX No. 2.

(With Annual Report on the Prince Edward Island Fisheries for 1884, but not forming part of it.)

STATEMENT of Lobsters taken in the waters of Prince Edward Island since that Province joined the Dominion of Canada on 1st July, 1873.

Counties.	1873. —	1874. — 7 Factories — At 3½ Lobsters per 1 lb. can.	1875. — Several Factories. — At 3½ Lobsters per 1 lb. can.	1876. — Several Factories. — At 3½ Lobsters per 1 lb. can.	1877. — A good many Factories. — At 3½ Lobsters per 1 lb. can.	1878. — Numerous Factories. — At 4 Lobsters per 1 lb. can.	1879. — 35 Factories. — At 4¼ Lobsters per 1 lb. can.	1880. — 58 Factories. — At 4½ Lobsters per 1 lb. can.	1881. — 118 Factories. — At 4¾ Lobsters per 1 lb. can.	1882. — 123 Factories. — At 5 Lobsters per 1 lb. can.	1883. — 88 Factories. — At 5 Lobsters per 1 lb. can.	1884. — 95 Factories. — At 5 Lobsters per 1 lb. can.
Prince	.....	.....	.....	40,054	398,720	907,200	1,992,842	4,445,568	15,595,603	12,804,600	9,749,890	10,380,960
Queen's	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,500	1,864,000	1,807,525	3,088,242	5,651,550	4,684,000	3,353,240	4,820,040
King's	.....	.....	.....	848,800	1,930,430	3,828,000	5,612,639	8,445,915	8,738,955	8,505,000	6,119,735	6,498,275
Totals	.....	69,264	259,684	1,268,854	2,358,650	6,599,300	9,413,006	15,979,725	29,986,108	25,993,600	19,222,865	21,699,275

Grand Total number of lobsters canned in Prince Edward Island, since 1873, one hundred and thirty-two millions.

It has been estimated that during the same period the total number of lobsters taken in the whole of the home seas of Great Britain did not exceed sixty millions.

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in and the Total Number of Men Employed, &c., in the County

District.	Vessels and Boats Employed in Fishing.							Fishing Material.							
	Vessels.				Boats.			Nets.		Weirs.					
	Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.	Mackerel, in cans.
Prince.			$						$		$				
Cascumpec Bay to Kildare Capes	1	46	1500	13	16	600	48	600	400	...	180	250	.....	400	.....
Kildare to Sea Cow Head, including Tignish	3	174	4000	45	70	6000	200	1200	600	1	600	1423	500	1200	3000
Sea Cow Head to Skinner's Pond	...	.....	.....	...	97	3000	388	1500	850	...	.....	.....	.....	1155	.....
Skinner's Pond to Black Pond	...	.....	.....	...	68	2700	154	925	463	...	.....	.....	.....	1280	1484
Black Pond to Big Miminigash, inclusive	...	.....	.....	...	55	2750	170	600	300	...	450	.....	.....	2500	.....
Little Miminigash to Seal Point, Lot 7, including Campbellton	3	124	4500	14	23	1110	70	150	70	...	400	.....	.....	525	.....
From Seal Point, whole of Lot 8	...	.....	.....	...	25	1000	75	250	100	...	.....	.....	.....	375	.....
East Line to Lot 8, to Egmont Bay	...	.....	.....	...	12	360	24	600	300	...	.....	.....	.....	120	.....
Egmont Bay to Lot 15 Point	...	.....	.....	...	12	480	35	2000	1000	...	.....	.....	.....	279	.....
Bedeque Bay, including Summerside	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richmond Bay	...	.....	.....	...	14	420	28	800	400	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lot 12	...	.....	.....	...	5	700	10	870	682	...	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Grand River, Lot 12	...	.....	.....	...	6	200	12	100	50	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Graham Head, Lot 26, to Cape Traverse	...	.....	.....	...	4	250	12	250	175	...	.....	.....	.....	80	.....
Cape Traverse to Queen's County Line	2	60	2500	10	12	600	36	550	450	...	.....	.....	.....	250	3000
Rivers Dunk, Tyne, Ten, Enmore, Percival, Pierre Jacques and others	...	.....	.....	...	3	100	6	.....	.....	...	.....	168	.....	.....	.....
Totals	9	404	12500	82	422	20270	1268	10395	5840	1	1630	1841	500	8169	7484

the Fisheries, Quantity and Value of Fishing Material, Kinds and Quantities of Fish, of Prince, Province of Prince Edward Island, for the Year 1884.

Kinds of Fish.													Fish Products.		Value.
Herring, barrels.	Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, lbs.	Hake, cwt.	Haddock, lbs.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Smelts, lbs.	Eels, lbs.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish used as manure, tons.	$ cts.
2500	.....	400	1584	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	1200	1000	250	155328	160	90	36,494 46
1200	.....	200	.....	100	5000	2000	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	77328	150	80	28,611 31
3911	30	455	2015	608	2500	1315	.....	650	.....	2500	.....	77328	1155	100	43,218 51
1835	16	166	600	176	5000	600	.....	.....	1000	.....	.....	331296	174	50	62,400 20
1550	.....	400	1000	200	.....	.....	.....	600	1000	1500	.....	111216	350	100	48,109 42
1022	2	370	200	160	.....	.....	.....	200	1200	100	.....	171792	110	120	32,504 04
20	.....	10	.....	20	.....	300	.....	100	500	500	.....	433600	5	400	56,461 75
300	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1450	.....	2000	26	177744	.....	250	24,320 28
670	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	339280	.....	400	46,583 60
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17000	.....	.....	.....	51,000 00
460	.....	1500	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	1500	2000	200	87072	200	80	19,955 64
1290	.....	650	200	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	5000	3000	14016	300	20	19,329 42
280	40	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1000	3600	.....	6	.....	12,208 90
350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,260 00
220	100	26	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	4500	.....	9000	.....	96992	60	60	16,828 04
20	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13500	20500	15500	350	.....	.....	.....	4,212 70
15628	229	4191	5999	1294	12500	4715	600	21900	27400	40100	24426	2072992	2670	1750	504,498 27

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in and the Total Number of Men employed, &c., in the County of

District.	Vessels and Boats Employed in Fishing.							Fishing Material.							
	Vessels.				Boats.			Nets.							
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Va .	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	Weirs, No.	Seines, fathoms.	Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.	Mackerel, in cans.
Queen's.						$			$						
Prince County, E. Line, to New London	1	54	1200	12	18	1620	60	810	400	...	780	.....	.....	407	.....
Cavendish to New London	5	270	8700	24	9	320	35	120	85	...	.....	.....	.....	45	.....
Clifton	...	.....	.....	...	1	40	4	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rustico District	1	26	1000	10	100	5000	450	7210	3600	...	1170	.....	.....	2500	.....
New Glasgow	...	.....	.....	...	10	300	30	200	100	...	.....	.....	.....	125	.....
To Head of Wheatley	...	.....	.....	...	17	2500	108	240	100	...	150	.....	.....	170	.....
Cove Head and Tracadie, including Ponds to King's County, N.W. Line	...	.....	.....	...	48	2830	158	4056	2000	...	450	.....	.....	597	.....
King's County, S.W. Line, to Point Prim	7	120	8000	15	15	450	30	1600	800	...	120	.....	.....	30	1000
Pownal Bay to Seal River	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hillsborough Bay, including Charlottetown	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	400	.....	10	.....
Argyle Shore	...	.....	.....	...	22	880	50	1000	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	100	.....
De Sable to Prince County, S.E. Line	5	200	5000	25	6	150	12	150	75	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2000
Rivers: North, East, West, Trout, Johnston's, Vernon, Winter and others	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	19	670	23900	86	246	14090	937	15386	7160	...	2670	400	.....	4184	3000

the Fisheries, Quantity and Value of Fishing Material, Kinds and Quantities of Fish, Queen's, Province of Prince Edward Island, for the Year 1884.

Kinds of Fish.														Fish Products.		
Herring, barrels.	Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, lbs	Hake, cwt.	Haddock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, lbs.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, lbs.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish used as manure, tons	Value.
																$ cts.
1825	.....	450	400	.....	.....	....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	163000	175	200	33,416 25
310	60	225	200	40	1000	.....	.....	...	1200	1000	3000	.....	.....	80	.....	3,550 25
.....	.....	35	....	4	250	.....	.....	...	300	.....	7000	180	.....	75	.....	1,204 50
6000	.....	6000	.....	.....	1000	.....	.....	...	.....	500	6000	.....	36720	100	100	79,521 40
300	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	1500	2000	4000	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,325 00
1000	.....	250	.....	.....	4000	.....	.....	...	80	.....	200	.....	.....	300	.....	7,214 30
1410	220	924	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	300	1000	500	.....	117600	325	100	30,838 25
450	.....	95	150	95	5000	400	.....	60	500	2500	400	.....	343200	150	300	45,166 85
36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	430	.....	.....	.....	1,434 00
10	.....	20	.....	.....	1500	400	.....	...	1000	500	200	1800	.....	.....	.....	5,901 00
685	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	1000	10000	500	200	226688	.....	300	32,550 06
400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	1000	.....	76800	.....	50	13,166 00
.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	2600	12000	.....	1230	.....	.....	.....	4,601 00
12426	295	8099	750	139	12750	800	.....	60	8480	29500	22800	3840	964008	1205	1050	261,888 86

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in and the Total Number of Men employed, &c., in the County of

District.	Vessels and Boats Employed in Fishing.							Fishing Material.					
	Vessels.				Boats.			Nets.					
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	Weirs, No.	Seines, fathoms.	Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.
Kings.			$			$			$				
Queen's County, N.W. Line to Morell, including St. Peter's Bay	...	.....	.....	.....	60	1500	180	2510	1000	...	350	475	365
Morell to Cable Head	...	.....	.....	.....	10	500	30	1000	500	...	.....	2718	280
Schooner Pond to Naufrage	...	.....	.....	.....	60	1500	180	2510	1000	...	350	1200	600
Lots 46 and 47, including North and South Lakes	...	.....	.....	.....	130	4000	400	7572	3000	...	175	.....	780
To Red Head, including Souris	4	300	9500	40	90	1390	173	8080	3216	...	780	.....	592
Rollo, Fortune and Howe Bays	...	.....	.....	.....	27	600	204	400	200	...	.....	.....	136
Boughton Bay and Island	...	.....	.....	.....	60	1800	180	6000	.....	...	.....	.....	980
Cardigan Bay	4	200	6000	30	50	1500	200	500	1000	...	.....	.....	30
Georgetown to Cape Sharp	5	40	1800	20	20	600	40	2500	1200	...	.....	.....	600
To Queen's County S.E. Line, including Murray Harbour	6	150	4500	24	25	600	50	2000	1000	...	.....	.....	100
Rivers Morell, Midgell, Marie, Montague, Cardigan, Brudenell and others	...	.....	.....	.....	8	250	24	180	140	...	.....	.....	50
Totals	19	690	21800	114	540	14240	1661	33252	12256	...	1655	4393	4513

the Fisheries, Quantity and Value of Fishing Material, Kinds and Quantities of Fish, King's, Province of Prince Edward Island, for the Year 1884.

Kinds of Fish.													Fish Products.			Value.
Mackerel, in cans.	Herring, barrels.	Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, lbs.	Hake, cwt.	Haddock, lbs.	Halibut, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, lbs.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as manure, tons.	$ cts.
.....	703	399	240	.....	63	1150	460	900	450	940	24	48000	151	...	100	15,434 40
.....	180	87	430	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	48000	400	...	.....	12,184 70
.....	100	73	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	1100	1200	200	...	62796	42	...	.....	14,718 32
.....	2600	400	2600	2600	2300	.....	.....	5000	1000	5300	...	151275	2450	...	100	60,913 50
.....	1412	.....	1418	1439	2005	12500	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	115120	2663	...	100	41,944 50
.....	168	.....	105	100	100	.....	.....	500	1000	2000	...	.....	200	...	.....	3,233 25
.....	1275	.....	600	200	300	2000	.....	400	5000	2000	...	154800	900	...	100	38,455 00
1000	350	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	5000	300	...	.....	.....	...	.....	2,253 00
.....	550	.....	1000	1000	400	.....	.....	.....	500	500	...	219360	500	...	100	41,308 20
1000	700	.....	1000	4500	2500	2000	.....	500	2000	3000	...	500304	1800	...	200	81,701 48
.....	125	.....	100	300	100	.....	.....	5600	1100	2500	...	.....	100	...	.....	2,587 00
2000	8163	959	7553	10139	7798	17650	460	14500	17250	16740	24	1299655	9206	...	700	314,733 35

Return showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries, Quantity and Value of Fishing Material, Kinds and Quantities of Fish, and the Total Number of Men employed, &c., in the Province of Edward Island, for the Year 1884.

District.	Vessels and Boats Employed in Fishing.							Fishing Material.				Kinds of Fish.					
	Vessels.				Boats.			Nets.		Weirs.							
	Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.	Mackerel, in cans.	Herring, barrels.	Alewives, barrels.
			$			$			$		$						
Prince County	9	404	12,500	82	422	20,270	1,268	9,595	5,440	1	1,630	1,841	500	8,169	7,484	15,628	229
Queen's do	19	670	23,900	86	246	14,090	937	15,380	7,160	.....	2,670	400	.....	4,184	3,000	12,426	295
King's do	19	690	21,800	114	495	13,655	1,533	33,442	12,556	.....	1,305	4,393	.....	4,513	2,000	8,163	959
Fresh fish, 15,000 families	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	47	1,764	58,200	282	1,163	48,015	3,738	58,417	25,156	1	5,605	6,634	500	16,866	12,484	36,217	1,483

District.	Kinds of Fish.												Fish Products.		Value.
	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, lbs.	Hake, cwt.	Haddock, lbs.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, lbs.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Smelts, lbs.	Eels, lbs.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish used as manure, barrels.	
															$ cts.
Prince County	4,191	5,999	1,294	12,500	4,715	600	...	21,900	27,400	40,100	24,426	2,072,992	2,670	1,750	504,498 27
Queen's do	8,099	750	139	12,750	800	.....	60	8,480	29,500	22,800	3,840	964,008	1,205	1,050	261,888 86
King's do	7,553	10,139	7,798	17,650	460	.....	...	14,500	17,250	16,740	24	1,299,655	9,206	700	314,731 55
Fresh fish, 15,000 families	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,500 00
Totals	19,843	16,888	9,231	42,900	5,975	600	60	44,880	74,150	79,640	28,290	4,336,655	13,081	3,500	1,085,618 68

RECAPITULATION.

YIELD and Value of the different Fisheries in the Province of Prince Edward Island, during the Year 1884.

Kinds of Fish.		Price.	Quantities.	Value.
		$ cts.		$ cts.
Salmon, fresh	Lbs.	0 15	6,634	995 10
do canned	Cans.	0 25	500	125 00
Mackerel	Brls.	10 00	16,866	168,660 00
do canned	Cans.	0 12	12,484	1,498 08
Herring	Brls.	4 00	36,217	144,868 00
Alewives	do	3 50	1,483	5,190 50
Cod	Cwt.	4 25	19,843	84,332 75
Cod and Hake Sounds	Lbs.	0 65	16,888	10,977 20
Hake	Cwt.	3 50	9,231	32,308 50
Haddock	Lbs.	0 06	42,900	2,574 00
Halibut	do	0 06	5,975	358 50
Shad	do	0 06	600	36 00
Sea Bass	do	0 06	60	3 60
Trout	do	0 06	44,880	2,692 80
Smelt	do	0 06	74,150	4,449 00
Eels	do	0 06	79,640	4,778 40
Oysters	Brls.	3 00	28,290	84,870 00
Lobsters, canned	Lbs.	0 12	4,336,655	520,398 60
Fish Oil	Galls.	0 65	13,081	8,502 65
Fish Manure, unmanufactured	Tons.	1 00	3,500	3,500 00
Fresh Fish, 15,000 families	Lbs.	0 03	150,000	4,500 00
Total Value of the Products of the P.E.I. Fisheries, 1884				1,085,618 68
do do 1883				1,272,467 93
Decrease in 1884				186,849 25

J. HUNTER DUVAR,
Inspector of Fisheries, P.E.I.

No. 7.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

NEW WESTMINSTER, 9th February, 1885.

The Honorable A. W. McLELAN,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith the statistics of the yield of the fisheries in British Columbia for the year 1884, and beg to report as follows :—

1. The returns show a decrease from last year, amounting to $286,378.32. This decrease falls chiefly on the salmon pack on the Fraser River, numbering 55,050 cases less than last year. As will be seen by the returns, only six (6) canneries out of thirteen (13) operated during the season. This was owing, not only to the periodical short run of the suck-kie, but to the large quantity of tinned salmon on the market and the low prices obtained.

2. The following extract is taken from the review made on the canning trade of the year 1884 by the San Francisco *Chronicle*, viz.:—

"There is estimated to be over in Great Britain now—1st January, 1885—in an unsalable condition, pressing on the market like a load on a dyspeptic's stomach, over two hundred thousand (200,000) cases of fall salmon, that will not bring much more than freight, insurance and charges."

3. A good deal of bad fish has, no doubt, been put up through the hurried and imperfect packing during the last part of the season, when there has been a tremendous run of fish, a thing which occurs periodically in the Fraser River. In future, no doubt, the canners will be more careful, as they now see the bad result of putting up inferior fish, &c., &c. Each firm, I now hope, will endeavor to produce such an article as will please their customers, and tend to increase the canned salmon trade of this Province.

4. The proportion of salmon packed by the several canneries on the Fraser, and the canneries on the northern coast, are as follows, viz. :—

	Cases.
Fraser River, six (6) canneries	38,437
Northern coast, eleven (11) canneries	102,805
Total cases, 4 doz. 1 lb. cans each	141,242
Representing an aggregate of	6,779,616 lbs.

Of this pack the following shipments are recorded :—

	Cases.	
Per "Harvest Home," for London	16,820	
Per "Frederick P. Lichfield," for London	34,532	
Per "Estrella-de-Chile," for London	25,516	
		76,868
Australia		13,791
Canada, E		30,463
Overland and destination unknown		14,176
On hand, including home consumption		5,944
Total number of cases		141,242

5. Through some unknown cause, the herring, although plentiful in the Gulf of Georgia, did not enter the Narrows at Burrard Inlet as usual, in sufficient quantities to justify the working of Mr. J. Spratt's oil and scrap manufactory.

This energetic gentleman has, during the past year, expended in further improved machinery, at Cove Harbour, upwards of $20,000, to more effectually extract the oil from fish, and in the manufacture of scrap from the offal. Next year (1885) he intends to collect from the canneries on the Fraser River the salmon offal and convey it to his factory for the above purpose. In the event of this attempt proving a success, it would be advisable to prohibit any fish offal from being passed into the Fraser River, which no doubt is objectionable.

6. The fish scrap manufactured by Mr. Spratt is of superior quality; I tested it, and found that the acre of land manured with it yielded nearly double of the acre planted with like crop without manure.

7. A whale fishery is about to be established in the Gulf of Georgia, which, I have every reason to believe, will prove a great commercial success.

8. The demand for sturgeon is largely on the increase. This fish reaches to an almost incredible size in these waters; the largest captured this year weighed over 800 pounds. They have been caught up to 1,400 pounds.

James G. Swan, Esq., the Assistant United States Fish Commissioner, stationed at Port Townsend, in Washington Territory, in a letter to the Port Townsend *Weekly Argus*, on his visit to New Westminister, on the 16th ultimo, says, in describing the size of the Fraser River sturgeon: "This may sound like a fish story to those who never saw a fish bigger than a salmon, but there is no reason to doubt the truth of the statement, the great sturgeon of the Danube often exceeds 1,000 pounds, and the Fraser River sturgeon equals them in size."

Mr. Gauthier, of Detroit, Ont., and others, on the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway, intend packing this fish, together with other kinds, in ice, and exporting same to the North-West by rail.

9. The business of importing oysters for culture from eastern Canada is still in abeyance.

I received a letter from the Secretary of the Mud Bay Oyster Company, dated 21st ultimo, in reply to enquiries made, as follows:—

"I have the honour to state for your information that the company sent me to San Franciso, last January, for the purpose of making arrangements to obtain a supply of eastern oysters; but, as the results after full, careful and complete enquiry, we found that the expense of obtaining oysters on the American lines would be too great to leave any margin of profit. When the Canadian Pacific Railway is finished, oysters can be imported at reasonable rates, and we trust that you will recommend the Honorable the Minister of Marine and Fisheries to grant us leave to delay until we can import oysters at a reasonable rate."

I therefore beg to recommend that their application may receive your most favorable consideration, as I am confident that as soon as transit can be made direct from eastern Canada the company will import a large stock of young oysters for planting at Mud Bay.

Mr. A. J. McLellan who obtained oysters from New York, and planted them in certain tidal waters of which he holds a lease, reports that the oysters are doing well at present, but he cannot state clearly about their spawning. A large amount of spat have attached themselves to all clean objects, and are now about the size of a 10-cent piece. Whether they are the offspring of native oysters or of those he imported from New York he cannot determine. He says: "The probability is that the native oysters have propagated in thousands, on account of imported oysters acting as clean stools for the native spat. The imported oysters are too young to emit spat until next year, when I hope to meet with good results. The sales have been very limited. I imported, 76 barrels of young oysters and 20 barrels of marketable ones; of the latter I have only sold 10 barrels, at $20 per barrel. I am sorry I cannot give you more solid information in regard to the breeding, as this is the

important point. The large oysters I imported might have emitted spat, but I shall not be able to tell until next year."

Mr. John McLeod, of Sanich, Vancouver Island, applied for a lease of a part of the west shore of Sanich Inlet, Vancouver Island, for oyster culture, but as he has not replied to questions as to whether the granting of said lease would interfere with any vested rights, I have not forwarded the application.

10. C. B. Bagster, Esq., writing from Charlottetown, P.E.I., for information respecting the temperature of the Japan current which circulates through the British Columbia islands, as he is preparing a paper on the propagation of the lobster, not having any statistics to refer to, I wrote to Capt. J. Devereaux, commanding the Dominion Government steamer "Sir James Douglas," asking for the desired information, who, very kindly, sent me a very comprehensive statement, a copy of which is appended.

11. The fishermen of the Province are well conducted, peaceable and orderly; very few offences against the Fisheries Act were detected, although a strict supervision has keen kept up. In each case suitable fines were inflicted.

12. In conclusion, I may say the outlook of the fishery industry of British Columbia is very promising, and ere long will be of great commercial value.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. PITTENDRIGH,

Inspector of Fisheries for British Columbia.

STEAMER "SIR JAMES DOUGLAS,"
VICTORIA, 30th January, 1885.

MY DEAR CAPTAIN PITTENDRIGH,—In answer to your letter of the 27th instant, respecting the temperature, &c., of the water along these shores, I fear we are in great lack of reliable information on the subject; but, however, I will do all I can to assist you. Owing to the want of a thoroughly organized scientific survey and the comparatively recent time this coast has been settled, not much attention has hitherto been given to this subject, and all I know is from private observations taken by me as an amateur.

Some years ago I found the Kwra Tuva, or Japan current, at the south end of Kensin and, near the Loo-Choo Islands, in lat. 30° N. and long. 130° E., to be from 80° to 84° Fahr.; thence I have traced it eastward, varying downward from 70° to 60° in lat. 50° N. and long. 130° W., where the depth would possibly be 800 fathoms—and here I found the stream distinctly marked with dividing or partition walls, and abrupt changes in temperature; and now comes the difficulty, for where these waters go or what course the currents take after reaching the coast is a problem not solved. In my opinion they disperse, and are diffused all over the coast. Others will tell you this is only an hypothesis—and, in effect, illusory—for warm water being lighter than cold would float on the surface, and there be discovered by everybody. Now, this is not a scientific fact, for water only increases its weight and density until it reaches the temperature of 40° Fahr.; after that it becomes lighter and lighter the colder it gets, thereby protecting, as with a mantle, the warm water underneath from losing its caloric. Were it otherwise, the ocean would freeze to its depths, and once in that state would never again thaw, and the world and all animal life become dead. Now, as I have already said, I believe these waters are diffused all over the coasts of British Columbia and Alaska, for they cannot find their way out of the North Pacific until they have found their level, and thereby raise the atmospheric temperature on this coast. For, be it observed, that we never have a cold snap here only with the wind at N.E., in which quarter it has a clear sweep round the north end of the Rocky Mountains and brings with it the low temperature from the northern regions.

The bank of soundings on the west coast of British Columbia extends from the boundaries of Alaska to Cape Flattery, in Washington Territory, a distance of over 500 miles, and varying from 12 to 45 miles off shore. These banks are more or less the abode of deep-sea fish, and along their outer edges the fur seal feeds in spring and part of summer, and then disappears, and also down the slope of these banks descends the salmon of our rivers to regions unknown, again to reappear in due season; and, to conclude, I have to say that, in all my experience over these banks, and in the inland waters and islets, of which we have a coast line of 7,500 miles, I have never found the temperature of the water, at from 2 to 4 fathoms below the surface, less than 44° Fahr., and sometimes as high as 50°, with the thermometer in the open air at 16° Fahr.

Any more reliable information must of necessity be collected by a series of observations taken at different positions along the coast.

JOHN DEVEREUX,

Commander.

The last temperatures were taken at depths varying from 5 to 6 fathoms, but always below the surface.

RETURN showing the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats,

Name of Place.	Name of Fitter Out.	Steamers. No.	Steamers. Tons.	Steamers. Value.	Steamers. No. of Sailors.	Fishing Boats. No.	Fishing Boats. Value.
				$			$
Fraser River—							
New Westminster	Ewen & Co	1	96	9000	4	40	1200
Lulu Island	English & Co	1	20	5000	2	40	1600
New Westminster	British Columbia Packing Co	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	1500
Coquillum	Haigh & Son	1	13	2500	2	30	1050
Ladner's Landing	Delta Canning Co	1	3	1250	2	42	1250
Sapperton	Jas. Laidlow	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	1600
Canoe Pass	British American Packing Co	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	1040
do	Wellington Cannery	1	3	1500	2	40	1600
do	British Union Packing Co	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	1500
do	E. A. Wadham	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	900
Dease's Island	Findlay, Durham & Brodie	1	15	3000	2	21	630
North Arm, F.R.	Richmond Cannery	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	1000
No. of licensed boats used in fishing for sale to canneries and fish markets		.....	.....	.....	.....	60	1200
Coal Harbor	Spratt's Oil Factory	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	250
Floating Cannery	Joseph Spratt	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	440
Skeena River	Skeena River Packing Co	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	750
do	Windsor Packing Co	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	840
do	William Duncan	1	5	1000	2	15	750
do	Balmoral Canning Co	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	400
do	Inverness do	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	1600
do	British American Canning Co	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	1000
Naas River	Naas River Fishery	1	8	1500	2	28	840
do	Oolahan Fishery	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	260
Alert Bay	Alert Bay Canning Co	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	300
Rivers' Inlet	Rivers' Inlet do	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	960
do	Victoria Packing Co	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	400
do	Wannack do	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	400
do	Helgesen & Co	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	40
Smith's Inlet	Quashela Packing Co	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	250
Queen Charlotte Island	Skidegate Oil Co	1	37	6000	3	6	300
Coast of British Columbia, estimated		‡10	100	7000	20	‖50	1000
West Coast, Vancouver Island, engaged in seal fishery		* 9 1	525 50	25000	40	150 ‖148	15000 .....
Bilhoola	John McDonald	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	120
Dean Canoe	John Clayton	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	200
Burrard Inlet	J. Bossanich	‡ 1	5	500	2	2	70
do	J. Pete	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	60
do	J. Portega	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	50
do	T. Sackton	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	65
do	Portague Joe	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	60
do	J. Kinkade	‡ 1	12	600	2	1	70
do	J. Brown	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	60
do	Squamish Indians	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	100
do	J. J. Gould	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	50
	Total Steamers	10	.....	63850	85	878	.....
	" Schooners	9	892	.....	.....	.....	42755
	" Sloops	12	.....	.....	.....	198	

* Schooners. ‡ Sloops. ‖ Canoes. § Native Hunters.

Nets, etc., in the Province of British Columbia, for the Year 1884.

Flat Boats.		No. of Fishermen.	No. of Fishermen.	Nets and Seines													Remarks.
				Salmon Nets.			Herring Seines.		Herring Nets.			Oolahan Nets.		Fish Seines.			
No.	Value.			No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.		
	$					$		$			$		$		$		
6	600	130	110	60	20000	6000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
1	250	72	60	70	21000	10000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
4	400	.....	.....	70	20000	10000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		Not in operation this season.
6	500	.....	.....	33	16500	2735	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		do
3	250	.....	.....	70	18000	7000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		do
5	800	140	130	80	24000	8000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
.....	.....	.....	.....	60	12000	2400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		do
2	250	160	80	40	24000	6000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
.....	.....	.....	.....	19	7800	3000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		do
3	180	.....	.....	45	13500	7200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		do
1	125	.....	.....	41	12300	6150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		do
.....	.....	100	80	35	6270	2000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
.....	.....	120	.....	60	11000	3500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
8	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	400	5	700	2500	.....	.....	.....	.....		do
.....	.....	10	35	22	4400	2200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
.....	.....	60	50	15	15000	6000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
1	250	60	75	36	5400	3000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
.....	.....	30	50	15	4000	1800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
.....	.....	20	40	10	2000	2000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
.....	.....	80	200	50	18000	9000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
1	200	60	100	60	18000	9000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
.....	.....	56	57	36	5400	3000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
.....	.....	8	10	3	600	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	75		
.....	.....	12	100	4	800	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
.....	.....	48	48	28	4000	2100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	600	.....	.....		
1	200	25	15	10	3000	1500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
1	200	25	15	10	3000	1500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
.....	.....	5	.....	1	300	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	200	.....	.....		
.....	.....	12	30	3	1800	900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
} 20	600	20	20	.....	.....	.....	2	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
.....	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	3000	.....	.....	.....	75	6000	.....	.....		
.....	.....	§296	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
.....	.....	4	3	3	900	450	1	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
1	20	8	5	6	1200	600	1	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
.....	.....	2	2	4	1600	1550	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
1	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		do
65	5700	1881	1315	999	295770	119635	39	4980	5	700	2500	78	6800	3	75		

RETURN showing the Kinds, Quantities and Prices of Fish

NAME OF STATION.	NAME OF OWNER.	Salmon, barrels, cured, at $9 per barrel.	Salmon, fresh, No., at 30cts per fish.	Salmon, in cans, cases of 48 lbs. each, $5.	Salmon, smoked, value.	Sturgeon, lbs., at 5cts.	Haddock, &c., value.	Halibut, fresh, in ice, value.	Herring, fresh, lbs., at 5cts.
					$		$	$	
Fraser River—									
New Westminster...	Ewin & Co	.....	.....	9600	.....	1600	.....	.....	.....
Lulu Island	English & Co	.....	.....	4055	.....	900	.....	.....	.....
Sapperton	Jas. Laidlow & Co	.....	.....	6650	.....	1400	.....	.....	.....
Canoe Pass	Wellington Cannery	.....	.....	8780	.....	1550	.....	.....	.....
Woodward's Slough	Spratt's Floating Cannery	.....	.....	4400	.....	600	.....	.....	.....
North Arm	Richmond Canning Co	50	.....	4952	.....	850	.....	.....	.....
Skeenâ River	Skeenâ River Packing Co	724	.....	12247	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do	Windsor Packing Co	144	.....	10546	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do	William Duncan	.....	.....	9772	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do	Balmoral Canning Co	.....	.....	7351	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do	Inverness do	.....	.....	12345	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do	British American Canning Co	.....	.....	11297	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Naas River	Naas River Fishery	.....	.....	8500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do	Oolahan do	186	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alert Bay	Albert Bay Canning Co	150	.....	7000	.....	.....	300 cases of Clams		
River's Inlet	River's Inlet do	165	.....	11887	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do	Victoria Packing Co	2200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do	Wannack do	.....	.....	8496	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do	Helgeson & Co	760	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Smith's Inlet	Quashela Packing Co	.....	.....	3364	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Queen Charlotte Island	Skidegate Oil Co	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Westminster	T. Herring & Co	.....	10000	.....	.....	50000	4000	.....	1500
do	W. Gregory & Co	150	50000	.....	10000	180000	6500	.....	3050
do	Fulton Market Co	7½	16356	.....	5000	75000	5400	.....	2000
Residents above New Westminster, for home consumption		500	60000	.....	2000	10000	5000	.....	.....
Residents above Burrard Inlet, for home consumption		.....	6700	.....	.....	.....	8800	.....	8000
Residents above Victoria and Nanaimo and the coast of British Columbia, for home consumption and exportation		600	30000	.....	350000	31000	211000	9000	20000
Bought by merchants and mill companies from Indians and others		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		5636½	173056	141242	367000	352900	240700	9000	34550

ADD—Estimated sales of Fish in markets, not inclnding Westminster	$110,000
Amount of Fish cured for private consumption	8,000
Salmon, Haddock, &c, estimated consumption by Chinese labourers and others on railway	60,000
Total	$178,000

in the Province of British Columbia, for the Year 1884.

Smoked Herring, 12½cts. per lb.	Assorted Fish, at 6cts. per lb.	Trout, lbs., at 7cts.	Oolahans, fresh, lbs., at 6cts.	Oolahans, salted, at 8cts. per lb.	Oolahans, smoked, boxes, at 10cts. per lb.	No. of Fur Seal Skins.	Eastern Oysters, imported and laid down on beds, at $20 per barrel.	Native Oysters, at $5 per barrel.	Oils. Oolahan Oils, gallons, at $1.	Oils. Black Shark and Dogfish Oil, refined, gallons, at 55cts.	Oils. Dogfish, Seal and Porpoise Oil, gallons, at 35cts.	Oils. Herring Oil, gallons, at 40cts.	Where Marketed.
$						$							
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Canned Salmon to England, Canada and Australia. Sturgeon, &c., fresh, for home consumption.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1452	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	13000	13000	.....	.....	.....	43	.....	.....	.....	
of 48 lbs. each (1 lb. tins)													
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45000	.....	.....	Oils to London, Eng, Portland and San Francisco, U.S., and Australia.
.....	3100	3050	4000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	6000	4000	6500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	4000	3000	2000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	8000	22000	5000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Furs to England and United States.
1500	12000	7000	3000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
5000	25000	36000	17000	20000	15000	156419	10	210	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10000	.....	
6500	58400	76050	37500	33000	28000	156419	10	210	43	45000	10000	1452	

300 cases of Clams, 48 1-lb. cans, at $6 per case.

NUMBER and Value of Vessels and Nets engaged in the different Fisheries of the Province of British Columbia, during the Year 1884.

10	Steamers and steam auxiliaries from 3 to 96 tons.	892 tons...	$63,850 00
21	Schooners, &c., from 5 to 80 tons		
878	Fishing boats		42,755 00
198	Canoes		
65	Flat boats		5,700 00
999	Salmon nets = 295,770 yards		119,635 00
39	Herring seines		4,980 00
5	do nets = 700 yards		2,500 00
78	Fish seines = 6,800 yards		6,800 00
3	Oolâhan nets		75 00
			246,295 00
25	Salmon canneries, estimated value	$444,500 00	
1	Oil factory, Skidegate, Queen Charlotte Island	10,000 00	
1	Oil and scrap factory, Burrard Inlet	45,000 00	
1	Floating cannery, &c., oil factory	60,000 00	
	Various salting stations	11,000 00	
			570,500 00
			$816,795 00

Sailors		85
Fishermen	1,585	1,881
Native hunters "with sailing fleet"	296	
Shoremen		1,315

RECAPITULATION.

YIELD and Value of the different Fisheries in the Province of British Columbia, in the Year 1884.

Kinds.		Quantities.	Value.
			$ cts.
Salmon, salted	Brls.	5,636½	50,728 50
do fresh	No.	173,056	51,916 80
do canned, cases, 4 dozen 1 lb. cans		141,242	776,831 00
do smoked	Lbs.	367,000	51,380 00
Sturgeon, fresh	"	352,900	17,645 00
Haddock, Whiting, &c	"	240,700	9,628 00
Halibut	"	150,000	9,000 00
Herring and Smelt, fresh	"	34,550	1,727 50
do smoked			6,500 00
Fish, assorted	Lbs.	58,400	3,504 00
Trout	"	76,050	5,323 50
Oolâhans, fresh	"	37,500	2,250 00
do salted	"	33,000	2,640 00
do smoked	"	28,000	2,800 00
Fur and hair Seal Skins			156,419 00
Oil, Oolâhan	Galls.	43	43 00
Black Shark and Dog-Fish Oil, refined	"	45,000	24,800 00
Dog-Fish Oil	"	10,000	3,500 00
Salmon Oil	"	1,452	580 80
Clams, canned, cases 4 dozen 1 lb. cans		300	1,800 00
Fish sold in markets, not including New Westminster			110,000 00
Fish cured for private consumption			8,000 00
Salmon and other fish; estimated consumption by Chinese and other laborers on the C. P. Railway, not specially recorded			60,000 00
Eastern Oysters, imported and planted on beds	Brls.	10	200 00
Native Oysters	"	210	1,050 00
Total			1,358,267 10
Estimated consumption by Indian population, as per previous computation:			
Salmon		$4,375,000 00	
Halibut		180,000 00	
Sturgeon and other fish		250,000 00	
Fish Oils		80,000 00	
			4,885,000 00
Grand Total of approximate yield, 1884			6,243,267 10

Comparative Statement of Yield of the years 1883 and 1884, exclusive of Indian Consumption:

Total, 1883	$1,644,645 42
do 1884	1,358,267 10
Decrease, 1884	$286,378 32

GEO. PITTENDRIGH,
Inspector of Fisheries, B.C.

No.

ONTA

RETURN of the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c., together with

Stations.	Vessels and Boats Employed Fishing.							Nets, their Number, Size,								
	Vessels.				Boats.			Gill Nets.			Seines.			Pound Nets.		
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No	Value.	Men.	No.	Rods.	Value.	No.	Rods.	Value.	No.	Rods.	Value.
Lake Superior Division.			$			$				$			$			$
Thunder Bay	...	.....	.....	...	5	565	15	.....	12500	1125	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Welcome Islands	...	.....	.....	...	3	250	6	.....	2900	261	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Point Porphiry	...	.....	.....	...	3	300	9	.....	5000	450	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Roche Debout	...	.....	.....	...	5	600	26	.....	9000	180	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Princess Bay	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	1	.....	400
Victoria and Spar Islands	...	.....	.....	...	3	325	9	.....	5000	450	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
St. Ignace Island	...	.....	.....	...	5	600	34	.....	2500	225	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Salter's Island	...	.....	.....	...	3	275	8	.....	3300	292	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Copper Island	...	.....	.....	...	2	125	5	.....	1400	126	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Black and Nepigon Islds.	*1	.....	1000	3	5	310	6	.....	7400	666	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Michipicoton Bay and Isld	...	.....	.....	...	5	1125	10	36	2600	423	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Gros Cap and Parisienne Island	...	.....	.....	...	6	350	12	28	1800	300	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Lizard Island	...	.....	.....	...	10	2000	20	250	16000	4000	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Mamainse	...	.....	.....	...	2	600	4	125	1450	495	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Totals	1	.....	1000	3	57	7525	164	439	70850	8993	...	...	...	1	.....	400
Manitoulin Division.																
Grand Sable	...	.....	.....	...	26	1700	52	250	17000	3000	...	...	...	12	.....	5200
Grand Batture	*3	.....	11000	9	40	4005	92	22	22920	2400	...	...	...	15	.....	5700
Algoma Mills	1	.....	1000	3	2	400	8	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	7	.....	2400
Cockburn Island	*3	74	16000	16	20	3000	55	800	29000	10000	...	...	...	15	900	7500
Green do	...	.....	.....	...	1	50	4	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	4	250	1800
Duck do	3	70	11000	20	35	4500	75	1300	46000	13000	...	...	...	10	600	5400
Clapperton do	...	.....	.....	...	2	300	4	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	2	120	850
South Bay Manitoulin	1	50	7500	40	8	2000	16	1280	45000	18000	...	...	...	5	350	2500
Kagawong	...	.....	.....	...	2	245	5	18	1144	275	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Teby Bay	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	1	70	250
Squaw Island	2	.....	7000	7	69	3725	134	.....	3360	1200	...	...	...	9	.....	4600
For home consumption	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Totals	13	194	53500	45	205	19925	445	3670	164424	47875	...	...	...	80	2290	36200

*Tugs.

8.

RIO.

the Yield and Value of Fish, in the Province of Ontario, for the Year 1884.

Value, &c.		Kinds, Quantities and Prices of Fish.												
Hoop Nets.														
No.	Value.	Whitefish, barrels.	Whitefish, lbs.	Trout, barrels.	Trout, lbs.	Herring, barrels.	Maskinonge, lbs.	Bass, lbs.	Pickerel, lbs.	Pike, lbs.	Sturgeon, lbs.	Coarse fish, lbs.	Fish used for local consumption, lbs.	Value.
	$													$ cts.
.....	.....	.....	178000	.....	35300	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	17,064 00
.....	.....	77	33000	125	51000	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	8,740 00
.....	.....	100	15800	260	30000	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	7,264 00
.....	.....	40	.....	150	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	1,900 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	10000	.....	400	...	.....	620 00
.....	.....	.....	73000	.....	34000	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	8,560 00
.....	.....	30	.....	190	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	2,200 00
.....	.....	136	.....	490	4000	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	6,580 00
.....	.....	42	.....	135	30000	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	4,170 00
.....	.....	88	1000	340	6000	10	.....	.....	800	.....	.....	...	.....	4,938 00
.....	.....	270	350	230	200	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	5,044 00
.....	.....	160	20000	10	10000	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	4,100 00
.....	.....	125	15000	150	15000	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	5,150 00
.....	.....	76	.....	70	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	1,460 00
.....	.....	1144	336150	2150	215500	10	.....	.....	10800	.....	400	...	.....	77,790 00
.....	.....	.....	40000	.....	20000	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	4,800 00
.....	.....	.....	43000	.....	159000	...	.....	.....	84550	.....	70000	...	.....	24,733 00
.....	.....	.....	18135	.....	3211	...	.....	.....	71312	.....	63165	...	.....	9,144 65
.....	.....	.....	279247	.....	295663	...	.....	.....	50157	.....	14000	...	.....	49,702 22
.....	.....	.....	20000	.....	20000	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	150000	3,200 00
.....	.....	.....	200000	.....	600000	...	.....	.....	50000	.....	70000	...	.....	70,500 00
.....	.....	.....	10000	.....	10000	...	.....	.....	28000	.....	.....	...	.....	3,280 00
.....	.....	.....	100000	.....	470000	...	.....	.....	70000	.....	.....	...	.....	49,800 00
.....	.....	50	7272	62	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	1,701 76
.....	.....	.....	100000	.....	6000	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	1,280 00
.....	.....	200	37308	250	354320	...	.....	.....	168085	.....	17494	...	.....	73,910 04
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	4,500 00
.....	.....	250	1103962	312	1938194	...	.....	.....	522104	.....	234659	...	150000	296,551 67

RETURN of the Number and Value of Vessels,

Station.	Vessels and Boats Employed Fishing.							Nets, their Number, Size, Value, &c.								
	Vessels.				Boats.			Gill Nets.			Seines.			Pound Nets.		
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Rods.	Value.	No.	Rods.	Value.	No.	Rods.	Value.
Georgian Bay Division			$			$				$			$			$
From Collins' Inlet to Victoria Harbour	...	...	...	...	19	1297	43	213	10715	3505	...	...	...	...	...	...
From Victoria Harbour to Allanwood, including Christian, Beckwith and other Islands	...	...	...	...	68	2918	165	638	14380	5011	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meaford	*5	121	12200	17	8	1110	19	309	2825	7675	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cape Rich	...	...	...	...	3	255	6	35	315	875	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vail's Point	...	...	...	...	5	410	10	80	720	2000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Owen Sound	...	...	...	...	6	490	12	65	585	1625	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wiarton	*1	40	5000	6	9	755	18	80	730	1950	...	...	...	6	108	300
Barrow Bay	1	10	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	20	500
Inland waters of Parry Sound District	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	82	113	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	7	171	18000	23	118	7235	273	1433	30352	22754	...	...	...	7	128	800
Lake Huron Division.																
Saugeen River	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kincardine	...	...	...	...	4	880	12	200	...	2550	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saugeen	...	...	...	...	11	2275	33	500	...	6200	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sable Beach	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	900	...	...	...
Burk and other Islands	...	...	...	...	3	525	9	140	...	1450	1	...	200	...	...	...
Goderich	...	...	...	...	9	1625	27	725	14964	6300	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bayfield	...	...	...	...	3	550	9	225	4910	2150	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosanquet	...	...	...	...	7	335	28	7	455	1160	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lake View	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	270	2800	1660	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plympton	...	...	...	...	7	440	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	290	2150
Lake Shore	...	...	...	...	11	205	38	...	...	...	9	594	1130	...	...	...
Military Reserve	...	...	...	...	1	25	6	...	...	...	1	60	100	...	...	...
Point Edward	...	...	...	...	3	100	10	...	...	...	4	48	200	...	...	...
Sarnia Bay	...	...	...	...	2	25	6	...	...	...	2	28	125	...	...	...
Indian Reserve	...	...	...	...	7	105	27	...	...	...	7	83	265	...	...	...
Moore	...	...	...	...	8	103	35	...	...	...	7	114	345	...	...	...
Sombra	...	...	...	...	3	50	10	...	...	...	3	62	190	...	...	...
Totals	...	...	...	...	79	7243	398	2067	23129	21470	41	989	3455	5	290	2150

* Tugs.

Boats, Nets, &c.—Ontario—*Continued.*

Hoop Nets.		Kinds, Quantities and Prices of Fish.													Total Value
No.	Value.	Whitefish, brls.	Whitefish, lbs.	Trout, brls.	Trout, lbs.	Herring, brls.	Eels, lbs.	Maskinonge, lbs.	Bass, lbs.	Pickerel, lbs.	Pike, lbs.	Sturgeon, lbs.	Coarse Fish, lbs.	Fish used for local consumption.	
	$														$ cts.
18	200	442	42500	....	59500	112	.....	.....	.....	9700	23320	2000	19700	.....	15,579 00
...	.....	172	160482	....	91800	228	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,042 56
...	.....	42	29200	428	371000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1280	1200	36,790 40
...	.....	....	.....	25	100000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,250 00
...	.....	....	6000	58	66000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,340 00
...	.....	14	3000	277	68000	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5000	8,940 00
...	.....	14	109000	150	613000	50	.....	.....	.....	60000	.....	200	500	1600	63,323 00
...	.....	....	.....	....	15000	7	.....	.....	.....	3000	.....	150	.....	.....	1,422 50
...	.....	....	.....	....	2220	12	.....	.....	200	1200	.....	.....	6000	.....	501 60
18	200	684	350182	938	1386520	449	.....	.....	200	73900	23320	2350	27480	7800	164,189 06
...	.....	....	.....	....	80000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,400 00
...	.....	....	62000	....	43000	165	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,225 00
...	.....	....	130000	....	168000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,840 00
...	.....	....	.....	....	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,250 00
...	.....	....	.....	....	.....	184	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	920 00
...	.....	....	293000	....	154000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	155000	40,410 00
...	.....	....	101000	....	54000	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63000	14,455 00
...	.....	....	115000	....	.....	164	.....	.....	7600	27800	.....	18000	.....	201000	19,074 00
...	.....	....	.....	....	5000	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85000	4,950 00
...	.....	....	750	....	600	180	.....	.....	.....	5200	.....	59322	.....	.....	4,286 10
...	.....	....	.....	....	3500	1088	.....	.....	.....	34400	.....	31500	.....	.....	9,359 00
...	.....	....	.....	....	.....	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	450 00
...	.....	....	.....	....	.....	1705	.....	.....	.....	63330	.....	24000	.....	.....	13,524 80
...	.....	....	.....	....	.....	322	.....	.....	.....	1200	500	.....	.....	.....	1,707 00
...	.....	....	.....	....	.....	770	.....	.....	.....	16500	.....	1210	.....	.....	4,900 50
...	.....	....	.....	....	.....	849	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,245 00
...	.....	....	.....	....	.....	392	.....	.....	.....	50000	.....	1000	.....	.....	5,010 00
...	.....	....	701750	....	508100	6592	.....	.....	7600	198430	500	135032	.....	504000	164,006 40

RETURN of the Number and Value of Vessels,

Station.	Vessels and Boats Employed Fishing.							Nets, their Number, Size, Value, &c.								
	Vessels.				Boats.			Gill Nets.			Seines.			Pound Nets.		
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Rods.	Value.	No	Rods.	Value.	No.	Rods.	Value.
Lake St. Clair and Thames River Division.			$			$				$			$			$
Mitchell's Bay	...	.....	.....	...	11	155	24	.....	.....	.....	6	311	623	.....	.....	.....
Sydenham River	...	.....	.....	...	1	25	3	.....	.....	.....	1	10	15	.....	.....	.....
Thames River	...	.....	.....	...	25	344	180	.....	.....	.....	29	347	1470	.....	.....	.....
Stony Point	...	.....	.....	...	7	255	28	.....	.....	.....	7	4400	1165	.....	.....	.....
Totals	...	.....	.....	...	44	779	235	.....	.....	.....	43	5068	3273	.....	.....	.....
Detroit River Division.																
Detroit River	1	7	1000	3	30	1490	135	.....	.....	.....	31	4726	3435	5	260	800
Lake Erie Division.																
Point Pelée (Mainland)	...	.....	.....	...	35	2525	66	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	36	2300	8945
do (Island)	...	.....	.....	...	9	785	18	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	20	.....	2700
Romney to Oxford	...	.....	.....	...	19	1185	30	.....	.....	.....	2	135	135	15	.....	3660
Eagle Village	...	.....	.....	...	1	200	2	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	4	320	1200
Tyrconnel	...	.....	.....	...	2	200	4	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	3	240	850
Port Talbot	...	.....	.....	...	1	10	2	.....	.....	.....	1	12	30	.....	.....	.....
Port Stanley	2	.....	2500	...	1	10	2	.....	.....	.....	2	20	40	14	1120	3800
Port Bruce	1	.....	700	2	2	20	4	.....	.....	.....	2	60	100	2	160	600
Port Burwell	...	.....	.....	...	2	60	4	.....	.....	.....	1	12	20	1	80	300
Long Point and Outer Bay	...	.....	.....	...	9	830	12	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	5	400	1650
Houghton to Rainham, including Turkey Point, Normandale, Port Dover and Nanticoke	...	.....	.....	...	63	2680	135	33	1559	405	31	650	2963	12	870	5510
Cayuga and Moulton Bay, including Grand River	...	.....	.....	...	6	95	18	.....	.....	.....	6	101	320	.....	.....	.....
Totals	3	.....	3200	6	150	8600	297	33	1559	405	45	990	3608	112	5490	29215

Boats, Nets, &c.—Ontario—*Continued.*

Hoop Nets.		Kinds, Quantities and Prices of Fish.													Total Value.
No.	Value.	Whitefish, brls	Whitefish, lbs.	Trout, brls.	Trout, lbs.	Herring, brls.	Eels, lbs.	Maskinonge, lbs.	Bass, lbs.	Pickerel, lbs.	Pike, lbs.	Sturgeon, lbs.	Coarse Fish, lbs.	Fish used for local consumption.	
	$														$ cts.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54400	...	17600	...	40200	16200	5,896 00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3200	...	...	40000	...	1,392 00
...	...	...	33800	...	70400	725	...	...	4800	131400	7760	200	155200	73000	27,377 00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	235	260	1800	130	120	2100	...	213 20
...	...	...	33800	...	70400	725	...	235	60460	136400	25490	320	237500	89200	34,878 20
3	50	...	71950	...	...	1200	...	450	570	8800	7850	47000	149600	15000	20,025 70
...	...	...	30842	...	...	9118	...	...	29000	30000	...	47800	7400	...	54,209 36
...	...	...	45561	...	...	634	...	...	...	22483	...	166600	9800	...	16,787 86
...	...	...	22800	...	...	1295	...	...	5200	41800	...	30700	...	...	12,654 00
...	...	...	20000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75000	...	3,850 00
...	...	...	16200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40000	...	2,496 00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4000	...	120 00
...	...	...	55000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	392400	...	16,172 00
...	...	...	5200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48000	...	1,856 00
...	...	...	3000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23000	...	930 00
...	...	...	...	...	...	240	...	...	9480	11264	...	24395	10250	...	3,971 89
6	78	...	29200	...	...	2450	...	...	3430	58650	1480	45325	31800	...	21,605 05
...	...	...	...	...	500	18	...	2900	7150	10400	11800	1200	11350	30000	3,237 50
6	78	...	227803	...	500	13755	...	2900	54260	174597	13280	316020	653000	30000	137,899 66

RETURN of the Number and Value of Vessels,

STATION.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED FISHING.							NETS, THEIR NUMBER, SIZE, VALUE, &c.								
	Vessels.				Boats.			Gill Nets.			Seines.			Pound Nets.		
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Rods.	Value.	No.	Rods.	Value.	No.	Rods.	Value.
Niagara River and Lake Ontario Division.			$			$				$			$			$
Port Colborne	...	...	...	...	3	100	10	3	250	60	2	80	160	...	...	...
Point Abino	...	...	...	...	1	30	3	...	...	...	1	40	30	...	...	...
Ridgeway	...	...	...	...	1	40	2	2	500	125	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bertie	...	...	...	...	3	90	7	...	...	...	3	120	240	...	...	...
Fort Erie	...	...	...	...	16	610	18	...	...	...	2	80	460	...	...	...
Queenston	...	...	...	...	6	125	13	...	...	...	2	50	585	...	...	...
Niagara	...	...	...	...	4	105	5	7	1580	430	...	...	...	...	...	...
One Mile Pond	...	...	...	...	4	180	13	2	500	130	5	270	530	...	...	...
Two Mile Pond	...	...	...	...	2	105	6	6	1000	250	1	50	104	...	...	...
Four Mile Pond	...	...	...	...	6	195	17	9	1720	485	3	150	345	...	...	...
Grantham	...	...	...	...	1	15	2	1	100	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
Port Dalhousie	...	...	...	...	1	50	2	1	300	75	1	60	120	...	...	...
Sixteen Mile Pond	...	...	...	...	1	30	2	1	40	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twenty Mile Pond	...	...	...	...	2	75	3	...	...	...	1	40	120	...	...	...
Clinton	...	...	...	...	5	95	8	6	420	120	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thirty Mile Creek	...	...	...	...	1	15	2	1	60	20	1	30	50	...	...	...
Grimsby	...	...	...	...	1	50	2	2	400	110	...	...	...	...	...	...
Winona	...	...	...	...	2	120	4	2	1000	275	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burlington Bay and Beach	...	...	...	...	18	950	27	26	4330	1185	2	220	200	...	...	...
Twelve and Sixteen Mile Creeks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
River Credit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronté	...	...	...	...	17	1400	48	27	11300	2950	...	...	...	...	...	...
Port Credit	...	...	...	...	2	30	4	...	...	...	1	30	80	...	...	...
Toronto	...	...	...	...	4	240	6	2	200	500	3	150	230	...	...	...
The Humber	...	...	...	...	3	145	5	3	240	140	1	40	100	1	80	220
Port Union	...	...	...	...	2	40	4	4	330	130	...	...	...	...	...	...
Frenchman's Bay	...	...	...	...	2	40	8	...	...	...	2	80	160	...	...	...
Whitby	...	...	...	...	3	50	3	4	238	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bowmanville, Port Hope, Cobourg, Colborne, Brighton	...	...	...	...	29	1710	62	18	11400	2052	6	140	310	1	...	50
Trent River, including Rice Lake (angling permits)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	...	...	...	...	140	6635	286	127	35908	9191	37	1630	3824	2	80	270

Boats, Nets, &c.—Ontario—*Continued.*

Hoop Nets.		Kinds, Quantities and Prices of Fish.														
No.	Value.	Whitefish, brls.	Whitefish, lbs.	Trout, brls.	Trout, lbs.	Herring, brls.	Eels, lbs.	Maskinonge, lbs.	Bass, lbs.	Pickerel, lbs.	Pike, lbs.	Sturgeon, lbs.	Coarse Fish, lbs.	Fish used for local consumption.	Total Value.
	$														$ cts.
...	...	...	2000	...	20	40	...	...	1200	1600	...	1800	1800	...	673 60
...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 00
...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	4000	...	...	...	...	340 00
...	...	...	...	...	...	66	...	...	400	8300	...	...	900	...	879 00
...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	17500	...	12000	300	...	1,809 00
...	...	...	...	...	...	245	...	...	400	900	...	3000	400	...	1,465 00
...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	1000	5600	...	16300	...	...	1,361 00
...	...	...	3200	...	...	23	...	...	500	750	...	...	800	...	470 00
...	...	...	1000	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	9700	...	...	1,565 00
...	...	...	2200	...	...	75	...	...	...	500	...	100	360	...	596 80
...	...	...	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48 00
...	...	...	...	...	...	16	1800	...	150	1600	250	...	1200	...	323 50
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	500	...	400	...	55 00
...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	100	2700	...	336 00
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	200	...	...	...	...	400	2200	...	106 00
...	...	...	2400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	192 00
...	...	...	2400	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	1,207 00
...	...	...	900	...	...	802	2700	...	8000	...	13500	...	10600	...	5,690 00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45000	...	1,350 00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18000	...	540 00
...	...	...	...	...	...	4961	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,805 00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	900	...	27 00
...	...	...	...	...	2000	60	...	...	...	...	1500	...	...	...	535 00
...	...	...	200	...	60	43	...	...	600	...	1775	...	66610	...	2,358 85
...	...	...	900	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	550	...	...	...	104 50
...	...	...	400	...	...	5	...	...	12	...	1480	...	200	...	137 72
...	...	...	400	...	...	3	800	...	...	...	1000	...	1900	...	194 00
29	290	...	...	...	100000	...	...	100000	100000	...	...	...	110000	...	23,300 00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10000	35000	45000	30000	18000	1000	60000	...	9,850 00
29	290	...	16600	...	102080	6880	15500	135000	157562	70750	38555	44400	324770	...	80,358 97

RETURN of the Number and Value of Vessels,

STATION.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED FISHING.							NETS, THEIR NUMBER, SIZE,					
	Vessels.				Boats.			Gill Nets.			Seines.		
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Rods.	Value.	No.	Rods.	Value.
Prince Edward County and Bay of Quinté Division.			$			$				$			$
Weller's Beach to Spencer's Point	4	40	2400	12	8	240	20	.....	3000	1200	8	1200	1300
Wellington Beach and East and West Lake	...	...	.....	...	7	140	20	.....	3000	1200	...	.....	.....
Long Point to Black Creek, including Smith's Bay	...	...	.....	...	14	560	42	.....	3500	1400	...	.....	.....
Indian Point and Bay of Quinté	...	...	.....	...	20	500	10	...	3000	1200	...	.....	.....
Sophiasburg	...	...	.....	...	2	120	12	.....	.....	.....	2	120	200
Zwick and Wigger Islands	...	...	.....	...	5	300	30	.....	100	125	4	240	600
Point Ann	...	...	.....	...	2	120	12	...	.....	.....	2	120	300
Tyendenaga	...	...	.....	...	6	330	36	.....	.....	.....	6	360	650
Belleville	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
Trenton	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
Shannonville	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
Mill Point	...	..	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
North Port	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
Totals	4	40	2400	12	64	2310	182	.....	12600	5125	22	2040	3050
Lennox, Addington and Frontenac Division.													
Napanee River and Amherst Island	...	...	.....	...	21	283	40	94	940	325	1	5	20
Inland Waters of Lennox and Addington	...	...	.....	...	18	265	31	43	430	215	..	....	.....
do Frontenac	...	...	.....	...	52	628	96	55	1184	616	...	.....	.....
Totals	...	...	.....	...	91	1176	167	192	2554	1156	1	5	20
Wolfe Island and Kingston Division.													
Pigeon Island and Batteau Channel	...	...	.....	...	4	205	12	105	1050	420	...	.....	.....
Garden Island	...	...	.....	...	1	36	2	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
Barrett and Reed's Bay	...	...	.....	...	2	70	4	30	300	120	...	.....	.....
Button Bay	...	...	.....	...	3	96	6	10	100	40	...	.....	.....
Big Bay	...	...	.....	...	4	185	8	....	.....	...	...	.....	.....
South side of Wolfe Island	...	...	.....	...	2	80	4	15	150	60	...	.....	.....
Howe Island	...	...	.....	...	4	50	5	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
Kingston, Storrington and Pittsburg	...	...	.....	...	10	250	16	4	180	22	...	.....	.....
Totals	...	...	.....	...	30	972	57	164	1780	662	...	.....	.....

Boats, Nets, &c.—Ontario—*Continued.*

Value, &c.					Kinds, Quantities and Prices of Fish.											
Pound Nets.			Hoop Nets.													Total Value.
No.	Rods.	Value.	No.	Value.	Whitefish, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Herring, brls.	Eels, lbs.	Maskinonge, lbs.	Bass, lbs.	Pickerel, lbs.	Pike, lbs.	Sturgeon, lbs.	Coarse Fish, lbs.	Fish used for local consumption, lbs.	
		$		$												$ cts.
...	...	...	13	78	30000	126000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24000	...	13,200 00
...	...	...	35	210	20000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20000	...	2,200 00
...	...	...	12	72	10000	125500	...	...	...	...	...	...	40000	30000	...	13,740 00
...	...	...	...	...	12000	14000	...	...	...	5000	3600	...	...	50000	...	4,096 00
...	...	...	...	...	13000	...	80	...	...	4400	8300	6800	...	19500	13000	3,517 00
...	...	...	...	...	27000	...	74	...	350	11300	14000	7300	...	7300	16000	5,133 00
...	...	...	...	...	13000	...	29	...	100	7000	14000	11000	300	26000	...	3,796 00
...	...	...	...	...	34800	...	181	...	100	17700	17400	18400	...	27600	30600	8,467 00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140000	...	4,200 00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50000	...	1,500 00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40000	...	1,200 00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18000	...	540 00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12000	...	360 00
			*49	2450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100000	...	3,000 00
...	...	...	109	2810	159800	265500	364	...	550	45400	57300	43500	40300	564400	59600	64,949 00
...	...	...	53	1175	8400	...	...	1500	...	2500	44650	2100	...	70000	...	5,781 00
...	...	...	15	160	400	1200	13	...	...	...	1000	...	...	4800	...	397 00
...	...	...	7	98	6000	27220	140	...	...	400	...	2200	...	9600	...	3,779 60
...	...	...	75	1433	14800	28420	153	1500	...	2900	45650	4300	...	84400	...	9,957 60
...	...	...	...	...	400	9400	...	...	...	300	400	400	...	1000	...	876 00
...	...	...	5	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2000	...	60 00
...	...	...	5	75	...	...	...	...	...	200	200	300	...	2500	...	114 00
...	...	...	10	160	...	...	...	...	...	200	300	300	2300	2300	...	229 00
...	...	...	24	384	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2400	7600	...	348 00
...	...	...	3	48	...	...	...	...	...	200	1000	200	500	500	...	107 00
...	...	...	23	320	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10000	...	300 00
...	...	...	54	270	300	300	...	3300	...	...	...	600	...	100000	...	3,243 00
...	...	...	124	1332	700	9700	...	3300	...	900	1900	1800	4900	125900	...	5,277 00

* These 49 hoop nets were set within Overseer Wilkins' division.

RETURN of the Number and Value of Vessels,

STATION.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED FISHING.							NETS, THEIR NUMBER,					
	Vessels.				Boats.			Gill Nets.			Seines.		
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Rods.	Value.	No.	Rods.	Value.
Rideau Division.			$			$				$			$
Rideau Lakes	...	...	.....	...	26	429	45	29	870	83	...	...	.....
Lower Rideau	...	...	.....	...	2	20	5	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
Smith's Falls	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
Edmund's Rapids	...	...	.....	...	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
Kilmarnock	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
Merrickville	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
Burritt's Rapids	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
Long Reach	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
Totals	...	..	.....	...	28	449	50	29	870	83	...	...	.....
Prescott and Cornwall Division	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
Carleton and Russell Counties Division	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	100	500	250	...	...	.....
Renfrew and Lanark Counties Division, including Madawaska and Bonnechère Rivers	.	...	.....	...	25	250	3	3	171	150	...	...	.....
Mississippi River and Lake Division	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
Charleston and Gananoque Lakes Division	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
Peterboro' and Victoria Counties Division	...	...	.....	...	34	505	34	10	100	100	...	...	.....
Lake Simcoe Division.													
Scugog Lake and River	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
Lakes Simcoe and Couchiching and Severn River	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
Muskoka Division	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	55	8000	1100	...	...	.....

Boats, Nets, &c.—Ontario—*Continued.*

Size, Value, &c.					Kinds, Quantities and Prices of Fish.											
Pound Nets.			Hoop Nets.													Total Value.
No.	Rods.	Value.	No.	Value.	Whitefish, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Herring, barrels.	Eels, lbs.	Maskinonge, lbs.	Bass, lbs.	Pickerel, lbs.	Pike, lbs.	Sturgeon, lbs.	Coarse Fish, lbs.	Fish used for local consumption, lbs.	
		$		$												$ cts.
...	...	...	37	695	3200	1400	61	.....	.....	600	.....	3400	.....	26200	.....	1,665 00
...	...	...	12	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10000	.....	300 00
...	...	...	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1400	600	1800	.....	4400	.....	342 00
...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1200	600	2000	.....	3000	.....	298 00
...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	800	2400	.....	2400	.....	288 00
...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	200	1000	.....	1200	.....	134 00
...	...	...	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1200	800	1200	.....	2400	.....	252 00
...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	1200	1000	2000	.....	2000	.....	340 00
...	...	...	49	995	3200	1400	61	.....	800	7000	4000	13800	.....	51600	.....	3,619 00
...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3000	5500	8000	6000	50000	60000	.....	5,590 00
...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2000	5000	4500	7000	5500	12000	21000	.....	2,595 00
...	...	...	.....	.....	2700	8000	.....	.....	5000	10000	8000	20000	10000	50000	.....	5,236 00
...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6000	3400	27400	.....	22200	.....	2,600 00
...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	2000	.....	.....	.....	4400	.....	1500	.....	25000	.....	1,249 00
...	...	...	.....	.....	10000	27000	70	.....	174400	120000	.....	.....	.....	30000	.....	21,874 00
...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200000	80000	.....	.....	.....	100000	.....	19,800 00
...	...	...	.....	.....	50000	65000	100	.....	5000	20000	.....	20000	10000	.....	.....	12,700 00
...	...	...	.....	.....	18000	3500	90	.....	.....	1600	5200	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,578 00

RECAPITULATION of the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c., together with the Yield and Value of Fish in the Province of Ontario, for the Year 1884.

STATION.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED FISHING.							NETS, THEIR NUMBER, SIZE, VALUE, &C.										
	Vessels.				Boats.			Gill Nets.			Seines.			Pound Nets.			Hoop Nets.	
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Rods.	Value.	No.	Rods.	Value.	No.	Rods.	Value.	No.	Value.
			$			$				$			$			$		$
Lake Superior Division	*1	.....	1000	3	57	7525	164	439	70850	8993	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	400	.....	.....
Manitoulin Division	13	194	53500	95	205	19925	445	3670	164424	47875	.....	.....	.....	80	2290	36200	.....	.....
Georgian Bay	7	171	18000	23	118	7235	273	1433	30352	22754	.....	.....	.....	7	128	800	18	200
Lake Huron	.....	.....	.....	.....	79	7243	398	1067	23129	21470	41	989	3455	5	290	2150	.....	.....
Lake St. Clair and Thames River	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	779	235	.....	.....	.....	43	5068	3273	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Detroit River	1	7	1000	3	30	1490	135	.....	.....	.....	31	4726	3435	5	260	800	3	50
Lake Erie	3	.....	3200	6	150	8600	297	33	1559	405	45	990	3608	112	5490	29215	6	78
Niagara and Lake Ontario	.....	.....	.....	.....	140	6635	286	127	35908	9191	37	1630	3824	2	80	270	29	290
Prince Edward Co. and Bay of Quinté	4	40	2400	12	64	2310	182	.....	12600	5125	22	2010	3050	.....	.....	.....	109	2810
Lennox, Addington and Frontenac	.....	.....	.....	.....	91	1176	167	192	2554	1156	1	5	20	.....	.....	.....	75	1433
Wolfe Island and Kingston	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	972	57	164	1780	662	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	124	1332
Rideau Division	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	449	50	29	870	83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49	995
Prescott and Cornwall	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carleton and Russell	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	500	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Renfrew and Lanark	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	250	.....	33	171	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi River and Lake	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Charleston and Gananoque	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peterboro' and Victoria Counties	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	505	34	10	100	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lake Scugog and River	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lake Simcoe and Couchiching	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Muskoka	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	8000	1100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	29	412	79100	142	1095	65094	2723	8354	352797	119314	220	15448	20665	212	8338	69835	413	7188

*Tug.

Recapitulation of the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c.—Province of Ontario—*Concluded.*

Station.	Kinds, Quantities and Value of Fish.													Total Value.
	Whitefish, barrels.	Whitefish, lbs.	Trout, barrels.	Trout, lbs.	Herring, barrels.	Eels, lbs.	Maskinonge, lbs.	Bass, lbs.	Pickerel, lbs.	Pike, lbs.	Sturgeon, lbs.	Coarse Fish, lbs.	Fish used for local consumption, lbs.	$ cts.
Lake Superior Division	1144	336150	2150	215500	10	.....	.....	.....	10800	.....	400	.....	.....	77,790 00
Manitoulin Division	250	1103962	312	1938194	.....	.....	.....	.....	522104	.....	234659	.....	150000	296,551 67
Georgian Bay	684	350182	938	1386520	449	.....	.....	200	73900	23320	2350	27480	7800	164,189 06
Lake Huron	.....	701750	.....	508100	659[illegible]	.....	.....	7600	198430	500	135032	.....	504000	164,006 40
Lake St Clair and Thames River	.....	33800	.....	70400	725	.....	235	60460	136400	25490	320	237500	89200	34,878 20
Detroit River	.....	71950	.....	.....	1200	.....	450	570	8800	7850	47000	149600	15000	20,025 70
Lake Erie	.....	227803	.....	500	13755	.....	2900	54260	174597	13280	316020	653000	30000	137,899 66
Niagara and Lake Ontario	.....	16600	.....	102080	6880	15500	135000	157562	70750	38555	44400	324770	.....	80,358 97
Prince Edward Co. and Bay of Quinté	.....	159300	.....	265500	364	.....	550	45400	57300	43500	40300	564400	59600	64,949 00
Lennox, Addington and Frontenac	.....	14800	.....	28420	153	1500	.....	2900	45650	4300	.....	84400	.....	9,957 60
Wolfe Island and Kingston	.....	700	.....	9700	.....	3300	.....	900	1900	1800	4900	126900	.....	5,277 00
Rideau Division	.....	3200	.....	1400	61	.....	800	7000	4000	13800	.....	51600	.....	3,619 00
Prescott and Cornwall	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3000	5500	8000	6000	50000	60000	.....	5,590 00
Carleton and Russell	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2000	5000	4500	7000	5500	12000	21000	.....	2,595 00
Renfrew and Lanark	.....	2700	.....	8000	.....	.....	5000	10000	8000	20000	10000	50000	.....	5,236 00
Mississippi River and Lake	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6000	3400	27400	.....	22200	.....	2,600 00
Charleston and Gananoque	.....	.....	.....	2000	.....	.....	.....	4400	.....	1500	.....	25000	.....	1,249 00
Peterboro' and Victoria Counties	.....	10000	.....	27000	70	.....	174400	120000	.....	.....	.....	30000	.....	21,874 00
Lake Scugog and River	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200000	80000	.....	.....	.....	100000	.....	19,800 00
Lakes Simcoe and Couchiching	.....	50000	.....	65000	100	.....	5000	20000	.....	20000	10000	.....	.....	12,700 00
Muskoka	.....	18000	.....	3500	90	.....	.....	1600	5200	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,578 00
Totals	2078	3101397	3400	4631814	30449	22300	532335	588852	1336231	252795	907381	2526850	855600	1,133,724 26

RECAPITULATION

Of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries in the Province of Ontario, during the Year 1884.

Kinds of Fish.		Quantity.	Price.	Value.
			$ cts.	$ cts.
Herring	Brls.	30,449	5 00	152,245 00
Whitefish	"	2,078	10 00	20,780 00
do	Lbs.	3,101,397	0 08	248,111 76
Trout	Brls.	3,400	10 00	34,000 00
do	Lbs.	4,631,814	0 08	370,545 12
Maskinongé	"	532,395	0 06	31,940 10
Bass	"	588,852	0 06	35,331 12
Pickerel	"	1,336,231	0 06	80,173 86
Pike	"	252,795	0 05	12,639 75
Sturgeon	"	907,381	0 05	45,369 05
Eels	"	22,300	0 05	1,115 00
Coarse fish	"	2,526,850	0 03	75,805 50
Fish for home consumption, not included above	"	855,600	0 03	25,668 00
Value for 1884				1,133,724 26
do 1883				1,027,032 88
Increase				106,691 38

SYNOPSES OF FISHERY OVERSEERS' REPORTS IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, FOR THE YEAR 1884.

LAKE SUPERIOR DIVISION.

COMPARATIVE Statement of the yield and value of the Fisheries in this Division.

Kinds of Fish.		1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
Whitefish	Brls.	859	1,448	1,467	1,144
do fresh	Lbs.	359,144	123,972	342,400	336,150
Trout	Brls.	988	1,698	1,610	2,150
do	Lbs.	.....	107,700	582,397	215,500
Pickerel	Brls.	55	lbs. 40,000	lbs. 68,000	lbs. 10,800
Herring	"	.....	.....	.....	10
Sturgeon	Lbs.	.....	.....	.....	400
Coarse Fish	.....	.....	.....	brls. 50	.....
Fish used for local consumption	Brls.	135	319½	" 1,000	.....
Total in lbs		764,400	lbs. 964,572	lbs. 1,948,197	lbs. 1,223,650
Value	$	25,116	56,215 76	116,533 76	77,790

NOTE.—The apparent falling off in this division is due to the fact that part of Overseer Wilson's returns are included in the Manitoulin Island Division.

Overseer James Dickson, who has charge of that portion of the coast of Lake Superior extending from Pigeon River to the Slate Islands, reports that, although eight stations were unfinished, the yield of the fisheries in his division is almost equal to that of last year. Several fishermen who left too early missed the last and best run of whitefish, which was unusually abundant, especially in Thunder Bay and in the neighbourhood of Port Arthur. Resident fishermen were highly successful, as whitefish remained on the ground until the 17th December, when the ice compelled them to quit fishing. Two pound nets were licensed, but only one was fished, with very poor results. A large percentage of the fish caught in this division was sold fresh to Canadian Pacific Railway contractors, or sent to United States markets; thus saving the cost of handling, pickling and barrelling.

Overseer Jos. Wilson, whose district extends from the Slate Islands, on Lake Superior, to Collin's Inlet, on Georgian Bay, reports a falling off in the yield of the fisheries of his division. Very few fish were caught after 1st November. Angling for speckled trout in Nepigon River was as good as ever. Pound net fishing met with very indifferent success. Overseer Wilson is strongly opposed to the indiscriminate use of pound nets. He says: "From all the information I could obtain, as well as from my own observations, I am of opinion that in using pound nets we will, in a few years, ruin our valuable fisheries, and I would most respectfully suggest that they be prohibited, except for the taking of pickerel, sturgeon and pike, and only in localities unfrequented by whitefish or salmon trout. Pound nets should be set at least five miles apart and the fee raised to $50 per net. The clause of the Fisheries Act which fixes the size of gill nets at 5 inches, extension measure, should be strictly enforced."

MANITOULIN ISLAND DIVISION.

COMPARATIVE Statement of the yield and value of the Fisheries in this Division.

Kinds of Fish.		1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
Whitefish	Brls.	125	.....	.....	250
do	Lbs.	743,423	322,435	553,792	1,103,962
Trout	"	.....	648,630	968,225	1,938,194
do	Brls.	2,000	.....	.....	312
Pickerel	Lbs.	30,000	529,466	317,489	522,104
Fish used for local consumption	"	.....	.....	45,000	.....
Sturgeon	"	.....	50,000	91,200	234,659
Totals in lbs		1,198,400	1,550,531	1,975,706	3,911,319
Value	$	1,198,400	111,953 16	147,620 70	296,551 67

NOTE.—The increase in this division is due to the addition of part of Overseer Wilson's returns, as explained above.

Overseer D. A. Cameron, who has charge of the fishing grounds around Manitoulin, St. Joseph, Cockburn and the Ducks' Islands, reports an increase in the catch of whitefish and salmon trout over 1883. This, he attributes to a more vigorous prosecution of gill net fishing. Pound net fishing was not so successful as last year, owing to stormy weather and contrary winds. A falling off is noticed in the yield of pickerel and sturgeon, which this Overseer ascribes to excessive fishing in previous years. The close-season was well observed.

GEORGIAN BAY DIVISION.

COMPARATIVE Statement of the yield and value of the Fisheries of this Division.

Kinds of Fish.		1882.	1883.	1884.
Whitefish	Brls.	744	395	684
do fresh	Lbs.	1,367,250	1,035,600	350,182
Trout	Brls.	1,575	2,330	938
do	Lbs	278,000	1,351,400	1,386,520
Herring	Brls.	85	137	449
Bass	Lbs.	200	.....	200
Pickerel	"	47,600	184,750	73,900
Pike	"	12,600	15,700	23,320
Sturgeon	"	.....	26,800	2,350
Coarse Fish	Brls.	262	4,923	lbs. 27,489
Fish used for local consumption	"	620	800	" 7,800
Totals in lbs		2,362,850	3,343,650	2,285,952
Value	$	162,261 00	253,997 00	164,189 06

Overseer Solomon James, whose division extends from Collin's Inlet to Parry Sound, on Georgian Bay, reports that, owing to very stormy weather, he was prevented from visiting his division before the fishermen had left, but that he is under the impression they gave returns of their catch to the neighboring Overseers, Messrs. F. M. G. Fraser and S. Frazer.

Overseer F. M. G. Fraser, whose division comprises the coast of Georgian Bay extending from Parry Sound to Victoria Harbour, states he experienced great difficulties in obtaining correct returns of the catch of each fisherman. He complains that, some boats are in the habit of throwing the offals of fish in the water on their way to harbours, and that this practice cannot fail but being very injurious to fishing. Two parties were fined $50 each for throwing sawdust into Muskoka and Coldwater Rivers.

Overseer George R. Steele, who has charge of the inland waters of Parry Sound District, reports that, while the coarser kinds of fish seem to be on the increase, the finer grades are falling off. This state of things he attributes to the want of efficient fish-ways, so as to allow the passage of fish to their breeding grounds. Three parties were prosecuted and fined for illegal net fishing. Their nets were confiscated.

Overseer S. Frazer has charge of that part of the coast of Georgian Bay extending from Victoria Harbour to Allenwood, including the Penetanguishene Peninsula, Christian, Beckwith and Hope Islands. He also complains of the difficulty of obtaining reliable returns of the catch of fish, owing to the reluctance of dealers to supply information. He reports the fishing season as having been unusually stormy, and that several fishermen lost the greater part of their nets. During the beginning of the season, fish were scarce. The fishing grounds around Christian Island were reserved for the breeding of fish. No violations of the fishery laws were brought under this Overseer's notice.

Overseer Geo. S. Miller's division extends from Owen Sound to Cape Hurd. He sends no report, but his statistical returns show a fair increase in the catch of salmon trout and whitefish, whilst the yield of coarse fish does not appear to have been so large as in 1883.

LAKE HURON DIVISION.

COMPARATIVE Statement of the yield and value of the Fisheries of this Division.

Kinds of Fish.		1882.	1883.	1884.
Herring	Brls.	4,395	4,222	6,592
Whitefish	Lbs.	836,500	620,000	701,750
Trout	"	705,200	543,000	508,100
Bass	"	14,000	13,800	7,600
Pike	"	200	400	500
Pickerel	"	285,050	288,200	198,430
Sturgeon	"	64,700	59,200	135,032
Fish used for local consumption	"	.....	.....	504,000
Totals in lbs		lbs. 2,784,650	lbs. 2,369,000	lbs. 3,373,812
Value	$	166,499	135,250	163,996 40

Overseer James Muir's division comprises that part of the coast of Lake Huron extending from Cape Hurd to Point Clark. He reports that, fishing operations were not so successful as they should have been, owing to the stormy weather which prevailed during the latter part of the season, destroying a large number of nets and

otherwise causing serious loss to fishermen. Although fish were scarce at the beginning of the season, they increased during the latter months. Seining at Sauble Beach was not so good as usual. Fishing was also poor around Whitefish and Burk's Islands. The close-season was well observed; the more so as it was too stormy during that period to attempt setting any nets.

Overseer A. C. McKinnon has charge of that part of the coast extending from Point Clark downwards to Kettle Point. He reports a decrease in the catch of fish as compared with the previous year. This he attributes to protracted stormy weather, and to a less vigorous prosecution of fishing, rather than to any scarcity of fish. The demand for fresh fish is steadily increasing in United States as well as in home markets; better prices are obtained, and the cost of handling and pickling is thus saved. Mostly all fishermen now understand the importance of maintaining their business, and realize that it is in their interest to protect the fish during their spawning seasons. No violation of the law came under this Overseer's notice.

Overseer David McMaster attends to the St. Clair River. He reports a great falling off in whitefish and salmon trout; in fact, the quantity caught was a mere trifle as compared to that of previous years. Pickerel also shows a decrease, but this is explained by the fact that, owing to the early breaking up of the ice, the first run of fish went up before the end of the close-season. The catch of herring and sturgeon are largely in excess of that of 1883. The price of pickled herring was, unfortunately, low. The large catch of sturgeon is worthy of notice. Some years ago these fish were considered as worthless, and even deemed a nuisance. They are now reckoned amongst the most valuable kinds of fish frequenting the waters of Ontario. When sold round, fishermen easily obtain 60 cents per fish. When dressed, nothing is lost: the flesh sells at 4 or 5 cents a pound; the prepared eggs, or caviare, fetch 10 cents a pound; bladders 5 cents each. Valuable oil is also extracted from the offals, and the skin is now used for mill-belt laces. Experiments have shown that a set of sturgeon leather laces will last as long as the belt itself. Alleged reports of illegal fishing for whitefish during the close season proved, upon enquiry, to be totally groundless.

Overseer Hugh McFayden reports trout plentiful on the Saugeen River, where they fetch good prices. Two millowners were fined for allowing sawdust to escape from their mills. The close-season was well observed.

LAKE ST. CLAIR AND THAMES RIVER DIVISION.

COMPARATIVE Statement of the yield and value of the Fisheries in this Division.

Kinds of Fish.		1882.	1883.	1884.
Whitefish	Lbs.	16,600	20,200	33,800
Trout	"	29,600	57,000	70,400
Herring	brls.	291	462	725
Maskinongé	Lbs.	400	600	235
Bass	"	85,400	85,800	60,460
Pike	"	12,200	50,200	25,490
Pickerel	"	141,400	88,800	136,400
Sturgeon	"	600	200	320
Coarse Fish	brls.	1,568	1,084	Lbs. 237,500
Fish used for local consumption	"	.....	374	" 89,200
Totals in lbs.		657,000	686,800	798,805
Value	$	25,695	27,334	34,878

Overseer T. McQueen, at the mouth of the Thames River, reports twenty-one grounds as fished in his division during the season, employing 168 persons. Owing to an early spring the catch greatly exceeds that of 1883. No violations of the law came under this officer's notice.

Overseer Angus Brady, who attends to the middle portion of the Thames River, reports a considerable increase over last year's catch, notwithstanding the fact that spring freshets interfered with fishermen's operations during the best run of fish. Prices also ruled higher than usual. The close-season was well observed. This officer destroyed two dip-nets which he found set during the close time.

Overseer Peter McCann, who has charge of the upper division of the Thames River, states that pickerel fishing was fair; coarse fish were also more abundant than during the previous year. The catch of bass was short. Extensive illegal fishing was indulged in during the spring months. Thirteen offenders were brought before the magistrate, and were all find, with the exception of one. All the fish-ways in his district are reported to be in good repair; another one will be built soon.

DETROIT RIVER DIVISION.

COMPARATIVE Statement of the yield and value of the Fisheries in this Division.

Kinds of Fish.		1882.	1883.	1884.
Whitefish	Lbs.	75,000	62,500	71,950
Herring	Brls.	104	405	1,200
Maskinongé	Lbs.	600	720	450
Bass	"	.....	4,050	570
Pike	"	200	1,000	7,850
Pickerel	"	18,000	22,200	8,800
Sturgeon	"	14,200	12,800	47,000
Coarse Fish	"	43,000	62,000	149,600
Fish used for local consumption	"	.....	.....	15,000
Totals in lbs		171,800	245,920	541,220
Value	$	9,216	11,573 20	20,025 70

Overseer E. Boismier, who has charge of the Detroit River, reports the catch of whitefish as being better than that of last year. The yield of herring and sturgeon was also more than double. Pickerel shows a falling off. It is feared that the supply of these fish will not stand the heavy drain made on them by the numerous pound nets set on the United States side of Lake St. Clair and Detroit River. Mr. Boismier recommends adopting a minimum mesh of 4 inches in the "pot" for pound nets.

POINT PELÉE DIVISION.

COMPARATIVE Statement of the yield and value of the Fisheries in this Division.

Kinds of Fish.		1882.	1883.	1884.
Herring	Brls.	5,650	7,940	9,118
Whitefish	Lbs.	109,375	48,244	30,842
Bass	"	33,725	24,840	29,000
Pickerel	"	24,138	34,214	30,000
Sturgeon	"	27,670	69,130	47,800
Coarse Fish	"	.....	.....	7,400
Totals in lbs		1,322,908	1,764,428	1,968,642
Value	$	41,805 28	50,559 26	54,209 36

Overseer Wm. Prosser, whose divisions extends from the mouth of Detroit River to the county line of Kent, reports a further falling off in the catch of whitefish as compared with that of 1883, which was considered a poor year. Pickerel and sturgeon also show a decrease, but the good catch of herring and bass makes up for the deficiency, and the total value exceeds that of the previous season.

PELÉE ISLAND.

COMPARATIVE Statement of the yield and value of the Fisheries in this Division.

Kinds of Fish.		1882.	1883.	1884.
Whitefish	Lbs.	95,970	62,884	45,561
Herring	Brls.	1,170	1,437	634
Pickerel	Lbs.	.....	.....	22,483
Sturgeon	"	60,000	18,200	166,600
Coarse Fish	"	33,400	65,200	9,800
Totals in lbs		423,370	433,684	371,244
Value	$	17,195 60	14,429 72	16,787 86

Overseer James Cummins, who has charge of Pelée Island, in Lake Erie, reports a large catch of pickerel and sturgeon. Whitefish and herring were scarce.

LAKE ERIE DIVISION.

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries in this Division.

Kinds of Fish..		1882.	1883.	1884.
Whitefish	Lbs.	78,888	110,500	151,400
Herring	Brls.	3,061	1,684	4,003
Maskinongé	Lbs.	1,200	2,800	2,900
Bass	"	48,600	86,600	25,260
Pike	"	25,300	30,800	13,280
Pickerel	"	234,700	154,200	122,114
Sturgeon	"	68,200	135,200	101,620
Coarse Fish	"	brls. 2,378	brls. 3,316	635,800
Trout	"	.....	.....	500
Fish used for local consumption	"	.....	.....	30,000
Totals in lbs.		lbs. 1,543,800	lbs. 1,520,100	lbs. 1,882,974
Value	$	52,802 00	53,440 00	66,902 44

Overseer J. McMichael's division comprises the Lake Erie frontage of the County of Kent. He reports an increase in the yield of fish, and attributes it to the fact that a greater number of men were engaged in this industry. Several pound nets were destroyed by the storms which raged towards the end of the fishing season. The close season was well observed.

Overseer Alex. McBride, who has charge of that part of the coast of Lake Erie fronting on the County of Elgin, reports that the yield of fish in his division is in excess of that of last year. No violations of the law came under his notice.

Overseer David Sharp, whose division comprises that part of the coast of Lake Erie fronting on County of Norfolk, made no report, but his tabular statements show the yield to be about the same as last year.

Overseer McCrae, who has charge of the Grand River and of the waters of Lake Erie, near its mouth, reports a falling off in the quantity of fish caught. Owing to a late breaking up of the ice in the river, there was hardly any seining done before the close-season. Anglers enjoyed good sport below the dam at Dunnville, but fish were scarce above the dam. This confirms the opinion that the fish-way at that point is either defective or badly located. The attention of the Department of Public Works has been called to the matter.

NIAGARA RIVER AND LAKE ONTARIO DIVISIONS.

COMPARATIVE Statement of the yield and value of the Fisheries in these Divisions.

Kinds of Fish.		1882.	1883.	1884.
Whitefish	Lbs.	69,100	34,100	16,600
Trout	"	110,300	113,000	102,080
Herring	Brls.	1,212	2,116	6,880
Maskinongé	Lbs.	100,000	190,000	135,000
Bass	"	193,200	182,000	157,562
Pickerel	"	68,300	69,200	70,750
Pike	"	35,800	70,600	38,555
Eels	"	.....	.....	15,500
Sturgeon	"	103,800	69,600	44,440
Coarse Fish	Brls.	1,878	1,698	lbs. 324,770
Totals in lbs		1,298,500	1,491,300	2,281,217
Value	$	56,594	62,622	80,358 97

Overseer J. W. Kerr, whose large district extends from the mouth of Grand River, on Lake Erie, to Whitby Harbour, on Lake Ontario, including the Niagara River, reports that last season's fishing was, on the whole, satisfactory. The catch of herring largely exceeded that of the previous year; the fish being most plentiful between Bronté and Queenston. Whitefish yielded less than in 1883, which was considered a poor year. The catch of this fish was, in fact, so trifling, that it is doubtful whether fishermen will again risk material and capital in its pursuit. Salmon trout are also on the decrease. Sturgeon fishermen on the Niagara River were very successful. Coarse fish are getting to be in good demand, and prove remunerative to farmers, who catch them during the spring freshets. Angling and trolling, specially in Burlington Bay and Niagara River, were very good.

Overseer Chs. Gilchrist reports a complete failure in the catch of whitefish in that part of Lake Ontario fronting on the County of Northumberland, which he is unable to account for. The yield of salmon trout was fair. More coarse fish were caught than during the year 1883. In Rice Lake and tributary streams, angling was better than for many years past. Fewer American sportsmen visited Rice Lake last season, owing, undoubtedly, to the excitement of the Presidential election. About 600 angling permits were issued—forty-four to United States citizens; the balance to settlers and Indians.

PRINCE EDWARD AND BAY OF QUINTÉ DIVISIONS.

COMPARATIVE Statement of the yield and value of Fisheries in these Divisions.

Kinds of Fish.		1882.	1883.	1884.
Whitefish	Lbs.	223,000	62,200	159,800
Trout	"	120,000	183,000	265,500
Herring	Brls.	610	341	364
Maskinongé	Lbs.	2,200	.....	550
Bass	"	32,200	23,800	45,400
Pike	"	40,600	175,400	43,500
Pickerel	"	64,400	76,200	57,300
Sturgeon	"	1,800	.....	40,300
Coarse Fish	Brls.	982	964	lbs. 564,400
Fish used for local consumption	Lbs.	.....	.....	59,600
Totals in lbs		lbs. 802,600	lbs. 781,600	lbs. 1,309,150
Value	$	42,466	62,507	64,949

Overseer C. Wilkins states that the yield of fish in Bay of Quinté largely exceeded that of any previous five years. The increase in the catch of whitefish and salmon trout was especially noticeable, and is undoubtedly due to the removal of nets from the upper gap; thus allowing the fish a free and uninterrupted passage from Lake Ontario to the Bay of Quinté. There are fifteen fish-ways in this division, which are said to be in good condition.

Overseer J. Redmond, of the County of Prince Edward, reports a slight falling off in the catch of whitefish and salmon trout, which he attributes to excessive netting in previous years, and to the millions of worthless small fish which infest these waters. Sturgeon were plentiful, and a good catch was made. The close-season was generally well kept.

LENNOX, ADDINGTON AND FRONTENAC DIVISIONS.

COMPARATIVE Statement of the yield and value of the Fisheries in this Division.

Kinds of Fish.		1882.	1883.	1884.
Whitefish	Lbs.	15,534	34,400	14,800
Trout	"	9,422	15,100	28,400
Maskinongé	"	30	.....	.....
Bass	"	74	200	2,900
Pike	"	34,000	18,000	4,300
Pickerel	"	2,230	20,350	45,650
Eels	"	.....	.....	1,500
Herring	Brls.	307	207	153
Coarse Fish	"	1,175	350	lbs. 84,400
Totals in lbs		422,158	200,250	212,550
Value	$	10,100 72	8,568 00	9,957 60

Overseer A. D. Sills, who has charge of the lake shore and inland waters of the County of Lennox and Addington, reports fish as being more plentiful in his division than for the last ten years. He ascribes this satisfactory result to a close observance of the fishery laws and regulations.

Overseer J. A. Cameron, of Westport, reports a good increase in the catch of whitefish and a decrease in that of trout. Coarse fish yielded about the same as last year, although farmers only fish for them after their spring work is over. He seized a set of hoop-nets in Birch Lake. With this exception, no breach of the law came under his notice.

Overseer R. Gilbert has charge of the inland waters of the Townships of Palmerston, Clarendon, North and South Canonto and Miller, in the County of Frontenac. He reports a considerable increase in the catch of fish in his division, which he attributes to the fact that the number of settlers is increasing. Attempts at spearing were made by hunters camped near the lakes, but being closely watched they did not succeed in violating the law. Most of the trout in this division had done spawning before 1st November.

Overseer H. R. Purcell has charge of the waters in the Townships of Camden, Portland, Loughboro', Sheffield and Kennebec, County of Addington. He reports an increased catch of fish. There are some beautiful lakes in this district, well stocked with salmon trout, whitefish, pickerel, &c. The close-seasons are said to have been well observed.

WOLFE ISLAND AND KINGSTON DIVISIONS.

COMPARATIVE Statement of the yield and value of the Fisheries in these Divisions.

Kinds of Fish.		1882.	1883.	1884.
Whitefish	Lbs.	600	2,400	700
Trout	"	20,000	21,000	9,700
Bass	"	19,800	11,800	900
Pickerel	"	9,400	3,000	1,900
Eels	"	.....	.....	3,300
Pike	"	.....	.....	1,800
Sturgeon	"	200	3,600	4,900
Coarse Fish	Brls.	468	370	.....
Fish used for local consumption	"	.....	58	lbs. 125,900
Totals in lbs.		143,000	127,400	144,000
Value	$	5,148 00	4,614 00	5,277 00

Overseer Thos. Merritt, of Kingston, reports that since the prohibition of gill nets, the increase in the finer grades of fish is noticeable in the waters of the Bay of Quinté. This is also true of the lakes in rear of Kingston. Large catches of Black Bass are reported on the grounds reserved for angling in the neighborhood of Kingston. This increase may also be attributed to the disappearance of coarse fish, which used to feed on the ova of bass, pickerel, &c., &c. Several nets found in the reserved waters were taken up and destroyed.

Overseer P. Kiel, who has charge of the waters around Wolfe Island, issued fourteen licenses, mostly to farmers, who fish only when their labor is not required elsewhere. The home market is supplied from Georgian Bay. Salmon trout seemed plentiful, especially around Pigeon Island. No fishing was carried on at Charity Shoals, which is considered one of the best fishing grounds of Lake Ontario, nor at

Horse Shoe Island and at the head of Wolfe Island, owing to boisterous weather during the month of October. The close-season was well observed.

Overseers J. Cox, of Amherst Island, and *N. Acton*, of Gananoque, made no reports.

RIDEAU DIVISION.

COMPARATIVE Statement of the yield and value of the Fisheries in this Division.

Kinds of Fish.		1882.	1883.	1884.
Whitefish	Lbs.	11,000	2,800	3,200
Trout	"	3,400	1,600	1,400
Herring	Brls.	74	73	61
Maskinongé	Lbs.	1,000	1,000	800
Bass	"	9,050	12,200	7,000
Pike	"	18,650	15,400	13,800
Pickerel	"	3,800	4,200	4,000
Coarse Fish	Brls.	424	317	lbs. 51,600
Totals in lbs.		146,500	115,200	94,000
Value	$	4,981 50	3,799 00	3,619 00

Overseer Geo. Jeacle reports that the catch of coarse fish during the spring months was poor, owing to the ice remaining so late. The fall catch was larger and of a better quality. Two fish-ways were built in the mill dams at Westport. The laws relative to sawdust and mill rubbish were well observed.

Overseer A. E. Mills reports that while the finer grades of fish in his division yielded about the same as in the previous years, the coarser kinds show a falling off, owing, undoubtedly, to the high state of the water on the spawning grounds. The Rideau is too small to allow of any gill net fishing being carried on ; most of the fishing is therefore done by angling and trolling. This Overseer expected much trouble during the close-season, but the sending of a couple of Dominion policemen had the desired effect.

PRESCOTT AND CORNWALL DIVISIONS.

COMPARATIVE Statement of the yield and value of the Fisheries in this Division.

Kinds of Fish.		1882.	1883.	1884.
Maskinongé	Lbs.	2,200	2.500	3,000
Bass	"	5,500	5,000	5,500
Pike	"	5,300	6,000	6,000
Pickerel	"	4,800	5,200	8,000
Sturgeon	"	50,000	48,000	50,000
Coarse Fish	Brls.	312	325	lbs. 60,000
Totals in lbs		130,200	131,700	132,500
Value	$	4,763 00	4,762 00	5,590 00

CARLETON AND RUSSELL COUNTIES DIVISION.

COMPARATIVE Statement of the yield and value of the Fisheries in this Division.

Kinds of Fish.		1883.	1884.
Maskinongé	Lbs.	5,000	5,000
Bass	"	5,000	4,500
Pickerel	"	6,000	7,000
Pike	"	6,000	5,500
Sturgeon	"	10,000	12,000
Eels	"	.....	2,000
Coarse Fish	"	20,000	21,000
Totals in lbs		52,000	57,000
Value	$	2,160 00	2,595 00

COUNTY OF RENFREW AND LANARK DIVISIONS.

COMPARATIVE Statement of the yield and value of the Fisheries in this Division.

Kinds of Fish.		1882.	1883.	1884.
Whitefish	Lbs.	4,200	5,700	2,700
Trout	"	14,400	10,600	8,000
Maskinongé	"	9,000	10,400	5,000
Bass	"	6,200	12,400	10,000
Pike	"	21,900	23,300	20,000
Pickerel	"	8,400	10,000	8,000
Sturgeon	"	2,800	11,400	10,000
Coarse Fish	"	31,400	45,000	50,000
Totals in lbs		98,300	128,200	113,700
Value	$	4,767 00	5,859 00	5,236 00

MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND LAKE DIVISION.

COMPARATIVE Statement of the yield and value of the Fisheries in this Division.

Kinds of Fish.		1882.	1883.	1884.
Bass	Lbs.	5,000	4,400	6,000
Pike	"	33,000	26,800	27,400
Pickerel	"	400	1,800	3,400
Coarse Fish	"	41,200	18,400	22,200
Totals in lbs		59,600	51,200	59,000
Value	$	2,398 00	2,080 00	2,600 00

CHARLESTON AND GANANOQUE LAKES DIVISION.

COMPARATIVE Statement of the yield and value of the Fisheries in this Division.

Kinds of Fish.		1882.	1883.	1884.
Trout	Lbs.	2,000	1,800	2,000
Bass	"	4,000	3,400	4,400
Pickerel	"	.....	1,200	.....
Pike	"	1,000	.....	1,500
Coarse Fish	"	20,000	25,000	25,000
Totals in lbs		29,000	31,400	32,900
Value	$	890 00	908 00	1,249 00

PETERBOROUGH AND VICTORIA DIVISIONS.

COMPARATIVE Statement of the yield and value of the Fisheries in these Divisions.

Kinds of Fish.		1882.	1883.	1884.
Whitefish	Lbs.	8,000	5,000	10,000
Trout	"	25,000	21,000	27,000
Herring	Brls.	180	225	70
Maskinongé	Lbs.	133,400	168,400	174,400
Bass	"	109,200	127,600	120,000
Pickerel	"	.....	2,000	.....
Coarse Fish	Brls.	305	255	lbs. 30,000
Totals in lbs		372,600	420,000	372,400
Value	$	19,316 00	22,105 00	21,874 00

LAKE SCUGOG DIVISION.

COMPARATIVE Statement of the yield and value of the Fisheries in this Division.

Kinds of Fish.		1882.	1883.	1884.
Whitefish	Lbs.	58,400	51,200	50,000
Trout	"	60,300	69,100	65,000
Herring	Brls.	72	82	100
Maskinongé	Lbs.	6,000	240,000	205,000
Bass	"	34,600	93,700	100,000
Sturgeon	"	2,000	4,000	10,000
Pike	"	.....	24,000	20,000
Coarse Fish	"	.....	80,000	100,000
Totals in lbs		175,700	578,400	570,000
Value	$	12,192 00	33,056 00	32,500 00

Overseer Geo. B. McDermot, who has charge of Lake Scugog and tributary streams, reports a slight increase over the catch of last season. Five poachers were prosecuted for spearing. This will undoubtedly have a good effect on others. Shooting maskinonge in shallow water is a new kind of poaching which this officer has to contend with. It is urged that the enormous quantity of water used by the mills at Lindsay seriously interferes with the increase of fish in Lake Scugog.

LAKE SIMCOE DIVISION.

Overseers L. S. Saunders, of Barrie, and *Wm. Hastings*, of Roache's Point, report that since the lake was set apart, the fish have become more plentiful. No net licenses were issued, and it is a difficult thing to ascertain the catch with hook-and-line fishing. Mr. Saunders issued 549 angling permits and Mr. Hastings issued 908.

Overseer R. G. Dalton made no report.

Overseer Wm. McDermot, who has charge of the inland waters of the County of Simcoe, reports signs of improvement in the yield of fish. The quantity caught for home consumption was larger than the year before. Illegal fishing has been almost stopped. Several mill owners were fined for throwing sawdust into the streams. The close-seasons were much better observed than formerly.

MUSKOKA DIVISION.

COMPARATIVE Statement of the yield and value of the Fisheries in this Division.

Kinds of Fish.		1882.	1883.	1884.
Whitefish	Lbs.	23,000	20,800	18,000
Trout	"	4,600	3,537	3,500
Herring	Brls.	90	83	90
Bass	Lbs.	1,400	2,418	1,600
Pickerel	"	1,600	12,470	5,200
Totals in lbs.		48,600	55,825	46,300
Value	$	4,458	3,255 24	2,578

Overseer W. E. Foot, who has charge of the inland waters of the Muskoka District, reports fish as plentiful as ever. No violation of the fishery laws came to his notice.

Overseer C. Roper, who has charge of Muskoka River and Mary Lake, states that fishing during the past year was satisfactory. The close-season was well observed. This officer apprehends that the attempts made to stock the lakes in his district with pickerel will not be a success, and he recommends to try it again on a larger scale.

No. 9.

MANITOBA.

WINNIPEG, MAN., 4th March, 1885.

HON. A. W. MCLEAN,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

SIR,—In your letter of the 28th November, 1884, in which you conveyed to me general instructions as to the duties of my office, you requested me to prepare, at as early a date as possible, a general report on the fisheries of this Province.

It may appear that some delay has taken place in my complying with your directions in this respect, but as the subject is a wide one, I have considered it best to make a thorough investigation before reporting to you.

I have therefore occupied my time in utilizing every available source of information and, as previously reported to you, have made one trip on Lake Winnipeg as far north as Beren's River. As a result of my inquiries, I have now the honor to report as follows:

1. As to the varieties of fish in the Province with the localities in which they are found.

Whitefish (*coregonus albus*) frequent the great lakes of the Province, seeks the shallows and spawns in the latter part of September and during October.

Lake sturgeon (*acipenser rubicundus*) frequents Lake Winnipeg—I am not personally aware of any other lake in which it is caught in the Province, though it is said to be obtained in Lake Winnipegoosis, in which case it must also frequent Lake Manitoba.

Wall-eyed pike or (*doré*) pickerel. This most excellent fish, considered equal in quality to whitefish, frequents shoaler portions of the great lakes, and in August and September runs up the rivers to seek spawning grounds—spawns in the latter part of September and during October.

Moon-eye (*hyoden tergisus*). This excellent fish, very similar in shape and some distinctive marks to the black bass, is said to have been only seen in our waters during the past two years. In 1884 they were caught and marketed in considerable numbers and sold as black bass. They were chiefly taken in the Red River, south of its junction with the Assiniboine. A gentleman who has paid considerale attention to the matter gives it as his opinion that these fish have gradually found their way from the upper Red River, which some years ago was largely stocked with fish by the authorities of the State of Minnesota.

Lake trout (*salmo confinis.*) This fish has its habitat in the lakes east of Red River, in the Laurentian formation. It is at its best when taken where the water is at a low temperature. It seeks the shallows and spawns in October.

Catfish (*siluridae*). This fish is valuable for food when the waters are cold. It frequents the lakes and rivers through the Province.

Pike or jackfish (*esox luscius*) frequents nearly all the streams and lakes in the Province. Is a fair table fish, though somewhat rank; very destructive to other fish, especially to the whitefish and pickerel.

Gold-eye (*hyodon chrysopsis*). This fish is held by some to belong to the bass, and by others to the perch species. It is a favorite fish for the pan, and at some seasons, especially in the spring, is flaky and good. It comes into considerable consumption, and must be classed as important for food. The various other species of fish found in

the Province, such as the carps, suckers, &c., though marketed, can hardly be said to be important food fishes.

2. Varieties caught, at what seasons and by what means.

The first portion of this heading has been dealt with under the previous heading, that so far scarcely any attention has been paid to the restrictions as to seasons, and the fish have been caught as much during their spawning seasons as out of them, and by all possible means, regardless of the nature of the apparatus.

3. The amount caught for home consumption, with the average market price.

It is impossible at present to give any estimate of the quantity. The average retail prices in Winnipeg during 1884 were,for whitefish, 8 cents per pound; sturgeon, 10 cents per pound; pike, 3 cents per pound.

4. Quantity exported in 1883 and 1884:—

	1883.		1884.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Whitefish	72,867 lbs.	$3,041	359,000 lbs.	$14,036
Pike	51,850 "	1,061	561,833 "	13,855
Pickerel	2,400 "	480	.....	.....
	127,117 "	$4,582	920,833 "	$27,894

RECOMMENDATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS.

Sturgeon.—At present there is no close season for this important fish. I would respectfully recommend that the months of May and June be established as the close season.

Whitefish.—The close season now is from 20th October to 1st November. This should be extended to from October 1st to 31st October, at the very least. On this point, I would refer to a letter addressed to the Hon. the Minister of Fisheries, by Indian Sub-Agent Quinn, of Indian Lake, Frog Lake, North-West Territory, under date of 28th November, 1884, and which was referred by you to me.

Pike.—It is not desirable that any close season be established, as the more of this piratical fish that are taken the better.

Export.—I would strongly urge that the exportatian of all fish, other than pike and catfish, be prohibited, at least for a few years, for the following reasons:—If exportation is permitted to continue, and the figures I have given show the dimensions this trade has already attained, the fish in the Province will soon become as depleted in number as in the smaller lakes of the United States. The people of the central and north-western States have now to rely entirely, for their great consumption, on Lakes Superior and Michigan, within their own territory, and on any extraneous supply, such as that which is now being sent from this Province. Our supply, at amply remunerative prices, will be consumed by domestic requirements. A supply to foreign markets, from our by no means inexhaustible lakes, would, in a few years, so deplete them, that a great source of food supply for our present inhabitants and in-coming settlers would be practically destroyed. The importance of the fisheries, as a source for food supply for the Indian population, can hardly be anticipated. Already grave complaints have been made by many Indian agents in consequence of the threatened exhaustion of the fisheries, and I would especially refer you to the following letters on this subject, on file in your Department, viz.:—From the Deputy Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, dated 13th November, 1884, and from Indian Agent Hourigan, of Rat Portage, dated December 9th, 1884.

INDIAN RESERVES.

Several agents of the Indian Department have urged on me the importance of fishing reserves for exclusive Indian use, being set apart. I am strongly convinced of the importance of this question, and would urge that their suggestions be acted on.

LICENSES.

I understand that a large number of applications are on file in the Department for fishery licenses. It appears to me most necessary that some policy should be decided on, in this matter, as soon as practicable, so that definite limits may be set apart and a revenue derived.

FISH-WAYS.

None are provided in the mill dams on the various streams. Under date of 14th November, 1884, the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs called your attention to the fact that owing to the absence of a fish-way at Birtle, on the Bird Tail Creek, fish were altogether kept from ascending that stream. I have ascertained that this is the fact, and so reported to you on 16th December, 1884.

By the circular respecting the construction of fish-ways, sent me by you, under date of 20th January, 1885, I observe that I have no power to order the construction of fish-ways, but am required to make a specific report to the Department on each case. I have already been informed of the existence of a number of obstructions in various parts of the Province, and in order to carry out the intention of the circular referred to, I shall require to visit each stream. I beg to ask for instructions as to proceeding on such a general inspection.

SAWDUST AND MILL RUBBISH.

The provisions in this respect having been almost entirely ignored, I addressed you specially on this subject, 16th December, 1884, and having received the posters you sent to me, have distributed a portion of them to the owners of saw mills throughout the Province.

As the fishery regulations are scarcely known to the public here, I would suggest that a synopsis of them be advertised.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ALEX. McQUEEN,

Inspector of Fisheries.

APPENDIX No. 10.

REPORT OF COMMANDER ANDREW R. GORDON ON THE FISHERIES OF HUDSON'S BAY.

TORONTO, 24th October, 1884.

To the Honorable
A. W. McLELAN,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

SIR,—I have the honor to report in reference to the fisheries of Hudson's Bay and Strait:

1. That the economic mammals and fish of those waters consist of whales, white whales (porpoise), walrus, narwhals, seals, salmon, trout, cod and a variety of small fish.

2. That the only fishing industries developed thus far, are the whale fishery by the Americans, and the porpoise, walrus, salmon and trout fisheries of the Hudson's Bay Company.

3. The chief whaling ground frequented, is the Row's Welcome, a vast basin in the northern portion of Hudson's Bay. Here the American whalers, chiefly from Massachusetts and Connecticut, have been conducting a very profitable fishery for more than a quarter of a century, and are still in active operation. I estimate that within the period mentioned, they have secured and exported from these waters, oil and bone to the value of over one million ($1,000,000) dollars. This estimate is based upon ten whales a year for twenty-five years, counting each whale at four thousand ($4,000) dollars, which is within the mark. The wintering quarters of these whalers is at Marble Island, on the north-western coast of Hudson's Bay. The whaling ships generally leave Massachusetts or Connecticut in July, and reach the island some time in September, and saw out of the ice in June of the following spring. They then press northward as far as the moving ice will permit, until the Welcome is reached, where they fish till the first of September, and then sail for home with their ships well loaded with blubber and bone. One or two whaling vessels winter at Marble Island every year; sometimes more. Although this industry is, as yet, comparatively small, I am persuaded, that from the large profits realised by those engaged in it, from the ample opportunities for its extension, and from the increased attention which is now being directed to the resources of the Hudson's Bay region, a much larger number of vessels will, undoubtedly, be drawn into it at an early day. I am satisfied that there are large numbers of whales in these waters, from the fact, that we met with them continually during the cruise of the "Neptune," and because, so far as I can learn, those engaged in the catch have never yet been compelled to return home without a fair cargo. The bark George and Mary (Capt. Fisher), of Connecticut, wintered at the island last season, sawed out of ice on the seventh of June of this year and succeeded in taking three whales in the open waters of the Bay before reaching the Welcome. Considering that five or six of the mammals would complete her cargo, it is easy to see that this fishery is by no means falling off.

4. Of the fisheries carried on by the Hudson's Bay Company, that of the white whale is most extensive. The blubber of these mammals weigh from 200 to 400 pounds each, and is very rich in the finest of oil. Each porpoise is worth about $100. Last year the company secured nearly 200 in one tide, at Churchill, and a much larger number at Ungava Bay. They have established extensive refineries at several of their northern stations; and, instead of exporting the blubber in bulk, as formerly, they refine it, shipping the pure oil in casks. The porpoise are not shot or

harpooned, as is the case with the walrus and black whale, but are grounded on the flats, in coves, where the tide rises 15 or 20 feet, or more; and where, by means of trap-nets, they are held in check until the water recedes, leaving them high and dry on the rocks and sand. The process is very simple and inexpensive. The company also carries on a walrus fishery, sending two sloops annually from Churchill to two very productive walrus fishing grounds north of Marble Island, where they have never failed to secure as much blubber, ivory and hides as their vessels will carry. They took between 20 and 30 of these animals the present season, which were valued in the aggregate, to over $7,000. I was furnished with an estimate of the value of the oil secured in, and exported from the Hudson's Bay region last year by the company and the American whalers, which, although I had no means of verifying, is probably much within the mark. It places the value of the export at $150,000, or $1,500,000, for the past ten years. I am satisfied that the walrus and porpoise fisheries may be developed to almost any extent; and, as increased attention is sure now to be attracted to this industry, we may rely upon its almost immediate extention. We met with walrus in great numbers at the western end of the strait. In one afternoon, while steaming from Cape Degges to Nottingham Island, we passed between 50 and 100 of them on the ice.

5. The company are also engaged at several points, particularly at Ungava, in the salmon and trout fisheries. These excellent fish abound in vast quantities in nearly all the streams, and are generally most plentiful at certain seasons, just above and near to the head of the tide where the salt and fresh waters mingle. From what I could learn of this industry, I concluded that it is but the beginning of what will, in the near future, become a very extensive and profitable business.

6. As yet cod have not been found in the waters of Hudson's Bay on the western portion of the strait, but they are very plentiful in all the coves and inlets on the eastern shore of Ungava Bay.

7. In conclusion, I have the honor to urge, that, in any negotiations concerning your Department with the United States Government, relative to a treaty of reciprocal trade, due allowance should be made for the great value of the fisheries of the Hudson's Bay region. If the Americans are to be permitted to continue in those waters, arrangements should be made by which Canada would receive substantial return for the privilege. I would further suggest that, unless a very large consideration is granted for the right, the Canadian Government should reserve the authority to license the ships and make and enforce such regulations, in regard to the methods of fishing, as will prevent the extermination of whales from our northern waters. I have only to call your attention, in support of this recommendation, to the fact that ten years ago there was a Canadian whaling fleet of over seven sail at Gaspé, annually reaping large returns. But when the Americans came into those waters with explosive bombs and other terrifying and destructive methods for securing whales, these animals were, in a very short time, completely driven out and this industry destroyed.

The Russian Government issues licenses for whalers in the White Sea and regulates the methods of fishing, fining heavily, or confiscating vessels' found fishing without license or infringing the regulations in regard to the catch. And by parity of reasoning, I conclude that the Canadian Government possesses similar rights in Hudson's Bay.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ANDREW R. GORDON, *Lieut. R. N.*

Commanding Hudson Bay Expedition.

SUPPLEMENT No. 2

TO THE

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES

REPORT

ON

FISH-BREEDING

IN THE

DOMINION OF CANADA,

1884.

Printed by Order of Parliament.

OTTAWA:
PRINTED BY MACLEAN, ROGER & CO., WELLINGTON STREET.
1885.

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FISH BREEDING, 1884.

NEWCASTLE, 31st December, 1884.

The Honourable A. W. McLelan,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.

SIR,—The following transactions and remarks relative to artificial fish-breeding in the Dominion of Canada, are herewith submitted.

The general success of the several institutions during 1884, as given below, will be found satisfactory as evidencing the onward progress of the work as a whole, although returns from some of the hatcheries do not show as large a crop of ova laid down, as in the previous year of 1883. The falling off in the quantity of eggs, being occasioned by a less number of parent salmon having been captured at some of the stations, than during the season of 1883.

There are now twelve establishments for the propagation of fish, by the artificial methods, in actual operation in the several Provinces of the Dominion.

These hatcheries are all, at the present time, largely filled with fish eggs, collected at various points throughout Canada, during the spawning season of 1884. The latest one, erected on the Fraser River in British Columbia, was only completed in time to receive its first crop of ova last autumn.

Particulars relative to the rearing and distribution of fry from eleven of the above mentioned nurseries, during the spring of 1884, are herewith submitted in detail; likewise, a descriptive account of the quantities and species of eggs that were laid down in each of the twelve hatcheries last autumn, is given below.

The total number of young fish of various kinds hatched, and turned out of these eleven institutions, into many of the rivers and other waters of Canada in 1884, amounted to 53,143,000; and the total quantity of eggs laid down in all the hatcheries in the fall of 1884, was 66,033,000.

The particular number and description of young fish bred in each of the nurseries in the several Provinces, during the hatching season or spring of 1884, was as follows:—

	Province.		
Sydney Hatchery,	Cape Breton.....	1,000,000	salmon
Bedford "	Nova Scotia.....	1,000,000	"
Dunk River "	Prince Edward Island..	1,000,000	"
St. John "	New Brunswick.....	811,000	"
Miramichi "	"	795,000	"
Restigouche "	Quebec.....	940,000	"
Gaspé "	"	859,000	"
Tadoussac "	"	985,000	"
Magog "	"	100,000	salmon trout
Newcastle "	Ontario.....	5,150,000	"
" "	"	50,000	speckled trout
" "	"	3,500,000	white fish
" "	"	100,000	black bass
Sandwich "	"	27,000,000	white fish
" "	"	10,000,000	pickerel
Grand total of fry of all kinds.....		53,143,000	

These were divided by species as follows:—

Salmon, "salmo salar"	7,243,000
Salmon trout, "salmo lacustris"	5,250,000
Speckled trout, "salmo fontinalis"	50,000
White-fish, "coregonus albus"	30,500,000
Pickerel (doré), "luciopercha"	10,000,000
Black bass, "gristes nigricaus"	100,000
Grand total	53,143,000

The particular number and description of fish eggs, laid down in each of the nurseries of the several Provinces during the spawning season, or fall of 1884, was as follows:—

		Province.		
Fraser River	Hatchery,	British Columbia	3,000,000	salmon
Sydney	"	Cape Breton	931,000	"
Bedford	"	Nova Scotia	800,000	"
Dunk River	"	Prince Edward Island.	1,250,000	"
Miramichi	"	New Brunswick	1,000,000	"
St. John River	"	"	186,000	"
Restigouche	"	Quebec	700,000	"
Gaspé	"	"	341,000	"
Tadoussac	"	"	775,000	"
Magog	"	"	No return, salmon trout	
Newcastle	"	Ontario	4,000,000	"
Newcastle Hatchery		"	3,000,000	speckled trout
do		"	3,000,000	white fish
Sandwich		"	50,000,000	"
Grand total of eggs of all kinds			66,033,000	

These were divided by species as follows:—

Salmon, "salmo quinnat"	3,000,000
Salmon, "salmo salar"	5,983,000
Salmon trout, "salmo lacustris"	4,000,000
Speckled trout, "salmo fontinalis"	50,000,000
White-fish, "coregonus albus"	53,000,000
Grand total	66,033,000

Details of the operations at each of the hatcheries during the year, will be found in the report of the several officers in charge, in the appendix attached hereto.

TRANSACTIONS AND REMARKS.

A short descriptive account of the several fish hatcheries is here given from a personal inspection made of several of them last summer; and from a general knowledge previously obtained of the others, and also from information gathered from the correspondence and reports of the officers in charge. Remarks are also offered with the view to further develop the working capacity of these institutions, and specially to dispel, if possible, wrong impressions formed regarding the working of them; and also to offer some practical information as to the nature and some of the habits of salmon, at the time of entering the rivers, for spawning purposes.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

I.—FRASER RIVER HATCHERY.

This salmon breeding establishment is situated on the Lower Fraser, at a point some four miles above New Westminster, on the opposite shore. The building was commenced in 1883, and completed during the present year. It is perhaps the most extensive salmon hatchery yet built in Canada. Its location was made, and the final completion of the whole establishment was carried out by Mr. Thomas Mowat, during my connection, and attendance in England with, the work of the Canadian branch of "The Great International Fisheries Exhibition, London, 1883."

Not having had an opportunity of inspecting this institution, I can as yet only speak of its adaptability for the practical work of fish breeding, through the medium of the report of Mr. Mowat, the officer in charge, which gives a satisfactory statement of the operations, and judging also from the quantity of eggs laid down in the hatching trays this season, the institution has made a very creditable commencement. In future years, no, doubt, the numbers of ova will be largely increased, especially when it is known that salmon are obtainable to an unlimited extent in the Fraser River and its tributaries.

It appears that a much less period of time is taken to hatch the "Quinnat" salmon in the waters of the Fraser, than the "Salar" of the rivers of the Maritime Provinces bordering on the Atlantic coast. In the former only about two months are taken to bring out the fry, whilst in the Atlantic rivers five, and six months, elapse before the embryo breaks the shell. This is readily accounted for by the temperature of the water, as it is the medium by which the hatching of the eggs is hastened or retarded. The average temperature of the water in the Restigouche River in New Brunswick, during the two weeks ending the 22nd of November last, was recorded at 35 degrees; and in the Fraser River in British Columbia, for the same period, it was 45 degrees. In a comparison later on, it would be found that, the temperature of the water in the Fraser River would be relatively much higher than in the Restigouche.

Upwards of three millions of ova were obtained for this hatchery. About a quarter of a million of these were taken from the so-called "Suckeye," and the balance from the "Quinnat" salmon. The last named species is considered superior to all others of the salmon family in Pacific waters, for canning and commercial purposes. They do not, however, appear to be as prolific as their congeners in the Atlantic waters. The returns giving only an average of *four thousand eggs* to the Fraser salmon, whilst the average quantity of ova obtained from the Atlantic salmon, at eight hatcheries is reported as about *seven thousand each.* A fair standard of about six hundred and fifty eggs, to every pound of the flesh of the Atlantic salmon, having been pretty well established, leads to the conclusion that, the "Quinnat" salmon of British Columbia are either less in size, or less prolific than the "Salar" of the Atlantic coast.

But the statement given by Mr. Mowat and by others, goes to show that the "Quinnat" are larger than the "Salar." If this be the case (to me doubtful) then the reproductive powers of the Fraser River fish are less by some 50 per cent., than those of the Atlantic rivers. In carrying this line of reasoning further, it will go to prove beyond a doubt, the paramount necessity for enforcing judicious and stringent laws, for the better preservation of these valuable fish in British Columbia; else, the

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**Note.*—At the United States salmon breeding station on the McLeod River, California, during the season of 1881, seventeen hundred and twenty-nine (1,729) salmon gave seven million two hundred and seventy thousand (7,270,000) eggs, or an average of four thousand two hundred and five (4,205) eggs to each fish, and the average weight of these fish was eleven and three quarter ($11\frac{3}{4}$) pounds. This gave only three hundred and fifty-eight (358) eggs to every pound of flesh. Whereas an average of between six hundred and seven hundred ova is found in the Atlantic salmon, with a general run of about twelve pounds weight to each.

same disastrous results which have befallen most of the rivers in the Eastern Provinces, will be brought about more quickly. Therefore, it is that, the British Columbians, no doubt, have shown their wisdom in demanding this extensive salmon hatchery for their Province, at this early date, in order to supplement the supplies of these fish which are now being so avariciously destroyed by those who are engaged in their traffic.

Mr. Mowat's report will be found in the appendix, which gives details of the construction of the hatchery, and particulars in relation to capturing parent fish, etc.

Total number of eggs collected for this nursery, in the fall of 1884, 3,000,000.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

II.—SYDNEY HATCHERY, CAPE BRETON.

This salmon breeding establishment, erected in 1881, is in good working condition. No expenditure was incurred at this hatchery during the past season, other than to strengthen the dam from which the supply of water is obtained.

The salmon for this institution are, of necessity, procured during the spawning season, from several rivers in Cape Breton. Some of these are near by, others are at considerable distances from the hatchery. The Margaree River, the principal one in which parent fish are captured, is the most distant. On this account, a pond, or reservoir was constructed there, for retaining the parent fish till thoroughly matured. In addition to the Margaree, salmon were secured in the Middle, Sydney, and Salmon rivers; also in Balls Creek.

Three hundred and twenty (320) parent fish were caught to stock the hatchery with eggs; of these one hundred and forty-five (145) were females, and one hundred and seventy-five (175) males. From which was collected nine hundred and thirty-one thousand (931,000 eggs.) These were laid down in the hatchery trays, and from the latest accounts they are progressing most favourably. The average number of ova collected from each female fish, was five thousand three hundred and fifty (5,350); this would indicate the average weight of each fish, at about nine pounds.

One million and fifty thousand (1,050,000) eggs were laid down in the Sydney Hatchery in the fall of 1883. From these eight hundred and fifty-three thousand (853,000) fry were hatched in 1884, and planted in the following rivers and smaller streams, namely: Sydney, Salmon, Morgan and Middle Rivers; Balls Creek, and in Trout, Black, Clerks, Big, and Hatchery Brooks.

Total number of fry hatched out spring of 1884.....	853,000
Total number of eggs laid down in the fall of 1884.....	931,000

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

III.—BEDFORD HATCHERY.

I visited this salmon-breeding establishment in August last, and upon inspection found that parts of the building were very much decayed, more especially the lower floor, sills and hatching troughs, all of which must necessarily be repaired during next summer. The hatchery has been in operation several years, and it is only reasonable to conclude that, where exposure of those parts to dampness is continuous, the woody substance will soon decay.

Instructions were given to make such repairs only as would carry the work of the establishment over the then coming busy season and winter, with the view to making permanent improvements during the slack season of 1885.

Upon consultation with the officer in charge, in relation to the required repairs, it became conclusive to my mind, both as regards economy and durability, that, (1)

A floor for the hatching room made of broken stones (of which plenty were immediately alongside the building) and covered with cement, should replace the present wooden one; (2) A complete new set of hatching troughs was required; (3) The half-constructed reservoir for parent fish should be completed; (4) Increased accommodation for the officer in charge was required. These and other minor matters are essential to the proper working of the Bedford Hatchery, and should be entered upon for early completion next summer.

The work of gathering eggs for this hatchery this autumn has not been so satisfactory as in former years. Two causes are given for this want of success: First, the extreme high water in the early part of the season caused the fish to run far up the stream, beyond the limits of usual operations for capturing them. Secondly, although salmon were said to be plentiful in August and September, in the harbors and estuaries, yet from the continuous drought which followed the earlier rain-fall, the rivers and streams became so very low in October and November (the usual time for capturing fish) that salmon were prevented from ascending the rivers to the points where the spawning tanks were located. Large numbers of eggs were said to have been laid in the tidal waters, where, as a matter of course, they would perish.

Only the small number of ninety-two (92) breeding salmon were obtained for the uses of the Bedford station, seventy-five were females. These gave a total of eight hundred thousand (800,000) eggs, with an average of ten thousand six hundred (10,600) to each female.

Notwithstanding the decrease in the numbers of salmon captured for the uses of this hatchery, it is gratifying to learn from many sources, that the quantities of these fish that entered the rivers of the central parts of the Province were largely in advance of former years, resulting, in a great measure, from the liberal supplies of fry which were planted in them, and bred by artificial means at the Bedford Hatchery. The strongest evidence of this is shown in the Lahave River, where great wonderment was expressed by the inhabitants, at the return of salmon with increased numbers, for the past three years, many of them having been caught below the mill-dams at Bridgewater, where these fish had been almost unknown for many years, or since these dams were built across the river. The fact, however, of some two hundred under-sized salmon, having been caught in 1883, and upwards of five hundred in 1884, and the mill-dams being in the same state as formerly, created considerable surprise, and many surmises were made as to where these salmon originally came from.

Upon investigation, it was found that Mr. A. B. Wilmot, officer in charge of the Bedford Hatchery, had planted some 20,000 salmon fry in the headwaters of the Lahave River, in 1878; and in each year since from 2,000 to 20,000 more have been added. These fry were taken from the hatchery and transported by the Annapolis and Windsor Railway, to a point where it would be most convenient to convey them by waggon to the nearest brooks or feeders of the Lehave River; this was about ten miles. Here the young fry were planted in the full belief that those which would survive the dangers and difficulties that might befall them on their migration down some fifty miles of the Lahave, to the sea, would, when arrived at sufficient maturity to reproduce their species, return again to the same rivers, to carry out this great law of nature. This return to the river from whence they migrated would, by instinctive teaching, be performed with unerring certainty; unless prevented by insurmountable barriers and other obstacles found in their way, such as mill-dams, nets, rivers and such like. It has been held by the inhabitants on this river that salmon had not for many years been known in the Lahave. The mill dams prevented these fish from ascending the river. The female salmon become sufficiently matured to reproduce their species in a period ranging from four to seven years; depending largely upon the supply of food obtainable in their earlier growth in the streams as "Parrs" and "Smolts"; (young salmon before they go to salt water) and, during their sojourn in the sea, arriving at their first state of maturity; the males, as a rule, reaching the same stage a year sooner than the females. It is only in order to reproduce their kind that salmon enter rivers, or fresh waters, at all;

they do not feed in fresh waters, nor in rivers. The salmon taken in the Lahave, in 1883 and 1884, were said to be rather small in size, not up to the standard of the fish in bygone years. Summing up these facts, viz., the absence of salmon in the Lahave for many years, their somewhat numerous return again in 1883 and 1884, their low average as to size, the several mill-dams across the river, forming almost impassable barriers for parent salmon to surmount, consequently forbidding the possibility of eggs being deposited on the natural spawning grounds far up river, then, the fact of several thousands of young artificially bred salmon being put in the upper waters of the Lahave, four and five years previous, all these things cannot but lead to the almost certain conclusion that the usual numbers of salmon caught in the Lahave River, in 1883 and 1884, were the product of the fry put in that river from the Bedford Hatchery in 1878 and following years.

The Liverpool and Port Medway Rivers, on the same coast of Nova Scotia as the Lahave, have also had moderate supplies of young salmon, from the Bedford establishment, put in them; and these rivers are also showing satisfactory signs of improvement. There are no obstacles in the way, such as mill-dams, on the Port Medway River, to prevent salmon from ascending the stream for a considerable distance; and here a most decided increase in the catch of salmon, by netters and anglers, is reported over former years. The direct evidence for a share of this improvement of the Port Medway, cannot be so clearly shown as in the Lahave; in the former, there are are no obstacles in the way for parent fish to ascend and deposit their ova on the spawning beds; whilst in the latter this natural method of reproduction is overcome by the obstruction in the way to prevent it. Now, when the fruits of the planting of artificially bred salmon fry in the Lahave are so apparent, why should not the same result be had from the depositing of fry in like manner in the Medway, Liverpool and many other rivers in the country?

One million (1,000,000) of young salmon were hatched out in the Bedford Hatchery last spring from eggs laid down the previous fall. These fry were widely distributed in the rivers of Nova Scotia, and the following named counties were the recipients of them, viz.: Halifax, Hants, King's, Cumberland, Colchester, Pictou, Annapolis, Lunenburg and Yarmouth.

The report of the officer in charge of the Bedford Hatchery will be found in the appendix. It contains matter of much interest in relation to the preservation and improvement of the fisheries of Nova Scotia.

Total of fry hatched out in the spring of 1884...	1,000,000
Total of eggs laid down in the fall of 1884.....	800,000

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

IV.—DUNK RIVER HATCHERY.

Returns show this hatchery with its appliances, to be in very good repair at the present time. From the effects of an unusually heavy freshet last spring, portions of the reception house for entrapping the fish, were partially injured. This and other small repairs were completed in time for the run of fish, which commenced in October and continued till the 30th of November, when two hundred and twenty (220) salmon were encaged in the pens.

Of these 220 fish, one hundred and sixty (160) were females; the balance were males. From the females, one million two hundred and fifty thousand (1,250,000) eggs were taken, with an average of 7,800 to each female, thus giving to them a standard of 13 lbs. in weight, by the usual calculation of eggs to the pound of flesh.

The officer in charge reports that quite as many eggs were deposited in the natural way, by a large number of salmon in the river below the hatchery, that did not attempt to reach the site of the reception house. Unusual numbers of small-sized fish, and grilse, entered the river during the spawning season.

Smolts, or immature salmon, are mentioned as being very plentiful in the Dunk River, and Wilmot River, near by. The same is said of all the rivers where fry have been planted. Several salmon were taken with the hook and line, near tide water. These accounts give satisfactory indications with regard to the benefits from protection and propagation in the Dunk River.

One million (1,000,000) young salmon were turned out of this hatchery into many of the rivers and streams in the Island, during the past spring; these were the product of the eggs laid down in the fall of 1883. The transport of these young fish, by railway and other means of conveyance, to the several places selected for them, was safely performed. Large supplies were deposited in each of the following rivers:—Dunk, Wilmot, West, Morrell, Brudenell, Montague, Wheatley, Trout No. 10, Trout Newbarton, Hunter; and also several smaller streams.

Total of fry hatched out in the spring of 1884..... .. 1,000,000.
Total of eggs laid down in the fall of 1884,..... 1,250,000.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

V.—ST. JOHN RIVER HATCHERY.

Having made an inspection of this establishment during the past summer, I found everything connected with it in the most perfect order. Its capacity and convenience for the general work of hatching fry and distribution of young fish from it, is unequalled at any of the other locations where institutions of a similar kind have been built in the Maritime Provinces.

The supply of water for breeding purposes is brought by an underground pipe some distance from the main building. Here it was thought advisable to make some improvement in order to prevent the possibility of the action of the frost stopping the full flow of water during the winter. The officer in charge has had this work done, thus making the direct working means of the hatchery most complete.

Whilst this establishment in itself is thus so admirably adapted for its work, the system adopted for procuring parent salmon to supply the hatchery with an adequate number of eggs, is becoming, year by year, less effective. The wholesale destruction of salmon by every possible means, legal and otherwise, in the upper parts of the St. John River and its tributary streams, has so reduced the supplies of breeding fish formerly found in those parts of the river, that it may now be said to be almost an impossibility to obtain even a tithe of the mother fish necessary to stock the nursery with eggs.

In addition to this deplorable want regarding the number of parent fish required for the natural and artificial reproduction of their species, from a pecuniary point also it is really unwise to continue the disheartening trials hitherto practised for capturing parent salmon, even in the Tobique River, which is really the best nursery stream of all the branches of the great St. John River.

Even with the personal efforts of the officer in charge of the hatchery, a thoroughly practical and painstaking man, and extremely zealous to obtain success, and a crew of men, they were, comparatively speaking, unsuccessful in their endeavors to capture a sufficient stock of parent salmon up the Tobique River, and the cost of the few that were caught, if it had been used in the purchase of fish at the harbor fisheries, or even elsewhere, would have secured fully four times the number; thus giving to St. John River Hatchery upwards of half a million (500,000) of eggs, instead of the insignificant quantity now deposited in it. Special reference is drawn to the statement made in the report of the officer in charge of the St. John River Hatchery, which will be found in the appendix, when he refers to the want of necessary protection, and the devising ofsome other method than the present one, by which a supply of ova may be had for the hatchery under his charge.

As my views on the subject of stocking this hatchery have been so frequently expressed, I will now, only quote one extract from my annual report to your Depart-

ment, published in 1881. The experience had since, convinces me more thorougly of the necessity of a change, and of the easy accomplishment of that plan, and also the futility of the method now adopted.

"Efforts have thus far proved futile (and it will be useless to continue them) for procuring supplies of salmon ova in the upper parts, or branches of the St. John River. If this fish hatchery is to be carried on, it will be absolutely necessary to obtain the ova for it from the estuary and tidal fishing stations, or else import the eggs from distant points. This latter plan appears very objectionable, in the face of the fact of the easy means which are open for procuring an adequate number of salmon from the trap-nets which are set in the St. John harbor. From information received from reliable sources, salmon, in sufficient numbers to give two or three millions of eggs could be purchased annually from the tidal fishermen.

With all the efforts put forth last autumn, only forty-three (43) salmon were captured by Mr. McCluskey and his men, twenty-five (25) were females and eighteen (18) males. The former gave one hundred and eighty-six thousand eggs, or an average of about seven thousand four hundred each.

These eggs were obtained at very great expense, on account of the more than ordinary difficulties connected with the catching of them, and carriage from the Serpentine River down the Tobique, to the Hatchery. Notwithstanding these difficulties, they are reported as presenting a very satisfactory appearance in the hatchery troughs of the nursery.

There were eight hundred and ninety four thousand (894,000) salmon eggs laid in the troughs of this institution in the fall of 1883. 284,000 of these were collected in the Tobique River; 210,000 were got from the Tadoussac nursery in the Province of Quebec; and 400,000 from the Restigouche Hatchery. The latter number were by far the best. Less of these died during the period of incubation, and they produced larger and more vigourous fry. On account of the Restigouche eggs being obtained in March few losses were sustained, consequently the high average of nearly 90 per cent. of fry from all the eggs in the St. John River Hatchery is accounted for, the gross product being 811,500. These were deposited in the following named waters: The St. John, Tobique, and Salmon Rivers, in Victoria County; Skiff Lake, in York County; Baker's and Emmerson Brooks, Madawaska County; and a large number were put in the Rapid des Femme stream, which feeds the hatchery.

There will be found in the report of the officer in charge of this hatchery, in the appendix, the following paragraph:—

"I desire to refer to a novel occurrence that took place on the Tobique River. It is a well understood fact that, rarely, if ever has it been known that, a salmon would rise to an artificial fly on the Tobique River, but last summer an American gentleman from Boston, killed eighteen salmon with the fly, on the right hand branch. The question now presents itself; has artificial fish culture, by the introduction of fry from other rivers caused this change? I am inclined to think it has."

This circumstance is a peculiar one, especially when hitherto it has always been held that the St. John and Tobique Rivers were not salmon angling streams. It may therefore be, and the statement fairly gives rise to the possibility that, the introduction of a family of salmon, natives of a famous salmon angling river like the Restigouche, into the waters of the above mentioned river for several years past, has brought about this interesting result; and it would also go to show that, if the operations connected with the artificial culture of salmon in the country, capable (to say the least for them) of causing attraction for the angler. How much more must the benefits from the industry be felt by the country at large from a commercial stand point.

Other remarks contained in the report of this officer with regard to the protection of salmon in the St. John and Tobique Rivers, claim the attention of your Department.

Total of fry hatched in the spring of 1884..... 811,000
Total of eggs laid down in fall of 1884..... 186,000

VI.—MIRAMICHI HATCHERY, N.B.

This hatchery, among the foremost built, required a good deal of renewing. I thoroughly inspected the whole establishment last summer, and found it necessary to order many repairs; a new foundation throughout, new floor, new hatchery troughs, and other matters of less magnitude required immediate attention to put the establishment in proper working condition for the then coming season's work. These repairs have since been fully completed; as the foundations are now made of cedar, a long time will pass before any further expense will be necessary on these parts of the building at Miramichi.

The system pursued here of capturing parent salmon up river late in the autumn, should be discontinued, and the method adopted and found thoroughly satisfactory at Tadoussac and Gaspe should be applied. There is an extensive pond here of large surface area, with a depth of several feet of water, fed by a constant flowing stream, which should be well adapted for retaining quite a number of salmon. This pond is capable of being easily arranged by the placing of a weir across its outlet, to admit of the influx of the river water at high tides. This, in addition to the constant run from the small stream, would materially assist in the further æration and purification of the pond. No serious difficulty has been experienced in conveying salmon alive to this reservoir, as scows can be floated into the very pond itself at high tides.

There are several very good fishing stations within the distance of a couple of miles of the hatchery leased by your Department to fishermen, who, no doubt, would enter into some satisfactory arrangement by which the salmon caught by them could be kept alive, and then transported in scows to this pond alongside the hatchery.

At present the salmon which are caught late in the fall up river, some twelve and fifteen miles, are carried in cribs or scows down river to the hatchery, therefore it must appear more reasonable that, the stock of parent salmon should be caught at the shorter distance of two or three miles, and floated to the pond in the same manner as has been the case for several years past. An objection is brought against the catching of salmon in the earlier season, when netting is legally permitted, that greater losses would be experienced by keeping the fish through the warmer months in the fresh water pond. This anticipated danger need not prevail to any great extent, particularly if the necessary care were taken to avoid injury to the fish, at the time of their capture, and carriage to the pond; and even should some slight mortality take place from the above method, it would be more than compensated by the certainty of obtaining the necessary stock of parent salmon, and by permitting the fish, which would otherwise be caught by the usual way, to pass up river unmolested (by the operations of the hatchery at least) and deposit their eggs on the spawning beds in the natural way. And for another cause it might be held as more beneficial to obtain the earlier run fish, for an idea now prevails (whether fallacious or otherwise) with some experienced fishdealers that the breeding of young salmon from the very late runs of mother fish, has a tendency (upon the principle that like begets like) to increase the numbers of salmon which enter the rivers after the close season has set in; and not to benefit the catch of early running salmon, which are the fish usually taken for commercial purposes.

Yet again, the most potent reason that may be given, in favor of procuring the early runs of salmon for artificial breeding purposes is that, the fish being captured alive, and so kept until manipulated, and then set at liberty again, leads to the satisfactory conclusion that many of them do return in following years; whereas if not so utilised these same fish would be put in the market for consumption, thus causing their total destruction for reproductive purposes, and resulting in the loss of tens of thousands of ova which would be contained in their bodies. But by the other method these eggs, by being artificially hatched in the breeding houses, would yield a large percentage of your salmon to stock, and otherwise enrich many of the river and tidal fisheries of the country.

From information from the officer in charge of the hatchery, and from many other sources, the catch of salmon in the Miramichi, more especially in the lower parts of the river, is very much on the increase. The fly fishermen give astonishing accounts of the numbers of grilse to be seen in the upper parts of the many branches of this river. During the time of netting parent salmon for this hatchery, last fall, a hundred of these grilse would be swept out of one pool. This marked show of young salmon in the Miramichi and its tributary streams gives the strongest indications of the river being well supplied with young fish, to say the least of it, and this increase must have been brought about from some beneficial cause. Why should not some credit for this be given to the planting of large quantities of salmon fry in the several branches of this river annually, that were bred in the hatchery. But the people say, yes, there is certainly an increase of grilse, and other undersized salmon, but where is the increase in the large or marketable salmon which ought to be in the river? The question is easily answered: If the large or mature salmon are caught so numerously by the trap nets and other engines of destruction, as they really are in the estuary and coast fisheries, it cannot be expected that the usual numbers (or even a moderate supply) of the full grown fish can reach the river. But the grilse and smaller sized salmon do, for they get through the meshes of the nets which are set along the coast. Now, if some limitations or severe restrictions are not put upon these coast nets, which are yearly on the increase, not only will the salmon become less numerous in the rivers, but the general catch along the coast must fail also. Accessions to the demands for using these most destructive engines will soon bring about a serious impoverishment to the whole of the salmon fisheries connected with the Miramichi River, its estuaries and coasts adjacent thereto. The prevailing greed shown by the fishermen, to overdo a fair and legitimate catch of salmon, proportionate to the producing powers of rivers, must sooner or later impel Parliament to enact a law similar to that enforced in England from like causes, namely, "The abolition of the use of all fixed engines for the capture of salmon." It will be found to be utterly useless to protect the salmon rivers of the country, or to propagate fry for them, unless a corresponding amount of wisdom is shown by the Legislature to prevent the inordinate and avaricious desires of the people from destroying these fish to such an extent as to over-ride their powers of reproduction, and ultimately bring about their extermination.

The officer in charge of the Miramichi Hatchery reports the capture of 273 breeding fish. These were netted some distance up the river above tideway. One hundred and thirteen of these were males, and the balance, or 161, were females, which gave 1,000,000 of eggs, upon an average of 6,250 to each spawner. Taking the previously given standard of eggs to the pound, these fish would show a general average in weight of about 10¼ pounds. The eggs are reported as progressing favourably at the present time.

The supply of ova secured for this nursery in 1883 was set down at 850,000. An evident error must have crept in here, as the officer's return now shows a successful distribution of 795,000 fry, as being the product of the hatching in the spring of 1884. These young salmon were conveyed safely to the following waters, namely, the North-West, Big South-West and Little South-West Branches of the Miramichi, the Sevogle and Renous Rivers and Stewart's Brook.

Total of fry hatched spring of 1884.....	795,000
Total of eggs laid down fall of 1884.....	1,000,000.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

VII.—RESTIGOUCHE HATCHERY.

This salmon-breeding establishment is located upon one of the finest salmon rivers in the Maritime Provinces. The actual number of fish caught in the fluvial, tidal, and coastal waters, connected with the Restigouche River are not surpassed by

any other, and the commercial benefits to be had from this natural source of wealth, are of the greatest importance, not only to those directly engaged in the local traffic, but also to the country at large.

Upon an inspection of the Restigouche Hatchery, made last summer, it was found that the old building put up many years ago had outlived its period for usefulness, on account of its generally dilapidated state, and the almost total decay of certain portions of the structure, with the tendency of its sides to fall in by the action of frost, as the walls were built against an excavation made in the banks of a small stream. By referring to the Fisheries Report of 1881, it will be found that attention was then drawn to the unsafe and dilapidated condition of this hatchery, and in the same report reference is made to the erection of a very extensive building and dams further up river, to supply the place of the old works. This new establishment when almost completed, was, by orders of your then Commissioner of Fisheries during the summer of 1883, pulled to the ground, and carried in pieces down river some twenty odd miles to "Dee side," the site of the present hatchery. In accordance with Departmental instructions. another site was chosen in August last, upon which to rebuild the several parts of the taken down edifice found suitable for use. The new site consists of about two acres, beautifully situated and very well adapted for a fish breeding establishment. This location increases the area of the property upon which the present old hatchery stands, and takes in the brook for water supply, and also gives free ingress and egress to the main road, and to and from the Restigouche River. This fish-breeding establishment has been put up under the immediate supervision of Mr. Alex. Mowat, who acted upon instructions given to him by me from time to time. It is sufficiently advanced to receive the troughs and other apparatus which will be in readiness to put in place next spring, when the whole establishment will befully completed for the reception of the forthcoming crop of salmon eggs for the season of 1885. The hatching capacity of this institution will be sufficiently large to accommodate some 6,000,000 and upwards of salmon eggs, and will be considerably in advance as to size and general outfit for all practical purposes for breeding the Atlantic salmon, of any similar institution on this continent, or even in the Old World. When arranging for the work of this hatchery, I also made an inspection of the inclosure or pond used for impounding the parent salmon for supplying this nursery with eggs. This pond is situated at the extreme head of tide water, and is closed in by crib work put across the two ends of a narrow channel, which runs between two islands, in the centre of the Restigouche River. The inclosure is sufficiently spacious to retain a very large number of salmon; with a depth varying from three to twelve feet, and with a fresh current from the main river always passing through, so that a large supply of healthy ærated water is provided for the salmonto roam about in during the summer, and until they are ripe for spawning. The great advantage connected with this large pond or reservoir is its closeness to some of the best fishing stations; where, with proper arrangements being made with the lessees of these grounds, a sufficient stock of breeding fish may be secured, almost with a certainty, from the early "runs" of salmon passing up the river. The present inclosure is capable of being extended to any desired length without any difficulty; as a purchase was made by your Department, which secures the privilege of this channel with a strip of land on the banks of both islands forming the passage. Scows or fishing boats can run up to or even into the pond from the main river at convenience, by which means unusual facilities are given to convey the fish alive, with very small chances of injury, from the stations near by directly to this reception pond.

Another source of convenience, which certainly warrants a more speedy means of recuperation from the exhaustive effects of spawning is secured by the selection of this pond just at the head of tide water. For, after the process of manipulation by the artificial method is performed, the fish are at once put in the open river, and are immediately carried down by the first falling tide to sea, where, from the healthful effects of the salt water, their desire for food returns to them again, and they soon recover from the emaciated state they had contracted from their lengthened sojourn in the fresh water, where, by a peculiarity of the nature of salmon, they do not

take food. Not so, can they so quickly, or surely reach their healthful and natural feeding grounds in the sea when captured on their spawning beds far up river, from which points weeks and months will elapse sometimes before they are enabled to reach salt water. From this latter cause, combined with the daily increasing prostration following the effects of spawning, and long abstinence from food, some fish necessarily die.

This mortality among salmon after spawning in the natural way, shows itself in all rivers and streams, in all parts of the world, in a greater or less degree, according to circumstances. But in rivers where these fish are very abundant, as in the Fraser, Columbia, Sacramento and others on the Pacific coast, it prevails to such an alarming extent, as to give the belief to many of the inhabitants, and, even to some writers, who are considered to be authorities on the subject that, all the salmon there, after passing through the ordeal of spawning die. The only evidence alleged is that, thousands upon thousands of salmon are found floating down these rivers in a dead and dying state. This great death-rate in rivers, where; it is said, salmon are so numerous as to actually crowd themselves from the streams upon dry land, may be somewhat reasonably accounted for, as previously mentioned, namely: From extreme emaciation; from their long and wearied migration up river; from their non-eating propensity in fresh water; * and from the physical change brought about by

* Note by Mr. Wilmot.—Salmon do not take food on their migration up rivers to their spawning grounds. This view is now almost universally held by all persons practically acquainted with the nature and habits of the salmon. There are, however, some disbelievers of this statement. The following facts are given to sustain Mr. Wilmot's position, viz :—

(1) The stomach of the salmon is found *distended* with food in a half-digested state, when captured beyond the estuaries of rivers and in the sea.

(2) Food is *never* found in the stomach of the salmon above tide water or in the fluvial parts of rivers

(3) Salmon begin to deteriorate in flesh and in colour, as soon as they enter the fresh water, and continue this falling off until they reach salt water and commence feeding again.

(4) After being in the rivers for a time, from the fat, silvery-coated salmon, they change to a lean, lank, emaciated, dirty, black-looking fish; in many instances after spawning they become so poor and prostrate that great numbers die.

(5) The fatty substance of the body put on in their feeding grounds in the sea, is consumed by internal absorption, to partially sustain the fish on his migration up rivers, and to nourish the growth of the ovaries and milt for maturity, previous to being laid in the spawning beds. The fatty substances of the body thus passing into the ovaries, presents to the eye the small, oily globules seen in the eggs when laid, and forms the food of the embryo fish before, and for a short time after, hatching out.

(6) The writer has seen many salmon opened, and has opened many hundred himself when caught in fresh water, but in no instance was there ever one particle of food found in their stomachs. He has also kept confined in ponds, numbers of salmon before and after spawning for periods of two, eight, and twelve months, where natural food was plentiful, yet they never took it, but could, nevertheless, be caught with an artificial fly.

(7) In all cases when opened, the gullet, or entrance to the stomach, seemed, as it were, from its closely contracted appearance, to forbid the possibility of food of any kind passing through it.

(8) The great numbers of salmon that enter many of our rivers would, if they took food to sustain their large bodies, consume at one single meal every living creature in the river that would be adapted for them to eat—yet in many instances, and in many rivers, salmon are from one to five and six months in the fresh water, on their journeys to their spawning grounds.

(9) In the Fraser and other rivers on the Pacific slope salmon are so abundant in them as to actually crowd themselves upon the banks. *Query*—Where and how could it be possible for these vast shoals of salmon to procure sufficient food to sustain them in the narrow confines of the river? On the contrary they become lean, exhausted, and after spawning die in thousands from sheer emaciation.

(10) It is well known by anglers that when salmon are taken with the fly, the hook is seldom found deep in the mouth, and *never* in the gullet, but almost invariably the fish is hooked on the inner or outer sides of the jaw, and now and then in the tongue. If taken voraciously for food, why not find the hook in the gullet, as in trout and other fish that actually take it for food by swallowing the bait?

(11) It may be asked, then, why do salmon rise to the fly at all if not for food? It is the exception, not the rule, to take salmon with the fly; they take it sometimes in anger when crossing their vision; and, sometimes from a sportive mood, in seeing a luring, dangling object above them. Dozens, yes, hundreds of salmon are often seen in pools by the angler, who may cast over them for days without taking a fish, and then, perchance, some morning or evening he may hook one, two, and sometimes more. Now, if these took the fly for food, why not capture many more of the hundreds that certainly ought to be in the same eating mood as their fellows who were taken?

(12) The sequel is here: By a wise ordination of Providence salmon are not permitted, by an instinctive feeling in their nature, to feed upon their own offspring, and in the very same nurseries, too, in which they had at a former period laid their eggs to reproduce their species. Did the salmon feed in the rivers and other streams which are their *breeding grounds*, in like manner as in the sea, which is their *feeding ground*, the beautiful aim of nature to safely maintain their species would be

the emission of the ova and milt from their bodies, culminating, at last, in a great many instances, in utter prostration, and finally death. But, to hold that the great law of nature with all creatures, "to multiply and replenish their kind," shall be so subverted in the case of the salmon as to cause all those frequenting the Pacific rivers to die at the time, or immediately after the period of spawning, cannot be admitted, nor is it so. Whilst statements are often made that thousands of sickly, dying and dead salmon are *seen* floating down these rivers, nothing is told of the many thousands of the more healthy ones that are *unseen* beneath the surface of these large rapid, turbid rivers, in the swollen bodies of which from freshets at that time of the year, the salmon are carried almost perforce down to the ocean, when in due time they recruit themselves, and are again prepared to renew this annual demand upon their nature in order to maintain their species. If the theory were true that all these salmon died in the rivers after spawning, their race must have become extinct long before this. It is considered opportune to refer to this singular mortality among salmon, with the view to impart some information on the subject to fishermen and others who may not be aware of the fact; and to rebut in a measure the false statements which have been disseminated broadcast among the inhabitants on the Restigouche River by wickedly disposed opponents to the science of fish culture, who allege that, because a few fish may at times be found dead, dying or sickly in the river, this result has been wholly brought about by operations at the hatchery in handling salmon for artificial purposes. The allegation is not only groundless, but events have shown that it was conceived in wickedness and malice, in order to injure and defame, not only the officers engaged in the work at the hatcheries, but, the very industry itself. How, it may be asked is it that, such great mortality is found among salmon in the Fraser and other rivers on the Pacific slope where hatcheries have never been worked? The same may be said of many of the rivers of Britain where the death rate of salmon is alarming and with no breeding establishments upon them either.

In further evidence of the remarks which I have made on this subject, I here quote the statement of Mr. Lumsden, Superintendent of the Tay salmon fishing in Scotland, who speaks of the Tay fishing in November and December just past, as follows:—"The salmon disease has again proved very destructive. During the fishing season the salmon were supposed to be quite free from the disorder; but unfortunately when netting operations for the collection of eggs for scientific purposes commenced, many fish were taken suffering from the fungus, and as time went on the number of diseased fish increased. During November and December as many as (704) seven hundred and four salmon, grisle and trout were found dead in the river. * * * * * * *

Capturing Parent Salmon.

There were (186) one hundred and eighty-six parent salmon obtained from the net which was set at the newly formed stand, close by the reception pond at the head of tide water. This fishing station was never used before. The fishermen considering it of little or no use, on account of its situation being in a shallow channel, up which, only a few straggling fish were supposed to pass; at the time of selecting the site for the reservoir, just along this blind channel (as it were) of the river, it was thought expedient to make a trial of this place, and learn whether salmon could be caught in any numbers there by setting a net, with a proper trap affixed to it. This idea has proved satisfactory in a greater degree than originally contemplated; for during the past season the above mentioned number of salmon was actually taken in this channel; unfortunately, however, they were all small sized fish, a large number being *grilse*. It would appear that the large, full grown salmon, take the two larger

thwarted. For the countless thousands of these large, (at other times) voracious fish on their journey up to their nurseries to reproduce their kind, would meet their broods of young of the former years coming down as "parrs," as "smolts," to the sea and devour them, thus actually destroying the very object for which the Great Creator had originally so wisely ordained all things.

and deeper parts of the river, called the north and south channels. In each of these, several important fishing stations are located. They are held by lessees from your Department, with whom from the first it was contemplated to make arrangements by which the necessary supplies (over and above those taken at our station) of salmon would be obtained to stock the hatchery with eggs.

At the present time negotiations are in progress by which two of the best salmon stands on the north channel, quite near to the retaining pond, will be obtained. From these, judging from the usual annual returns of fish taken at them, it is confidently expected that ample supplies of breeding salmon will always be had in future years.

Of the above number of fish secured, only seventy-eight (78) were females; the balance were made up of males and grilse, and the fish throughout were of an unusually small size; consequently they yielded a less number of eggs than the average quantity generally obtained from the Restigouche salmon. Seven hundred thousand (700,000) ova were the total number gathered. These were deposited in the hatchery at Deeside, where, from last accounts, they were in a healthy state and doing very well. The returns show a crop of nine hundred and forty thousand (940,000) salmon fry, from the eggs laid down in the fall of 1883. These were distributed widely. Two hundred thousand (200,000) were put in the Nipissiquit River through the instrumentality of Mr. Burns, M.P., for Gloucester County. The work of planting these fry was performed most satisfactorily, being aided by the zealous efforts and personal assistance of J. DeWolf Spurr, Esq., of St. John. This gentleman expressed great satisfaction with the healthy state of the young fish after their journey by railway from Metapedia, and the safe delivery of them afterwards in the upper parts of the Nipissiguit river. In addition to this lot of fry, and the forwarding of 400,000 eggs to the St John river hatchery, there remained some 740,000 fry, which were planted in the waters of the Patapedia, Upsalquitch, Metapedia and main Restigouche, making a total of 940,000 fry and 400,000 vitalized eggs put out of this hatchery in 1884.

Total of fry hatched spring of 1884.....940,000
Total of eggs laid down fall of 1884.....700,000

NOTE.—In the report on the Restigouche Hatchery in the appendix will be found very pertinent remarks concerning the irregular returns of salmon caught by the nets; and the excessive fishing carried on by trap-nets along the coast. A record is also given of the catch of salmon by anglers on the Restigouche, which gives the number taken at seventeen hundred (1,700) fish, weighing 37,000 pounds, or an average of about 21¾ pounds each.

VIII.—GASPÉ HATCHERY, P.Q.

This institution for salmon breeding, situated on the estuary of the Dartmouth River, about three miles from Gaspé Basin, was visited by me in company with Yourself in July last. Upon an inspection of the hatchery, it was found necessary to order certain repairs. The lower flower required renewing throughout. New hatching troughs were required; other matters of minor importance needed overhauling. The improvements were at once entered upon, and were completed in time for the autumn work of laying in the stock of eggs. The officer in charge now reports the hatchery in good working order.

The retaining pond in which the parent salmon are kept till ripe for spawning, is formed by taking in a portion of a small brook several miles up river from the site of the hatchery. This inclosure has been in use for retaining salmon for several years, and has proved very satisfactory. The plan pursued is to catch the salmon from the early runs going up the Dartmouth River in June and July, by means of a trap net set just at the head of the tide water. The fish are carefully taken from the trap and put into scows through which the water passes freely, and then floated

to the retaining pond, and there kept till required for spawning purposes in October and November. They are then returned to the river when they quickly go to sea.

At the time of inspecting these works an unusually heavy freshet was running, which prevented the possibility of seeing the whole complement of fish that had been put in the pen. A small breakage was noticed in the pond, through which during the very high water some few fish no doubt must have escaped. This method of impounding parent salmon for spawning purposes is by all odds superior to the slavish and injurious plan of capturing them on the spawning beds up river late in the autumn, and wherever found practicable to apply the pond system, to any or all of the hatcheries, it should be adopted, and if it were possible to construct these ponds in places where purely tidal salt water would freely ebb and flow through them, they would be found to answer the purpose much better for keeping salmon free from disease of any kind, than when retained in fresh water, on account of the greater salubrity of the salt water for sustaining health and vigour in the fish until required for spawning. Ten years' trial in keeping parent salmon in a salt water pond at the Tadoussac Hatchery in Quebec, has proved this system to be the most effective beyond all doubt.

The number of salmon netted for the use of the Gaspé Hatchery on the Dartmouth River was smaller than usual, occasioned by the necessity of taking up the net during the prevalence for some time, of an unprecedented freshet in the river in July last; only one hundred and five (105) were taken and twenty of these escaped from the pond during the freshet, leaving only 85; of these 38 were females and 47 were males; the former gave two hundred and forty-five thousand (245,000) eggs. In order to supplement the Dartmouth River supply, twenty six (26) salmon were netted in the Barachois River, late in the season, fifteen of these were females; they gave ninety-six thousand (96,000) eggs, thus making the total number of ova for the Gaspé Hatchery, three hundred and forty-one thousand (341,000) forming an average to each fish of six thousand four hundred and thirty (6,430) eggs. The officer in charge reports the stock of eggs in good condition at the present time. A large percentage of young fish were hatched from the ova laid down the previous season of 1883; eight hundred and fifty-nine thousand (859,000) salmon fry were distributed from the Gaspé Hatchery, in the spring of 1884 in the Dartmouth, York, St. John, and Grand Rivers, in the County of Gaspé. A satisfactory evidence is here given of the benefits arising from the planting of young salmon in the Grand River which were obtained from the hatchery. Colonel Walker, a well known angler, is lessee of the Grand River, he writes thus: "I think it an ascertained fact beyond doubt that, the majority of "salmon now being caught in this river, are the result of stocking it with fry from "the Gaspé Hatchery."

Total of fry turned out spring 1884	859,000
Total of eggs laid down fall of 1884	341,000

IX.—TADOUSSAC HATCHERY.

This establishment is located alongside a little nook, or cove, surrounded by the rocky banks of the Saguenay River, just at its entrance into the St. Lawrence. The works are somewhat extensively formed here, consisting of a large building with two floors fitted up with hatching troughs, tanks and other apparatus, for conveniently breeding young salmon on an extensive scale.

The building stands upon a pier or wharf alongside which the Saguenay River steamers regularly call during navigation. The water for hatching purposes is supplied from a small lake among the rocky hills in the rear, at an elevation much higher than the site of the hatchery. A small brook forms the outlet of the lake, and runs through a deep fissure of the rocks, where several small nursery ponds are formed at intervals. From thence it is carried by means of an inclosed dall into the

building, and through the breeding troughs, and thence falls directly into the little salt water cove, or tidal waters of the Saguenay.

This small cove, or inlet, covers an area of about an acre, and is shut off from the open river by a weir across its outlet, thus forming a complete pen, or reservoir, in which the parent salmon are securely kept from May and June till spawning time in October and November. The ordinary tides here are about six feet, and at the ebb and flow rush rapidly in and out through a narrow gateway in the weir, forming, as it were, the rapid current of a river, in which, during the running of the tides, the salmon leap and play about, as if in their native river.

These salmon are captured in the ordinary kind of nets set along the coasts, only having small meshes in the trap, which prevents injury from gilling, and from abrasions, so frequently caused by the usual regulation nets; they are then carried in lattice work scows to the cove, where they remain during the whole season in purely salt water; and it is found, after a thoroughly practical trial of this system for many years at this establishment, that not only are losses of the fish hardly known, but it is also an ascertained fact that these parent fish are less liable to disease of any kind, and that their eggs are fully more certain of impregnation, than where collected at any of the other establishments. From these well established facts the recommendations in the foregoing report upon the Gaspé Hatchery were offered, viz: "That salt water reservoirs should be built in connection with such of the salmon nurseries, where it would be found practicable to do so." It has nevertheless been held by scientists and others who have written, or expressed opinions on the nature and habits of the salmon, that the ovaries of these fish would not mature in salt water; basing their conclusions, very justly too, upon the well-known fact that these fish invariably resort to the fresh water parts of rivers and streams to form their nests and lay their eggs, and also that a sojourn of some indefinite period of time in fresh water was absolutely requisite to ripen the eggs sufficiently for due impregnation at the time of spawning. The operations at the Tadoussac Salmon Hatchery, have undoubtedly upset this old theory. Not only are the experiments at this nursery conclusive upon this subject, but it may be also added that, from a practical study of the habits of the salmon, it has been found that, at many of the smaller streams which empty directly into the sea, salmon will remain outside in the salt water till October and November, when, at the full maturity of their ova and milt, they will rush up these streams, forcing themselves at times almost out of the water on the shallows and bars formed from drought and other causes, and in some cases they will only spend a few days, or even hours, in the performance of spawning, and then return to sea again.

This hatchery, with its reservoir, dams, ponds and works generally, were thoroughly inspected by me, in company with Yourself, in July last. The usual annual cleaning of troughs, varnishing of trays, etc., was then going on. Some small repairs were requisite upon the dams which formed the small nursery ponds. The general status of the whole establishment, however, was at that time satisfactory. Some casualties are reported since from the results of a heavy gale, and high tides in the middle of November, doing damage to the wharves around the building. This, with some repairs to the floors and tanks in the hatchery, will be required next year. The isolated position of these works, shut up as it were from the outer world from the close to the opening of navigation, making seven or eight months of almost arctic weather, gives additional anxiety to the officer in charge of this hatchery for its safety during the inclemency of winter. From the cautious forethought, however, of Mr. Radford, success has very fairly attended this institution from its commencement.

Two hundred and seven (207) parent salmon were caught outside the Saguenay, in the St. Lawrence, and placed in the cove, or reservoir above mentioned. The stormy weather prevented satisfactory fishing with the nets, and reduced the usual catch of fish for this nursery. Here, as well as at all the hatcheries, the salmon proved to be of smaller size than in former years. One hundred and seven (107) were females; from these seven hundred and seventy-five thousand (775,000) eggs were

placed on the hatching trays. An average of seven thousand two hundred and fifty (7,250) eggs were got from each female. They were under-sized fish, only averaging about eleven pounds each. The officer reports these eggs in good condition, with a very slight percentage of loss up to the present time.

Nine hundred and eighty-five thousand (985,000) salmon fry were distributed from the Tadoussac Hatchery during the season of 1884, in the following rivers: St. Margaret North-West Branch, St. Margaret North-East Branch, Petit Saguenay, L'Anse St. Jean, and Petit Isle Rivers, and in the small streams running into the lake, and nursery ponds near the hatchery.

Total number of fry turned out in spring of 1884..... 985,000
Total number of eggs laid down in the fall of 1884..... 775,000

X.—MAGOG HATCHERY.

The original Magog Hatchery was built at the outlet of Lake Memphramagog on the Magog River. It was intended more especially for the artificial breeding of salmon trout, commonly called "*lunge*" in the Eastern Townships of Quebec. The works were nevertheless well adapted for the rearing of other descriptions of fish. White-fish, salmon, and trout eggs, in large numbers have been sent to this establishment from its commencement with success, from the Newcastle Hatchery in Ontario.

The site originally selected and built upon proved to be well adapted for fish breeding purposes, having every convenience necessary. But from the action of the company owning the surrounding property and water privileges, the first site was changed for one lower down the river. The location of this new site, and all matters relating to the substituted establishment were selected, and carried out by your late commissioner, W. F. Whitcher. I cannot speak from personal knowledge of anything relating to these newly erected works, as I have not seen them. The officer in charge however, reports "everything in good order so far as relates to the "hatchery buildings, machinery, and water; but, still further work in the building of "fences around the grounds, and the construction of pens, may be required."

The extensive chain of lakes and streams, so widely spread throughout the region of the Eastern Townships, once famous for their abundant supplies of fish, but latterly almost depleted, urgently demand the most vigorous application of the law, for their protection. Strenuous efforts should also be put forth to restock and improve these waters, with the more valuable kinds of fish, both by the natural, and artificial methods of propagation.

The operations at the Magog establishment in the fall of 1883, amounted to a catch of one hundred and eighty (180) salmon trout (lunge). The female portion of these, gave one hundred and fifty thousand (150,000) eggs, which were laid on the trays. Difficulties of an unfortunate nature transpired with these eggs, brought about by the "Magog Water Company" only partially completing their lower dams, which prevented operations being carried on in the new hatchery, and also seriously affected the work in the old one by overflowing the floors at times several feet in depth; eventually necessitating, as the officer in charge reports, "the planting of the fry before their full development in Lake Memphramagog."

The business of catching parent fish last fall in Lake Memphramagog was somewhat unsuccessful, on account of stormy weather, which prevented the use of nets at the time the fish were on the shoals and spawning grounds; consequently a very trifling supply of eggs had been obtained, and the officer in charge reports that:—"He will have to depend upon other sources for a supply of eggs."

With regard to the benefits which have resulted from the work already done at the Magog Hatchery, reference is made to several letters in the Magog report in the Appendix, where it will be found that satisfactory statements are given by several residents relative to improvements in the fisheries, and credit is there given to the Magog Hatchery for a large share of this success.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

XI.—NEWCASTLE HATCHERY.

This establishment was the primary institution built in Canada for the artificial propagation of fish. At first it was commenced in a small way, as an experimental nursery for rearing salmon. This first venture proved to be of an eminently practical and satisfactory character, and has been applied since to the several Provinces in the Dominion by the construction and complete working of twelve fish-breeding establishments.

The original experiments with salmon eggs quickly spread to other species of fish, such as white fish, salmon trout, pickerel (dore, or wall-eyed pike), black bass, and other fresh water fishes. The ova of these fish have been extensively hatched at the Newcastle Hatchery, where the operations have grown to the rearing and distributing of many millions of fry annually.

Of late years the whole working capacity of this hatchery has been directed to breeding fish of the greatest commercial importance to, and most suitable for, the waters of the inland lakes and rivers of Ontario; consequently the rearing of salmon has not been pursued here for several years past. Being of the anadromous or migratory species, they enter streams to lay their eggs for reproductive purposes. These breeding streams have become so changed of late in temperature and purity during the hot summer months as to cause the death of young salmon; hence the discontinuance of artificially breeding a description of fish in this nursery that practical experience has shown cannot withstand the climatic effects upon the generally reduced flow of water in the streams of Ontario.

From the experiments worked out at this establishment, a thoroughly practical system of artificial fish culture has been originated in Canada, and many of the most highly approved kinds of apparatus used in fish-breeding have been invented. This system and these appliances are used in all the establishments of the Dominion; and likewise in many other fish-breeding institutions in different parts of the world. A complete working section of the system in use at this nursery was put in operation at the "Great International Fisheries Exhibition, London, 1883," where its practical utility and superiority over all other methods was demonstrated by the hatching of young salmon, and growing them to parrs, during the six months period of the exhibition, and by obtaining the gold medal and diploma for the best and most complete fish-breeding establishment in the exhibition.

Repairs to Building.

It was found absolutely necessary to make many repairs and renewals of certain parts of the building and machinery connected with this hatchery. The constant moisture to the sills, floors and parts of the building during the past twelve years, had produced decay to such an extent as to demand a complete renewal. This work, together with making new hatching troughs and tanks throughout, and repairing of conducting pipes and waterworks, was performed during the past summer. These improvements now put the hatchery in a perfect and permanent position, and will ensure its reliability for all purposes for many years to come.

With the increased demand for young fish from this establishment for stocking numerous waters in Ontario, and for the greater safety for keeping them in a more healthy state after emerging from the egg, until the time for distributing them; and for supplying the ponds with colder and purer water than is obtainable at the present time; it will be found absolutely necessary to devise means for procuring a certain supply of pure spring or well water, and the only plan which presents itself to accomplish this end is the boring for an artesian well, from which it is contemplated this want of pure water would be overcome. These artesian wells are now being utilized in many sections of the country, and are cheaply made; one sunk here would render essential service in the proper working of this establishment, and should be entered upon at once, or so soon as the early spring will permit.

Carp Ponds.

Demands for carp to stock waters in the Dominion are being frequently made. To meet this want it will be necessary to improve the present ponds by deepening them sufficiently to ensure the safety of the parent fish against the extreme frosts of winter. A trial was made in breeding these fish in 1881-82 by obtaining a number of very small fry from the carp ponds at Washington, D.C.; these were donated to your Department by the kindness of Prof. Baird, whose generosity in similar matters has often been experienced on former occasions. Some of these carp grew very rapidly during the first summer, but nearly all succumbed, from the ice penetrating to the bottom of these very shallow ponds, by the severity of the winter. A few specimens were found in the spring of 1883 weighing a couple of pounds, which shows the rapid growth of these fish even under adverse circumstances; there is no doubt if the ponds had been sufficiently deep in the centre to prevent freezing to the bottom, large quantities of these fish could have been distributed throughout the country from the stock originally obtained. The carp are very prolific and fl urish even in turbid waters of a high temperature; on this account they would be well adapted for many waters in this country unsuitable now for the rearing of the salmon family. The expense in deepening these ponds would not be much; by drawing off the water in the early spring, exposure to the sun would dry them up sufficiently when the work could be performed cheaply and expeditiously during next summer.

Collecting Eggs.

Increasing difficulties are being experienced annually in relation to procuring requisite supplies of salmon trout eggs for the uses of the Newcastle Hatchery; with the more numerous demands that are made every season by Representatives from all parts of the Province to procure young fish to stock and improve the rapidly declining fisheries of the country, comes also from certain localities strong opposition to the system pursued by your Department in granting permits to officers of this institution to obtain fish and fish spawn during the close time.

In meeting these objections which, if literally applied to all the fisheries of the country, and if by "close time" is meant "spawning time," which no doubt was the original intention of the term; then the objections hold good, and the admitted injury to the fisheries from this cause should be immediately prevented. For it is conclusive to the minds of all persons practically acquainted with the fisheries of the country and the habits of the fish that, this constant destruction of fish during their breeding seasons has been and is now the chief and paramount cause of the great falling off of the fisheries in many localities, and the total destruction of them in other places; and not until a thorough change is made, with regard to the times and modes of capturing fish in the waters of Ontario (and it may be added in the other Provinces also) together with an absolute enforcement of the law appertaining to the same, beyond the interference of local or party influences, can it be expected that any improvements whatever will take place in the more important fresh water fisheries of the country; but on the contrary they must and will go on declining, year after year, until they become so depleted of the better descriptions of fish as to be wholly given up for commercial purposes.

Notwithstanding the complaints which have been made concerning the taking of fish and fish spawn during the "close time" through permits from your Department, no diminution takes place during the same time in the fishing carried on by the fishermen in the neighbourhood from whence these complaints originate. It is well understood, through a tacit consent of the overseers, that nets which are set in the open season may be taken up during the close season; whereupon every available net is sure to be put down just before the close time commences. Several days may pass before these nets are lifted, especially if stormy weather prevails, which is usually the case about the beginning of November; in this way the nets may remain out during the greater and in some instances the whole period of the close season; so that let the weather be favourable or unfavourable fishing is actually going on,

more or less, during the whole period forming the close season, namely, from the 1st to the 10th of November, thus practically demonstrating the statements generally made and believed in by the fishermen themselves that, rather than have a "close time" so short and "so violated," better not have one at all.

A close time that would prove to be of service for the maintenance of the salmon trout fisheries of the Province, should commence about the 15th or 20th of October, and continue until about the 15th or 20th of November, or it might run to the 1st of January, or the 1st of April following, for practically speaking no fishing can well be, or in fact is, pursued after the 20th of November, on account of cold, inclement weather. Every honest conscientious fisherman will endorse this view of the matter to be correct; and he will furthermore say that the losses in nets, boats, time and fishing gear generally, after the 10th of November, are in the great majority of cases fully more than the profits, and if a close time as above named were made and enforced to the very letter throughout the Province everywhere alike, it would be in their interests to have it done. But as the close time at present is so short and only nominal in its application, and may be kept or violated at pleasure in certain sections of the country, depending upon the nominal surveillance and, in some instances, tacit permission of the fishery overseer, whose occupation may be such and his residence so distant from the fishing point, that little or nothing is known about these infractures of the law.

Some of the more shrewd and crafty fishermen, and others engaged in the fish trade, whose interests are wholly identified with the catch and traffic of fish for the present time only, and not caring for the future welfare of the fisheries of the country, represent to your Department and to the legislators of the country that close seasons for fish are unnecessary; or, if required, they should be so fixed as best not to interfere with the fishing trade, or their avaricious desires to capture them, when most numerously congregated together for actual spawning purposes. Again, they say why hamper us with fishery laws and close seasons, when artificial culture is turning out annually so many millions of young fish from the hatcheries? Here again is another cunning pretext to obtain further license to kill and destroy fish at all times, by putting forth the fallacy that artificial breeding can outdo and supplant nature in the maintenance of the fisheries of the country.

Artificial breeding of fish can be made, and is no doubt a decided auxiliary to the natural production, but its benefits should not be over-rated to such an extent as to make its results fabulous. This view is nevertheless disseminated by persons having directly opposite ends to serve and from different motives. The enthusiastic well-wisher, for the maintenance of the fisheries for the present and the future, on entering the nursery and seeing millions of newly-hatched fry in the breeding troughs, at once heralds forth the idea that the effect of the fish-hatcheries will be to fill the waters of the country again with fish, as of former years. And the greedy calculating fisherman, caring nothing for the benefit of the fisheries in the future, but only how he may obtain the greater number for the present to enrich himself, also becomes the strong advocate of artificial fish-breeding as a speedy means of replenishing the waters; and with this pretext, he pleads for the abrogation of all restrictions and close times for protecting fish, in order to partake of greater freedom in the exercise of his cupidity in the destruction of greater quantities of them.

There are also public and private bodies and individuals, who express much interest for the welfare of the fisheries: each, however, taking in many instances divergent views of the matter. Some corporations in which numbers of fishermen reside advocate fishery laws, and particularly "close seasons," to be so framed as to suit the wants and conveniences of the poor fishermen, as they are styled. These "wants and conveniences" mean simply a greater privilege to capture the pregnant mother fish, laden with fruitful eggs, as they approach the shallower waters near the shores to lay their ova for increasing their species. And so it is with many individuals, who daily see hundreds and hundreds of gravid fish caught and placed in the markets for sale, with thousands of ripe, fruitful eggs streaming from their bodies, and yet pass them by without notice or comment; but if some comparatively trifling

infringement of the law takes place, or if in carrying out a necessary work to supply eggs for the hatcheries, strong objections are raised by fishermen and others for interfering with the Fisheries' Act. But go to the cities and towns, visit the fishing grounds, the wharfs and landing places, where fishermen catch and bring in their fish in October and November, and there will be seen thousands of salmon trout, mother fish, laden with ripe eggs; and the fishing stalls, boats and the men themselves besmeared with ripe fish eggs which have been extruded from the bodies of the fish just captured—yet not a word is said about it.

Now all this could not take place were a "proper close time" established; neither would gravid, unwholesome food of this kind be thrown upon the markets for consumption, and instead of the hundreds of millions of ripe eggs which are destroyed in this way, they would be laid on the natural spawning grounds, where the proportion husbanded by nature would produce immense crops of young fish, which in due time would grow to maturity, and supply a sure means of sustaining a reasonable traffic in fish, not only for the present time, but for the future.

No defence will be put up for taking mature fish from the spawning beds during the close season even for the hatcheries, for in any case the killing of ripe, pregnant fish cannot be upheld. But if the fishermen are allowed to take the salmon trout in thousands upon thousands for the markets of the country during the very hottest period of their spawning time, and also in many cases all through the nominal close season, the securing of a few of these same fish at this time, for stocking the Government hatcheries with eggs, cannot fairly or reasonably be objected to.

But if the exigencies of the case require a change from the method hitherto adopted in getting supplies of ova for the hatcheries, the only course which presents itself as likely to succeed will be to adopt similar measures as are in use at Tadoussac, Gaspé, and the Restigouche for obtaining parent salmon for stocking those institutions with eggs. It will be difficult, however, to conclude until an experiment is made whether the salmon trout of our lakes can be dealt with in like manner as the salmon of the sea, as the latter are of the migratory species, leaving the salt water for fresh water rivers only for breeding purposes, and from the peculiarity of their nature in taking no food while in fresh waters, they can, therefore, be retained in reservoirs or ponds of limited size, without entailing any expense or trouble in keeping them through the summer till spawning time, except protection from marauders and others. The salmon trout on the other hand do not leave the lakes for rivers, but resort to shoals and reefs in certain parts of the lakes, generally near shore, where they congregate in great numbers in order to perfect their spawning operations by close commingling of their sexes. During the summer and up to the spawning time they are constantly feeding. It will, therefore, be somewhat doubtful whether similar success will attend impounding salmon trout in small areas of water for artificial breeding purposes, as has resulted from this procedure with the salmon of the Maritime Provinces.

If therefore it be intended to thorougly protect and improve the lake fisheries of this Province by setting aside proper "close seasons" to cover the actual spawning times of this most important commercial fish of the lakes, without molestation of any kind; it will be necessary at the same time to make arrangements for securing some suitable inlet, or bay, where it could be surrounded in some manner, so as to form an extensive inclosure, or pen, in which large numbers of salmon-trout could be securely impounded till they became ripe for spawning. This plan would necessitate the procuring of suitable trap-nets, and other material, and also employment of fishermen to work them, in order to capture such numbers of fish during the open season, as might be required to furnish the necessary quantities of eggs for the hatcheries; by these means it might be practicable to satisfy the numerous demands which are annually made upon your Department, for young fish to fill depleted and other waters in the country.

If however on the other hand the same policy is to continue, by having simply a nominal "close time" and that fishermen will still be permitted to kill salmon trout in the same wholesale manner now practised during the spawning time of these fish. Surely the officers of the fish breeding establishments should also be allowed

to continue the system hitherto adopted for getting their supplies of fish-eggs, for the several Government fish hatcheries. With a comparison made of the effect produced upon the fisheries, by these two operations at the spawning time, the result would be that, the fishermen in the capture of every female fish of an average of four pound weight would destroy about three thousand (3,000) fruitful fish eggs, ripe and ready to be laid for multiplying their species. The officer of the fish hatchery might, or might not kill the parent fish, but in either case would save the 3,000 eggs, from which he would return to the waters of the country at the very lowest calculation 2,000 living fry. Further proof, nor reasoning is necessary, to convince even the prejudiced mind, in favour of protecting the valuable food-fishes of the country by establishing proper close seasons in which these fish may escape the inhuman slaughter they are subjected to, while engaged in the very act of multiplying their numbers for the rational, not the avaracious, or destructive uses of mankind.

Crop of Fry and Eggs.—Season of 1884.

The quantity of ova obtained for the Newcastle Hatchery the past autumn, was not as great as in 1883. This falling off was occasioned by the great difficulty experienced in getting the ordinary supplies of parent fish at Pigeon Island, in Lake Ontario; and in the Georgian Bay, in Lake Huron; rough, inclement weather prevailed, this coupled with difficulties concerning the taking of eggs in the close season caused a less number of eggs to be gathered. There were, however, about four millions (4,000,000) of salmon trout ova obtained at the above named places; these at the present time are in a very healthy condition. There are also some three and a-half million (3,500,000) of white fish eggs in process of hatching in the incubators; these were obtained from the Sandwich establishment. In addition to these, there are also about fifty thousand (50,000) speckled trout eggs, which were got from the Tadoussac Hatchery. These give a total of seven million five hundred and fifty thousand (7,550,000) eggs of all kinds in the Newcastle Hatchery.

A very large and satisfactory crop of young fish of various species were turned out of this nursery last spring or season of 1884, they were of the following kinds, namely:—

Salmon trout—Five million one hundred and fifty thousand (5,150,000).
White fish—Three million five hundred thousand (3,500,000).
Speckled trout—Fifty thousand (50,000).
Black bass—One hundred thousand (100,000).

These fry were distributed (particularly the young salmon trout) in almost every county in Ontario, where water areas were of sufficient magnitude, and of proper adaptation for their future development. Some of the fry were also distributed in the Province of Quebec; and a lot of the white fish ova were sent to lakes in Scotland, at the request of the Marquis of Lorne, where they arrived in splendid condition, and after hatching were placed in some of the Scottish lakes on the Marquis' estates.

Reference is made to the report of the officers in charge, in the Appendix, where a detailed account will be found of the numerous points where young fish were distributed from this hatchery, and where suggestions are offered regarding the plan for the distribution of fry in the future.

Total number of fry of all kinds turned out of this nursery during the season of 1884..... 8,800,000
The total number of fish eggs of all kinds laid down in this hatchery in the fall of 1884, was..... 7,550,000

XII.—SANDWICH HATCHERY.

This somewhat extensive nursery was originally built for the artificial propagation of white fish, but in addition to this species large numbers of lake pickerel (wall-eyed pike, dore) (*lucioperca*) have of late years been hatched at the Sandwich Hatchery. The establishment is located just below the Town of Sandwich, on the Detroit River, and is worked by steam as the motive power for pumping water from the river to run the glass incubators for hatching fish eggs and for all other purposes of the institution.

The glass self-picking jars used here are the outcome from the first and original self-picking and self-cleaning fish egg incubator invented. The primary patent of invention was obtained for Canada and the United States by the Department in April, 1876, in the name of the original inventor as "Wilmot's combined fish egg incubator, "being a self-picker and self-cleaner, worked with an upward or downward flow of "water at pleasure; manufactured of metal, glass, or earthenware." Since which time several improvements have been made in the mechanism of the jar or hatching vessel, but the original idea for constructing an automatic fish egg incubator has not been interfered with.

This method is now almost universally adopted as the best appliance for hatching the smaller kinds of fish eggs, and those of a buoyant and semi-buoyant nature. This principle is no doubt yet destined to be the medium, under certain modifications, by which fish eggs of every description will be artificially hatched in the future.

There has been turned out of this hatchery since its commencement, in 1876, up to the present time, upwards of two hundred millions (200,000,000) of young white fish and pickerel. Of this number one hundred and fifty-eight million nine hundred and forty thousand (158,940,000) were white fish and seventy-seven millions (77,000,000) were pickerel; making in all a grand total of two hundred and thirty-five million nine hundred and forty thousand (235,940,000) fry of two valuable descriptions of fish, that are of great commercial importance to the country.

It is too often found that the sceptic in ignorance, party fervour, or self-conceit will decry the very best of undertakings which, just for the time, may not show immediate results to gratify his covetous desires or subvert his envious feelings. This spirit has been shown in some instances in the Dominion against the science of artificial fish-breeding by certain writers and others of that character, simply because they cannot comprehend, nor do they wish to rationally consider the practical bearings of the subject; they merely jump at hasty conclusions, because they cannot, perhaps, either see, catch or enjoy the fruits of an industry just at the call of their own hasty will and pleasure. Nevertheless, here from one establishment alone, within the past few years, an actual saving of upwards of two hundred millions of young fish, bred by this somewhat decried method, have been distributed in many of the waters of the country, everyone of which would otherwise have been irrecoverably lost. Now from this large yield of young fish over and above every other source of production, it must surely be held that, in the ordinary course of nature, a certain percentage of them must not only have reached the adult state to reproduce their species, but also must have materially assisted in upholding the general supply of fish food required for domestic purposes and commercial traffic.

In evidence of the above reasonable conclusion, it may be stated here that certain numbers of the eggs which produced a portion of the above-mentioned quantity of young fry, were transferred from the Sandwich hatchery to other nurseries in the country where the fry were hatched and transported hundreds of miles away to waters in which these fish were not indigenous or in fact were never known before, and there it is known, without doubt, that they have grown to a sufficient size to be caught and used for food. There are instances also in which white-fish have grown from the egg state upward to quite a size, even to a pound weight, in small artificial ponds with a surface area of only a few feet. Now, with this undoubted evidence of the growth of artificially bred white-fish from a few thousand of these eggs to edible or adult size in ponds and lakes in which they were not indigenous, what right has

the sceptic or the selfish opponent to artificial fish culture, or in fact anyone to doubt the benefits to be derived from the hundreds of millions of other fry which have for years past been planted in the pure waters of our magnificent lakes where it has always been their habitat for reproductive purposes and all other requirements of their nature.

It is pleasing however to find that, in the immediate neighbourhood of the Sandwich Hatchery, the greatest satisfaction is expressed in favour of its usefulness. A memorial will be found attached to the Sandwich report in the Appendix, setting forth the views entertained by the leading persons of that neighbourhood who "desire "to express their belief in the benefits which are derivable, and which have been "realised from the large number of young white fish and pickerel which have been "bred and turned out from the Government fish hatchery at Sandwich; and further "that, the Government in its wisdom is looking to the interests of the people of the "country in the maintenance of the said hatchery."

Distribution of Fry.—Spring of 1884.

In summing up the operations at Sandwich for the past year it will be found that in the spring of 1884 some ten millions (10,000,000) of young pickerel were hatched there and distributed in the Detroit and St. Clair Rivers, and that in addition to these pickerel fry, twenty-seven millions (27,000,000) of young white fish were bred and planted in the following named places:—At Peach Island, Fighting Island, Bois Blanc Island, Belle Isle, and opposite the hatchery in the Detroit River: at Leamington, Pelee Island, Port Stanley, Pigeon Bay, and at points in Kent County, on Lake Erie: at Meaford, in the Georgian Bay, and at Niagara and other places on Lake Ontario.

Collection of Eggs.—Fall of 1884.

During the past fall there was obtained for this hatchery upwards of fifty millions (50,000,000) of white fish eggs. They were collected at the Bois Blanc Island and Stony Island fisheries. These were put in the incubators in good order. The officer in charge says: "These eggs are looking well and are in a healthy condition, "and from the satisfactory working of 'Wilmot's Automatic Glass Jars" I expect to "hatch a large percentage of fry in the coming spring of 1885."

Improvements.

An inspection of the Sandwich establishment was made by me last summer. The steam engine, pumps, machinery and appliances generally, were in a fair state of repair. The recommendations formerly made for procuring another engine to supplement the present one in case of accident, or emergencies of any kind, were more strongly impressed upon me than before; as also the want of a larger conducting pipe for carrying water into the hatchery from the river. These necessaries are indispensably requisite to insure perfect safety during the period in which the process of hatching is going on, with the millions of eggs that are put in the incubators of the Sandwich Hatchery annually.

The breakage of any part of the engine from any unforeseen cause, would prevent the working of the pumps and consequently a stoppage of the flow of water through the eggs in the incubators. In the event of any misfortune of this kind, which might take place at any moment, the whole supply of eggs in the nursery would undoubtedly be lost, but with a supplementary engine at hand a disaster of this serious nature would be prevented. With regard to the enlargement of the water supply with the present conductor pipe, temporary repairs have been made to last over the present hatching season, when a new pipe will be laid down next summer.

An additional supply of these "automatic glass incubators" was obtained last fall to meet the requirements of the increased quantity of eggs collected. These jars

were set up in a temporary manner with the view to their being re-arranged at the time of the general repairs proposed to be made in the establishment next season.

Total number of young white fish turned out in the spring of 1884	27,000,000
Total number of young pickerel turned out in the spring of 1884	10,000,000
Total number of white fish eggs laid down in fall of 1884.....	50,000,000

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REMARKS ON THE APPLICATION AND RESULTS OF ARTIFICIAL SALMON CULTURE IN THE SALMON FISHERIES IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

Artificial Salmon Culture. Its practical application, and results on the Salmon Fisheries in the Dominion of Canada; with extracts from official reports, and remarks thereon.

The following statement of returns and figures relative to the salmon fisheries of the Maritime Provinces in the Dominion of Canada for 1881, 1882 and 1883, will show the increase in the catch of salmon in districts where artificial propagation has been applied; and the comparative decrease in the salmon fisheries where the operations of the breeding establisments have not been applied.

In order to give information relative to the application of these fishery returns and figures under consideration, and to explain why the official reports of 1881–82 and 1883 are specially referred to, it will be necessary to state that they are the latest public records from which it would be possible to obtain the desired authentic information, and that they also cover the probable periods when the first realisation of beneficial effects would be felt in a limited way from the planting of artificially bred salmon in the rivers and streams of the several fishery districts herein referred to.

These particulars are taken from the official reports forwarded to your Department by the Inspectors of fisheries in these Povinces, and from the returns of numerous fishery overseers, all of whom have no doubt given their information from public motives, and for the general welfare of the fishing districts under their immediate jurisdiction, irrespective, too, in most instances of any knowledge by the overseers of the operations of artificial fish breeding being applied to many of the rivers, streams and fishery divisions reported upon.

It is somewhat remarkable that the fishery reports containing this information had not been examined in a cursory manner, at least, by certain critics before the uncalled for remarks were uttered against artificial fish-breeding by certain representatives in Parliament, by contributors to the press, wholly ignorant of the subject; and by present and past officers of your Department, all of whom, from motives best known to themselves (certainly not in the interests of the country), thought proper to condemn a young and growing industry in the Dominion, before it had reached the full period when its usefulness could be shown and felt; especially, too, when at the same time as a matter of fact, and of history, it was known that unmistakable benefits had resulted from its operations, not only here in Canada but also in many of the leading countries in the world where the science of artificial fish culture was extensively carried on and generously fostered by the State. And furthermore when it was also known that from this industry had sprung "The Great International Fisheries Exhibition, London, 1883"—an exposition unparalleled for its wonderful exhibit of all fishery appliances, and unique as an educator to the world regarding the immense sources of food and of wealth obtainable from the water; at which Canada stood especially foremost among all the nations for her superiority in the practical display of the methods of artificial fish-breeding, and succeeded also in carrying away from all other competitors there the highest possible award—"The Gold Medal and Diploma for the best and most complete Fish-Breeding Establishment in the Exhibition."

The annual reports, and the statistics alluded to will show:—

(1.) That in the fishery divisions of the Counties of Gaspé, Bonaventure, Restigouche, and Gloucester, in the Provinces of Quebec and New Brunswick, which

border upon the Bay des Chaleurs, where the benefits from the Gaspé and Restigouche salmon hatcheries have been regularly applied since their commencement in 1874, and 1875, the official returns from 1881 to 1883, inclusive, show an increase in the catch of salmon in those counties collectively as follows:—

40½ per cent. increase in 1883 over 1881.

34½ per cent. increase in 1883, over 1882.

(2.) That in the Gaspé sub-division, in the Province of Quebec, which takes in the several rivers which have been stocked with salmon fry from the Gaspé Hatchery the official returns from 1881 to 1883 inclusive, show a continuous increase in the catch of salmon there as follows:—

211 per cent. increase in 1883, over 1881.

84 per cent. increase in 1883, over 1882.

68¾ per cent. increase in 1882, over 1881.

(3.) That in the Restigouche sub-divisions, partly in Quebec and New Brunswick, which take in the tidal portions of the Restigouche River, and a part of the estuary fishings; where the proceeds of the Restigouche salmon hatchery have been regularly applied; a steady increase in the salmon catch is shown by the returns as follows:—

41 per cent. increase in 1883, over 1881.

45 per cent. increase in 1883 over 1882.

(4.) That in the North Shore divisions in the Province of Quebec, namely: Godbout, Trinity, Moisie, Mingan, Natashquan, Washeecootai, St. Augustin, and Bonne Espérance; *where no benefits from artificial salmon breeding could be applied* (except on the Saguenay River); the returns from 1881 to 1883 inclusive, show the catch of salmon to be as follows:—

3½ per cent. decrease in 1882 under 1881.

24 per cent. *decrease* in 1883 under 1882.

That while the above named North Shore divisions collectively, show a falling off in the catch of salmon; yet that portion of the Saguenay division, which takes in the salmon fisheries of the Saguenay River; where the proceeds of the Tadoussac Hatchery have been given to its branches; the same returns, within the same years, show an increase as follows:—

66 per cent. increase in 1882 over 1881.

115 per cent. increase in 1883 over 1881.

(6.) That in the Northumberland fishery district in the Province of New Brunswick, which takes in the estuary and river fisheries of the Miramichi River, upon which a salmon-breeding establishment has been in operation since 1875, the returns show an increase from 1881 to 1883, inclusive, in the catch of salmon thus:—

95 per cent. increase in 1882 over 1881.

15 per cent. increase in 1883 over 1881.

(7.) That in the following counties in the Province of Nova Scotia, namely: Annapolis, Cumberland, Colchester, Guysboro, Halifax, Hants, King's, Lunenburgh, Pictou and Queen's, in the rivers of which young salmon fry from the Bedford Hatchery have been distributed since 1876. The official returns show a large increase in the salmon fisheries from 1881 to 1883, inclusive, as follows:—

150 per cent. increase in 1882 over 1881.

120 per cent. increase in 1883 over 1881.

(8.) That in the following counties in the Province of Nova Scotia, namely: Antigonish, Cape Breton, Digby, Inverness, Richmond, Shelburne, Victoria and Yarmouth, where salmon fry have not been planted from the hatcheries, the returns show a very small increase in the salmon catch from 1881 to 1883, when compared with the counties where artificially bred fry have been planted, as follows:—

45 per cent. increase in 1882 over 1881.

40 per cent. increase in 1883 over 1881.

Thus it will be seen that in every instance where the localities have received supplies of artificially bred fry, a large increase in the catch of salmon is shown over those that have not received supplies of young salmon from the hatcheries.

Now whilst these official returns for 1881-82 and 1883 give undoubted evidence of an increased catch of salmon in all of the districts in the several Provinces where artificially bred fry *have been planted* since the commencement of their propagation in a small way in 1875-76 and 1877; they also show a decided decrease in the catch of these fish, at the same time, in the several districts where young salmon *have not been planted.* It is nevertheless a deplorable fact that all the salmon fisheries in the Atlantic Provinces have fallen off to an alarming extent from the general returns of former years.

It is not intended to be put forth here that this improvement of the salmon fisheries in the several districts where only moderate supplies of young salmon have been deposited in the rivers from the hatcheries, has been brought about wholly from artificial breeding; and it must not be gainsaid either, that these fish-breeding institutions are not entitled to a fair share of the credit for the results shown by these returns; for it could not so happen by any law or freak of nature of an accidental or co-incidental character that such a preponderating difference could take place between the various waters that were artificially stocked and those that were supplied by the natural process alone. Therefore it is but reasonable to conclude that the improvement in the fishery divisions described must have been the result of the influences of the natural and artificial methods of propagation combined, and this is all that has ever been advocated by the practical, intelligent and honest supporter of the science of artificial fish culture, as being a most useful adjunct, and an important subsidiary aid to the natural method which has been and is now so seriously interfered with by such a multitudiuous number of destructive agencies as almost to forbid the possibility or power of man to control.

I cannot find words more apposite to describe the ruin going on in the fisheries, or to give the cause and the remedy for the evil, than in a former report of the Inspector of Fisheries for New Brunswick. I therefore quote briefly from it, where speaking of the alarming dorease in the stock of all anadromous fishes that frequent the waters of that Province, he says:—"They show beyond a doubt that this "decrease has been brought about by wasteful and extravagant modes of fishing in "some places, and by overfishing and insufficient protection everywhere. They "show that these causes are still actually at work—that fishing operations are "annually extending, while protection is annually becoming less; that all the "causes which follow in the train of rapidly increasing population are in full and "increasing activity. They show that everywhere, except where artificial culture "has arrested the decrease, the salmon fishing is in the same danger."

EXTRACTS FROM ANNUAL REPORTS.

A few extracts are here given, which are taken from the annual reports of the Inspectors of Fisheries from the Maritime Provinces, as they relate to the increase of salmon in certain localities which come under the influences of artificial culture of salmon.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Commander Wakeham, officer in charge of the Fisheries Protection Service in the Gulf and River St. Lawrence, in his report for 1881, says:—

"The first fish were of a large run, and the fishermen looked forward to a successful season, but the fishing soon fell off, and the catch of 1881 is the poorest within the memory of the 'oldest inhabitant.'

"We are quite unable to venture an opinion as to the cause of this great decrease in the number of salmon visiting our fresh water bays and rivers during these last three years. That the falling off in the salmon net fishery has been something alarming during the last three years can be shown by the following table, which includes the whole of the Gulf fishery."

He also says in his report of 1882. "That the fishing season was a poor one; a late spring, stormy and cold, continuous heavy freshests in most of the rivers, in spite of all these drawbacks, the increase in the catch was considerable."

In his report for 1883 he says :—" The salmon fishery on the south shore in the Counties of *Gaspe and Bonaventure*, shows a considerable increase over last year, the gain being upwards of one hundred thousand (100,000) pounds. On the north shore in the County of Saguenay the fishing was poor."

REMARKS ON THE APPLICATION OF ARTIFICIAL SALMON BREEDING TO THE NORTH AND SOUTH SHORE FISHERIES OF QUEBEC.

It will be noticed from the extracts above quoted from Commander Wakeham's report that, in 1881, the salmon fisheries within his jurisdiction in the north and south shores of the St. Lawrence were *the poorest within the memory of the oldest inhabitant.* At this time and previously, all the rivers within the above mentioned limits must have been supplied with adult fish which were bred in the natural way. But nevertheless from the returns given from the salmon fisheries, they had become reduced very low, in fact the *poorest ever known.* Now this order of things in the almost primitive state of the north shore, could not possibly have been brought about from natural causes alone; and it would be utter folly to advocate this view of the matter, except from selfish motives. But the true causes have been :—The want of proper protection to assist and maintain nature's operations, especially at the breeding times; the greed of fishermen, by over fishing; the unrestricted use of the most deadly engines set everywhere for killing and unduly stopping the fish, on their upward passage to their spawning grounds; and the destroying of large numbers of little immature salmon in weirs and nets along the coast; and strange to relate that, notwithstanding this sad experience, these same destructive agencies for the final extermination of the salmon are still going on.

In the Quebec reports are given the aggregate returns only of all the divisions in the north and south shore fisheries of the Gulf. These divisions are made up of twelve sub divisions, namely:—Trinity, Moisie, Mingan, Natashquan, Washeecootai, St. Augustine, Bonne Espérance, Port Daniel, New Richmond and Restigouche. The report gives the catch of 1881 as the poorest in the memory of the oldest inhabitant, and that the falling off was somewhat alarming. The report of 1882 says: The increase in the catch was considerable; and that in 1883 the north shore fishing was poor, but in Gaspé and Bonaventure a considerable increase was shown.

Now, if the sub-divisions and smaller localies in this extensive territory, where the operations of artificial fish breeding are known to have been applied, are re-examined closely—the Saguenay River on the north shore, and the Gaspé and Restigouche sub-divisions on the Bay des Chaleurs—a very large increase in the catch of salmon in these localities will be found recorded in these same reports. But unfortunately the general falling off in all the divisions where artificial culture has not been applied almost overwhelms in the aggregate returns of the whole twelve divisions the unmistakable increase so clearly shown to have taken place in the three sub-divisions where the rivers have been stocked with fry from the hatcheries. In a comparison it is found that in the whole twelve divisions, from 1881 to 1883 inclusive, some 3½ per cent. decrease is shown; whereas in the three sub-divisions when taken alone—the Saguenay River section shows an increase of 115 per cent. from 1881 to 1883, the Gaspé sub-division 211 per cent. from 1881 to 1883, and the Restigouche sub-division 108¾ per cent. increase is shown to have taken place in the same period.

Now it may be fairly asked, how is it that such a wonderful difference should appear in the catch of salmon in these localities? The question will be best answered by relating the following facts:—In 1875 the first small lot of 60,000 artificially bred fry were turned out from the Tadoussac Hatchery into the tributary branches of the Saguenay River. In 1876 another lot of 150,000, and in 1877 a larger supply of a million and upwards, were distributed in like manner in the Saguenay waters; and this work has been going on regularly ever since. But no young fish have been put

into the rivers (lower down the St. Lawrence) which form the north shore fishery divisions of the Gulf. Again, in 1874 and 1875, the salmon hatching establishments at Gaspé Basin on the Restigouche River commenced planting their first broods of artificially bred fry in the waters of the Gaspé and Restigouche sub-divisions on the Baie des Chaleur. These supplies were small at first, but they grew larger afterwards, and the same system has been continued up to the present time.

From these facts then, it may be claimed justly that the stocking of the waters of the Saguenay, Gaspé and Restigouche Rivers, with artificially bred fry from the above named hatcheries, may (to say the least in their favour) have been the principal agencies in bringing about these greatly increased percentages in the catch of salmon in the fisheries of these sub-divisions, and more especially so, when it is also shown that the decrease in the other sub-divisions where fry had not been planted, although small, was very remarkable.

Another very pertinent question will no doubt be asked, namely: How is it that by planting young salmon in certain rivers in 1874-75 and 1876, they can now be brought in evidence for the increased catches of salmon in the fishery stations referred to? This question may properly be put by persons unacquainted with the nature, habits and growth of the salmon; as the history and the peculiar habits of this fish, with the large masses of the community, and especially with the fishermen (whose principal aim is only to kill them), is but little known, and the latter class are less liable to become converts to the real facts than others, on account of the old tradionary ideas and tales which have been handed down from father to son, concerning these fish. For instance, it is held by some of these fishermen that the salmon, after laying their eggs up stream, take back with them their broods of young fish to the sea, to return again the following year as full grown salmon; others claim that only two and three years are requisite for salmon to arrive at maturity. But when told that six, seven, eight and nine years, actually pass before they become adult fish, the statement is disbelieved and held to be a fallacy, not only by the fishermen but by many others of the more incredulous class of persons.

The growth of the salmon from the egg to full maturity is now pretty well established from experiments made in the United States, Ireland, Australia and elsewhere, to take from six to eight years, and in some instances even longer periods of time, depending largely upon the capacity of their native streams to furnish supplies of food for their earlier growth to the stage of smolts, at which time they pass down to the sea, where, again depending upon the abundance in their feeding grounds, they remain a longer or shorter period, till they ripen into full maturity, when by an instinctive demand of nature they migrate to their native streams again to reproduce their species. After performing this necessary requirement they retrace their journey to the sea, and annually perform a like round, till death follows from natural or other causes. Young male salmon, however, called "grilse," will (in many instances) return to their native rivers, as a rule, a year or so earlier than the females of the same brood, from the fact of the earlier development of their reproductive organs.

In this way then, it is answered, why the planting of artificially bred fry in certain waters in 1875, 76 and 77 might reasonably show a return of grilse and salmon in the same waters, in about five, six or seven years afterwards, namely, in 1881, 82, 83 and following years. One or two well known examples in proof of these statements are here given, which will suffice for the present:—"For upwards of half a century the Connecticut River, United States, was exterminated of salmon; in 1869 a lot of two thousand (2,000) artificially bred fry were put in the river; a second lot of thirty (30,000) was put in during 1870; in 1873 another lot of one hundred and fifty thousand (150,000) was added; in 1874 a much larger number was added, making a total during four years of about two millions (2,000,000) of young salmon that were planted in that river by the Fishery Commissioners of the State of Connecticut. In 1874 and 1875 the first successes were noticed in seeing and catching some young salmon in the vicinity of the place where the young fry were first planted; in 1876 three salmon were caught in the nets, and doubtless more were

taken; a dozen and more were taken in 1877; but in 1878 the salmon came into the river in large numbers; and by the end of the season five hundred (500) and upwards had been known to be caught in the nets; some of these weighed fifteen and twenty pounds." "Great incredulity had been manifested by most persons as to any practical results from artificial propagation, and, as year after year passed without bringing the expected run of salmon into the Connecticut, sneers and jokes, at the expense of the United States and State Commissioners, multiplied. The occurrence, however, of one or two large salmon in the Connecticut in 1876, a dozen or so in 1877, interfered with this scepticism, which was changed into enthusiastic appreciation by the appearance in 1878 of large numbers of fine fat salmon."

No better proof of the efficacy of artificial fish-breeding, as applied to the restocking of a depleted river with salmon, could well be given. For here we find a large river wholly barren of these fish for upwards of half a century again replenished with grilse and salmon after only a few years planting of artificially bred fry.

Salmon were not indigenous to the Delaware or Susquehanna Rivers. Artificially bred salmon fry were put in them in 1871, and following years. In 1879, Professor Baird writes thus:—"The results of the experiments of introducing salmon into the "waters of the United States, are just beginning to appear, over five hundred (500) "having been taken in the Connecticut, and large numbers were known to have "passed up river. About twenty mature salmon have been captured in the Delaware. "One of these weighing twenty three and a-half pounds, I have in my possession, I "think there is little doubt that these are derived from eggs that Thaddeus Norris "got from you (Mr. Wilmot) somewhere about 1871. I have also a nineteen pound "one from the Susquehanna, but so far no Quinnat salmon have shown themselves. "I hope to see some of them next year."

One example only will be given here of the growth of salmon in the waters of our own country, but numerous applications of the subject will be found throughout the whole of these remarks. In 1877-78 artificially bred fry were put in the upper waters of the La have River in Nova Scotia; on account of several impassable mill-dams at the mouth of this river, salmon had not passed up it for several years. In 1882, some small sized salmon (grilse) were caught below these dams. In 1883 many larger ones were captured. In 1884 upards of 500 adult salmon were taken during the early fishing season in the neighbourhood of these dams. From this and the former examples many more of which might be given, it is pretty clearly shown what length of time is taken by salmon to become grilse and when they arrive at maturity.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Mr. Venning, Inspector of Fisheries for New Brunswick, in his report for 1881, says:—

"The serious decrease in the catch of salmon recorded in my last annual report has, I regret to say, been still more marked during the present year. The salmon fisheries of this Province have fallen more than fifty per cent. below the catch of former years. In all our rivers and estuaries the number of nets is excessive, and for years this fishery has been pursued beyond the power of the fish to multiply, and I can only again express my strengthened conviction that, as long as this excessive fishing continues to be pursued, no permanent improvement can be expected."

Mr. Venning reports again in 1882 as follows:—

"There has been an important increase in the catch of this fish (salmon) as compared with that of 1880 and 1881, but it falls very far short of the catch in 1879, 1878, and 1877. I see no reason, from this increase, to change the opinion I have so often put on record, that the salmon fishery of this Province has of late years been pursued to so excessive an extent, that the power of the fish to multiply cannot keep up the stock against so great an annual drain. It must be borne in mind that, the number and extent of nets now in use in New Brunswick and the number of men now engaged in this fishery, far exceeds those of former years, when much larger

catches were made. It should also be remembered that greatly improved modes of arranging and setting these nets has, of late years been developed by the ingenuity of fishermen, stimulated by the enhanced price obtained for their fish. But with all these additional nets, and with all these improvements in setting them, the combined catches of the last three years aggregate less by three hundred and thirty-six thousand six hundred and eighteen (336,618) pounds than the single catch of the year 1873 and less by seven hundred and eighteen thousand, two hundred and seventy-eight (718,278) pounds than of 1874. In the face of truths like these it is useless to deny that our salmon fisheries are threatened with exhaustion if the present over-fishing is not curtailed, and it is worse than folly to expect any permanent improvement as long as this excessive fishing is pursued."

Mr. Venning again reports in 1883 on the salmon fisheries of New Brunswick thus:—

"The improvement in the catch of this fish, reported last year, has not been maintained. The returns show a decrease of 2,815,76 pounds as compared with those of last year (in the whole Province). Though the catch was slightly better than in 1881. * * * The only county in the Province which shows an increased catch is Restigouche."

Overseer Verge, of the Upper Division of the Restigouche, reports an increased catch of salmon. The figures show 78,660 pounds, against 55,183 pounds last year.

Overseer McPherson, of the Coast Division (Restigouche), also reports a better year for salmon. The returns show a catch of 128,200 pounds—an increase of 38,792 pounds over that of last year, of 1882.

Warden Phillips, of Canaan River (Queen's County), reports that quite a nice run of salmon ascended that stream. * * For several years in succession quotas of young salmon from the Miramichi hatching house were placed in this river and also in Salmon River, emptying into Grand Lake. Had any of these attained maturity they should now begin to show themselves. Those seen may be some of them.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Inspector Rogers, in his report of 1881, on the salmon fisheries in Nova Scotia, says: "The salmon fishery still continues to decrease. * * * In this Province these fish seem to have for the time abandoned our unobstructed eastern rivers, as well as those afflicted with mill-dams and sawdust, in the central portions of the Province. I confidently look for a return of these fish at an early date, in abundance, and we are not without encouraging facts of this, for during the past fall the rivers were well stocked with fish. This fact is noted by many overseers, and *particularly so of the rivers in which young fish were placed the past few years;* so that we may look with confidence for a large increase in this fishery the next and following years."

In Inspector Rogers' report for 1882 he says: "This year gives an increase of 125 per cent. over the preceding one, with an increased average over former years. It is a fact which augurs well for the future, that our rivers were well stocked with fish, particularly those into which Mr. A. B. Wilmot has been planting young salmon for the last five and six years. A continuation of this planting, but upon a much larger scale, with the construction of one of the new fish-ways in each mill-dam, would very soon have the effect of filling our rivers and coast with valuable fish again. To supply so many of our rivers we should have had some ten millions of fry to distribute instead of one million. The rivers of Lunenburg, Queen's, Shelburne and Yarmouth could, with a moderate outlay, be made to produce millions of dollars in wealth to the country in ten or twelve years, by a proper and liberal effort in this direction. Money cannot be spent in this country in any enterprise which will more certainly return a rich reward than in the *artificial culture of salmon* in these localities, and I trust this matter will receive the most earnest consideration."

There were returns from some twenty-five local overseers, fifteen of these having oversight of the fisheries in eight counties where artificially-bred fry have been planted, return increased catches of salmon. Ten of the overseers having charge of counties where no fry have been planted, report decreased catches.

Mr. Rogers reports again, in 1883, as follows: "The catch of salmon during the season was about the same as that of the previous year. This is an increase of over 100 per cent. each year over 1881. Thus showing a very encouraging return, and there is every reason to expect a still larger increase next season, as will be seen by reading the overseers' reports. The rivers and estuaries were well filled with parent fish during the fall months; there are so many of the principal streams opened up by means of the new fish-ways that we may look for very gratifying results, more especially since the results of *artificial culture are beginning to give unmistakable evidence of its utility.*"

"I cannot refrain from again urging upon your attention the great importance of extending, at the earliest possible date, *artificial culture of salmon* to streams in Queen's, Shelburne and Yarmouth counties, where these fish, owing to entering the rivers in March and April, command a dollar a pound and sometimes more. I am quite sure that no expenditure could be made which would render so certain so large or so profitable returns for the outlay."

REMARKS ON THE APPLICATION OF ARTIFICIAL SALMON BREEDING TO FISHERIES OF NEW BRUNSWICK AND NOVA SCOTIA.

In ascertaining whether artificial fish culture has benefitted any of the salmon fisheries in the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, it will be unnecessary to repeat the views relating to the habits and growth of the salmon, as previously explained in connection with the improvements of certain salmon fisheries in Quebec, as the application of the subject in that Province will apply equally the same to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. It will only be necessary therefore to refer briefly to points directly bearing upon the results of fish culture, as applied to many waters in these Provinces, and take the official returns from the inspectors and other officials, to show in how far these results have been realized.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

It will be noticed in the extract, previously quoted from the annual reports on the salmon fisheries of New Brunswick for 1881: "That the salmon fisheries had fallen more than 50 per cent. below the catch of former years." It will also be seen that certain causes for this decline are very aptly and correctly given by the Inspector. But it is to be regretted that neither from this nor from the other Provinces is any mention made concerning the pernicious effects of sawdust and other mill rubbish in the rivers and streams, which are the nursuries from which the increase or decrease of the salmon fisheries of the several Provinces is to be derived. It would be very difficult indeed to conceive a more direful scourge to the fisheries interests of the country than that produced from the unrestricted casting of sawdust into the waters frequented by salmon, and many other kind of fish, for feeding and breeding purposes. Next to the downright slaughter of the parent salmon at the spawning times, as a direct means of exterminating their race, comes the more slow, yet sure, undermining, noxious and eventually fatal results, from sawdust; especially does its baneful influences effect the haunts of the salmon, and others of the anadromous species, where pure, limpid water is an indispensable requisite for their healthful existence.

The throwing or drifting of all other descriptions of saw mill rubbish into the streams of the country causes but a trifling injury in reality to the salubrity of the water for fish propagating, or artificial fish-feeding purposes, when compared with the noxious influences of sawdust, for wherever it settles, at the bottom of streams or other waters, it kills all animal and vegetable life, and makes putrid the otherwise naturally healthy depositories for laying and hatching fish eggs; and in the end, by constant accumulation in the beds of streams, rivers and bays, causes them to become barren

and unsuitable for fish to frequent; and, furthermore, its injurious influences are now becoming very seriously felt in the blocking up of channels and harbours, which were formerly navigable in many places, but which now have become almost useless for ordinary traffic.

It cannot be considered as inopportune to thus refer briefly to the pernicious effects of sawdust, for when it is known to have caused such destructive results to the increase of salmon by the natural means in many of the rivers and streams of the Maritime Provinces, the same influences will, in a great measure, in a like manner, seriously interfere with the beneficial results that would otherwise be realized from the application of the arificial methods of re-stocking streams. For if a river, or other water, has become so polluted from any cause as to make it unsuitabe for the breeding and growing of salmon in the natural way, it must not be expected that the stocking of such a river with artificially-bred fry will accomplish the desired end. But the artificial method will nevertheless have an advantage over the natural means; for by the latter the egg would have to face the difficulties and dangers of some six months or more in the river, until the hatching time arrived; whereas, by the former, the egg would be cared for in the hatching room, away from the difficulties and dangers in the other case, and kept in pure, cleanly water, not affected by the polluted influences referred to from sawdust or other deleterious matter.

To the effects of sawdust and other mill rubbish, impassable mill-dams, deleterious matter of various kinds from manufactories, and the ruthless hand of man in the use of the net and spear upon the spawning grounds (and not so much to excessive, legitimate modes of fishing, which at the present time are no doubt beyond all reason), are mainly to be charged the decadence of the salmon fisheries from former times, in many sections, not only of New Brunswick, but also in the other Provinces of the Dominion; and had it not been for the monopolizing and party influences wrongly exercised by the proprietors and co-workers of these serious impediments to the maintenance of fish wealth in the country, their evil effects could, by wise legislation, have been avoided long ago, without in any way seriously affecting the interests of this same class of persons; whereas, the evil which has been permitted has simply given riches and aggrandizement to a few, whilst the great mass of the people have become the sufferers, and a great and lasting source of public wealth and luxury in the country has become well nigh exhausted, and in many cases irretrievably lost.

Evidently, from the New Brunswick reports, the salmon fisheries in that Province for 1881 were at a very low ebb. It was never held forth at any time that any beneficial results would be realized from the artificial breeding of salmon in the New Brunswick hatcheries before 1882; as a matter of fact, a few young salmon were bred in the Restigouche and Miramichi establishments in 1874; but it was in 1875 and following years, when they really began the work, and even then, only in a moderate way; therefore no "results" could be well expected from them until some seven or eight years had passed, as has been shown in the examples given of the Connecticut, Delaware, and Susquehannah Rivers, in the United States. This view of the case was somewhat prophetically stated in the fish-breeding report to your Department in 1881, where it said:—

"No visible results of any moment, or a run of adult fish of artificial breeding, "can be reasonably looked for in the Miramichi, till the season of 1882; this standard "of reasoning concerning the Miramichi River applies equally to the Restigouche, as "both hatcheries commenced operations about the same time, each meeting with "some reverses at the outset, but since 1877 the operations have been more satis-"factorily performed." This prediction is fairly verified by the following returns from the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia reports, as given in by the inspectors of these Provinces. The application of this view has already been given when speaking of the Province of Quebec.

The annual report from New Brunswick, for 1882, says:—

"There has been an *important increase* in the catch of this fish (salmon) as com-"pared with that of 1881 and 1880, but it falls very far short of the catches of 1879, "1878 and 1877." * * *

Now as this improvement was expected, and it may be said actually foretold, it will not be out of place to apply a share of this "*important increase in the catch of salmon*," to the operations of the Restigouche and Miramichi hatcheries, and it may be demonstrated in this way:

The salmon fry which were distributed from these nurseries into the Restigouche and Miramichi Rivers, and their many branches, and other streams also, which empty into the Baie des Chaleurs, and along the coast, would, at the time of their maturity (in about seven years), begin to leave their feeding grounds in the sea on their first imigration back to their native streams, and strike to the nearest mainland, along the shores of which they would coast till they found the rivers or streams of their youth; up these they would journey until suitable spawning grounds were found to lay their eggs. Now, if it were not for the nets which are far too numerously set all along the coasts, the supplies of salmon due to each river could be pretty well ascertained, for they would undoubtedly pass by the estuaries and mouths of all other streams, and surely enter their own by the exercise of an unerring instinct. Therefore the large catches of salmon now made in these nets along the shores of the Counties of Restigouche, Gloucester, Northumberland and Kent, would in a large measure be natives of the larger rivers of Restigouche and Miramichi. And in considering the returns of salmon and "the important increase of these fish," referred to in the New Brunswick report: The Counties of Restigouche, Gloucester, Northumberland and Kent, fairly represent the New Brunswick fishery districts, in which the results of the operations in artificially breeding young salmon at the Restigouche and Miramichi hatcheries would be known and felt; and this is quite fully exemplified from the fact of these counties showing in their aggregate returns for 1882 an increase of 42 per cent. in the catch of salmon over 1881; whilst, in the other counties of the Province, where no planting of salmon fry had been carried out, a decrease in the salmon catch of 1882 is recorded, except in the outside fisheries of the harbour of St. John.

Reference must necessarily be made here to the astonishing increase in the catch of salmon, as returned from the St. John district, from Point Lepreaux to Quaco Head, which is 434 per cent. over the catch of 1881, or 267,300 pounds in 1882, against 50,000 pounds in 1881. This wonderful increase in figures, if thoroughly correct, goes to show that some extraordinary influences must have been at work to produce such a result; and even although a revision of the figures might somewhat change this return, the subject is worthy of some investigation, in order to exemplify the effects of artificial salmon culture, as applied to nearly the whole of the counties in the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, which border upon the shores of the Bay of Fundy, and the upper estuaries in the Chignecto Bay and Minas Basin.

Whilst this increase is shown in the outside and harbour fisheries of the County of St. John, the inland counties, extending from the harbour to the Grand Falls, and taking in the whole of the salmon fisheries of the St. John River, with its branches, show the poorest catch on record since 1870. The only inference to be drawn from this is, that either the net fishing in the bay and harbour outside was so excessive as to prevent the passage of salmon up river, or that the great majority of fish taken outside in the bay, between Point Lepreaux and Quaco Head, were not salmon, natives of the St. John River, but belonged elsewhere and were captured on their migration from the sea up the Bay of Fundy to their native rivers and streams, which empty into the Chignecto Bay, Minas Channel, Minas Basin and Cobequid Bay.

It will, no doubt, be understood by persons acquainted with the migratory and instinctive habits of the salmon, that, as previously related, these fish, when arrived at maturity and surfeited on their feeding grounds in the ocean, commence their journey shorewards, and strike to the nearest or most convenient mainland, along which they then coast till they find their native streams to enter. By referring to a map of the Maritime Provinces and looking at the principal places where salmon are taken by the fishermen, the course of their migration inwards from the sea, and of their journey along the coast or shore afterwards, will be clearly illustrated,

especially in the Bay des Chaleurs, as shown in the official map of the fishery stations, published along with the Departmental Fisheries Reports for 1878, where it is found that the great runs of salmon coming in from the Gulf take a south-westerly course, striking the southern shore of the Bay des Chaleurs, thence travelling along that shore till they reach their destination in the fluvial waters of the Restigouche River. And still further verified by the sagacity of the fishermen occupying one hundred and seventy-six (176) fishing stations on the south shore, with only fifty two on the north shore.

The salmon fisheries of the Miramichi Bay, and coast, to the north and south of it, will give another illustration of the migratory courses of the salmon from the sea to the mainlands, and thence to their native rivers. Coming in from the Gulf, between the headlands of Shippegan, on the west, and Cape North, on the east, in a south-westerly direction, they strike the shores of the Counties of Gloucester, Northumberland and Kent; when they take their route south and north along the coast, for the rivers of their youth, which in this case would be the Miramichi River and its branches. Taking the courses of the salmon from the Gulf by Cape North, on Prince Edward Island, and Richibucto Harbour, in the County of Kent, New Brunswick, it will be found that from the latter point north to Escuminac, 50,000 pounds of salmon were taken; whilst south of Richibucto, including the river, taking in the greater half of the coast of Kent and the whole of Westmoreland, only 1,160 pounds were returned. And further, the catch of salmon in 1882, from Escuminac north to Shippegan, inclusive of Miramichi Bay (but exclusive of the river fisheries), amounted to 268,481 pounds; the Miramichi River catch was 163,915 pounds, making a total catch of 432,396 pounds; numbering, at ten pounds each, 43,239 salmon over and above those that escaped the nets when striking the mainland between Shippegan and Richibucto (by an instinctive direction) from their feeding ground in the Gulf, or in the Atlantic. Nearly the whole of this great run of salmon would be natives of the Miramichi River, which has been and now is somewhat largely supplied with young salmon propagated in the natural way, and by the artificial methods pursued at the Miramichi hatchery.

Another clearly defined illustration of the landward course taken by the salmon on their migration from the sea, is shown by the "runs" of these fish entering the Straits of Northumberland by the eastern passage. Here again they take a south-westerly line from the Gulf, striking the mainland on the coasts of Antigonish and Pictou, in Nova Scotia; when at Cape George a division of families, so to speak, takes place, some going eastward to their rivers by entering St. George's Bay, others going westward to their rivers along the coasts of Pictou, Colchester and Cumberland Counties; but by far the greater numbers are captured where they first approach the mainland, namely: Pictou County (eastern half), 87,830 pounds; Antigonish, 39,705 pounds; whilst further up the straits, taking in the west half of Pictou and the whole of Colchester and Cumberland Counties, only about 2,000 pounds were returned as taken in 1882. The above illustrations of the direction taken by salmon coming in from the sea show clearly that where the great runs of fish first strike the shores of the mainland the sagacity and uncontrolled greed of the fishermen soon find it out, and there unrestrictedly ply their skill to such an extent as not only to gradually decrease but ultimately exhaust the supplies of salmon due to the rivers near at hand, and those belonging to rivers and streams far away from the points where they first struck upon the coast.

With these illustrations of the courses taken by salmon to reach their native rivers in the Bay des Chaleurs; at Miramichi; and at Pictou; the description to be given of the migrations of these fish up the Bay of Fundy; and into the basins, and rivers at the head of it; will be more readily understood; and may also give some information relative to the cause of the magnitude of the salmon fishery, as pursued inside, and outside the harbour of St. John, when compared with other salmon fisheries, in the Bay of Fundy, which ought, and are fairly entitled, to participate in the benefits derivable from the large "runs" of salmon which annually enter that great arm of the sea; and it may not unwisely be put forth as a reasonable argument in demonstrating the good results to be derived, from the wide spreading usefulness of artificial fish culture.

The Bay of Fundy is the great highway, so to speak, by which all salmon, natives of the rivers and streams which empty into this great arm of the sea, migrate to and from the ocean. The course taken by these fish entering the bay from the sea, would be in a north-easterly direction ; passing between Grand Manan Island on the west, and Brier Island on the east ; following this course they would strike the mainland on the north side of the bay, between Point Lepreaux and Quaco Head ; on this line and between their limits, are the famous salmon fisheries of the Bay of Fundy ; well-known as " the outside and inside fisheries of the harbour and County of St. John." Here 267,300 pounds of salmon were taken in 1882, whilst in the other nine counties of New Brunswick, and in five counties of Nova Scotia ; whose salmon breeding rivers and streams empty into the waters of the Bay of Fundy, all these put together only show a return of 99,872 pounds. Of this quantity, the incredibly small catch of 19,312 pounds is made up in the six counties, through which the great St. John River, with its multitude of tributary feeders run, and is the lowest record of any year since 1870.

Of the large "runs" of salmon up the Bay of Fundy from the sea, a considerable portion of them undoubtedly belong to waters at the head of the bay, in the streams of the Counties of Albert and Westmoreland, in New Brunswick, and in the streams of the Counties of Cumberland, Colchester, Hants, and King's, in Nova Scotia. The salmon belonging to these counties would, after striking the coast between Point Lepreaux and Quaco Head, if not taken by the drift and stationary nets set in their line of migration, coast eastward and enter Chignecto Bay and Minas Basin, in search of their native streams. In this view of the matter, it is but reasonable to conclude that a certain proportion of the large catch of salmon annually reported as taken from Quaco Head to Point Lepreaux, in the St. John fishery district, are salmon belonging to the waters of Nova Scotia, and not wholly to the St. John and other rivers of New Brunswick.

In putting forth the statement that the distribution of young salmon, artificially bred at the Bedford hatchery, into certain rivers and streams in Nova Scotia, has been in a lage measure the means of bringing about the increased catch of salmon in the St. John fishery district, in New Brunswick, by 400 per cent. in 1882 over 1881, it will be considered by many persons to be as remote from possibility of demonstration, as the distances are apart, from which the evidence will be taken to fully illustrate the subject under consideration.

Now, it must be understood that although a salmon hatchery is running on the St. John River, no results can by any possibility be realized from it before 1886 or 1887, as the institution was built in 1879, and the first brood of fry was turned out from the hatchery in 1880. It must also be understood that the catch of salmon throughout the whole extent of the St. John River has been regularly on the decline for the past ten years, the lowest catch being in 1882. This reduction in the stock of parent fish in the river, where the multiplication in their species is brought about, would necessarily reduce the number of adult salmon returning to the river from the sea up the Bay of Fundy, through the limit of the St. John district fishery, between Quaco Head and Point Lepreaux. But, nevertheless, the returns show a wonderfully large increase in the catch of 1882, within this limit, over that of 1881 and 1880. The fair inference to be drawn from the above is that, a large proportion of this increased catch of salmon, were not natives of the St. John River, but of some other rivers of the Bay of Fundy, where these salmon were migrating to in order to re-produce their species. Now where might their destination have been, and what part can the artificial propagation take in the solution of this problem ?

The Bedford salmon hatchery near Halifax, was established in 1875 ; from which time to the present, large quantities of artificially bred fry have been annually distributed in the streams of most of the counties in Nova Scotia. The Counties of Cumberland, Colchester, Hants, King's and Annapolis ; all bordering more or less upon the shores of the Bay of Fundy, receive quotas of salmon fry from the Bedford nursery. The proportion of these that escaped destruction, and grew to the stage of " parrs " and " smolts" would, by the law of nature which guides them, leave these

streams and pass through the Bay of Fundy to the sea; where, after the proper lapse of time, they would reach maturity, and retrace their way back to the rivers or other streams in which they spent their youth. Thus it will be seen how the planting of artificially-bred salmon fry in the the above named counties of Nova Scotia, would in the natural course of events, benefit and increase the salmon fisheries of the Bay of Fundy, more especially that portion of it which constitutes the St. John fishery district, between Quaco Head and Point Lepreaux; corroborative evidence of this is further shown in the fact of the above mentioned counties in Nova Scotia having returned increased catches of salmon within their limits in 1882 (amounting to some 40 per cent. increase over the averages of the four previous years), simultaneously with the large catch between Point Lepreaux and Quaco Head. When at the same time, the great tidal river of St. John (with all its affluent branches) which is the generally reputed feeder of the salmon fisheries of the Bay of Fundy, shows a greatly reduced catch of these fish from former years.

Having commented upon the effects of artificial salmon culture in relation to the increased catch of salmon in New Brunswick in 1882, it must be mentioned here that the returns for 1883 do not appear in such a favourable light, as they show a general decrease in the whole Province of some 26 per cent. under 1882; but when the Restigouche division of the Bay des Chaleurs is taken by itself, where the benefits from the Restigouche hatchery have been directly applied, a most favourable result is recorded of 45 per cent. increase in 1883 over 1882.

It must also be noted that the salmon fisheries throughout the north and south shores of the bay, which come within the range of the operations of the Restigouche hatchery, namely, in the Counties of Gloucester, Restigouche and Bonaventure, these, collectively, show an average increase in the return of salmon caught in 1883 of 25 per cent. over 1882. It is somewhat remarkable, however, that the returns for the County of Northumberland, where a hatchery is in operation on the Miramichi River, should show a decrease in the catch of 1883 as compared with 1882.

NOVA SCOTIA.

With regard to the operations in artificial salmon culture, as applied to the majority of the counties in this Province, the beneficial effects are made so apparent from the reports of the Inspector of Fisheries, that little further may be said relative to the very satisfactory increase of salmon taken in 1882 and 1883 over 1881 and previous years; and as these years are the ones in which the first crops of young salmon turned out from the Bedford hatchery would have become sufficiently mature to return to the rivers for spawning purposes, where they were first planted as fry, it is only fair to conclude that the large increase referred to in the annual reports, was in part occasioned by the planting of considerable numbers of salmon fry in many of of the rivers of Nova Scotia, from the Bedford nursery, six, and seven years before; and more especially may it be so considered from the fact, that in the ten counties of the Province where artificially-bred fry were planted, the average increase in the catch of salmon in 1882-83 amounted to 138 per cent. over 1881 and previous years; when, in the other counties of the Province where fry had not been planted, the increase during the same period was only 43 per cent.; and in selecting some individual counties, where more liberal supplies of young fish were distributed at first, namely, Halifax County, an increase of upwards of 200 per cent. is shown over former years.

MAP EXPLANATORY OF THE APPLICATION OF ARTIFICIAL SALMON CULTURE IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

The accompanying map or chart of the salmon fisheries of the Maritime Provinces is submitted as illustrative of the migratory courses taken by salmon to reach their native rivers for spawning purposes. The more special object of the

NOTE.

Figures in Red show quantity of Salmon in Pounds.

Figures in Blue show the number of Salmon at 10 lbs. each.

Dotted Lines in Blue show Migratory courses of Salmon to their Native Rivers.

● *Denote position of Hatcheries built 1875-6.*

⊙ *do do do do 1880-1.*

◒ *Districts stocked with Fry in '74-5-6 show an average increase in '82-3 over '81 of 63½ p.c.*

⊗ *do not stocked as above show within the same periods an increase of 22 p.c.*

QUANTITY OF SALMON, 1882.

North Shore, Quebec to Belle Isle,	315,464
South Shore, Point Levis to Gaspe,	60,932
Anticosti Island,	8,600
Gaspe to Straits of Canso,	1,047,380
Prince Edward Island,	9,666
Cape Breton Island,	106,955
Straits of Canso to Yarmouth, N. S.,	317,201
Bay of Fundy, N. B. and N. S.,	367,542
Total in pounds,	2,233,740

MAP
EXPLANATORY OF ARTIFICIAL
FISH BREEDING
as applied to the Salmon Fisheries of the
MARITIME PROVINCES
FOR 1882
accompanying Mr Wilmot's report
OF 1884

THE BURLAND LITHOGRAPHIC CO. MONTREAL.

map is to portray the coast line of the Provinces on the Atlantic and in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and bays, straits and rivers which salmon are known to pass or enter on their annual rounds to multiply their species. It is of importance that it should accompany the report on fish-breeding operations, more especially to give ocular demonstration of the remarks contained in the report on the "practical application and results of artifical fish-breeding on the salmon fisheries of the Maritime Provinces." On the chart is delineated every salmon fishery district in the Provinces; with the quantities of salmon taken in each, and the numbers of the same (at 10 lbs. each) caught within certain limits. The information obtained, and depicted on the chart, has been collected from the official returns of the Fisheries Department for 1881, 1882 and 1883. The exhibit of the salmon catch on this chart gives the numerical distribution of these fish in the several salmon fishery districts between Quebec and the Straits of Belle Isle, on the north shore, and Quebec and Gaspé on the south shore, also from Gaspé following the coast and bays of New Brunswick, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia and the fisheries of the Bay of Fundy, as recorded in the following table:—

QUANTITIES OF SALMON, 1882.

	Lbs.
North shore, Quebec to Belle Isle	315,464
South shore, Point Levis to Gaspé	60,933
Anticosti Island	8,600
Gaspé to Straits of Canso	1,047,380
Prince Edward Island	9,666
Cape Breton Island	106,955
Straits of Canso to Yarmouth, N.S	317,201
Bay of Fundy, N.B. and N.S	367,542
Total	2,233,740

The chart also gives the location of the several fish hatcheries built in 1874-75-76, with note marks showing the fishery districts in which salmon fry were planted in those years, and the increased catch of salmon returned in those divisions over the quantities taken in the divisions where young salmon were not planted.

INTERNATIONAL AWARDS AND GOLD MEDALS FOR CANADIAN FISH-BREEDING.

At the great International Fisheries Exhibition, London, 1883, the Dominion of Canada made a large and at the same time most satisfactory exhibition of fish and fishery products, and also fishery gear and appliances of every description generally in use in Canadian waters. Practical fish culture, with working sections, models and apparatus of various descriptions connected with the Canadian method of propagating fish by artificial means, were also shown and obtained awards of the highest character, for superiority in design and for practical work, exemplified in the hatching and growing of salmon during the whole of the six months in which the great exposition was open.

Some fifty thousand (50,000) salmon eggs, of the "salmo-salar" species, were taken across the Atlantic in April, 1883. They arrived safely in London, and certain numbers of them were hatched daily during the months of May and June, in the fish-breeding works erected in the Canadian Court. A number of these young salmon were planted in rivers in England, and the balance on hand at the closing of the exhibition, which had become parrs, of four, five and six inches in length, and of perfect development, were presented to the authorities of the British Museum, in whose aquaria at South Kensington they were placed, where many of them are still

on exhibition. This successful result in fish-hatching, by the Canadian system, was unique, surpassing all other competitors, and obtaining the highest possible award, of the gold medal, for "the best and most complete fish-breeding establishment at the exhibition;" and a gold medal and diploma was also awarded to Canada for the hatching and growing of young salmon continuously during the whole period in which the exhibition was open.

The description of apparatus exhibited in the Canadian Court consisted of a full-size working section of the machinery and appliances in use at the Newcastle establishment in Ontario; also, a working model of this hatchery in full operation, illustrating the complete machinery in use, and the *modus operandi* of the system adopted in all the fish-breeding institutions in Canada. The glass automatic white-fish incubators were also in practical use, during the exhibition. A perfect plaster caste model of the Tadoussac establishment on the Saguenay River, in the Province of Quebec, was shown, giving the position of the salt-water pond, and the practicability of using tidal salt water, for retaining parent salmon through the summer months, and until spawning time.

Some of the breeding works, models and other fish-breeding apparatus which were so successful in practically illustrating Canadian fish culture, and in receiving the highest awards at the great International Fisheries Exhibition in England, were brought back to Canada, and are now on view at the Fisheries Museum in Ottawa.

The generally admitted excellence of the Canadian fish-breeding exhibit in London, for its comprehensive system of arrangement, and absence of all complication in its practical adaptation for hatching eggs and rearing fry, and having obtained the highest award against all competitors, gives sanction to the belief that the science of artificial fish-culture in Canada holds no secondary position with any other country in the world.

The following is a list of awards and diplomas obtained at the great International Fisheries Exhibition, London, 1883, by Canada, for exhibits connected with artificial fish-breeding, namely:—

Jury No. 20, *Section* 1.

Dominion of Canada.—Wilmot's system: Best and most complete fish-breeding establishment in the Exhibition. Gold Medal and Diploma.

Dominion of Canada.—Wilmot's method: Young salmon hatched out from eggs brought from Canada and grown to the state of "parrs" from 4 to 6 inches long, in the breeding troughs during the time of the exhibition. Gold Medal and Diploma.

Dominion of Canada.—Model of salt-water pond as used in Canada, for retaining parent salmon from June till ripe for spawning. Silver Medal and Diploma.

Dominion of Canada.—Wilmot's system. Working model of fish-breeding establishment as used in Canada. Silver Medal and Diploma.

Dominion of Canada.—Live fish and egg carriers. Bronze Medal and Diploma.

The within report of proceedings connected with artifical fish-breeding in the Dominion of Canada is respectfully submitted.

SAML. WILMOT,
Superintendent of Fish Culture for Canada.

NEWCASTLE, 31st December, 1884.

REPORTS FROM THE SEVERAL OFFICERS IN CHARGE OF FISH-BREEDING ESTABLISHMENTS IN CANADA, 1884.

1.—FRASER RIVER FISH HATCHERY.

The Honourable A. W. McLelan,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to lay before you my report of operations at the Fraser River fish hatchery in this Province, and beg leave to draw your attention to paragraph (32) in the late Inspector of Fisheries' report for 1883.

In pursuance of that officer's order, I started on the 2nd of October, 1883, in company with the Hon. Senator McInnes, the late Inspector of Fisheries, Mr. Anderson and Captain Pittendreigh, fishery officer, for the purpose of inspecting Pitt River and its tributaries. After examining several localities and making enquiries as to the different classes of fish and their habits, and taking into consideration its isolated position, I did not deem it advisable to recommend the hatchery being placed in that locality.

I afterwards visited several other places on the Lower Fraser, reports of which were sent to the late inspector, which reports, I trust, came under your notice.

The view I had in choosing the present site was that it had been recommended to me by Mr. S. Haigh as being invariably clear and free from sediment during the hatching season; also of an even temperature.

On visiting the place I found a good, large stream of pure, limpid water, in which were a good number of Coho salmon depositing ova. Mr. Haigh also offered a free grant of the necessary land for the erection of buildings. Two acres of this land were procured and held by deed. I concluded that where the salmon selected a natural spawning ground must evidently be suitable for artificial propagation.

On the 5th of March I commenced clearing a site, excavating pond, building dam, clearing ground and making road from the river's bank back to the supply dams. This involved much hard work, as the wood was heavy and the ground hard to clear, thus making the road an expensive one. It had to be bridged for 500 yards over marshy ground, which was impassable for a team of any kind. The foundation had to be hauled and laid in place by hand, and 60,000 superficial feet of cedar had to be split and carried from the woods for covering.

The dam is constructed with large logs, built in the form of a crib-work, 16 feet broad in the bottom, and rising to the height of 9 feet, 1 foot slant being allowed to each foot of height. The bottom log is imbedded 2 feet in the gravel, an apron of 2½-inch plank, of sufficient length, being laid on the face or sloping side of the crib. The lower end of the plank is sunk 2 feet below the bottom log; the crib was then filled in with earth and stone, making the structure staunch and tight.

The dam is 150 feet in length, and the pond in places shows a depth of 8 feet, thus giving an abundant supply of water for the hatching house.

The building is sufficiently high to be clear of any floods that may occur on the Fraser. It stands 30 feet above the level of the river. Its dimensions are 110 x 40, and it is two stories high. It stands near the centre of the two-acre plot. The lower flat is fitted with seventy-one (71) hatching troughs, 35 feet long, 10 inches wide, and 6 deep. These are capable of holding one thousand (1,000) hatching trays, which will hold about three millions (3,000,000) quinnat or five millions five hundred thousand (5,500,000) suckeye eggs. By doubling the trays in the troughs double the number of ova can be laid in. Part of the second storey (40 x 40) is fitted up as a mess house and caretaker's dwelling. The remaining part (70 x 40) is used as a store room, but could be fitted up with troughs and tanks at short notice into a commodious hatching room, as I have taken precautions to have the water conveyed from the dam by a flume of sufficient size and elevation as to warrant an adequate supply for both flats. The water flows into a retaining tank, 5 feet above the level of the upper flat, and is led from thence into a large filter tank, and then

taken into the reservoir tank in the house, below where it supplies the hatching troughs.

Capturing Fish.

On the 28th of June I set men to work fishing for quinnat salmon. They captured ten the first day. These were put in cribs and kept in the main Fraser River; I kept the men fishing until the 15th of July, taking one hundred and thirty-seven (137) fish, fifty-three (53) of which died before they could be conveyed to the pond. The balance were put in the pond, and kept there until the 25th of July, when they were liberated. During this time twenty-nine (29) died with fungus. The growth commenced generally where the mesh of the net had marked them, and continued to spread over the body until it reached the eyes and gills, resulting in their death about two days after the gills became affected. Those in the cribs also became affected after being in them a few days. I then constructed a very large open crib, made of sawn slabs, 1 inch thick and 2 inches wide; this I put in the Coquitland River, where water was clear and cool. Here I intended keeping a large supply of parent fish, but fungus attacked them there, and I abandoned the idea of taking any more fish until later in the season.

On the 8th of September I sent a man to the Harrison River, to examine and report upon the different places and advancement of the fish in that locality, as I could not depend upon the reports of the Indians, who were unacquainted with their spawning habits.

On the 15th September I received word from the Harrison River that fish had begun to deposit ova. Accordingly, I made ready the necessary equipments for capturing and caring for them. I arrived at the Harrison on the 20th of September, and commenced taking fish on the 23rd, continuing until the 24th of October, capturing about two thousand (2,000) "quinnat" and three hundred and fifty (350) "suckeyes." From the last mentioned, we took about two hundred and fifty thousand (250,000) ova, and then gave our attention to the "quinnat" salmon, as they are of superior quality, entering the river earlier and continuing to run later in the season.

Of the two thousand (2,000) "quinnat" salmon taken, there were about equal proportions of males and females. As many of the females had been spent before their capture, the actual number that supplied ova was about seven hundred and sixty-five (765). These gave an average of four thousand (4,000) eggs each.

All fish, with few exceptions, were returned to the river after being stripped, and were as full of vitality as any I have noticed in the eastern rivers after going through the same course.

At the request of the Inspector of Fisheries, and for our own convenience, we marked many of the fish by putting a hole through the adipose dorsal fin with a leather punch. Our intention was to fasten a tag to them with the date marked on it, but we were unable to procure the required material before the close of the season.

The men caught some of the fish that had been stripped and let go; they were readily recognized by the hole in the fin. The muscles of the abdomen had fully contracted, and the fish looked natural and symmetrical.

I noticed some fungus in the gills of some the "quinnat" salmon on the Harrison, originating, I have no doubt, from a bruise caused by the fisherman's net while ascending the river.

About the 15th of October the "coho" salmon made their appearance in the Harrison River. They were bright in color, and in good condition for food, although some of them were dying. No fungus could be noticed on them, but they all appeared to be slightly swollen. The Indians used them for food shortly after they died, and the fish appeared to be perfectly healthy.

Ten miles from the mouth of the Harrison River, at the right side of the entrance to the lake, is a hot spring. I will here quote a paragraph from the *British Columbian*, dated the 2nd of August, 1884: "The spring has a temperature of one hundred and

sixty-four (164) degrees Fahrenheit. The water contains sulphuretted hydrogen in large quantities, and an analysis lately made by Mr. W. J. Wenzel, Ph.G., M D., professor of chemistry in California College of Pharmacy, gives the following: Sulphate of sodium, sulphate of calcium, sulphate of magnesium, chloride of codinium, chloride of potassium, alumina silica. In his report Professor Wenzel says: 'The total amount of solids contained in an Imperial wine gallon equals 89¼ grains. The character of the water is that of a mild aperient, the sulphate being by far in the larger proportions.' "

The Indians in that neighbourhood informed me that other hot springs, in different localities on the Harrison, are constantly boiling up from the river bed, and the question might be asked, Will the fish run into these warm currents when entering the river? If so, what would be the effects produced?

The ova were placed in cases of fifty thousand (50,000) each, after having been packed in zinc trays with cotton and moss gathered from the trees. They were then conveyed to the hatchery by canoe and steamer. The transit was about ten hours. The ova looked well after being laid down, and the loss was comparatively small on account of the journey.

Shortly after laying in the first shipment a heavy rain caused the water to be muddy and we had to wash the eggs to keep them clean. Before all the supply of eggs was laid in, and before I was aware of the fact, some of the embryos began to develop, and in thirty days after the first shipment of eggs was laid in the trays, the eyes of the fish were clearly discernable. At this period we had lost a considerable number of eggs, as is shown in my weekly reports to your Department. The apparatus employed in hatching salmon must necessarily vary with the species, temperature, and character of the water in which they are hatched. In most of the eastern Provinces perforated zinc, or tin is used for trays; on the McCloud, wire baskets are in use, in which are put twenty-five thousand (25,000) ova to a basket of 2 x 1 x 6. These are found very effectual in practice.

By doubling the supply of water, and causing an undercurrent in the troughs, and shifting some of the eggs from zinc to wire trays, I found it improved them. The eggs of the "quinnat" salmon are much larger than those of the eastern salmon, or any of the other species on this coast. The time of incubation is short, owing to the high temperature of the water, and a much larger supply of ærated water is required than in the eastern hatcheries.

In regard to capturing parent fish in the future, I have the honour to suggest that a retaining pond be made near the salt water, and the fish kept in it until they mature; as this, in all probability, will prevent an attack of fungus; otherwise I would suggest taking them on the Harrison River, as was done this season. I think the attempt to keep fresh run fish in confinement in the muddy water of the Fraser River will always prove a failure. In conclusion, I beg leave to state that all the eggs placed in the wire baskets are in a very healthy state, and that there are now about two thousand (2,000) young fish out. There will be no distribution of young fish before January or February.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOS. MOWAT,

Officer in Charge of Fraser River Hatchery.

2.—SYDNEY FISH HATCHERY.

CAPE BRETON, 31st December, 1884.

The Honourable A. W. McLELAN,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg herewith to submit the following report of the work done in the Sydney hatchery during the past year.

Of the one million and fifty thousand (1,050,000) ova laid down in this hatchery in the fall of 1883, eight hundred and fifty-eight thousand (858,000) young fry were hatched and successfully distributed as follows, viz. :—

	Fry.
Sydney River, Cape Breton County	250,000
Salmon do do	100,000
Margaree do do	150,000
Middle do Victoria County	50,000
Ball's Creek, Cape Breton County	100,000
Trout Brook do	50,000
Black do do	50,000
Clerk's do do	45,000
Big do Richmond County	30,000
Hatchery Brook, Cape Breton County	28,000
Total	853,000

This year I secured three hundred and twenty (320) parent salmon from the different rivers, as follows, viz. :—

Where Caught.	Males.	Females.	Total.	No. of Ova.
Margaree River	117	93	210	447,000
Middle River	7	28	35	170,000
Sydney River	16	40	56	284,000
Ball's Creek	.....	3	3	
Salmon River	5	11	16	30,000
Total	145	175	320	931,000

From the above table you will see that there are nine hundred and thirty-one thousand (931,000) eggs laid down in the hatchery this fall.

The catch at the Sydney River was smaller than usual, owing to the dryness of the season, only one freshet occurring during the whole fall, after which the greater number of fish were captured.

The hatchery being in the same good working order that it was in when first started, required no improvements this year, except the usual painting and fixing up for the new stock of ova. However, some improvements about the grounds were made, the heavy freshets of the spring having carried away part of the mill-dam and the stone breast work around the building, I found it necessary to repair the breast work; and, fearing that the dam would not be properly repaired, I gave Mr. Dobson all the assistance I could, besides bearing part of the expense. I also constructed a fish pond at Margaree River, for the reception of parent fish till ready to spawn, there being so many fish caught there that the tanks were not large enough, and the fish did not seem to thrive well in them.

This hatchery has not been long enough in operation here to show any beneficial results; but I may state that the different rivers which are being stocked show a decided increase of young fish. This I learn from personal observations, as well as from the reports of those parties living in the immediate vicinity of the rivers.

Young fry are to-day quite plenty in the hatchery brook, a place in which a salmon was never known to enter or spawn till stocked by the hatchery. The largest seen being from 4 to 7 inches in length.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. A. FARQUHARSON,

Office-in-Charge.

3.—BEDFORD BASIN HATCHERY.

BEDFORD, 31st December, 1884.

The Honourable A. W. McLELAN,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following statement of the operations at this hatchery during the past year.

The total number of eggs laid down last autumn was one million five hundred thousand (1,500,000), from which were hatched this spring about one million fry. These were distributed, as per instructions from the Department, in the following named rivers:—

			Fry.
Musquodoboit River,		Halifax County	80,000
Sackville	do	do	40,000
Big Salmon	do	do	40,000
Little Salmon	do	do	40,000
Nine Mile	do	do	40,000
Indian	do	Hants County	40,000
Meander	do	do	40,000
Hebert	do	King's County	40,000
Gaspereau	do	do	40,000
Cornwallis	do	do	40,000
Philip	do	Cumberland County	80,000
Wallace	do	do	40,000
Salmon	do	Colchester County	40,000
Stewiacke	do	do	40,000
North	do	do	20,000
East	do	Pictou County	60,000
Middle	do	do	60,000
West	do	do	80,000
Annapolis	do	Annapolis County	40,000
La Have	do	Lunenburgh County	20,000
East	do	do	40,000
Tusket	do	Yarmouth County	40,000
		Total	1,000,000

These were all safely delivered in a good, healthy condition, no loss being met with, except among one lot of sixty thousand (60,000) fry intended for the Gold, Martins, and Mushamush Rivers of Lunenburgh county, which became weak and sickly on the long journey, and in order to prevent a total loss they were put in the East River of that county as above.

Collection of Ova this Season.

The collection of ova for this season's hatching has been attended with very poor success. Salmon were reported as plentiful during the months of August and September in the harbours and rivers, but the continued drought and consequently low stage of water in October and November prevented their entering the fresh water, or ascending to the points where the spawning sheds and tanks are located. West River beingthe only stream in which fish are taken in the tidal waters, returned the greatest number of spawners. River Philip, where salmon were reported as unusually plentiful in the tide-way, but where the fishing station is about one and a-half miles above tide, returned almost nothing, the low stage of the water preventing the fish from entering. The Liverpool River, in Queen's County, where an effort was made to catch some salmon, also returned nothing. On Sole's Brook, or Chezzetcook River, where I built a small tank and engaged a crew of fishermen, very few fish were taken. A peculiarity of the catch this season was the small proportion of male fish. This no doubt was due to the high stage of water during the months of July and August, which permitted these fish to enter the rivers at that time, long before fishing commenced. The total catch was as follows: West River, 64; Philip River, 16; Sole's Brook, 12, being 92 in all, of which 17 were males and 75 females, yielding eight hundred thousand (800,0000) ova, which is the extent of the stock received this season.

I regret the poor success of this work this year, and it is a great disappointment, as I made every preparation necessary for securing a large catch, but the season was decidedly unfavourable. The fact is, hundreds of spawning salmon never entered the fresh water, but deposited their ova on the gravelly shores of the coves and bays. The ova so deposited will no doubt be almost entirely lost, but this will be counterbalanced by the large numbers of eggs deposited at the extreme head-waters of our rivers by a run of salmon which entered in July and August.

From every quarter I hear of quantities of samlon having entered the rivers this summer, greatly in excess of any for the past ten years, and I have no doubt whatever but this increase is largely due to the operations at this hatchery, but I find it almost impossible to obtain any positive information from the fishermen, as they, being prejudiced, are unwilling to admit that this increase is due to any artificial efforts on the part of the Department. As far as I can learn, a great increase was observed in River Philip, where fully four hundred (400) salmon were taken during the summer and fall fishing. One man alone admitted catching over sixty, while many others were quite as successful. I am informed by a thoroughly reliable party that the numbers of salmon entering the Musquodoboit River was greatly in excess of that of any year for the past ten years; and, in fact, the same can be said of almost all the rivers. One instance of a most marked increase offers itself in the La Have River, where the average catch per year, for the past ten years, has not exceeded twelve fish, while that of 1883 was two hundred, and, for the past year, five hundred salmon.

This increase has taken place in spite of the existence of five or six almost impassable dams on the river, and cannot be claimed as due to the natural reproduction of the salmon themselves. I commenced stocking this river at its extreme head waters in 1878, and each year since it has received from ten thousand to twenty thousand fry. A most convincing feature of this increase in favour of its being due wholly to the numbers of young fry placed there, is the fact acknowledged and commented upon by the fishermen in the vicinity, that while the number of salmon has so wonderfully increased, the size of the fish is not equal to that of former years. This, without doubt, is due to the presence of young and half-grown salmon. The first fry placed there in 1878, would, in 1882, be only four years old, and, of course, small in size, while those of 1879 were last season in the same condition as to size. Now, the fact that a most decided increase of salmon of a small size was observed in that river at the precise period when a return would be expected from the planting of 1878, should be sufficient to convince the most skeptical that fish-breeding has

shown its good effects there, if no such convincing evidence has been obtained elsewhere. I have just reason to believe that equally as favourable reports could be obtained in other rivers, if means were adopted to that end, but, as stated above, the men who possess the information we seek, refuse to give it, fearing to commit themselves by acknowledging their violation of the law by fishing after the "close season."

Wallace River, in Cumberland County, is well adapted to the growth of salmon, but it has been almost ruined by some dams across its mouth, notwithstanding which, a very large increase has taken place from the numbers of fry placed there each season.

In endeavouring to show that the increase of salmon is due in a measure to the efforts put forth in the way of artificial fish culture, I am aware I conflict with the opinion which the Inspector entertains, that his ladders have been instrumental in bringing it about, but unfortunately, the patent "Roger's ladder" has not been in use long enough to have produced the good results he claims, and further, the increase has taken place in rivers where none of these ladders have been built.

Some years ago I took occasion to draw the attention of the Department to the filthy condition of some of our rivers and their present unsuitability for the growth or production of large numbers of young salmon, and pointed out that, with this unfavourable feature working against us, our progress towards re-stocking would necessarily be slow, if not doubtful. Filled, as our streams are, with large accumulations of decaying sawdust and other mill rubbish, throwing off noxious and poisonous gases destroying every vestage of animal and vegetable life which nature intended as food for the young salmon and other fish, we are handicapped from the beginning. It was hoped that some means would be adopted by which this evil would, at least in a measure, be removed, but it is found that matters are growing worse, and that no effort is now made to prevent mill owners from allowing all their refuse to run into the rivers. The general opinion is that sawdust is the greatest evil we have to contend against, and more attention should be paid to that than the comparatively lesser evils of obstructions and dams. By this it must not be construed as insinuating that ladders are not necessary in may cases, but as contending that the pollution of our rivers, by decaying sawdust, has done more to depopulate our rivers than all the mill-dams yet constructed, and if any improvement is desired the removal of these two evils should be carried on together. What is to be gained by admitting salmon or planting young fry in a river where the very element in which they live is made noxious by the introduction of a poisonous substance? The public are being firmly convinced that all our efforts in the direction of re-stocking our rivers by artificial or natural means will be rendered futile, unless the sawdust clauses of the Fisheries Act are rigidly enforced.

No doubt there exists a difficulty in reference to the enforcement of this clause, arising out of the alleged heavy expense it might entail upon the mill-owners, but it cannot be said that these few parties have any right to use the waters of our rivers in such a way that the public generally, and more especially the poor fishermen along our coasts and estuaries, should be injured and robbed of their means of subsistence and livelihood.

It will be acknowledged by almost all who have any practical knowledge of our rivers and their fisheries, that saw dust and other mill rubbish is decidedly injurious, and it is quite correct in saying that in all countries where salmon and trout are found, a law against the throwing of sawdust in the rivers exists. In our Dominion such a law was enacted, and for a time enforced, but by some strange misconception of the fact existing, here, in the Province of Nova Scotia, where salmon were formerly most abundant, and where a very large number of the inhabitants are, and for years have been engaged in this particular fishery, this law, for some years past, has not been enforced, with the result of a gradual but certain decline in the numbers of salmon caught or entering our rivers. There are many opportunities of witnessing this evil in this Province, and there will be no error in saying that the influence by which the exemption of the rivers from the sawdust clause of the Act was most decidedly against their best interests, and has entailed upon our river and estuary fishermen a direct and heavy loss.

Repairs, &c.

A considerable amount of work will be required about this hatchery during the next summer. The floors, tanks and other portions of the interior have suffered decay, caused by the constant dampness existing about this description of building. The floor, joice and portions of the studding, as well as the entire floor, requires renewing, but instead of renewing these with wood, I would suggest putting in a floor composed of rocks, gravel and sand, covered with a coating of cement. Such a floor would last for all time, and could be so constructed that perfect drainage would be secured, and all foul air from the decaying wood would be avoided.

While effecting this change there should be also an alteration in the arrangements of the troughs, substituting the transverse position of the hatching troughs for the present. This would give additional hatching capacity, and help to carry on the work more satisfactorily.

While suggesting the above changes and repairs, I beg to draw your attention to the very inadequate accommodation the rooms over the hatchery afford as a dwelling. I was informed by the late Commissioner that these rooms were never intended for occupation, at least by a man with a family, and I believe an effort was made at the time to secure a cottage in the vicinity as a residence for the officer in charge. This has not been done, and I have been compelled to put up with the poor accommodation which a few small rooms afford for a family of ten. You will readily understand how entirely insufficient this is, and being, as I am, one of your oldest officers, I trust you will be pleased to give instructions to secure for me, at least, as comfortable accommodation for my family as has been supplied at the other hatcheries. By the addition of a wing to the present building, or by adding another story, the required rooms could be obtained, and at no very great expense.

Hoping the above statements of my proceedings in the past year, together with the remarks and suggestions I have felt called upon to make, may meet with your approbation.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
A. B. WILMOT,
Officer-in-Charge.

4.—DUNK RIVER FISH HATCHERY.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, 31st December, 1884.

The Honourable A. W. McLELAN,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.

SIR,—As was previously reported, the young salmon fry were successfully planted last spring in the following rivers, namely:—

	Fry.
Dunk River	300,000
Wilmot's River	200,000
West River	100,000
Morell River	50,000
Brustiwell River	50,000
Montague River	50,000
Wheatley River	50,000
Trout River	50,000
Hunter River	50,000
Trout River	50,000
Otter River	50,000
Total	1,000,000

At the present time there are laid down in the hatchery one million two hundred and fifty thousand (1,250,000) eggs in good condition. I thought at one time we would get scarcely any ova, owing to the water being so low in the river, they would not enter the "reception" house. A large number of fish spawned in the river, but when the wet weather set in and the water became dirty, they began to come in the house. Some fish entered as late as the 30th of November. On the 28th of November they came in faster than I could spawn them. We had in all two hundred and twenty fish (220) fish, one hundred and sixty (160) females and sixty (60) males. They averaged a trifle over seven thousand eight hundred (7,800) eggs each. I think there were quite as many fish that spawned naturally in the river as came in the house. A large number of grilse entered the reception house, but owing to the traps being too large to hold them they escaped. Only two fish died; these were hurt in the trap.

Young smolts were very numerous in the Dunk River this summer, and in Wilmot's River anglers reported them as never having been so plentiful before. In fact all the rivers I have heard from give the same flattering account. A large number of salmon entered Wilmot's River this fall, weighing from ten to twelve pounds. Some fifteen fish were taken by means of bait near the tide or salt water, several were also hooked with the fly but were not caught, owing to a proper salmon rig not being used. I saw eight fine salmon between the hatchery and the bridge, in the month of July; these I think could have been taken by means of a fly.

A very heavy freshet of last spring nearly carried away the reception house it, however, did considerable damage, having carried away about 24 feet from the broadside of the house. The water was 4 feet 8 inches high in the hatchery and floated all the troughs about the house, but fortunately no serious harm was done. Since the freshet I have had the troughs securely fastened, in order that they may not be disturbed again should another freshet occur. The dam and reception house have been repaired and everything is now in good working order.

It will be necessary to purchase some new cans for conveying the fry in the spring, as the ones in use are made of common tin, and are altogether too slight, and will not stand the rough handling they are subject to.

I am pleased to say that sawdust has not been thrown in the river, except on one occasion, and I think we will not be troubled very much with this evil in the future.

It is very difficult to keep poachers off the river. They are continually on the look-out, and if it were not for the exertions put forth by the wardens and myself, the salmon would soon be exterminated. Poachers have made daring attempts to fish several times, but they have been driven off without catching any fish. It is almost impossible to catch these parties, owing to the thick woods in this locality.

I have endeavoured to give you all the particulars in regard to the working of this hatchery, and trust they may meet your approval.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY CLARK,

Officer-in-Charge.

5.—ST. JOHN RIVER HATCHERY.

RAPID DES FEMMES, ST. JOHN RIVER, 31st December, 1884.

The Honourable A. W. McLELAN,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour of making the following report on the operations carried on at the Dominion salmon hatchery, situated at the Rapid des Femmes stream, on the St. John River, in the Province of New Brunswick.

In the fall of the year 1883 I reported having laid down in the hatchery two hundred and eighty-four thousand (284,000) salmon eggs, collected on the Serpentine, a tributary of the Tobique River. Later in the season, through your kindness, I received a further supply of eggs from Tadoussac, Province of Quebec. I went to St. John to meet them, but they suffered considerably on the way. When they were placed upon the trays, and thoroughly picked over, there remained, by approximation, two hundred and ten thousand (210,000) eggs. In the month of March I received a still further supply from Mr. Alexander Mowat, of the "Dee Side" hatchery, on the Restigouche River, of four hundred thousand (400,000) eggs, making in all eight hundred and ninety-four thousand (894,000) ova laid down in the hatchery, all of which, I am pleased to state, did remarkably well.

In the latter part of the month of April the eggs began to hatch, the Restigouche ova hatching out about eight or ten days in advance of the others. About the 25th of May all the eggs had hatched. The Restigouche eggs were a splendid lot—large and well formed, and hatched out with comparatively little loss, and developed rapidly. I confidently hope that they will improve the quality as well as the quantity of salmon in these rivers.

On the 18th of June I commenced to plant the young fry, and finished the work the 10th of July, an operation that was successfully carried out with but very little loss of young fish.

By orders, they were planted in the following named rivers, viz.:—

	Fry.
St. John River, Victoria County	461,000
Tobique do do do	150,000
Salmon do do do	100,000
Skiff Lake, York do	30,000
Baker Brook, Madawaska do	30,000
Emerson do do do	10,000
Rapid Des Femmes Stream	30,500
Total	811,500

During the remainder of the summer I overhauled and cleaned out the entire hatchery and varnished the troughs, trays and main tank, and made all other suitable arrangements to receive a new supply of eggs in the fall of 1884. The hatchery is now in complete running order in every particular. I do not consider it second to any other in the Maritime Provinces.

I was much pleased with a visit from the Superintendent of Fish Culture last summer. He made a thorough examination of the house and premises, and no doubt he will give the Department the benefit of his inspection.

On the 28th of last September I left here for the Tobique River, in quest of parent salmon to stock the hatchery. I am sorry that I was not as successful as could be desired, but under the circumstances it could not very well be otherwise, as the special warden that was appointed to guard the spawning grounds did not receive his appointment until it was too late, consequently the "Serpentine" was completely devastated by poachers almost a month previous to the warden's appointment. If he had been appointed about the 15th of June (as I expected he would be), I have no doubt in my mind but that I would have got at least six hundred thousand (600,000) ova. As it was, I only caught forty-three (43) salmon, twenty-five (25) females, and eighten (18) males, from which I got one hundred and eighty-six thousand (186,000) eggs. These were the largest and finest salmon I ever caught on the Tobique. On the 25th of October I got home to the hatchery and placed the eggs on the hatchery trays.

There is an excellent supply of water in the hatchery this winter. Previously, there was much trouble with the water getting low in the house, and on one occasion it stopped running altogether, owing to a defect in the dam. This fall a contract

was given to have the dam and water course repared, and now there is an abundance of water to withstand the severe frost this winter.

It is to be regretted that the supply of eggs in the hatchery is so small, as the arrangements of the house are complete, with sufficient room and appliances for several millions of eggs. I would, therefore, respectfully request that a few hundred thousand ova be sent here from some of the other houses having a large supply on hand. I am in hopes that in a few years the rivers here will be so improved that there will be no difficulty in obtaining a sufficient supply of salmon eggs to fill this establishment. The only thing needed to accomplish that much-desired end, is strict protection. There can be no doubt but that these rivers are well filled with young salmon "parrs," from 4 to 6 inches long. I have observed numbers of them along the river, more particularly in the cribs where the salmon were kept for spawning. I was informed by an old fisherman that he saw fully a thousand of these young salmon in one place at the mouth of the "Narrows," on the Tobique River. Quite a number of "grisle" were taken in the river when fishing for parent salmon. These would weigh from two to four pounds. Many of the "parrs" and "smolts" are killed by parties fishing; and this practice is not confined to boys alone, but to grown up persons as well. I have repeatedly cautioned the people against killing them, and if they hooked any of these fish to take them off carefully and let them go; but this advice goes unheeded, as the cupidity of the generality of fishermen is beyond control.

I must again refer to the question of protection. If a good and efficient guardian is not appointed to strictly guard and protect the head waters of the Tobique River, by the 15th day of June each year, it will be impossible to get even a small supply of salmon eggs from it for this hatchery. If I were permitted to make some arrangements with the fishermen in the spring of the year to purchase salmon from them, perhaps something might be done towards getting a moderate supply, in connection with the other methods. There are three things which must attend the present method of obtaining salmon eggs here—slavish labour, with hardships; great expense compared with the small results, and very great uncertainty. I speak from experience. I have suffered severely in my efforts to capture salmon; combined difficulties make it exceptionably severe; namely, the extraordinary cold, stormy weather in the fall, and the uncommon low state of the water in the rivers. From this cause I was compelled to walk on foot fully one hundred and twenty miles through the woods in order to oversee the men's work. If the Superintendent of Fish Culture would devise some means of procuring a supply of ova for this hatchery, in like manner as at some of the other hatcheries, that would be satisfactory to the Department, I would most respectfully ask it to be done. But in case no other method than the present one will meet with the approval of your Department, I will nevertheless continue to do my utmost in succeeding years to secure as many eggs as possible.

Before concluding, I desire to refer to a novel occurence that took place on the Tobique. It is well understood that rarely, if ever, has it been known that a salmon would rise to an artificial fly on the Tobique River, but last summer an American gentleman from Boston killed eighteen salmon with the fly on the right hand branch of the river. The question now presents itself, has artificial fish culture, by the introduction of fry from other rivers, caused this change? I am inclined to think it has.

With regard to the quantity of fuel consumed in this hatchery, it is about four tons of coal and twelve cords of wood per annum.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES McCLUSKEY,

Officer-in-Charge.

6.—MIRAMICHI RIVER HATCHERY.

MIRAMICHI HATCHERY, 31st December, 1884.

The Honourable A. W. McLELAN,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg herewith to submit to you my report of the fish hatchery under my charge.

In the spring of 1884 there were hatched and successfully planted seven hundred and ninety-five thousand (795,000) salmon fry, showing a small loss of ova while hatching.

The rivers in which fry were deposited are as follows:—

	Fry.
North-West Miramichi River	300,000
Little South-West Miramichi River	200,000
Big South-West Miramichi do	100,000
Sevogle River	100,000
Kenon's do	60,000
Stewart's Brook	35,000
Total	795,000

This autumn I succeeded in capturing two hundred and seventy-three (273) parent salmon. Of this number one hundred and sixty (160) were females, and one hundred and thirteen (113) males, from which I procured one million (1,000,000) eggs, showing an average of over six thousand (6,000) eggs taken from each female fish. The ova is progressing favourably up to the present time.

During the past summer your Superintendent of Hatcheries inspected this establishment, and ordered certain repairs necessary for the hatchery, which were completed. There was an entirely new cedar foundation put under the house, and a new floor put in the hatchery, constructed of pine deals. New hatching troughs were also put in; they were made of No. 1 pine boards, and were painted outside, and varnished inside with paraffine varnish, which tends to make them proof against decay. The walls of the hatchery were also lathed and plastered and newly clapboarded, to add to the warmth of the building.

With regard to the information asked for by the Superintendent as to the results of my operations, I am sorry to say that his circular did not reach me in time to obtain much information to have put in this report so as to have it sent to him by the time required, but I know myself, and from what I have heard the net-fishermen say, that the salmon catch for this year, especially in the lower parts of the rivers, has been far ahead of any season for three or four years back.

I have also been told by a well known angler of Newcastle, on the Miramichi, that he never saw the river so well filled with "grilse" as they are this season. When my men were at work catching parent salmon for this hatchery, they would sometimes sweep in over one hundred "grilse" from one pool.

There are a great many more shipping establishments on the river now than there were a few years ago, and they are all doing a large business in fresh salmon. This all goes to show that the salmon must be on the increase in our waters.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ISAAC SHAESGREEN,

Officer-in-Charge.

ADDENDUM.

Since I sent my yearly report, I saw Mr. Timothy Crocker, of Newcastle, who is a large fish dealer, and we had some conversation on fish-breeding. He gave me his opinion on the subject as follows :—

He thought there was no doubt but the artificial hatching was a help to increase the fish, but he thought that we were hatching the wrong *run of salmon.* He said the summer fish did not seem to increase much, but the fall fish were very plenty the last two or three autumns, and he was very anxious to see the artificial process get a fair start, and not run it down until it got a good trial. He said I could use his name in this way.

I also saw Mr. Johnson, Postmaster at New Castle, New Brunswick, who is well acquainted with the salmon fishing. He would not agree with Mr. Crocker about the runs of fish; he thought they were all the same kind of fish in all the rivers. He had no doubt but that the artificial breeding of salmon was a help to keep up the stock in the rivers. He said salmon were holding out well, considering the way they were destroyed. From the time that salmon enter the mouth of this river until they get up into the smallest parts of the streams, they are hunted and captured in every shape and form. He was speaking from personal experience, as as he has been angling on all of our rivers for the last eight or ten years.

ISAAC SHEASGREEN.

P.S.—Mr. Crocker does a very large business in the fresh fish trade, and has been working among salmon since he was a boy.

7.—RRSTIGOUCHE RIVER HATCHERY.

RESTIGOUCHE HATCHERY, 31st December, 1884.

The Honourable A. W. McLELAN,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.

SIR,—I herewith beg to submit the following report in connection with the working of this hatchery under my charge for the year 1884.

The fry hatched last spring and previously reported were planted in the following rivers:—

			Fry.
Nepisequit	River,	June 3rd	50,000
do	do	do 5th	50,000
do	do	do 7th	50,000
do	do	do 10th	50,000
Patepedia	do	do 16th	100,000
Upsolquitch	do	do 20th	100,000
Metapedia	do	do 23rd	100,000
Main Restigouche River		do 30th	440,000
		Total	940,000

The fry planted in the Nepsiquit River were conveyed ten miles by water and thence by rail to Bathurst and carried twenty miles up the river by means of teams, and distributed some twelve or fourteen miles up and down the river from canoes along the natural spawning beds.

J. De Wolfe Spur, Esq., the lessee of the river, took great interest in this work and rendered valuable assistance, as well as being personally present, and he expresed himself as being much pleased with the mode of carrying out the work, and the

healthy condition in which the fry were distributed. The fry planted in the Restigouche and its tributaries were all towed to their destination in cribs, this being a sure and most successful mode of distributing, as they are subject to a liberal supply of pure water of an even temperature all the while. A portion of the fry were carried fifty miles up the river, and appeared just as lively as when they left the nursery.

Besides the number of fry hatched and distributed, four hundred thousand (400,000) eggs were conveyed on the 22nd of January to the St. John River hatchery and placed in the hatching troughs in fine condition. The removal of these eggs to the St. John establishment was due to the limited space in the old nursery for them, and being afraid of overcrowding the fry in the spring. But I must say that I do not approve of such a course of transporting ova or young fish from their native or parent river if it is possible to avoid it. In my opinion strenuous efforts should be put forth, for each hatchery to secure a supply of eggs from the river it is located on. Such a course would seem more justifiable.

Parent Salmon.

Our nets at "Tide-head" to capture parent fish were set on the 1st of June. Owing to high water and strong currents in the river, no fish were taken until the 10th of the month and fishing was over on the 10th of August. We succeeded in capturing one hundred and eighty-six fish, seventy-eight females, seventy-three males, and thirty-five "grilse." Thirty (30) salmon were purchased from James Gillis, lessee of an adjoining station, but as they were caught in large meshed nets they were more or less injured and died from the growth of fungus in their gills. Those caught in our own nets were kept in a good healthy condition, and from them was collected seven hundred thousand (700,000) eggs, which were packed in moss and conveyed by rail, water and carriage to the hatchery They are at the present time in fine condition.

New Hatchery.

In accordance with instructions received, the work on the new hatchery was commenced in August and continued until cold weather stayed operations. It is, however, well on towards completion, and the whole of the material is on hand to finish the work, excepting brick and lime. The tank and troughs have been ordered, and will be ready for fitting up early next summer.

As the new hatchery is calculated to hold upwards of four millions of eggs, it will be absolutely necessary to obtain a large stock of parent fish next year, and to put up a small building for the use of the guardian as well as to spawn and strip the fish in. We had very great difficulty this fall in preventing the ova from freezing during the process, and a great deal of suffering was experienced by us in manipulating the fish, from the severe cold, which had already frozen over the pond.

Owing to the coast nets now taking an undue proportion of the salmon before reaching the estuary, the Department will have to arrange with the proprietors of the two nearest stations to the receiving pond to supply salmon to be taken in small mesh pound nets at current market prices, and a proviso to that effect should be inserted in their licenses for 1885. Their names are James Gillis and Melvin Adams. These parties should be at once notified of this requirement, in order to prepare nets suitable. If they refuse to comply, the Department will be compelled to take these stations under its own control, as I cannot see any other mode of getting a sufficient number of parent fish for the hatchery. Had I been permitted to supplement the stock of parent fish from the river this season, as usual, I could have easily obtained another half million of ova for this hatchery.

It appears the run of salmon here are quite different from the Miramichi or Nova Scotia salmon. There they come in as late as October, ripe and ready to spawn, and they are taken at the head of estuaries without difficulty. In these rivers salmon all

run during five or six weeks, often in two weeks early in the season. None enter in September or October.

As for the benefits of fish culture, I may mention that, in 1883, seventeen hundred (1,700) fish, or thirty seven thousand (37,000) pounds of salmon, were caught with the fly by anglers on the main Restigouche alone. Mr. Porter Mowat, fish dealer in Campbelltown, purchased one hundred and twenty thousand (120,000) pounds, Messrs. Hogg & Nye, sixty thousand pounds (60,000) from fishermen. Allowing fifty thousand (50,000) pounds for home consumption, there would be a total (for this portion of the division) of two hundred and sixty seven thousand (267,000) pounds. These figures can be verified, and are very different from the overseers' reports, which show nearly one half less. This year, above Dalhousie, fishing has been poor, fully one-half less than last year, while below that point, on what is termed the coast fishery, it has been excellent. The freezers are all full, and railway returns give figures of nearly two hundred thousand (200,000) pounds of fresh salmon shipped from Bathurst alone.

Unfortunately the Restigouche is the only nursery for the Baie des Chaleurs. The coast netting is very extensively carried on, and being supplemented now by close traps also, they take the major portion of the fish, and unless some change can be made in the setting and limiting the length of those nets on the coast, our river or estuary fishing cannot expect the usual or requisite supply.

Very few salmon have been caught on the Matapedia or Upsalquitch Rivers by anglers. Those rivers seem to be deserted or barren. Fine sport has been had on the main river. For the last two or three years, it is the only salmon angling river we have.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ALEX. MOWAT,

Officer-in-Charge.

8.—GASPÉ BASIN HATCHERY.

GASPÉ FISH HATCHERY, 31st December, 1884.

The Honourable A. W. McLELAN,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit a report of the operations at the Gaspé fish-breeding establishment during the past year.

The ova last winter did well. The weather was very cold and the water supply in consequence kept low. The young fish commenced hatching the end of May. The removal of them was commenced on the 18th of June, and finished on the 25th of July. The work of distribution was stopped several days in July, on account of the high water. The following is the number of fry distributed in each river:—

	Fry.
Dartmouth River	592,000
York River	144,000
St. John River	114,000
Grand River	9,000
Total	859,000

On the 28th of July I sent six cans, with nine thousand (9,000) fry to Grand River by steamer "Admiral," and on the 31st inst. I had the following reply respecting them: "The young fry carried well. I do not think there were ten dead ones in the lot. Colonel Walker was pleased when he saw them on board the

steamer on Monday morning, and so smart. I placed four cans above the camp, and had hard work to get up river, it being so high."

In the month of July last I was honoured with a visit from Yourself, accompanied by your Superintendent of Fish Culture. The Gaspé hatchery then received your personal inspection. Mr. Samuel Wilmot also visited the receiving pond up river. Unfortunately, a heavy freshet was then running, which prevented the chance of seeing all the salmon that had been put in the reservoir.

The net for capturing parent fish was set on the 18th of June, and up to the 13th of July one hundred and three (103) salmon were captured. Owing to a 6 feet rise of water in the River Dartmouth, the net was removed on the 14th inst., and could not be set again until the 29th inst. Only four more fish were netted, making a total of one hundred and seven (107) fish put in the reception pond.

Manipulation of Fish.

The salmon were seined and placed in cribs on the 3rd of October. It was then seen that twenty (20) fish must have escaped during the July freshet, when a breach in the dam was made, as only eighty-five (85) fish could be found. Search was made some distance up the brook, but in vain. Although the water was very low, and scarcely any rain fell since the 1st of August, the fish were unusually late in spawning. They did not shed their ova until the 16th of October, and by the 8th of November the work was completed.

There were 38 female fish and 47 males, making a total of 85 parent fish manipulated for breeding purposes during the fall of 1884.

The number of eggs collected from these fish and laid down in the hatching troughs was two hundred and forty-five thousand (245,000).

On Wednesey, the 5th of November, a very high tide, with easterly wind and snow storm, had the effect of killing a large number of trout, and the following morning the watchman on going up the brook found some salmon dead in the scow, cribs, and stream. From the effects of the storm the water had a bad taste, and appeared about the color of indigo. I suppose the high tide must have carried up mud, or some injurious substance of a poisonous nature, whch caused mortality amongst the salmon. The sudden advent of wintry weather prevented the remaining fish being carried round to the main stream.

Operations at Barachois.

In accordance with Mr. Wilmot's instructions, a telegram was sent Mr. John McCallum on the 14th of October, to secure as many parent fish as possible, and twenty-eight (28) were caught and placed in the pond. Spawning commenced here on the 3rd of November and finished on the 8th inst. There were fifteen (15) females and eleven (11) males, which gave ninety-six thousand (96,000) eggs. Two fish remained in the pond, and could not be caught on account of the long grass. The salmon were marked and carried out to the main river. The fish handled here and at Gaspé were all small sized-ones.

Mr. McCallum has observed that salmon enter the Barachois River much earlier since young fish were planted there. For instance, in 1874 salmon only entered the pools the end of August; and this year some came up as early as the end of June, and many more fish are now seen than formerly.

Repairs of Hatchery.

In accordance with instructions received, I purchased two thousand (2,000) feet of 2-inch pine flooring. I commenced removing the old floor on the 6th of August, and found that all the troughs were decayed. I therefore purchased sixteen hundred (1,600) feet of inch boards and engaged a carpenter, who commenced work on the 11th of August and finished the work on the 17th October. Having placed a

new floor and troughs throughout, I filled in between the sleepers with stone and sand, and replaced the zinc tubes in the reservoir by wooden taps, which are a great improvement and will prevent, to a great extent, the leakage of water on the floor. The cost of this extra work has been one hundred and eighty-three dollars ($183.00).

General Remarks.

The three hundred and forty-one thousand (341,000) eggs now in the building are a small number compared with last year. The water supply would be quite inadequate to run the troughs were they filled with ova this season, and unless there is a rainfall before the cold weather sets in, I anticipate having to remove all the trays to the three lower boxes.

New galvanized iron stovepipes have been got, as the old ones were rusted and decayed with the dampness arising from the continual flow of water through the building. Finding, also, that the stove in use was unsafe, I ordered a new coal stove from Quebec.

Before closing I may be permitted to insert here the views entertained by Colonel Walker, lessee of the Grand River, with regard to the benefit resulting from the operations at the Gaspé hatchery. He says, when giving in his angling score, thus: "I think it an ascertained fact beyond doubt that the majority of salmon now being caught in this river are the result of stocking it with fry from the Gaspé hatchery."

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

PHILIP VIBERT,

Officer-in-Charge.

SUPPLEMENT.

The following remarks I beg to submit with my report on fish breeding:

"The whole system of fish culture should be closely studied by all those in charge of the several hatcheries now in operation, with a view to ascertain if there be any defects in our system: The best mode of securing the fish. The size of retaining ponds for penning them in. Manipulation of the fish. The safest plan for carrying the ova to the breeding house. The easiest and most economical system of planting the young fry in the rivers. The cans most suitable for conveyance. The distance the young fish should be placed up stream. All these details, and others too numerous to mention, should be mutually discussed by fish culturists. A conference of the officers in charge of the establishments with the Superintendent of Fish Culture might lead to a large amount of information on this important public topic." The present system of watching some of our valuable salmon streams is not calculated to improve the river and coast fisheries, and in some cases too many licenses for salmon nets have been granted. Great care and supervision is needed at all salmon rivers, where smelt, trout and other fish are seined by cod fishermen for bait, or otherwise, in order that young salmon may not be destroyed, as they too frequently are.

Respectfully,

PHILIP VIBERT,

Officer-in-Charge, Gaspe Hatchery.

9.—TADOUSSAC HATCHERY.

TADOUSSAC FISH HATCHERY, 30th November, 1884.

The Honourable A. W. McLELAN,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.

SIR,—I have to report that there was hatched out at the Tadoussac hatchery 985,000 salmon fry, disposed of as under :—

	Fry.
In St. Margaret, North-West Branch	230,000
do North East Branch	90,000
Petit Saguenay River	180,000
L'Anse St. Jean River	225,000
Petite Isle River	50,000
In small streams running into fish ponds near the hatchery	210,000
	984,000

The salmon rod fishing has been good in most of the streams in my district, especially L'Anse St. Jean, Petit Saguenay and the River à Mars. The lessees are well satisfied with their sport, and the guardians report plenty of parent fish in them.

The St. Margaret River, north-west branch, is not fished as well as usual. In the northeast branch the fishing has been bad, which I attribute, to a great extent, is owing to a change in the channel of the river at the forks, where it joins the north-west branch, the channel being partially blocked up with stones, rocks and gravel, the result of the banks of the river being washed away. The guardians report breeding fish in the two rivers plentiful.

A great number of smolts have gone from our ponds to the salt water this year, and I have no doubt this mode of allowing them to go when they are able to take care of themselves, will prove a great success.

The salmon net fishing has not been quite so good as usual, which I attribute to their being cut off by nets on their passage upwards. The fish came up from the sea later than usual.

We secured for the hatchery this season, two hundred and seven (207) parent salmon; one hundred and seven (107) females, and have now on the trays in the hatchery, seven hundred and seventy-five thousand (775,000) ova, many of the female fish being small, have not yielded as much ova as usual.

The hatchery will require some repairs next year, the flooring, water tanks, and especially the foundation. The heavy gale and high tides of the 5th and 6th inst., have floated the wharves around the hatchery, uncovering some part of them and washing away some of the planking and facing of them.

Our dams are in good order and retain the water well.

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH RADFORD,

Officer in charge Tadoussac Hatchery.

10.—MAGOG HATCHERY.

MAGOG FISH HATCHERY, 31st December, 1884.

The Honourable
A. W. McLELAN,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report of the work in connection with the Magog fish hatchery for the past year.

I commenced seining for lunge or salmon trout in Lake Memphremagog on the 11th day of October, 1883, and succeeded in catching and depositing in the pens at the hatchery, one hundred and eighty (180) parent fish, from which I obtained one hundred and sixty thousand (160,000) eggs.

As you have heretofore been informed the "Magog Textile and Print Company" in 1882 purchased the water power on the Magog River, and commenced building a dam across the said river below the hatchery. The dam was not fully completed in the fall of 1883, so the water could not be raised to a sufficient height to put in operation the new hatchery which (by arrangement with your Department) had been erected and located near the new dam on a site selected by your deputy, Mr. W. F. Whitcher, in the fall of 1882.

The dam in question, though left in the fall of 1883 in an incomplete state, was raised high enough to cause the inundation of the hatchery to the depth of several feet during a freshet. When informed by Samuel Wilmot, Esq., inspector of fish culture, that he proposed to forward to the Magog Hatchery a large number of eggs from Newcastle, I explained to him that it would be unsafe to attempt to take care of more eggs than we then had on hand.

When the rains came in the spring, the water rose until it was four feet in depth over the floor of the hatchery, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the stock of eggs on hand was saved. In order to do so I was compelled to deposit the stock on hand in Lake Memphremagog before full development.

The aforesaid dam is now fully completed, and everything is in good order for successful work, so far as relates to the hatchery building, machinery and water. Still further work in the building of fences around the grounds and the construction of pens may be required.

In regard to the fall operations, I beg leave to say that I commenced seining on the sand banks in Magog Lake on the 13th of October, and continued the work until driven off by storm and wind. When the weather moderated the fish had left the sand beds and gone further out in the lake to the spawning grounds on the gravel shoals, where it was impossible to follow them. I then moved my men up the lake about eight miles, to Lords Island, where we seined for several days, and succeeded in catching a good many fish, but unfortunately, nearly all of which were caught in both places were males, and what few females there were taken at the last named place had spawned. So that while I caught about one hundred and fifty (150) parent fish, I was unable to secure eggs enough to be of any importance, and in consequence, the Magog Hatchery will have to depend upon other sources for its supply of eggs for the ensuing year.

I now beg to report what I have before stated, that, were you to authorise the expenditure of a small amount of money in preparing the spawning grounds for seining, a sufficient number of parent fish could be caught to stock the Magog Hatchery very fairly each year, and quite enough to make it practically independent of the western lakes in Ontario, and result in increasing to a satisfactory extent the supply of fish food in the various sheets of water in the Eastern Townships.

In order to learn the opinion of competent judges regarding the effect which the propagation of fish in the Magog Hatchery has had upon the production for the past year or two, I addressed several letters to prominent men living near Lake Memphremagog, and requested answers. Amongst those which have been received, I have the honour to forward the following copies for your perusal, which will, I trust, serve

to convince you that the work and expenditure in connection with this establishment has not been devoid of good results. I am confident that the increase in the numbers of salmon trout in Lake Memphremagog during the past two or three years would amount to fully as much as the expenditure which has been made for their production. The information which I get from reliable sources in connection with my own personal knowledge, convinces me that salmon trout are increasing very rapidly, that they are much larger than what were formerly caught, and that it is in a great measure owing to artificial production and better protection during the "close season."

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servant,

A. H. MOORE,

Officer in Charge.

GEORGEVILLE, 20th November, 1884.

Mr. A. H. MOORE, Magog.

DEAR SIR—In reply to your questions as to the effects the deposit of small fry from the Magog Hatchery in Lake Memphremagog has had upon the fish production in said lake, I have to say that, there is no denying the fact that there are more fish in the lake now than there ever were before, and I cannot account for the rapid increase except it be through the work of an artificial production, and the protection of the fish during the "close season."

Yours truly,

W. H. KEYES, M.D.

GEORGEVILLE, 22nd November, 1884.

Mr. A. H. MOORE, Magog.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your enquiry regarding the effects of the artificial propagation of fish and their protection in Lake Memphremagog, I beg to say that I have lived near the shore of the above mentioned lake for over twenty years. During that time I have had some knowledge of the state of the lake respecting the quantity of fish caught each year, and I am fully convinced that there has never been a time when salmon trout were as plentiful in this lake as they now are. I am aware that some sixteen thousand pounds (16,000) have been caught with the hook during the past year. I attribute the extraordinary increase to the large quantities of small fry hatched in the Magog Hatchery and deposited in the lake, and the protection of the salmon trout during the "close season."

Yours respectfully,

N. A. BEACH.

GEORGEVILLE, 22nd November, 1884.

A. H. MOORE, Esq., Magog.

DEAR SIR.—You ask to know what my opinion is regarding the increase of salmon trout or "lunge" in Lake Memphremagog.

I have had an opportunity of noticing the condition of the fishing business upon the above named lake for fifteen years, and of inspecting the fish on the shoals during the "close season" and along the shore for that length of time, and there has not been a year when the salmon trout has been so plentiful as they were this season. They could be seen in large quantities in the day time, on their spawning beds and in shoal places and they appear to be larger than usual.

I believe that the increase of fish is due to the Magog Hatchery, and also to protection during the close season.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours very truly,

WM. M. GOWAN, JR.

MAGOG, 27th November, 1884.

A. H. MOORE, Esq., Magog.

DEAR SIR.—Your letter of the 16th October, was duly received, and in reply I beg to say that I have lived near Lake Memphremagog nearly all my life and have been engaged in fishing, more or less for over twenty years, and there never has been a time within my recollection, when the "lunge" or salmon trout, were as plentiful as they are now. I know of several fishermen who have made from $25 to $50 per month, by fishing in the lake during the past summer with hook and line.

I have seen more beds on the shoals or the spawning grounds this year, than I ever saw before. I cannot account for this great increase in any way, unless it be caused by the protection of the lake, and by the deposit of small fry from the Mogog Hatchery.

Yours very truly,

D. E. PETERS.

11.—NEWCASTLE HATCHERY.

NEWCASTLE FISH HATCHERY, 31st December, 1884.

The Hon. A. W. MCLELAN,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour herewith to submit to you my Annual Report of Fish Cultural Operations connected with this establishment for the past year.

The total number of fry of all kinds hatched and distributed from the Newcastle nursery, during the spring of 1884, was eight million eight hundred thousand (8,800,000), which were divided by species as follows:—

Salmon trout	5,150,000
White-fish	3,500,000
Speckled trout	50,000
Black bass	100,000
Total	8,800,000

These were successfully planted in the following named waters in the Province of Ontario:—

White-fish.

Lake Ontario.—	Newcastle,	County	West Durham	500,000
do	Bowmanville,	do	do	500,000
do	Cobourg,	do	E. Northumberland	500,000
do	Toronto,	do	York	500,000
Lakes in Addington and Frontenac Counties				500,000
Lakes in Scotland, on Marquis of Lorne's estate				500,000
Lakes in Ottawa district				500,000
Total				3,500,000

Salmon Trout.

Lake Ontario.	Newcastle,	County	West Durham.....	500,000
do	Toronto,	do	York	600,000
do	Oakville,	do	Peel	200,000
do	Hamilton,	do	Wentworth	200,000
do	Port Hope,	do	East Durham	100,000
do	Cobourg,	do	W. Northum'l'd ...	300,000
do	Whitby,	do	South Ontario.....	100,000
do	Picton,	do	Prince Edward....	100,000
do	Bowmanville,	do	West Durham.....	500,000
do	Brighton,	do	E. Northumb'l'd...	100,000
do	Kingston,	do	Frontenac	500,000
do	Belleville,	do	South Hastings....	100,000
do	Niagara,	do	Lincoln	200,000
Lake Simcoe.	Barrie,	do	Simcoe	100,000
do	Orillia,	do	Simcoe	100,000
Lake Erie.	Port Stanley,	do	Elgin	200,000
do	Port Dover,	do	Norfolk	200,000
Georgian Bay.	Wiarton,	do	Bruce	200,000
Lakes in North Riding of Hastings.....				100,000
Muskrat Lake, County of Hastings.....				100,000
Lakes in Addington and Frontenac Counties.....				200,000
Lakes in County of Leeds.....				100,000
Stoko Lake, north of Belleville.....				100,000
Lakes in Ottawa district.....				250,000
Total.....				5,150,000

Black Bass.

Lakes in North Riding of Hastings.....	50,000
Lakes in Stanstead County, Quebec.....	25,000
Pond at Newcastle Hatchery.....	25,000
Total.....	100,000

Speckled Trout.

Distributed in various streams in Ontario	50,000

The white-fish eggs shipped to Scotland for the Marquis of Lorne were reported as having reached Inverary in good condition. Considering the long distance these eggs were transported, it is very gratifying, indeed, to have such a favourable report of them. The salmon trout and white fish eggs which were, by orders from the Superintendent, sent to Ottawa, reached their destination safely, and were hatched in the Fisheries Museum and successfully distributed in several lakes in the Ottawa district.

With regard to the general distribution of fry from this hatchery in the spring of 1884, I am pleased to state that the young fish were liberated with but little loss. Some of the points where they were distributed were a long distance from the hatchery, and before the work was completed the weather became very warm. Notwithstanding this fact, and the many difficulties connected with the planting of fry at such great distances, they reached their destinations in a healthy condition, with the exception of two shipments, intended for Owen Sound and Meaford. These, however, were planted in Lake Ontario, opposite Toronto, as they showed signs of exhaustion after remaining over night to connect with the train going north in the morning.

Just at the time when the fry were about hatching out, a portion of the dam was carried away by a heavy spring freshet. This caused a great deal of anxiety, and considerable trouble was experienced in order to keep the fry alive. The water in the upper hatching room was completely stopped when the freshet subsided, and it was found necessary to remove the eggs down stairs. As the lower flat was well filled with eggs, those brought from above made the lower hatching troughs overcrowded, and it was feared at one time that they would all suffocate for want of a sufficient supply of aerated water. However, the small supply of spring water otherwise used was conveyed into the tanks outside, and as the fry hatched out they were transferred from the troughs inside the building to the spring water tanks in good condition, and no loss of any moment was sustained. The breakage in the dam was repaired at the earliest possible convenience, and it is to be hoped that it will give no further trouble.

By orders from the Superintendent of Fish Culture, this hatchery was repaired during the past summer. Portions of it were found to be in a very dilapidated state, and had become much decayed by dampness, from the continual flow of water through it since its erection; so much so that it was unsafe to even walk across the floors. New floors, sills and hatching troughs were put down in place of the decayed ones. The rooms were painted and white-washed, and the establishment generally overhauled, thus making it fully complete as regards its requirements.

During the fall of 1884 there were collected and laid down in this nursery upwards of seven million five hundred and fifty thousand (7,550,000) eggs. These are described by species as follows:—

Salmon trout	4,000,000
White-fish	3,500,000
Speckled trout	50,000
Total	7,550,000

The salmon trout eggs were obtained at Pigeon Island (Lake Ontario) and at Meaford (Georgian Bay). The white fish eggs were got from the Sandwich Hatchery, and the speckled trout from Tadoussac in Quebec. The Pigeon Island eggs are at present in a remarkably healthy condition. The Meaford ova do not look so well, but are in about the same condition as those gathered from the Georgian Bay in previous years. It is generally estimated that a larger percentage of eggs is hatched from those taken at Pigeon Island than from those collected at Meaford. This loss, in the latter case, is due to the following causes: (1) The nets are allowed to remain in the water at the Georgian Bay fisheries sometimes for ten days before being lifted, when many of the fish are dead; the eggs, therefore, become unsuitable for impregnation. (2.) Frost frequently kills the eggs while being collected at such long distances out in the lake, sometimes twenty-five miles from shore. (3.) In transporting the eggs to Newcastle by railway from Meaford, some (160) hundred and sixty miles, they are subjected to rough handling by express agents and others. In this way many losses occur.

Distribution of Fry.

In connection with the distribution of salmon trout fry from this establishment, I would suggest that the greater portion of the coming spring stock be planted in Lake Ontario. For some years past the fry have been distributed in many places throughout the Province of Ontario, in numbers ranging from one hundred thousand to five hundred thousand, in numerous localities, as may be seen in the schedules of distribution for 1881-2-3-4. This plan which has been adopted for some years past, does not give the hatchery such a fair opportunity as it is entitled to for showing what "practical results" can be accomplished in the way of re-stocking many depleted waters. If the coming spring's stock of fry were principally deposited in Lake Ontario, at suitable points, such as Newcastle, Port Hope, Toronto, Kingston

and some other places where it is known for a certainty that this species of fish has been in the habit of spawning naturally, and is generally caught for marketable purposes, there is no doubt but the Department would be able to show greater results in the increase of these fish. It is unwise to have the young fry distributed in small quantities at such long distances from the hatchery, and in so many different localities. It would be more advantageous to plant them otherwise, which might be thus: Lake Ontario to receive the fry for distribution from the hatchery in the coming spring, and some other important water could be stocked another year, and so on. These large deposits would then be more beneficial than the small supplies given to so many waters as heretofore. This is an important question for consideration, and the Department should take some active steps to have the plan now suggested carried into effect.

Water Supply.

The water supply at this hatchery is not as pure as it should be. Owing to various reasons the stream upon which the breeding establishment is erected has of late years become very much changed in its nature. At one time the water was pure, cold and limpid, but latterly, especially during the hot weather, it is warm, foul, and too unhealthy for the rearing of the higher orders of fish, which are hatched in this establishment. This unfitness, however, does not prevent the hatching of the better kinds of fish during the winter months, but it *does* very materially interfere with keeping the fry on hand afterwards and during the hot weather, as the water becomes so warm as to kill the fry.

It is a well known fact that, as a country becomes cultivated and cleared of its forests, and has manufacturing establishments erected upon its streams, the water in that section becomes unsuitable for the rearing of the salmonidæ family. The ploughed lands and the modern system of drainage carries decayed vegetable matter into the water. Barnyard drainage, also, runs into the streams; and manufactories, with their poisonous dies and other deleterious substances, completely pollute the water. The forests, also, with their shade trees, which were at one time standing on the banks of the rivers and brooks, gave cool shelter to the water. All these have now disappeared, and the extreme heat of the sun's rays has the effect of making the water excessively warm in the summer. To overcome this annually increasing difficulty an *artesian well* should be sunk here in order to have the hatchery at all seasons supplied with water of a good character. The cost of having this well bored would be trifling when compared with the many benefits to be derived from its usefulness. In this case the difficulties from spring freshets, which bring down great quantities of poisonous sedimentary matter upon the eggs, causing suffocation to the delicate fry, trouble to the employees of the hatchery, and expense to the Department, would be largely overcome; and, above all, the ponds now connected with the establishment could be used in the growth of young fish; whereas, in their present state, they are becoming almost useless. The foul creek water running through the ponds in the summer months causes weeds and filth of every description to grow so fast that it takes constant attention and considerable expense to keep them looking even respectable.

The grounds connected with this fishery are very picturesque in summer. They are visited by hundreds of people during the hot weather, and admired very much. If an artesian well were sunk to supply the ponds and hatchery with pure, fresh water, it would be a benefit in every way. Enquiries have been made in several localities where the artesian wells are in use, and it is found that they can be sunk with little expense, especially in this section of the country, where springy land abounds, and no obstructions are to be found in the way of rocks. It is to be hoped that the Department may consider it advisable to have this project carried into effect during the coming summer.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
C. WILMOT,
Officer-in-Charge, Newcastle Fish Hatchery.

12.—SANDWICH HATCHERY.

SANDWICH, 20th December, 1884.

The Hon. A. W. McLELAN,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.

SIR,—In obedience to the call made upon me by Mr. Superintendent Wilmot, to furnish a correct report of the doings in the Sandwich fish hatchery, on the Detroit River, of which I am in charge, I herewith send a statement of the operations for the past year, giving you a full account of the eggs gathered, the number hatched, and how disposed of.

In my last report I made a showing of having gathered thirty-five million (35,000,000) whitefish eggs at the different points along the Detroit River. Out of this amount of eggs I managed to hatch twenty-seven million (27,000,000), which I disposed of as follows:—

Peaché Island	2,000,000
Fighting Island	2,000,000
Bois Blanc Island	4,000,000
Leamington, Lake Erie	2,000,000
Pelee Island do	1,000,000
Port Stanley do	1,000,000
Belle Isle, Detroit River	2,000,000
Kent County, Lake Erie	1,000,000
Pigeon Bay do	1,000,000
Meaford, Georgian Bay	3,000,000
Niagara, Lake Ontario	2,000,000
At Hatchery, Detroit River	6,000,000
	27,000,000

The young fry were in a very healthy and lively condition when placed in the water at the different points, and I have the greatest hopes of hearing a good report of them in the future.

The amount of pickerel eggs gathered this last spring was fifteen millions (15,000,000), a much smaller amount than was gathered the spring before. This can be accounted for by two reasons. The first reason to be given is that the catch of pickerel this spring was very light: the second reason is that the Americans have taken a mania to hatch pickerel since we commenced the work, and are monopolizing all the fisheries on the American side, which side we have principally to look to for the eggs. The places where the eggs were got, and the numbers, are as follows:—

Weir Bros., Lake Huron	2,000,000
Loussau's do	1,000,000
Hichcock & Slochums, Lake Huron	6,000,000
Gauthier's grounds, River St. Clair, American side	5,000,000
Meloche's grounds, River St. Clair, Canadian side	1,000,000
Total	15,000,000

Six millions of these were planted in the river at the hatchery and four millions in River St. Clair, which makes a total of ten millions, all that were hatched. These figures show a decrease from last year's report, both in number of fish turned out and ova received. I had considerable trouble in collecting the eggs, which trouble I stated in my last report.

The hatchery was considerably run down and required some repairs, part of which I have had done. In my last report I stated that a new pipe was required to

lead to the river. Not having received any instructions in regard to it at this time I had a screen made to cover the mouth of the pipe, the last and all previous screens having been broken and torn away by the flow of ice, which is very heavy here in the winter. The screen is working well at present, and I expect that I will be able to get along admirably well with it this winter.

From information received from the different fishermen along the Detroit River, I have every reason to believe that the catch of whitefish this year will be much greater than that of last year, but as the fishing season is not more than half over, I cannot give as adequate a report as might be required at the present time of writing, but will send it on when spawning time is over.

ADDENDUM.

SANDWICH, 20th December, 1884.

The spawning time of whitefish is now over, and I send my report of this fall's operation in collecting eggs, as promised.

The catch of whitefish this fall has been somewhat in advance of that of last season, and from every information received from a majority of the fishermen along the Detroit River, I am given to understand the catch has been quite satisfactory. Of course there have been some grounds that had a smaller catch this fall than last, and in consequence caused some fishermen to be dissatisfied; but if the catch had been three times what it was, these same men would have been grumbling because they did not catch still more. On the whole, the catch is an increase from that of last fall. I have just filled the hatchery with ova from the following grounds, from which I secured fifty million eggs. The numbers of whitefish eggs at each place are as follows:—

McKees, Bois Blanc Island	25,000,000
Reume's, Stony Island	24,000,000
Meloche's, do	1,000,000
Making the total now in hatchery	50,000,000

These eggs are looking well and are in a healthy condition. The improved "Wilmot jars," which we are using, do their work so well that it is very easy to detect the bad eggs in the glass incubators. On this account I expect to turn out a very large percentage of the ova now in course of hatchery.

Enclosed with this report of my proceedings will be found a memorial signed by most of the principal persons residing here, setting forth their views with regard to the benefits realized from the work done at this hatchery.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. PARKER,

Officer-in-Charge.

MEMORIAL.

SANDWICH, 11th December, 1884.

To the Honorable the Minister of Marine and Fisheries:

We, the undersigned members of the Councils of Sandwich Town and Sandwich West Township, and principal fishermen along Detroit River, and others, interested in the welfare of the County of Essex and its industries, do feel a deep interest in

the maintenance of the supplies of white fish and other kinds of fish in this section of the county, and desire to express our belief in the benefits which are derivable, and have been realized from the large number of young white fish and pickerel which have been bred and turned out from the Government fish hatchery at Sandwich, on the Detroit River. And further, we do believe that the Government, in its wisdom, is looking to the interests of the people of this section of the county in the maintenance of the said hatchery.

Arthur C. Verner, mayor.
James McKee, reeve.
F. Bridges, councillor.
James A. Stewart, clerk District Court.
Louis Rafferty, ex-reeve.
R. Gluns, councillor.
Thos. H. Wright, Co. Treasurer, Essex.
Pierre Domillard, reeve, Sandwich W.
Noël Jolie, deputy reeve do
Elisha McKee, councillor do
Wm. Benson, collector of Customs.
J. Davis, inspector of distilleries.
C. A. Pequegnot, merchant.
G. W. Mason do
John Speers do
C. W. Gauthier, fish dealer.
Danl. Meloche, fisherman.
Wm. Overton do
R. Gignac, ex-reeve and fisherman.
Joseph Parre do
James Smith do
Robert Adamson do
Jos. D. Meloche do
Henry C. Bell do
C. Berritan do
Geo. A. Gauthier do
Wallace Gauthier do
C. H. Ashdown, public school teacher.
Joseph Allen, fisherman.
Frank E. Marcome, deputy clerk H.C.J.E.
J. C. Iler, sheriff.