

TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES

1894

FISHERIES

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA

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EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1895

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*To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir John Campbell Hamilton-Gordon, Earl of
Aberdeen, Governor General of Canada, &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

I have the honour to submit herewith, for the information of Your Excellency and the Legislature of Canada, the Twenty-seventh Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, on the Fisheries of the Dominion.

I have the honour to be
Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

JOHN COSTIGAN,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES,
OTTAWA, 1st April, 1895.

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REPORT

OF THE

DEPUTY MINISTER.

To the Honourable

JOHN COSTIGAN,

Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

SIR,—I have the honour to report on the transactions of the Fisheries Branch of this department for the calendar year ended on the 31st December, 1894.

This report contains statements of expenditure and receipts, detailed account of fishing bounties, including references to fishing bounty frauds and prosecutions; of the further work of the International Fisheries Commission, the Behring Sea Question, the Fisheries Protection Service, Fisheries Intelligence Bureau, Oyster Fishery, Fish Breeding, and finally the following appendices:—

- No. 1. Schedule of Fisheries Officers in the Dominion.
- No. 2. Detailed statement of Fishing Bounty Claims, 1893.
- No. 3. Fishery Protection Service by Commander O. G. V. Spain.
- No. 4. Detailed statement of the Fisheries Intelligence Bureau by Mr. Hutchins.
- No. 5. Behring Sea Question by Mr. Robert N. Venning.
- No. 6. Inspectors' Reports and Statistics of Fisheries, Nova Scotia.
- No. 7. do do New Brunswick.
- No. 8. Report of Officer A. Lord and do Prince Edward Island.
- No. 9. do Dr. Wakeham; Synopsis of Overseers' Reports, and Statistics of Fisheries, Quebec.
- No. 10. Synopsis of Overseers' Reports and Statistics of Fisheries, Ontario.
- No. 11. Inspector's Report and Statistics of Fisheries, Manitoba.
- No. 12. do do do North-west-Territories
- No. 13. do do do British Columbia.
- No. 14. Fish Culture by Mr. S. Wilmot.

VALUE OF THE FISHERIES IN 1894.

The total value of the fisheries for the year 1894 is \$20,719,583, and the following table shows the relative values of the principal kinds of commercial fishes, as well as the increase or decrease of each :

Kinds of Fish.	Amount.	Increase.	Decrease.
	\$	\$	\$
Cod.....	4,234,231	205,783	
Salmon.....	3,227,439		663,205
Lobsters.....	2,370,632		113,936
Herring.....	2,565,730	712,839	
Seals.....	970,145	95,303	
Mackerel.....	908,870		187,196
Whitefish.....	879,650		419,094
Trout.....	758,147	99,533	
Haddock.....	516,547	70,227	
Smelts.....	404,883		9,291
Hake.....	304,652		63,171
Sardines.....	285,756	67,738	
Pickarel.....	293,266	135,865	
Halibut.....	254,152	38,785	
Alewives.....	253,904	41,190	
Pollock.....	221,894		19,687
Oysters.....	182,108	25,668	
Sturgeon.....	119,055	13,260	
Eels.....	124,095	5,302	
Bass.....	93,801	14,600	
Shad.....	92,432	15,356	
Tom cod or frost fish.....	90,815	13,745	

NOTE.—The quantity of fish used as bait is valued at \$332,417, and that of fish oils at \$298,338.

RECAPITULATION of the total Value in each Province for the Year 1893 and 1894

PROVINCES.	VALUE.		Decrease.	Increase.
	1893.	1894.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Nova Scotia.....	6,407,279 49	6,547,387 11		140,107 62
New Brunswick.....	3,746,121 40	4,351,526 69		605,405 29
British Columbia.....	4,443,963 20	3,950,478 30	493,484 90	
Quebec.....	2,218,905 21	2,303,386 54		84,481 33
Ontario.....	1,694,930 70	1,659,968 66	34,962 04	
Prince Edward Island.....	1,133,368 26	1,119,738 07	13,630 19	
Manitoba and North-west Territories.....	1,042,093 00	787,087 93	255,005 07	
Totals.....	20,686,661 26	20,719,573 30	797,082 20	829,994 24
Increase.....				32,912 04

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT recapitulating the Yield and Value of the Fisheries in the Dominion of Canada for the Years 1893 and 1894.

Kinds of Fish.	1893.		1894.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Cod..... Cwt.	892,978	4,019,193 00	938,027	4,223,896 00
do tongues and sounds..... Brls.	925 ¹ / ₂	9,255 00	833 ³ / ₄	8,335 00
Salmon, preserved in cans..... Lbs.	29,233,317	2,926,502 35	23,647,162	2,365,717 30
do fresh..... "	7,149,123	890,693 80	5,484,653	801,429 80
do pickled..... Brls.	6,804	63,360 00	5,629	51,404 00
do smoked..... Lbs.	150,710	10,088 40	80,280	8,888 00
Lobsters, preserved, in cans..... "	13,674,713	1,914,457 80	13,333,693	1,803,256 66
do in shell, alive, &c..... Tons.	7,347 ¹ / ₄	570,110 00	7,565	567,375 00
Herring, pickled..... Brls.	316,746	1,425,812 00	439,238	1,977,336 00
do fresh or frozen..... Lbs.	13,854,974	317,631 12	16,966,241	404,965 86
do smoked..... "	5,437,620	109,448 40	9,100,980	183,427 60
Whitefish..... "	21,390,289	1,298,744 10	14,854,170	879,650 46
Mackerel, pickled..... Brls.	67,912	904,832 00	53,087	731,782 00
do fresh and preserved..... Lbs.	2,172,097	190,234 14	1,803,072	177,088 14
Trout..... "	6,504,639	650,463 90	7,182,083	720,906 80
do pickled..... Brls.	815	8,150 00	3,724	37,240 00
Haddock, dried..... Cwt.	133,234	466,319 50	137,140	479,987 50
do fresh preserved, &c..... Lbs.			503,490	36,559 20
Smelts..... "	8,283,481	414,174 00	8,087,079	404,882 95
Hake..... Cwt.	107,518	322,554 00	103,297	263,059 00
do sounds..... Lbs.	90,539	45,269 50	83,187	41,593 00
Pollock..... Cwt.	80,527	241,581 00	88,758	221,891 00
Halibut..... Lbs.	2,840,619	215,366 80	3,481,276	254,151 90
Alewives..... Brls.	47,281	212,714 00	63,470	253,904 00
Pike..... Lbs.	8,737,605	209,688 25	3,079,484	81,655 75
Sardines..... Brls.	100,879	205,518 00	136,828	274,756 00
do preserved..... Cans.	250,000	12,500 00	220,000	11,000 00
Pickarel..... Lbs.	3,848,304	157,409 65	7,610,425	293,266 25
Oysters..... Brls.	51,080	156,440 00	45,127	182,108 00
Sturgeon..... Lbs.	1,860,477	105,795 12	2,182,071	119,055 10
Coarse and mixed fish..... Brls.	44,458	162,113 50	73,167	226,373 95
Eels, pickled..... "	8,259	82,590 00	7,978	75,116 00
do fresh..... Lbs.	941,150	56,203 00	951,350	48,979 32
Bass..... "	1,131,091	79,201 08	1,289,461	93,800 86
Shad..... Brls.	7,708	77,076 60	9,244	92,432 30
Tom-cod or frost-fish..... Lbs.	1,611,428	77,070 90	1,816,320	90,815 50
Clams..... "		68,657 80		62,996 25
Squid..... Brls.	10,936	43,744 00	14,868	59,470 00
Maskinonge..... Lbs.	505,495	30,329 70	627,457	37,647 42
Mixed fish (British Columbia)..... "		22,533 50		24,693 00
Flounders..... Lbs.	405,450	20,272 50	424,320	20,975 50
Crabs..... "		18,000 00		18,000 00
Oulachons..... Lbs.	298,300	17,934 00	336,700	17,090 00
Winninish..... "	100,000	6,000 00	100,000	6,000 00
Fur seal skins in British Columbia..... No.	70,332	843,984 00	94,474	944,740 00
Hair seal skins..... "	26,349	30,858 50	21,643	25,405 00
Sea otter skins..... "	15	1,875 00	12	1,500 00
Porpoise skins..... "	251	1,004 00	97	388 00
Perch..... Lbs.			971,814	28,970 08
Fish oil..... Galls.	804,820	321,927 40	745,848	298,338 40
Fish used as bait..... Brls.	224,430	294,270 00	250,984	332,417 00
do manure..... "	147,732	73,867 00	106,239	53,120 00
Fish guano..... Tons.	1,510 ³ / ₄	26,693 75	5,117	71,525 00
Home consumption not included in return.....		256,149 20		226,208 45
Total.....		20,686,661 26		20,719,573 30

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of production in each Branch of the Fisheries in the
respective Provinces of the Dominion of Canada.**

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Kinds of Fish.		1893.		1894.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Salmon, salted..... Brls.	266	4,256 00	348	5,568 00	
do fresh..... Lbs.	521,230	104,245 20	467,496	93,498 40	
do canned..... "	5,704	855 80	1,522	228 50	
do smoked..... "	4,490	898 00	5,940	1,188 00	
Herring, salted..... Brls.	122,096	549,431 00	173,059	778,765 50	
do smoked..... Lbs.	296,600	5,932 00	560,825	11,216 50	
do fresh..... "	668,620	5,367 50	909,450	21,302 50	
Mackerel, salted..... Brls.	34,844	441,880 00	27,653	375,706 00	
do fresh..... Lbs.	1,739,722	140,429 14	1,240,610	109,592 70	
Lobsters, preserved..... "	5,935,535	830,972 88	6,056,111	847,856 86	
do fresh and alive..... Tons.	6,131 $\frac{3}{4}$	483,710 00	5,956	446,700 00	
Cod, dried..... Cwt.	546,448	2,459,016 00	544,520	2,450,341 50	
do tongues and sounds..... Brls.	624	6,240 00	550 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,505 00	
Hake, dried..... Cwt.	58,210	174,630 00	60,888	152,220 00	
do sounds..... Lbs.	45,790	22,895 00	40,613	20,306 00	
Haddock, dried..... Cwt.	106,396	372,386 00	108,513	379,795 00	
do fresh..... Lbs.	210,000	4,200 00	180,000	3,600 00	
do preserved..... "	181,400	21,768 00	139,500	16,740 00	
do smoked (finnan haddies)..... Cases.	3,170	7,608 00	3,633	8,719 20	
Pollock..... Cwt.	66,857	200,571 00	70,943	175,106 50	
Trout..... Lbs.	147,459	14,745 90	144,810	14,481 00	
Halibut..... "	1,096,340	109,633 90	1,218,959	121,895 20	
Smelts..... "	366,202	18,310 05	430,347	21,517 35	
Bass..... "	8,685	520 72	6,830	683 00	
Alewives..... Brls.	21,922	98,648 50	20,619	82,476 00	
do smoked (per 100)..... No.	50,000	400 00	28,000	224 00	
Oysters..... Brls.	3,488	10,464 00	2,512	10,048 00	
Clams..... "	2,556	17,665 00	3,676 $\frac{1}{2}$	24,993 00	
Eels..... "	3,168	31,680 00	3,669	36,690 00	
Shad..... "	1,995	19,950 00	1,509	15,090 00	
Squid..... "	10,517	42,068 00	13,063 $\frac{1}{2}$	52,254 00	
Whitefish..... "			365	2,190 00	
Flounders..... Lbs.	59,750	2,987 50	160,520	8,025 50	
Frost-fish..... "	51,545	2,576 75	55,470	2,773 00	
Coarse and mixed fish..... Brls.	4,532	8,180 00	8,493	16,210 00	
Fish oils..... Galls.	300,375	120,149 40	322,221	128,887 60	
do bait..... Brls.	65,652	56,103 00	79,004	74,447 00	
do as manure..... "	13,898	6,950 00	22,347	11,174 00	
do guano..... Tons.	300 $\frac{3}{4}$	7,518 75	747	18,675 00	
Seal skins..... No.	1,149	1,436 50	564	697 50	
Total.....		6,407,279 49		6,547,387 11	
Increase.....				140,107 62	

COEPARATIVE STATEMENT of Production in each Branch of Fisheries, &c.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Kinds of Fish.	1893.		1894.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Salmon, salted..... Brls.	109	1,744 00	10	100 00
do fresh..... Lbs.	2,419,205	483,841 00	2,246,422	449,284 40
do canned..... "	41,205	6,180 75	18,200	2,730 00
do smoked..... "	2,980	596 00	13,840	2,860 00
Herring, salted..... Brls.	121,478	546,651 00	171,614	772,263 00
do fresh..... Lbs.	4,630,850	48,496 50	9,265,357	185,307 14
do smoked..... "	5,084,920	101,698 40	8,481,355	169,627 10
Mackerel, salted..... Brls.	10,573	148,022 00	6,210	86,940 00
do fresh..... Lbs.	387,175	45,381 00	543,700	65,244 00
Lobsters, preserved in cans..... "	3,373,370	472,271 80	2,935,500	410,970 00
do alive or fresh..... Tons.	1,213½	86,320 00	1,608	120,600 00
Cod, dried..... Cwt.	73,226	329,517 00	109,443	492,493 50
do tongues and sounds..... Brls.	46½	465 00	87	870 00
Hake, dried..... Cwt.	41,114	123,342 00	32,776	81,940 00
do sounds..... Lbs.	37,834	18,917 00	27,559	13,779 50
Haddock..... Cwt.	13,455	47,092 50	25,710	89,983 00
Finnan haddies..... Lbs.			75,000	7,500 00
Pollock..... Cwt.	13,670	41,010 00	18,715	46,787 50
Trout..... Lbs.	163,060	16,306 00	185,470	21,695 50
Halibut..... "	203,864	20,386 40	237,977	23,797 70
Smelts..... "	7,109,365	355,468 25	6,728,000	336,400 00
Bass..... "	283,400	28,340 00	404,000	40,400 00
Alewives..... Brls.	24,690	111,105 00	41,971	167,884 00
Oysters..... "	16,365	49,095 00	16,960	67,840 00
Clams..... "	10,104	17,751 00	10,580	18,812 50
do canned and shelled..... Lbs.	260,536	13,026 80	36,735	1,836 75
Eels..... Brls.	4,391	43,910 00	3,143	31,430 00
Shad..... "	5,055	50,550 00	7,135	71,350 00
Squid..... "	419	1,676 00	859	3,436 00
Sardines..... "	96,119	191,238 00	134,478	267,706 00
do preserved..... Cans.	250,000	12,500 00	220,000	11,000 00
Pickarel..... Lbs.	131,300	6,565 00	157,200	7,860 00
Flounders..... "	345,600	17,280 00	263,800	12,950 00
Frost-fish or tom-cods..... "	1,385,050	69,252 50	1,649,500	82,475 00
Coarse and mixed fish..... Brls.	3,590	7,360 00	1,804	3,837 00
Seal skins..... No.	2	2 00	15	15 00
Fish oils..... Galls.	70,070	28,028 00	86,989	34,795 60
do bait..... Brls.	63,871	95,806 50	70,536	105,804 00
do manure..... "	38,358	19,179 00	52,545	26,272 50
do guano..... Tons.	390	9,750 00	586	14,650 00
Home consumption in district No. 1, not included above.....		80,000 00		
Total.....		3,746,121 40		4,351,526 69
Increase.....				605,405 29

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

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Kinds of Fish.	1893.		1894.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Salmon, fresh..... Lbs.	2,970	594 00	9,900	1,980 00
do preserved..... "			300	45 00
Herring, salted..... Brls.	40,949	184,270 50	45,042	202,689 00
do fresh..... Lbs.	12,500	125 00	122,000	1,220 00
do smoked..... "	6,000	120 00		
Mackerel, salted..... Brls.	14,280	199,920 00	10,241	143,374 00
do canned..... Lbs.	38,100	4,572 00	18,762	2,251 44
Lobsters, canned..... "	3,168,674	443,614 36	3,173,084	380,770 08
Cod, dried..... Cwt.	21,062	94,779 00	23,976	107,892 00
do tongues and sounds..... Brls.	2	20 00	5	50 00
Hake, dried..... Cwt.	8,044	24,132 00	9,633	28,899 00
do sounds..... Lbs.	6,915	3,457 50	15,015	7,507 50
Haddock..... Cwt.	868	3,038 00	1,715	6,002 50
Trout..... Lbs.	35,970	3,597 00	42,850	4,285 00
Halibut..... "	5,400	540 00	8,200	820 00
Smelts..... "	496,390	24,819 50	673,669	33,683 45
Alewives..... Brls.	569	2,560 50	830	3,320 00
Oysters..... "	29,627	88,881 00	24,055	96,220 00
Clams..... "	425	2,550 00	578	1,734 00
Eels..... "	700	7,000 00	1,166	6,996 00
Shad..... "			16	100 00
Squid..... "			20	80 00
Flounders..... Lbs.	100	5 00		
Frost-fish or tom-cods..... "	1,670	83 50	4,850	242 50
Mixed or coarse fish..... Brls.	938	1,876 00	80	160 00
Fish oil..... Galls.	10,096	4,038 40	12,199	4,879 60
Seal skins..... No.	10	10 00	30	30 00
Fish used as bait..... Brls.	20,435	30,652 50	31,238	46,857 00
do do manure..... "	125	62 50	100	50 00
do guano..... Tons.	805	8,050 00	3,760	37,600 00
Total.....		1,133,368 26		1,119,738 07
Decrease.....				13,630 19

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

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Kinds of Fish.		1893.		1894.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Salmon, salted.....	Brls.	741	11,856 00	446	7,136 00
do fresh.....	Lbs.	611,518	122,303 60	790,835	158,167 00
do in cans.....	"	16,500	2,475 00		
Herring, salted.....	Brls.	29,051	130,729 50	45,377	204,196 50
do fresh.....	Lbs.	90,400	904 00	147,340	1,473 40
do smoked.....	"	41,400	828 00	41,200	824 00
Mackerel, salted.....	Brls.	8,215	115,010 00	8,983	125,762 00
do fresh.....	Lbs.	7,100	852 00		
Lobsters, canned.....	"	1,197,134	167,598 76	1,168,998	163,659 72
do fresh.....	Tons.	2	80 00	1	75 00
Cod, salted.....	Cwt.	247,622	1,108,161 00	256,906	1,156,077 00
do tongues and sounds.....	Brls.	253	2,530 00	191	1,910 00
Hake, salted.....	Cwt.	150	450 00		
Haddock, salted.....	"	2,922	10,227 00	1,202	4,207 00
Halibut.....	Lbs.	161,115	16,111 50	136,640	13,664 00
Whitefish.....	"	155,360	12,428 80	130,985	10,478 80
Trout.....	"	407,070	40,707 00	455,992	45,599 20
Shad.....	"	109,610	6,576 60	98,205	5,892 30
Smelts.....	"	231,524	11,576 20	202,163	10,108 15
Clams.....	Brls.	1,408	7,040 00	1,404	7,020 00
Eels.....	Lbs.	844,530	50,405 80	811,000	40,558 32
Sturgeon.....	"	208,450	12,507 00	294,660	17,679 60
Sardines.....	Brls.	4,760	14,280 00	2,350	7,050 00
Maskinongé.....	Lbs.	52,500	3,150 00	103,625	6,217 50
Bass.....	"	104,525	6,271 50	126,905	7,614 30
Pickarel.....	"	240,478	12,023 90	227,300	11,365 00
Pike.....	"	205,730	10,286 50	217,195	10,859 75
Winninish.....	"	100,000	6,000 00	100,000	6,000 00
Squid.....	Brls.			925	3,700 00
Perch.....	Lbs.			106,780	3,203 40
Frost-fish or tom-cods.....	"	173,163	5,158 15	106,500	5,325 00
Coarse and mixed fish.....	Brls.	14,293	42,880 80	17,150	51,450 00
Seal skins.....	No.	21,038	26,297 50	17,774	22,217 50
Porpoise skins.....	"	251	1,004 00	97	388 00
Fish oil.....	Galls.	252,029	100,811 60	181,439	72,575 60
do used for bait.....	Brls.	74,472	111,708 00	70,206	105,309 00
do do manure.....	"	95,351	47,675 50	31,247	15,623 50
Total.....			2,218,905 21		2,303,386 54
Increase.....					84,481 33

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

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Kinds of Fish.		1893.		1894.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Salmon, preserved in cans.	Lbs.	29,169,908	2,916,990 80	23,627,140	2,362,714 00
do fresh	"	3,594,200	179,710 00	1,970,000	98,500 00
do smoked	"	143,240	8,594 40	60,500	4,840 00
do salted	Brls.	5,688	45,504 00	4,825	38,600 00
Herring, fresh	Lbs.	458,000	22,900 00	378,000	11,340 00
do smoked	"	8,700	870 00	17,600	1,760 00
do salted	Brls.	250	1,500 00	510	3,060 00
Sturgeon	Lbs.	330,000	16,500 00	502,106	25,105 30
Halibut	"	1,373,900	68,695 00	1,879,500	93,975 00
Oulachons, pickled	Brls.	948	7,584 00	866	8,660 00
do smoked	Lbs.	17,500	1,050 00	8,500	680 00
do fresh	"	186,000	9,300 00	155,000	7,750 00
Trout	"	56,400	5,640 00	54,500	5,450 00
Smelts	"	80,000	4,000 00	52,900	3,174 00
Skill, salted	Brls.	77	616 00	60	480 00
Codfish, fresh (rock)	Lbs.	462,000	27,720 00	318,200	19,092 00
Oysters	Bush.	4,000	8,000 00	4,000	8,000 00
Mussels	"	600	480 00	600	480 00
Clams	"	12,500	10,625 00	12,000	8,600 00
Crabs	No.	600,000	18,000 00	600,000	18,000 00
Fur-seal skins	"	70,332	843,984 00	94,474	944,740 00
Hair do	"	4,150	3,112 50	3,260	2,445 00
Sea-otter skins	"	15	1,875 00	12	1,500 00
Assorted and mixed fish	Lbs.	304,750	15,237 50	474,000	14,751 00
Shrimps and prawns .....	"	.....	5,000 00	.....	5,000 00
Fish oil	Galls.	172,250	68,900 00	143,000	57,200 00
Fish products			1,200 00	.....	3,982 00
Fish for home consumption, Chinese labour- ers, not included above			150,000 00	.....	200,000 00
Guano made from offal	Tons.	15	375 00	24	600 00
Total			4,443,963 20	.....	3,950,478 30
Decrease .....			.....	.....	493,484 90

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

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Kinds of Fish.	1893.		1894.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Whitefish..... Brls.	630	6,300 00	1,188	11,880 00
do..... Lbs.	5,667,010	453,360 80	4,361,372	348,909 76
Salmon trout..... Brls.	815	8,150 00	3,724	37,240 00
do..... Lbs.	5,694,680	569,468 00	6,289,461	628,946 10
Herring..... Brls.	2,940	13,230 00	3,636	16,362 00
do..... Lbs.	7,994,604	239,838 12	6,144,094	184,322 82
Eels..... "	96,620	5,797 20	140,350	8,421 00
Sturgeon..... "	1,237,577	74,254 62	1,157,035	69,422 10
Maskinongé..... "	452,995	27,179 70	523,832	31,429 92
Bass..... "	734,481	44,068 86	751,726	45,103 56
Pickeral..... "	2,109,555	105,477 75	2,863 175	143,158 75
Pike..... "	958,815	47,940 75	677,507	27,100 28
Coarse fish..... "	2,911,690	87,350 70	2,742,479	82,274 37
Perch..... "			846,600	25,398 60
Fish for home consumption..... "	417,140	12,514 20		
Total.....		1,694,930 70		1,659,968 66
Decrease.....				34,962 94

MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Whitefish..... Lbs.	15,441,919	826,654 50	10,123,848	506,191 90
Trout..... "			9,000	450 00
Pickeral..... "	1,366,971	33,343 00	4,362,750	130,882 50
Pike..... "	7,573,060	151,461 00	2,184,782	43,695 72
Sturgeon..... "	84,450	2,533 50	228,270	6,848 10
Perch..... "			18,434	368 68
Tullibee..... "	68,600	2,058 00	420,824	12,199 72
Catfish..... "			59,738	1,194 76
Coarse and mixed fish..... "	1,240,800	12,408 00	5,904,810	59,048 10
Home consumption, not included above.... "	1,363,515	13,635 00	2,620,845	26,208 45
Total.....		1,042,093 00		787,087 93
Decrease.....				255,005 07

RECAPITULATION

SHOWING the Number, Tonnage and Value of Fishing Vessels and Boats, and all other Fishing Material, as well as the Number of Fishermen in the Dominion of Canada, 1894.

PROVINCE.	FISHERMEN.		VESSELS.			BOATS.		GILL-NETS AND SEINES.		Value of Pound-nets, Trap Nets, Wires, &c.	Value of Lobster Plant.	Approximate Value of Figures, Ice and Smokehouses and other Fixtures not Itemized.	TOTAL VALUE.
	Vessels.	Boats.	Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.				
					\$		\$		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia.....	5,907	19,571	594	26,064	1,321,559	14,324	325,899	2,320,728	606,604	138,838	498,273	470,799	3,361,972
New Brunswick.....	819	10,831	232	3,381	104,240	6,251	204,283	548,266	423,514	217,497	344,112	387,266	1,680,912
Prince Edward Island.	151	3,178	26	714	14,400	1,545	49,500	78,315	38,041	6,234	334,471	26,090	468,736
Quebec.....	409	11,672	68	2,445	60,450	7,081	187,619	253,747	281,651	84,904	77,440	212,747	904,811
Ontario.....	421	3,734	*75	1,888	216,000	1,187	101,005	1,689,875	261,442	124,375	.....	136,200	839,022
British Columbia.....	†1,735	10,915	169	5,516	594,880	2,924	125,430	370,290	284,883	.....	.....	979,750	1,984,943
Manitoba & N.-W. Ter.	83	1,293	*14	1,760	97,500	790	15,453	204,500	25,217	.....	.....	60,550	198,720
	9,525	61,194											
Totals.....		70,719	1,178	41,768	2,409,029	34,102	1,009,189	5,465,721	1,921,352	571,848	1,254,296	2,273,402	9,439,116

* Mostly all fishing tugs. † Including sealing fleet crews.

RECAPITULATION

SHOWING the Total Value of the Fisheries in the respective Provinces of Canada, from 1870 to 1894, inclusive, as compiled from the Annual Reports of the Department of Fisheries.

Years.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Prince Edward Island.	Quebec.	Ontario.	British Columbia.	Manitoba and North-west Territories.	Total for Canada.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1870.....	4,019,425	1,131,433	No data	1,161,551	264,982	No data	No data	6,577,391
1871.....	5,101,030	1,185,033	do	1,093,612	193,524	do	do	7,573,199
1872.....	6,016,835	1,965,459	do	1,320,189	267,633	do	do	9,570,116
1873.....	6,577,087	2,285,662	207,595	1,391,564	293,091	do	do	10,754,997
1874.....	6,652,302	2,685,794	288,863	1,608,660	446,267	do	do	11,681,886
1875.....	5,573,851	2,427,654	298,927	1,596,759	453,194	do	do	10,350,385
1876.....	6,029,050	1,953,389	493,967	2,097,668	437,229	104,697	do	11,117,000
1877.....	5,527,858	2,133,237	763,036	2,560,147	438,223	583,433	do	12,005,934
1878.....	6,131,600	2,305,790	840,344	2,664,055	348,122	925,767	do	13,295,678
1879.....	5,752,937	2,554,722	1,402,301	2,820,395	367,133	631,766	do	13,529,254
1880.....	6,291,061	2,744,447	1,675,089	2,631,556	444,491	713,335	do	14,499,979
1881.....	6,214,782	2,930,904	1,955,290	2,751,962	509,903	1,454,321	do	15,817,162
1882.....	7,131,418	3,192,339	1,855,677	1,976,516	825,457	1,842,675	do	16,824,092
1883.....	7,689,374	3,185,674	1,272,468	2,138,997	1,027,033	1,644,646	do	16,958,192
1884.....	8,763,779	3,730,454	1,085,619	1,694,461	1,133,724	1,358,267	do	17,766,404
1885.....	8,283,922	4,005,431	1,293,430	1,719,460	1,342,692	1,078,038	do	17,722,973
1886.....	8,415,362	4,180,227	1,141,991	1,741,382	1,435,998	1,557,348	186,980	18,679,288
1887.....	8,370,782	3,559,507	1,037,426	1,773,567	1,531,850	1,974,887	129,084	18,386,103
1888.....	7,817,030	2,941,863	876,862	1,860,012	1,839,869	1,902,195	180,677	17,418,510
1889.....	6,346,722	3,067,039	886,430	1,876,194	1,963,123	3,348,067	167,679	17,655,256
1890.....	6,636,444	2,699,055	1,041,109	1,615,119	2,009,637	3,481,432	232,104	17,714,902
1891.....	7,011,300	3,571,050	1,238,733	2,008,678	1,806,389	3,008,755	332,969	18,977,878
1892.....	6,340,724	3,203,922	1,179,856	2,236,732	2,042,198	2,849,483	1,088,254	18,941,171
1893.....	6,407,675	3,746,121	1,133,368	2,218,905	1,694,930	4,443,963	1,042,093	20,686,661
1894.....	5,547,387	4,351,526	1,119,738	2,303,386	1,659,968	3,950,478	787,087	20,719,573
Totals.....	165,658,341	71,737,732	23,089,129	48,761,627	24,776,660	36,873,553	4,146,927	375,139,892

COMPARATIVE TABLE showing Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries of Canada, together with the Value of Fishing Materials employed, from 1879 to 1894.

YEARS.	VESSELS.			BOATS.		Value of Nets and Seines.	Value of other Fishing Material.	Total of Capital Invested.
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	No.	Value.			
			\$		\$	\$	\$	\$
1879.....	1,183	43,873	1,714,917	25,616	854,289	988,698	456,617	4,014,521
1880.....	1,181	45,323	1,814,688	25,266	716,352	985,978	419,564	3,936,582
1881.....	1,120	48,389	1,765,879	26,108	696,710	970,617	679,852	4,113,049
1882.....	1,140	42,845	1,749,717	26,477	833,137	1,351,193	823,938	4,757,985
1883.....	1,198	48,106	2,023,045	25,825	783,186	1,243,366	1,070,930	5,120,527
1884.....	1,182	42,747	1,866,711	24,287	741,727	1,191,579	1,224,646	5,014,663
1885.....	1,177	48,728	2,021,633	28,472	852,257	1,219,284	2,604,285	6,697,459
1886.....	1,113	44,605	1,980,411	28,187	850,545	1,263,152	2,720,187	6,814,295
1887.....	1,168	44,845	1,989,840	28,092	875,316	1,499,328	2,384,356	6,748,840
1888.....	1,137	43,247	2,017,558	27,384	859,953	1,594,992	2,390,502	6,863,005
1889.....	1,100	44,936	2,064,918	29,555	965,010	1,591,085	2,149,138	6,770,151
1890.....	1,069	43,084	2,152,790	29,803	924,346	1,695,358	2,600,147	7,372,641
1891.....	1,027	39,377	2,125,355	30,438	1,007,815	1,644,892	2,598,124	7,376,186
1892.....	988	37,205	2,112,875	30,513	1,041,972	1,475,043	3,017,945	7,647,835
1893.....	1,104	40,096	2,246,373	31,508	955,109	1,637,707	3,174,404	8,681,557
1894.....	1,178	41,768	2,409,029	34,102	1,009,189	1,921,352	4,099,546	9,439,116

COMPARATIVE TABLE showing the number of Men employed in the Fishing Industry in Vessels and Boats from the Year 1879 to 1894.

Years.	Number of Men in Vessels.	Number of Men in Boats.	Total Number of Fishermen.
1879.....	8,818	52,577	61,395
1880.....	8,757	51,900	60,657
1881.....	8,359	50,679	59,056
1882.....	8,498	52,785	61,283
1883.....	9,966	52,259	62,225
1884.....	9,968	51,854	61,822
1885.....	9,539	53,282	62,821
1886.....	8,927	53,073	62,000
1887.....	8,911	55,247	64,158
1888.....	9,574	53,109	62,683
1889.....	9,621	55,382	65,003
1890.....	8,726	55,000	63,726
1891.....	8,666	56,909	65,575
1892.....	8,330	55,348	63,678
1893.....	8,899	58,854	67,753
1894.....	9,525	61,194	70,719

EXPENDITURE.

The subdivision of the expenditure is as follows :—

Service.	Expenditure	Vote.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Fisheries.....	86,963 99	103,900 00
Fish-breeding.....	45,024 67	51,000 00
Fisheries protection service.....	115,147 59	115,480 00
Fishing bounty.....	158,794 54	160,000 00
Miscellaneous expenditure.....	34,892 19	44,603 65
Total.....	440,822 98	474,983 65

The details will be found in the Auditor General's report under the proper heading.

In addition to the above, the following summary shows the salaries and disbursements of fishery officers in the several provinces, together with the expenses for maintenance of the different fish-breeding establishments throughout the Dominion :—

Service.	Expenditure	Vote.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Fisheries, Ontario.....	22,634 37	23,000 00
do Quebec.....	11,692 82	16,000 00
do New Brunswick.....	18,522 94	21,000 00
do Nova Scotia.....	20,420 81	20,500 00
do Prince Edward Island.....	3,078 55	4,900 00
do Manitoba.....	2,187 35	4,500 00
do North-west Territories.....	3,143 94	4,000 00
do British Columbia.....	5,283 21	10,000 00
Total.....	86,963 99	103,900 00
Fish-breeding, Ottawa hatchery.....	1,186 89	
do Newcastle do.....	3,863 55	
do Sandwich do.....	5,770 99	
do Tadoussac do.....	2,425 60	
do Gaspé do.....	1,993 97	
do Magog do.....	896 00	
do Restigouche do.....	3,319 84	
do Bedford do.....	1,812 88	
do Sydney do.....	654 04	
do Miramichi do.....	2,126 22	
do St. John Riv. do.....	2,707 05	
do Fraser Riv. do.....	3,273 10	
do Bay View do.....	2,515 20	
do Selkirk do.....	7,362 53	
General account.....	5,116 81	
Total.....	45,024 67	51,000 00

This expenditure by provinces is subdivided as follows :—

EXPENDITURE.

<i>Ontario.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salaries of officers.....	9,995 75	
Disbursements of officers.....	11,098 25	
Miscellaneous.....	1,540 37	
Total.....		22,634 37
<i>Quebec.</i>		
Salaries of officers.....	6,789 39	
Disbursements of officers.....	4,694 61	
Miscellaneous.....	208 82	
Total.....		11,692 82
<i>New Brunswick.</i>		
Salaries of officers.....	5,962 35	
Disbursements of officers.....	12,495 96	
Miscellaneous.....	64 63	
Total.....		18,522 94

EXPENDITURE -Concluded.

<i>Nova Scotia.</i>		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salaries of officers.....		8,985 72	
Disbursements of officers.....		11,341 69	
Miscellaneous.....		93 40	
Total.....			20,420 81
<i>Prince Edward Island.</i>			
Salaries of officers.....		1,022 76	
Disbursements of officers.....		1,995 10	
Miscellaneous.....		60 69	
Total.....			3,078 55
<i>Manitoba.</i>			
Salaries of officers.....		1,158 21	
Disbursements of officers.....		808 35	
Miscellaneous.....		220 79	
Total.....			2,187 35
<i>North-west Territories.</i>			
Salaries of officers.....		843 95	
Disbursements of officers.....		1,956 64	
Miscellaneous.....		343 35	
Total.....			3,143 94
<i>British Columbia.</i>			
Salaries of officers.....		1,000 00	
Disbursements of officers.....		3,979 92	
Miscellaneous.....		303 29	
Total.....			5,283 21
Grand Total.....			86,963 99

FISH-BREEDING.

<i>Newcastle Hatchery.</i>		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salaries.....		1,067 75	
Miscellaneous expenditure.....		2,795 80	
Total.....			3,863 55
<i>Sandwich Hatchery.</i>			
Salaries.....		750 00	
Miscellaneous expenditure.....		5,020 99	
Total.....			5,770 99
<i>Tadoussac Hatchery.</i>			
Salaries.....		650 00	
Miscellaneous expenditure.....		1,775 60	
Total.....			2,425 60
<i>Gaspé Hatchery.</i>			
Salaries.....		400 00	
Miscellaneous expenditure.....		1,593 97	
Total.....			1,993 97

FISH-BREEDING—Continued.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Magog Hatchery.</i>		
Salaries.....	600 00	
Miscellaneous expenditure.....	296 00	
Total.....		896 00
<i>Restigouche Hatchery.</i>		
Salaries.....	700 00	
Miscellaneous expenditure.....	2,619 84	
Total.....		3,319 84
<i>Bedford Hatchery.</i>		
Salaries.....	541 25	
Miscellaneous expenditure.....	1,271 63	
Total.....		1,812 88
<i>Sydney Hatchery.</i>		
Salaries.....	360 00	
Miscellaneous expenditure.....	294 04	
Total.....		654 04
<i>Miramichi Hatchery.</i>		
Salaries.....	500 00	
Miscellaneous expenditure.....	1,626 22	
Total.....		2,126 22
<i>St. John River Hatchery.</i>		
Salaries.....	583 52	
Miscellaneous expenditure.....	2,123 53	
Total.....		2,707 05
<i>Fraser River Hatchery.</i>		
Salaries.....	500 00	
Miscellaneous expenditure.....	2,773 10	
Total.....		3,273 10
<i>Ottawa Hatchery.</i>		
Salaries.....	700 00	
Miscellaneous expenditure.....	486 89	
Total.....		1,186 89
<i>Bayview Hatchery.</i>		
Salaries.....	516 25	
Miscellaneous expenditure.....	1,998 95	
Total.....		2,515 20
<i>Selkirk Hatchery.</i>		
Salaries.....	100 00	
Miscellaneous expenditure.....	7,262 53	
Total.....		7,362 53

REPORT OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER.

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FISH-BREEDING—Concluded.

<i>General Account.</i>		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salaries	4,450 00		
Miscellaneous expenditure.....	666 81		
Total			5,116 81
Total, Fish-breeding			45,024 67
Total salaries and disbursements of fishery officers			86,963 99
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Building fish-ways	2,184 67		
Legal and incidental expenses.....	4,094 29		
Canadian fisheries exhibits and Ottawa hatchery.....	1,217 63		
Expenditure in connection with the distribution of fishing bounties	4,624 50		
Surveys of oyster beds.....	6,161 04		
Issuing <i>modus vivendi</i> licenses.....	670 50		
Behring Sea	12,544 74		
International Fisheries Commission.....	1,912 69		
Prizes for models of fishing boats (freight on models).....	2 33		
Blasting rock in Loch Lomond.....	996 65		
Licenses to United States fishing vessels.....	462 15		
W. B. Deacon	21 00		
Total			34,892 19
Grand total.....			166,880 85

FISHERIES PROTECTION STEAMERS—1893-94.

<i>Steamer "Acadia."</i>		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Wages of officers and men.....	7,127 84		
Provisions	2,096 79		
Fuel,	1,902 57		
Repairs.....	1,216 30		
Miscellaneous expenditure.....	3,847 49		
Total.....			16,190 99
<i>Steamer "La Canadienne."</i>			
Wages of officers and men.....	7,722 95		
Provisions.....	2,111 69		
Fuel.....	797 96		
Repairs.....	10,489 88		
Miscellaneous expenditure.....	4,522 81		
Total.....			25,645 29
<i>Steamer "Stanley."</i>			
Wages of officers and men.....	4,162 15		
Provisions.....	2,028 70		
Fuel.....	2,483 48		
Repairs.....	21 55		
Miscellaneous expenditure.....	1,414 59		
Total.....			10,110 47
<i>Steamer "Curlew."</i>			
Wages of officers and men.....	5,612 63		
Provisions	1,814 18		
Fuel.....	1,738 97		
Repairs.....	2,937 67		
Miscellaneous expenditure.....	2,282 32		
Total.....			14,385 77

FISHERIES PROTECTION STEAMERS, &c.—*Continued.*

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Steamer "Petrel."</i>		
Wages of officers and men.....	3,182 15	
Provisions.....	450 33	
Fuel.....	622 77	
Repairs.....	17 82	
Miscellaneous expenditure.....	12,459 81	
Total.....		16,732 88
<i>Steamer "Constance."</i>		
Wages of officers and men.....	6,297 19	
Provisions.....	1,989 35	
Fuel.....	2,422 81	
Repairs.....	458 46	
Miscellaneous expenditure.....	2,795 77	
Total.....		13,963 58
<i>Steamer "Bayfield."</i>		
Wages of officers and men.....	501 00	
Provisions.....	143 61	
Fuel.....	118 42	
Miscellaneous expenditure.....	258 56	
Total.....		1,021 59
<i>Schooner "Vigilant."</i>		
Wages of officers and men.....	4,296 61	
Provisions.....	1,339 90	
Fuel.....	56 97	
Repairs.....	393 72	
Miscellaneous expenditure.....	979 41	
Total.....		7,066 61
<i>Schooner "Kingfisher."</i>		
Wages of officers and men.....	2,791 83	
Provisions.....	716 93	
Charter.....	255 85	
Miscellaneous expenditure.....	8,470 57	
Fuel.....	40 96	
Repairs.....	225 40	
Total.....		12,501 54
<i>Steamer "Dolphin."</i>		
Wages.....	584 68	
Provisions.....	110 11	
Fuel.....	53 85	
Repairs.....	379 29	
Miscellaneous expenditure.....	1,149 78	
Total.....		2,267 71
General account.....		6,161 83
Fisheries Intelligence Bureau.....		2,624 73
		128,672 99
LFSS—Amount paid for steamer "Constance" by Customs Department.....		13,525 40
		115,147 59

FISHERIES PROTECTION STEAMERS, &c.—*Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION.		\$	cts.
Steamer "Dolphin"		2,267	71
do "Acadia"		16,190	99
do "La Canadienne"		25,645	29
do "Stanley"		10,110	47
do "Petrel"		16,732	88
do "Constance"		13,963	58
do "Curlew"		14,385	77
do "Bayfield"		1,021	59
Schooner "Vigilant"		7,066	61
do "Kingfisher"		12,501	54
General account		6,161	83
Fisheries Intelligence Bureau		2,624	73
Total		128,672	99
LESS—Amount paid for steamer "Constance" by Customs Department		13,525	40
Net expenditure, Fisheries Protection Service		115,147	59

STATEMENT of Fisheries Revenue paid to the credit of the Receiver General of Canada,
for the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1894.

	\$	cts.
Ontario, rents, license fees and fines	28,632	82
Quebec do do	7,211	82
Nova Scotia do do	5,296	27
New Brunswick, rents, license fees and fines	8,333	24
P. E. Island do do	980	15
Manitoba do do	715	85
N. W. Territories do do	211	14
British Columbia do do	25,337	90
LESS—Refunds	76,719	19
	3,366	60
Licenses to U. S. fishing vessels	73,352	59
	6,249	00
Total	79,601	59

COMPARATIVE Statement of Expenditure and Revenue of the Fisheries Department, from 1st July, 1884, to 30th June, 1894.

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	1884-85.		1885-86.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1888-89.	
	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Revenue.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Ontario.....	17,135 98	11,914 37	17,900 74	15,917 62	19,534 01	15,063 57	19,860 52	18,251 25	19,264 98	24,266 06
Quebec.....	13,531 77	3,325 35	13,938 21	2,963 75	14,966 55	3,804 66	13,463 37	5,394 99	12,991 63	3,390 79
New Brunswick.....	14,892 87	4,650 16	15,719 36	4,078 10	16,944 87	4,417 52	20,533 20	7,625 64	20,298 00	8,282 88
Nova Scotia.....	17,503 45	2,616 28	17,852 33	2,166 53	18,092 21	1,585 28	18,308 02	3,905 44	20,201 09	2,744 23
P. E. Island.....	3,028 03	40 00	3,187 73	40 00	4,044 49	128 00	3,402 51	.....	3,746 69	140 00
Manitoba and N. W. Territories.	763 00	.....	1,920 73	.....	2,468 25	5 00	2,816 64	819 25	2,848 16	848 00
B. Columbia.....	1,437 13	365 50	1,878 53	922 50	5,860 72	943 50	3,661 83	6,934 55	4,333 63	6,416 00
Fish-breeding and fish-ways.....	43,879 82	.....	44,038 80	.....	37,864 22	.....	41,082 04	.....	41,315 12	352 50
Fisheries Protection Service.....	31,514 07	.....	37,613 30	.....	134,340 12	.....	77,102 98	.....	69,693 82	.....
Miscellaneous.....	9,529 44	.....	10,350 43	.....	11,327 77	.....	13,498 56	.....	10,912 18	.....
Totals.....	153,215 56	22,911 06	164,400 16	26,088 50	265,443 21	25,947 53	213,729 67	42,931 12	205,605 30	46,440 46
Fishing bounties.....	155,718 98	.....	161,597 39	.....	160,903 59	.....	163,757 92	.....	149,990 63	.....

COMPARATIVE Statement of Expenditure and Revenue of the Fisheries Department, from 1st July, 1884, to 30th June, 1894—*Concluded.*

	1889-90.		1890-91.		1891-92.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Expendi- ture.	Revenue.	Expendi- ture.	Revenue.	Expendi- ture.	Revenue.	Expendi- ture.	Revenue.	Expendi- ture.	Revenue.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Ontario.....	14,539 87	23,666 96	15,540 30	26,517 70	15,155 83	25,368 90	20,116 91	30,623 09	22,634 37	
Quebec.....	9,670 94	5,409 81	10,666 98	3,642 14	10,917 36	4,742 76	11,761 34	7,471 70	11,692 82	
New Brunswick.....	14,914 95	8,834 35	16,082 77	7,193 69	15,707 98	6,334 83	15,721 05	7,831 53	18,522 94	
Nova Scotia.....	17,395 24	5,424 95	17,844 19	5,582 65	18,755 86	3,357 42	19,444 22	6,782 02	20,420 81	
P. E. Island.....	3,113 21	302 88	3,242 25	667 00	1,835 65	166 00	2,847 60	3 4 10	3,078 55	
Manitoba and N. W. Territories.	3,604 70	794 00	3,609 03	1,234 00	3,593 43	1,079 00	3,932 96	1,661 68	5,331 29	
B. Columbia.....	3,634 41	11,367 50	4,320 53	12,859 02	6,158 17	8,192 48	5,490 60	40,264 00	5,283 21	
Fish-breeding and fish-ways.....	39,126 91		39,496 45	1,286 50	43,957 74	178 00	47,322 49		45,024 67	
Fisheries Protection Service.....	64,434 66	1,176 38	83,050 16	1,934 49	93,397 40		106,805 39		115,147 59	
Miscellaneous.....	9,313 92		13,382 28		17,449 06		100,602 14		34,892 19	
Totals.....	178,748 81	56,976 83	207,234 94	60,917 19	226,928 48	49,719 39	334,044 70		282,028 44	
Fishing bounties.....	149,999 85		165,967 22		156,892 25		159,752 14		158,794 54	

	\$ cts.
Proceeds of sale of speckled trout fry.....	1,352 75
Sale of fish from Newcastle Hatchery.....	1,369 61
Fines imposed on United States fishing vessels.....	4,686 25
	102,346 73
Less—Refunds.....	3,732 01
	98,614 72
Licenses to United States fishing vessels.....	12,925 60
	111,540 32

FISHING BOUNTIES, 1893.

The payments made for this service are under the authority of an Act passed in 1891, 54-55 Vic., cap. 42, intituled "An Act to encourage the development of the sea fisheries and the building of fishing vessels," which provides for the payment of the sum of \$160,000 annually under regulations to be made from time to time by the Governor General in Council.

The total number of claims received for the year 1893 was 13,979, being a decrease of 850 as compared with 1892.

The total number of claims paid during the year was 13,635, being a decrease of 807 as compared with the previous year.

The total amount of bounties paid in 1893 was \$158,234.10, of which \$78,653.29 was paid to vessels, and \$79,580.81 to boats.

The number of vessels which received bounty in 1893, was 805, with a tonnage of 27,979 tons, being an increase of 137 vessels and 2,231 tons as compared with 1892.

The number of boats on which bounty was paid was 12,830, and the number of boat fishermen who received bounty was 22,269, being a decrease of 944 boats and 1,543 fishermen, as compared with the previous year. This decrease is due to the adoption of clause 2 of the regulations, which shuts out a class of people who formerly received the bounty, but who are not in reality fishermen such as the Bounty Act was intended to encourage. The officers have also been very careful to see that none but *bona fide* fishermen received the bounty.

For details of payments to vessels and boats, and comparative statements in connection with payments since 1882, see Appendix No. 2.

FISHING BOUNTY REGULATIONS.

On the 24th August, 1894, an Order in Council was passed rescinding the regulations established by the Minute of Council of 2nd November, 1893, and the following were substituted therefor:—

1. Fishermen who have been engaged in deep-sea fishing for fish other than shell-fish, salmon and shad, or fish taken in rivers or mouths of rivers, for at least three months, and have caught not less than 2,500 pounds of sea-fish, shall be entitled to a bounty; provided always that no bounty shall be paid to men fishing in boats measuring less than 13 feet keel, and not more than three men (the owner included) will be allowed as claimants in boats under 20 feet.

2. No bounty shall be paid upon fish caught in trap-nets, pound-nets and weirs, nor upon the fish caught in gill-nets fished by persons who are pursuing other occupations than fishing, and who devote merely an hour or two daily to fishing these nets and are not, as fishermen, steadily engaged in fishing.

3. 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.

4. The owners of boats measuring not less than 13 feet keel which have been engaged during a period of not less than three months in deep-sea fishing for fish other than shell-fish, salmon or shad, or fish taken in rivers or mouths of rivers, shall be entitled to a bounty on each such boat.

5. Canadian registered vessels of 10 tons and upwards (up to 80 tons) which have been exclusively engaged during a period of not less than three months in the catch of sea-fish other than shell-fish, salmon or shad, or fish taken in rivers or mouths of rivers, shall be entitled to a bounty to be calculated on the registered tonnage, one-half of which bounty shall be payable to the owner or owners, and the other half to the crew, except in cases where one or more of the crew shall have failed to comply with the regulations, then such share or shares shall not be paid.

6. The three months during which a vessel must have been engaged in fishing, to be entitled to bounty, shall commence on the day the vessel sails from port on her fishing voyage and end the day she returns to port from said voyage.

7. Owners or masters of vessels intending to fish and claim bounty on their vessels must, before proceeding on a fishing voyage, procure a license from the nearest collector of customs or fishery overseer, said license to be attached to the claim when sent in for payment.

8. Dates and localities of fishing must be stated in the claim, as well as the quantity and kinds of sea-fish caught.

9. Ages of men must be given. Boys under 14 years of age are not eligible as claimants.

10. Claims must be sworn to as true and correct in all their particulars.

11. Claims must be filed on or before the 30th November in each year.

12. Officers authorized to receive claims will supply the requisite blanks free of charge, and after certifying the same will transmit them to the Department of Marine and Fisheries.

13. No claim in which an error has been made by the claimant or claimant^{tr} shall be amended, after it has been signed and sworn to as correct.

14. Any person or persons detected making returns that are false or fraudulent in any particular will be debarred from any further participation in the bounty and be prosecuted according to the utmost rigour of the law.

15. The amount of the bounty to be paid to fishermen and owners of boats and vessels will be fixed from time to time by the Governor in Council.

16. From and after 1st January, 1895, all vessels fishing under bounty license are required to carry a distinguishing flag, which must be shown at all times during the fishing voyage at the main topmast head. The flag must be four feet square, in equal parts of red and white, joined diagonally from corner to corner. Any case of neglect to carry out this regulation reported to the Department of Marine and Fisheries, will entail the loss of the bounty, unless satisfactory reasons are given for its non-compliance.

Re BOUNTY FRAUDS AND PROSECUTIONS.

Under the present system of filing claims the opportunities for presenting false applications have been removed to such an extent that it is now almost impossible to commit fraud without detection. An occasional fraudulent claim is, however, presented.

It is a matter for regret that on some occasions when proceedings are taken in the courts against the perpetrators of the fraud, it has been found impossible to

secure a conviction or even a commitment where the evidence of guilt happens to be of the strongest character. Even when convictions are obtained it has happened that only nominal sentences have been imposed on the accused. In one case a sentence of two months' imprisonment in the common jail was imposed. In another where a charge of perjury was sustained the penalty inflicted was five months in jail. In the county of Digby, N.S., on a recent occasion, however, certain parties were found guilty of obtaining bounty money under false pretenses. In these two cases the parties did not fish the time nor catch the quantity of fish to be entitled to the bounty, neither did they own a boat. The sentence imposed on each of the convicted was twenty-four hours in the common jail.

The following particulars in connection with bounty payments, show :

1. Year when bounty was established, 1882.
2. Number of claims paid per year, as follows :—

In 1882.....	11,972, representing	29,932 fishermen.		
1883.....	13,086	do	33,399	do
1884.....	12,468	do	31,279	do
1885.....	14,124	do	33,564	do
1886.....	14,900	do	33,523	do
1887.....	15,416	do	34,387	do
1888.....	15,599	do	34,887	do
1889.....	17,078	do	38,343	do
1890.....	17,959	do	39,050	do
1891.....	18,506	do	38,859	do
1892.....	14,442	do	29,064	do
1893.....	13,635	do	28,013	do
<hr/>				
Total.....	179,185	do	404,318	do

3. Amount of bounty paid per year as follows :—

In 1882.....	\$172,285 47
1883.....	130,344 85
1884.....	155,718 98
1885.....	161,539 39
1886.....	160,903 59
1887.....	163,757 92
1888.....	150,185 53
1889.....	158,526 54
1890.....	158,241 01
1891.....	156,891 85
1892.....	159,752 15
1893.....	158,234 10

Total amount of bounty paid.....\$1,886,381 37

4. The proportion of bounty paid per head, or the basis of payments for each year:

In 1882, vessels were paid at the rate of \$2 per ton, one-half being payable to the owner and the other half to the crew.

Boats were paid on the basis of \$5 per man, one-fifth of which went to the owner and four-fifths to the men.

In 1883, the rate to vessels was \$2 per ton, and paid as in 1882. The basis of payment to boats was \$2.50 per man, one-fifth of which was paid to the owner and four-fifths to the men.

In 1884, vessels were \$2 per ton, as in 1882 and 1883; and owners of boats were paid as follows:—

On boats from 14 feet keel to 18 feet keel	\$1 00
do 18 do 25 do	1 50
do 25 do upwards	2 00

And boat fishermen \$3 each.

In 1885, vessels were paid \$2 per ton as in previous years. The rate to boats was the same as in 1884, with the admission of boats measuring 13 feet keel. Boat fishermen \$3 each.

In 1886 and 1887 the rate to vessels and boats remained the same as in 1885.

In 1888 vessels were paid at the rate of \$1.50 per ton, one-half to owner and one-half to crew, as formerly. Boats remained the same as in 1885-86-87, and boat fishermen \$3 each.

In 1889 the rate to vessels remained the same as in 1888. Owners of boats were paid \$1 per boat, and boat fishermen \$3 per man. These rates also formed the basis of payments for the years 1890 and 1891.

In 1892 vessels were paid at the rate of \$3.00 per ton, divided between the owners and the crew, in accordance with the regulations. Owners of boats were paid \$1 per boat and boat fishermen \$3.00 each.

In 1893, the rate paid to vessels was \$2.90 per ton, while the rate paid to the owners of boats and to boat fishermen remained the same as in 1892.

The total number of vessels to which bounty was paid since 1882, is 9,612 with a tonnage of 363,725 tons; the number of crew receiving bounty being 75,727. Average number of men per vessel is 8.

The total number of boats paid is 169,548, and boat fishermen 328,591. Average number of men per boat, 2.

5. The highest bounty paid per head to vessel fishermen was \$21.75 in 1893; the lowest 83 cents.

The highest bounty paid per head to boat fishermen was \$4, the lowest being \$2.

The general average paid per head, is \$4.66.

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSION.

The work of this commission referred to in last year's report was carried on throughout the open season of 1894 by the two commissioners, Mr. Richard Rathbun, assistant in charge of inquiry respecting food fishes, of the United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries, Washington, on the part of the United States, and Dr. Wakeham, of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, on the part of Canada. The entire time of the commissioners was taken up with inquiries made on both shores of the boundary waters between Lake Champlain and Lake of the Woods. As it was found impossible to go over, with the necessary care, all the ground between

the Atlantic and Pacific within the time originally allotted to the commission, that is between the 2nd March, 1893, and 2nd March, 1895, it has been decided to extend the time within which the final report shall be presented, until June, 1896. The inquiry as far as the inland and fresh water fisheries is concerned has been closed, during the season of 1895. The commissioners will proceed to the Pacific coast, and take up the question of the fisheries in the waters contiguous to British Columbia. There also remain certain further inquiries into matters connected with the mackerel and herring fisheries of the Atlantic coast. When this is done the field work of the commission will be closed, and the final report made.

BEHRING SEA QUESTION.

The fact that the year just closed was the first of the application of the regulations adopted under the award of the Paris Tribunal of Arbitration lends additional interest to this question.

An article thereon by Mr. R. N. Venning forms Appendix No. 5 to this report. The question is resumed at the point reached in the departmental report for 1893, and continued through its different phases until the end of the sealing season.

The text of the legislation adopted, the instructions to cruisers and the agreement reached between Her Majesty's Government and that of the United States will be found in the appendix, together with some remarks as to their application and effect.

The seal catch of the season and other items of interest are also treated, as well as some incidental questions arising out of the seizures by United States authorities, from time to time, of the supply steamer "Coquitlam," and the schooners "Henrietta" "Oscar and Hattie," "Winnifred," &c.

Part II. of this appendix treats of the agreement between Her Majesty's Government and that of Russia providing protective zones along Russian shores and around the Russian seal islands, in the North Pacific Ocean and Okhotsk Sea. The consequent legislation is reviewed in the light of the experience of 1893, and the effect upon certain of the sealing vessels and their rights of free passage at sea.

THE FISHERIES PROTECTION SERVICE.

A complete report by Commander O. G. V. Spain on the operations of the Fisheries Protection Service will be found in Appendix No. 3 of this volume. It is pleasing to note that the work of this service has again been performed without accident, and in a very satisfactory manner.

The fleet of cruisers, under direction of Commander Spain, comprised the following steamers: the "Acadia," "La Canadienne," "Stanley," "Curlew," "Constance," "Aberdeen" and the schooners "Vigilant" and "Kingfisher," on the Atlantic coast, beside the steamers "Petrel" and "Dolphin" on the great lakes of Ontario. All the above named cruisers are now owned by the Federal Government. The new steamer "Aberdeen," recently purchased from Messrs. Fleming, Ferguson & Co., of Paisley, Scotland, joined this service for a short period in the fall and did excellent work around Anticosti and in the Gulf.

A glance at the statements published in Appendix No. 3 will show the long lists of foreign fishing vessels calling at our ports. Nevertheless it is a noticeable fact that the number of United States vessels taking advantage of the *modus vivendi*

license system inaugurated in 1888 is steadily decreasing. While in 1890 the number of such licenses reached 119, and two years later was still 108, it has dwindled down to 53 in 1894. This clearly demonstrates that the practice of foreign vessels securing bait from Newfoundland has largely increased. The complete list of vessels for which such licenses were issued this season is published in the main report.

Two seizures were made on the Atlantic coast, viz., the United States schooner "H. L. Phillips" for fishing inside the limits at Anticosti. This case is still pending in the Admiralty Court. The schooner "Mabel R. Bennett" was seized for curing fish inside our limits, but was released on taking out a license. The tug "Grace" was also confiscated on Lake Erie for fishing within our territorial waters.

Commander Spain devoted very particular and close attention to the enforcement of the lobster laws, and carried out a series of experiments in the Straits of Northumberland and elsewhere, which it is expected will be valuable in carrying out the lobster regulations.

The total expenditure for this service during the last fiscal year amounts to \$115,147.

FISHERIES INTELLIGENCE BUREAU.

The report on the working of the Intelligence Bureau by Mr. W. M. Hutchins, of Halifax, forms Appendix No. 4 of this annual report, and will prove useful to those interested in the movements of fish.

This service established only six years ago, has now become a necessity to the fishing community at large, and especially to the fishing vessels seeking fresh bait for deep-sea fishing purposes. These bulletins are now telegraphed daily to the central office at Halifax from the 57 stations dispersed on our shores from St. John to the River St. Lawrence. Thus the commander of the service is kept advised of the principal migrations of fish, enabling him to better supervise the movements of the American fishing fleet.

In connection with this service, a chart has been published—see p. 78—showing the movements of the fish for the year 1894, supplemented by an index with numbers corresponding with those on the chart. It is thought that this chart will be of considerable assistance to the fishing fleet.

REPORT ON OYSTER CULTURE IN CANADA CONDUCTED UNDER THE OPERATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT'S EXPERT.

Mr. Ernest Kemp, the department's oyster expert, sends the following report on the work of oyster culture during the season of 1894:—

"On the 28th December, 1893, the following Order in Council was passed:—

1. No person shall fish for or catch oysters without a lease or license from the Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

2. The owner, person or persons interested in a fishing boat employed in the oyster fishery shall cause a memorandum in writing, setting forth the name of the owner, person, or persons interested, to be filed with the local fishery officer, who, if no valid objection exists, may, under instructions from the Minister of Marine and

Fisheries, issue a fishery license for the same, and any boat or fishing apparatus used without such license, shall be deemed to be illegal and liable to forfeiture, together with the oysters caught therein, and the owner or person using the same shall be subject to the penalties prescribed by the Fisheries Act.

3. All boats fishing for oysters shall have a registration number corresponding with that of the license, legibly marked or painted on the bow of the boat, in white coloured letters on a black ground, and the initial letter of the port to which such boat belongs, such letters to be at least eight inches in length.

4. Oysters shall not be fished for, caught, killed, bought, sold or had in possession between the 1st day of June and the 15th day of September, in each year, both days inclusive.

5. Fishing for oysters, or any other shell fish through the ice is prohibited.

6. No person shall fish for, catch, kill, buy, sell, or have in possession any round oysters of a less size than two inches in diameter of shell, nor any long oysters measuring less than three inches of outer shell.

Round oysters of a less size than two inches in diameter and long oysters measuring less than three inches on the outer shell that may be accidentally caught, shall be returned to the water alive, at the cost and risk of the person so fishing, on whom, in every case, shall devolve the proof of actual liberation.

Provided always, that persons holding fishery licenses may obtain from the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, permission to fish for and catch small oysters for the purpose of planting, or stocking oyster beds.

7. Fishing for oysters is prohibited on Sunday, and from sunset to sunrise on any other day of the week.

8. No person shall dig mussel mud within 200 yards from any live oyster bed, and then only at such place or places as may be prescribed in writing by a fishery officer.

9. The use of rakes for the purpose of taking oysters on any beds prepared or planted by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, is prohibited.

This being the first season in which fishing for oysters in public waters was prohibited, except under license, it will be a matter of interest to know how the experiment succeeded.

PRACTICAL RESULTS OF THE ORDER IN COUNCIL.

In former years any one desiring to fish for oysters could do so without let or hindrance; where they pleased, and how they pleased. It thus happened that very often, during the warm weather, at the beginning of the season, the markets would be glutted, and little or no returns obtained for the catch or labour. The regulation above quoted may have been the means of excluding several idlers, although the fee is purely nominal and excludes no genuine fisherman.

NUMBERING OF BOATS AND ISSUE OF LICENSES.

Boats engaged in the oyster fishery must now be numbered with the initial letter of the port to which they belong. By this means, a fishery officer can see at once whether a boat has a license or not, and, on referring to his book, ascertain

whether the men are fishing legally or not, and in case of violation of the regulations seize the boat on the spot and prosecute the parties for fishing without license.

The number of oyster licenses issued this season in the provinces of Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, amounts to eleven hundred and thirty-six. No doubt this number will be greatly augmented when the advantages of the present system are fully understood and appreciated.

Under the license system the close season is better observed. The size limit, by which young oysters must be returned to the water, has the effect of saving a large portion of these bivalves, thus leaving a stock of young oysters to grow for the next season's supply. The fishermen with whom I have conversed admit that these regulations are opportune, and that they must eventually prove beneficial for oyster culture.

The following is an extract of a letter which I received from a gentleman engaged in oyster culture in Prince Edward Island. "It is the general impression amongst fishermen that oysters will be scarcer this season, and for my own part I do not see how they can be otherwise. The regulation with regard to size should have been in force many years ago, and with such beds, as we have here, I think the industry could have been preserved for all time to come."

It may be added that the market supplies are improved in size, giving customers a better article, and realizing better prices.

SHEDIAC OYSTER BEDS.

The reserved area at Shediac has been extended further north by Order in Council of 22nd December, 1893, from a line drawn south 67° west (due west magnetic) from Mr. Petitpas' house on Shediac Island to Mr. Wilbur's tannery, on the north side of Wilbur's cove, northwardly to a straight line drawn south $60^{\circ} 19'$ E. between a station established on the south shore of Shediac River at its mouth being the point next north of Poirier's Point, and a station established on the most westerly point of Shediac Island, (this being the north limit of the said reserve).

The southern boundary of this reserve is from a straight line drawn from the south extremity of Snake Point $50^{\circ} 7' 30''$ west (W. by S. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. mag.) to the corner of Moncton Road; the whole comprising an area of 1,472 acres, more or less. Each corner being marked by a post inscribed O. R. (Oyster Reserve).

Up to the present time, no steps have been taken to cultivate any part of this extended area, as my time has been fully occupied elsewhere.

SEASON'S OPERATIONS.

Just before the opening of navigation, a steamboat was procured at North Sydney, C.B., and several alterations were made to adapt her for the work of oyster culture, such as cleaning, planting and surveying oyster grounds; and I am bound to say that she proved a very efficient boat for the purpose.

ST. ANN'S BAY, CAPE BRETON.

During my stay in North Sydney, while the steamer was undergoing necessary repairs and alterations, Fishery Inspector Bertram desired me to accompany him to

some oyster grounds situated in the Barachois of St. Ann's Bay, about 25 miles from North Sydney. On arriving there, we found the area (about a mile in extent) entirely closed in from the sea, the beach having filled up the narrow entrance, which is only open once or twice during the year, by means of the freshets forcing their way through the beach; but this entrance is immediately close up again, by the action of the sea, the run being so great as to move tons of sea beach into the opening, which keeps the water inside. Around the shores of this extensive pond, large single oysters were found; but towards the middle, which is very deep, there appears to be nothing but the refuse carried by small rivers emptying themselves into this space, which becomes a receptacle for old trees, stumps and branches, with nothing but very soft mud at the bottom.

Oysters were only found on the edges of this area, and no signs of small ones could be noticed in any part of it. The ground at the bottom, through the stillness of the water, was found to be coated with mud, and weeds were growing all over.

Inspector Bertram was in hopes that this area might be converted into a breeding pond, and would have liked to have seen it saved from reckless destruction, if it was considered worth protecting. Only a few fishermen obtain oysters from this area; the oysters are very large and regular in size. However, after carefully surveying the grounds, I did not consider this area worth special attention, as the oysters are only growing a short distance from the shore, and the bottom is covered nearly all over with heavy weeds.

EXAMINATION OF THE SHEDIAC BEDS.

On the completion of the steamer, I proceeded to Shediac, N.B., where I had been engaged the season before in cleaning two beds. I examined the beds which had been planted during the spring of 1893, and found that the oysters had grown considerably, showing traces of last year's spat adhering to them. The ground on these beds was clean and in good condition; the bottom being free from sediment. I found no signs of death among the oysters planted.

After dredging a short time on the grounds laid out for restocking, I commenced planting the small oysters, which had been obtained from Buctouche, Cocagne, and from the shores of Curtain Island, P. E. I. The oysters obtained for planting purposes are dredged by fishermen from unleased beds; thus giving employment to considerable number of men during the time these beds are being restocked. There were obtained $151\frac{1}{2}$ barrels of oysters from Buctouche; 98 from Curtain Island, P. E. I., and 90 from Cocagne; a total of $339\frac{1}{2}$ barrels of young and growing oysters. These were planted on the beds which were previously prepared for their reception. Before leaving Shediac, I examined all the beds very carefully, and found everything to my satisfaction. The oysters planted last season were growing very fast, and those planted this spring seemed to be in good condition, with every appearance of a rapid growth.

TRACADIE OYSTER GROUNDS.

Having completed my work at Shediac, I proceeded to Tracadie, N.S., in order to prepare grounds found suitable for the planting of oysters. I arrived there with the steamer in the early part of July, and began at once cleaning the most suitable piece of ground on the south shore of the East Arm, commencing near the old wharf at

the end of the road leading to the shore, running west for a distance of 1,620 feet, with an average width of 380 feet, and a depth of water varying from 4 to 12 feet; comprising an area of a little over 14 acres. This ground was covered with very long eel grass; but on sounding the bottom appeared very firm. The grass was removed from this area, when it was found that some very large stones had also to be cleared. The removal of these stones caused a great deal of wear and tear to the dredges, but by working at the beds daily they were removed, and when the water was clear enough to see the bottom, it was found to be in good condition. The size of the stones as they were found gradually became smaller; some of them however, were very heavy and had to be removed by means of tongs made for the purpose. The stones and weeds were carried into deep water and thrown overboard, the weeds being carried away to sea by the tide, and the stones sinking in the soft mud which forms the bottom of this harbour.

Occasionally, an oyster would be brought up to the surface by the dredges, thus showing that oysters will grow on this area, but that it was so over-run with weeds it would have been impossible for any spat to find a resting place until the weeds were removed. The work of preparing the grounds was carried on until the close of navigation. The beds are now in a clean condition, and ready for receiving the shells intended as a foundation, before the young oysters are planted.

OYSTER DREDGES.

Many fishermen who have had occasion to see the dredges used on board our steamer for cleaning the grounds, have had some made upon the same pattern. Three were made by men in Shediac, and four at Tracadie, while seven were given as a pattern for distribution in Prince Edward Island, and one to Inspector Bertram as a pattern for the fishermen on Cape Breton Island. All those who used these dredges speak very favourably of them. They not only catch more oysters, but at the same time clean the area upon which work is carried on, remove the weeds by the roots, thus extending the beds and making them more even for oysters to grow upon.

OYSTER AREA LICENSES.

Several applications for oyster areas have been received at the department and licenses granted to persons interested in oyster cultivation, on their complying with the rules and regulations in connection therewith. At the present time there are 570 acres of oyster grounds leased to persons in the provinces of Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and British Columbia. Several other applications are being considered, and it may be here remarked that oyster culture will undoubtedly increase, when persons see the advantage of holding and cultivating areas for their own benefit.

EXPERIMENTS WITH OYSTER TRAYS.

Last year before leaving Shediac, I had a tray made in which I placed about 250 small oysters; the largest measuring less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. On my return this spring, I found my oysters alive and in good condition, with every signs of rapid growth. I watched them for twelve months, and at the expiration of that period, I found that the oysters had grown to a length of four inches and were fully developed. I am,

however, of opinion that oysters will grow faster, if laid on a clean oyster area than on trays or perforated wooden boxes, such as I used for my experiment. This shows the rapid growth of the Canadian oyster, and the care and protection which should be taken to keep this delicious bivalve from being injured or destroyed.

MUSSEL MUD DIGGING.

One of the most dangerous features to contend with in the matter of oyster culture in the Maritime Provinces is the mud-digger. The instrument used by farmers during the winter months, while the bays and rivers are frozen, to obtain mussel mud and shells from oyster beds for the purpose of fertilizing their grounds, has caused the destruction of hundreds of acres of the most valuable oyster grounds. If this evil is checked in time, it will greatly assist and increase the supply of oysters, which the fishermen themselves complain is becoming scarcer in several localities. If mud-diggers had never worked upon these beds, the fishermen would enjoy to-day a much more extensive area to fish upon and with more gratifying results.

TEMPERATURE OF THE WATER.

The bays around the shores of the maritime coast are in many cases well protected from the sea. Some of them are almost landlocked, which causes a higher temperature of the water. This fact I particularly noticed on leaving Shediac last July, when the temperature of the water in Shediac harbour was 68°. On proceeding to Tracadie, N.S., I tested the temperature at sea, and found the water in the Gulf to register 55°. On my arrival in Tracadie harbour, the temperature was found to be 63°, which shows that the outside currents are much colder than in the sheltered bays; thus giving the latter a better chance for the propagation of oysters. The highest temperature of the water registered during the summer months at Tracadie was 72°. It averaged 65° between the 26th June and the 25th August, but it gradually fell until the end of the season when the frost set in.

ERNEST KEMP,
Oyster Expert.

FISH-BREEDING.

A full report, by Mr. S. Wilmot, chief superintendent of fish culture, on the operations of fish-breeding for the year 1894, forms Appendix No. 14 to this publication. This will also include a complete account of all the proceedings, such as the capturing of the parent fish, the collecting, impregnating and laying down of eggs in the different hatcheries, by the respective officers in charge.

Fourteen government fish-hatcheries were in operation in Canada this year dispersed by provinces as follows: Three in Nova Scotia, two in New Brunswick, four in Quebec, three in Ontario, one in British Columbia and one in Manitoba. The latter at Selkirk, near Lake Winnipeg, has been in operation for one year only.

The total number of all species of fish fry distributed from these establishments in our waters amounts to 254,919,000, consisting chiefly of salmon, salmon-trout, whitefish and lobster. The Bayview lobster-hatchery at Pictou is exclusively for the reproduction of the last species.

A large supply of eggs has been collected, and is now undergoing the various processes of hatching, and will be ready for distribution in the spring.

The total expenditure for this branch of the service during the last fiscal year is given at \$45,024.

CONCLUSION.

The foregoing pages sufficiently indicate the measures adopted for preserving our marine and inland fisheries as a permanent source of wealth and food for the Dominion as a whole.

These fisheries are a national heritage and there is a growing public opinion favourable to their preservation. It is satisfactory to find the work of the department, in this direction, is being increasingly appreciated, not least by those whose livelihood directly depends upon the fishing industry and upon whom regulations press most hardly.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. SMITH,

Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX No. 1.

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers in the Dominion of Canada for the Year, as revised to December, 1894.

NOTE.—Names in *italics* receive no salary. (Of.) means Officers, (W.) Wardens, and (I.) Inspectors.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Name of Overseers.	P. O. Address.	Extent of Jurisdiction.
Dunn, Capt. E.	Owen Sound.	Having jurisdiction over Georgian Bay and the Great Lakes.
MacGregor, Capt. A. M.	Goderich.	Having jurisdiction over the whole province of Ontario.
Chadwick, Chas. W.	Rat Portage.	Lake of the Woods.
Macdonell, Donald F.	Port Arthur.	Lake Superior and its tributaries from Pigeon River to Cape Gargantua.
<i>Pim, Chas. Jas.</i>	Caribou Island.	Lake Superior around Caribou Island.
Elliott, Thos. H.	Sault Ste. Marie.	From the head of Lake Superior to French River, Algoma.
Macdonald, J. K.	Toronto.	Lake Kagewong, Manitoulin Island
<i>Lamorandière, P. R. de.</i>	Killarney.	Georgian Bay, from Little Current to French River.
<i>Barron, Ed., jr.</i>	French River.	Georgian Bay, from Killarney to Byng Inlet.
<i>Lamondin, Joseph.</i>	Byng Inlet.	Georgian Bay, Gladstone Island to Sophia Rock.
<i>Huff, Thos. W.</i>	Jones' Island.	Georgian Bay, part of Parry Sound Harbour.
<i>White C. L.</i>	Snug Harbour.	Georgian Bay, vicinity of Point au Baril.
<i>Oldfield, S. E.</i>	Point au Baril.	Georgian Bay, McCoy Islands to Alexander Inlet.
Smith, Frank J.	Midland.	Georgian Bay, from French River to Point Marks.
Donaldson, John.	Collingwood.	Georgian Bay, from Point Marks to Point Boucher.
<i>Marchildon, Thos.</i>	Lafontaine.	Georgian Bay, around Christian, Hope and Beckwith Ids.
Edmonstone, Robt.	Ballaclava.	Georgian Bay, from Allenwood to Colpoys' Bay.
Lennox, Isaac.	Warton.	Georgian Bay, from Colpoys' Bay to Cape Hurd.
Briggs, Chas.	Paisley.	Lake Huron, from Cape Hurd to Southampton.
Ball, H. W.	Goderich.	Lake Huron, from Southampton to Goderich.
Quarry, H. B.	Parkhill.	Lake Huron, from Goderich to Blue Point.
Pollock, J. C.	Forest.	Lake Huron and St. Clair River, Blue Point to Baby's Point
Raymond, C. W.	Mitchell's Bay.	Lake St. Clair, from Little Lake to its head.
Boismier, Joseph.	Sandwich.	Lake St. Clair, from Dover East to the mouth of Detroit River, and from thence to its outlet.
Quick, Jas. E.	Point Pelee Island.	Lake Erie, around Point Pelee Island and adjacent islands.
<i>Bartlett, Horace H.</i>	North Harbour Id.	Lake Erie, around North Harbour and Middle Sister Islands.
Wigle, Everitt.	Leamington.	Lake Erie, fronting on the county of Essex.
<i>Malott, E. A.</i>	Kingsville.	Lake Erie, fronting on the county of Essex.
Linley, Hy.	Cedar Springs.	Lake Erie, fronting on the county of Kent.
Freeland, Wm.	St. Thomas.	Lake Erie, fronting on the county of Elgin.
Sharp, David.	Port Ryerse.	Lake Erie, fronting on the counties of Norfolk and Haldimand as far as South Cayuga.
McCrae, Chas. H.	Dunnville.	Lake Erie, from Cayuga to Moulton Bay and Grand River (30 miles), from mouth to Caledonia.
Evans, Charles W.	Cayuga.	Grand River, from North Cayuga to Caledonia.
Kerr, Fred.	Hamilton.	Having jurisdiction over all Ontario, but district proper comprises Lake Ontario, from Burlington Beach, to Niagara River and Lake Erie to Low Banks.
Sargent, Wm.	Bronte.	Lake Ontario, from Burlington Beach, to Port Credit.
Gilchrist, Chas.	Port Hope.	Lake Ontario, fronting on the county of Northumberland; Rice Lake and tributaries.
Perry, Chas.	Whitby.	Lake Ontario, fronting on the county of Ontario South.
Clarke, W. P.	Belleville.	Bay of Quinté, from Mill Point to head waters of said bay in the township of Murray.
Redmond, Joseph, jr.	Pictou.	Lake Ontario, fronting on the county of Prince Edward.
Sills, E. H.	Napanee.	Lake Ontario, counties of Lennox and Addington, and upper part of Amherst Island.
Finkle, R. R.	Bath.	Lake Ontario, fronting Earnestown Township in Lennox and Addington, and the lower part of Amherst Island.
<i>Crosby, A. H.</i>	Belleville.	Head of Bay of Quinté from Three Brothers' Island, near Kingston, to Trenton.

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers, &c.—*Continued.*PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—*Continued.*

Name of Overseers.	P. O. Address.	Extent of Jurisdiction.
McGynn, Jas.....	Wolfe Island.....	Lake Ontario, around Wolfe, Simcoe, Horse-shoe and Pigeon Islands.
Ward, Wm.....	Toronto	The waters around Toronto Island, including Toronto and Ashbridge Bays and River Don.
Purdy, John.....	Kingston	Lake Ontario, fronting on the township of Storrington, Pittsburgh and Kingston, county Frontenac.
Brickwood, Jas. H.....	do	Lake Ontario, fronting on the township of Storrington, Pittsburgh and Kingston, county Frontenac.
Cox, John.....	Howe Island.....	Lake Ontario and River St. Lawrence, around Howe Island.
Acton, Nassau.....	Gananoque.....	River St. Lawrence, from Wolfe Island to Jack Straw Light-house, Admiralty Islands; also part of Gananoque River.
Wallace, J. G. (W).....	Ivy Lea.....	River St. Lawrence, from Jack Straw Lighthouse to Rockport.
Hunt, Henry (W).....	Rockport.....	do around the LaRue's Island.
Davis, John H.....	Gananoque.....	do Sheriff's Point to Head of Grenadier Id.
Poole, Robt.....	Poole's Resort.....	River St. Lawrence, from Rockport to Prescott.
Pattison, Sydney (W).....	Rockport.....	do do Gananoque to Brockville.
Mooney, John.....	Maitland.....	do do from Brockville to Cornwall.
Boyd, Robt. P.....	Lyn.....	do extending 3 miles above and 3 miles below Cole's Shoal Lighthouse.
McDonald, Donald J.....	Alexandria.....	River St. Lawrence, the counties of Stormont and Glengarry.
Miron, Olivier.....	Renfrew.....	South Nation River, county of Prescott.
Hyndman, Jas. O.....	South Mountain.....	do and the counties of Dundas and Glengarry.
Boucher, W. W.....	Ottawa.....	Ottawa River and its tributaries, from Ottawa to Fitzroy township, county of Carleton.
Riddell, Matthew.....	Mohr's Corners	Ottawa River, from Fitzroy to McNab, including Lake des Chats.
Hicks, H.....	Arnprior.....	Ottawa River, from McNab to Horton and Lake des Chats.
Miron, Olivier.....	Alfred.....	Bonnechère River and tributaries, in the county of Renfrew.
Gallagher, Hugh.....	Lake Clear, county Renfrew.	Townships Sebastopol, Radcliff, Lyndoch and Gratton, in Renfrew.
Douglas, Geo.....	Snake River.....	Muskoka Lake and Snake River, in Renfrew.
Richardson, J. S.....	Sturgeon Falls.....	Lake Nipissing, Mattawa River, French River and tributaries.
Bastedo, David E.....	Bracebridge.....	Townships of Macaulay, McLean, Ridout in N.R. Ontario Co., and Franklin, Brumel and Stephenson in Muskoka.
Steele, Geo. R.....	Lorimer Lake.....	Fourteen townships in the districts of Muskoka & Parry Sound.
Forsyth, Edmund.....	Loring.....	Townships of Walbridge, Brown, Wilson Mills, Mowat, Blair, McKonkey and Hardy, in Parry Sound.
Runsey, J. G.....	Huntsville.....	Twelve townships in the districts of Muskoka & Parry Sound.
Lockhart, Wm.....	Denville.....	do do do
Clarke, Geo.....	Orillia.....	Lakes Simcoe and Couchiching, also Rivers Severn and Holland.
McDermot, Wm.....	Beeton.....	South riding of the county of Simcoe.
McFayden, H.....	Durham.....	The head waters of Saugeen River and tributaries.
Bishop, Orra.....	Wilkesport.....	N. branch of Sydenham River, from junction with main river to its sources.
McCann, Peter.....	London.....	River Thames, from Wardsville to London.
Peltier, Theo.....	Dover South.....	River Thames, from Lewisville to its mouth.
Croome, W. P.....	Brantford.....	Grand River and its tributaries, from Brantford upwards.
Henwood, Geo.....	do	Counties of Brant, Waterloo, Oxford, Norfolk and Haldimand.
Jelly, W. B.....	Bowling Green.....	North Riding of the county of Wellington.
Coleman, David.....	Alton.....	The whole county of Cardwell.
Graham, Joseph.....	Claude.....	River Credit, and tributaries.
Blakely, Alex.....	Port Credit.....	River Credit, from Norval to its mouth, in the county of Peel.
Simmons, Nelson.....	Meyersburg.....	Trent River, in Northumberland and Hastings.
Martin, Myron.....	Raglan.....	Lake Scugog, including Lindsay and Scugog Rivers, in the counties of Durham, Victoria and Ontario.
Bradshaw, Arch.....	Lindsay.....	Lake Scugog, Lindsay and Scugog Rivers.
Watson, John.....	Caesarea.....	do do do
Bowen, J. C.....	Marmora.....	Belmont Lake, Crow Lake and river in Hastings and Peterboro'.
Fitzgerald, Geo. W.....	Lakefield.....	The county of Peterboro' within the townships of Harvey, Burleigh, Dummer, Douro, Smith and Ennismore.
Breeze, David.....	Peterboro'.....	Otonabee River, from Peterboro' to Rice Lake, Co. Peterboro'.
Gainforth, Wm.....	Haliburton.....	Gull and Burnt Rivers and tributaries, with Drag, Eagle, Moose, Redstone and Crooked lakes.
Sweet, B. H.....	Bancroft.....	Part of the N. Riding of Hastings county.

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers, &c.—*Continued.*PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—*Concluded.*

Name of Overseers.	P. O. Address.	Extent of Jurisdiction.
Purcell, H. R.	Enterprise	Townships of Camden, Portland, Loughboro', Sheffield and Kennebec, in Addington and Frontenac.
Gilbert, Robt. A.	McLaren Depot	Townships of Palmerston, Clarendon, North Canonto, South Canonto and Miller, in Addington.
Lake, George.	Tiehbourne.	Tps. of Bedford, Hinchinbrooke, Olden and Oso, Frontenac.
Boddy, Samuel	Athens.	Beverley, Bass, Little, Wiltse and Mud Lakes, in Leeds.
Edgar, David W.	Delta.	Upper Beverley Lake and tributaries to Morton and Lyndhurst and Griffin Lake, in the county of Leeds.
Moorhead, John	Long Point.	From Lyndhurst to the division line, between Leeds and Lansdowne, in the county of Leeds.
Greer, James.	Outlet.	Gananoque River from Marble Rock to township of Lansdowne, county of Leeds.
Hicks, Wm.	Athens.	Charleston Lake, in the county of Leeds.
Jeacle, George.	Westport.	Rideau, Upper Rideau, Openicon, Otty, and neighbouring lakes, county of Leeds.
Ross, Jas. H., (G.).	Smith's Falls	Rideau River, Burritt's Rapids to Smith's Falls.
Deacon, Eph.	Bolingbroke	River Tay and tributaries and Fall Bay River, in Lanark.
Moore, John.	Carleton Place.	Mississippi River and Lake, in the county of Lanark.
Campbell, R. O.	Kemptville.	Rideau River and tributaries, from Ottawa to Burritt's Rapids, including Jock River, in Carleton.
McCuaig, R. C. W.	Ottawa.	Province of Ontario.

NOTE.—The following Customs Officers have also been appointed Fishery Officers for Georgian Bay :—

Wabb, S. A.	Preventive officer.	French River.
Potvin, P.	Acting customs officer.	Byng Inlet.
Galna, John.	Landing-waiter.	Parry Sound.
Parkhill, W. J.	Sub-collector.	Midland.
Clarke, Geo.	do	Penetanguishene.
Hogg, W. A.	Landing-waiter.	Collingwood.
Cameron, A. Mc. K.	Sub-collector.	Meaford.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Name of Overseers.	P. O. Address.	Extent of Jurisdiction.
Wakeham, Wm. (Of.)	Gaspé Basin.	Lower St. Lawrence River and Gulf.
Gregory, J. U. (Agt.)	Quebec	Having jurisdiction in the whole province of Quebec.
Smith, Joseph	Cedar Hall.	Lake and River Metapedia, in the county of Bonaventure.
Verge, J. A.	Cross Point.	River Restigouche, Point Maguasha to Head of Tide, on the Quebec side, and Dalhousie to Head of Tide, in N.B.
Dagneau, John T.	Robitaille	Bay des Chaleurs, Co. Bonaventure, coast from Maguasha to Grand Cascadia River.
Smith, John.	New Carlisle.	Bay des Chaleurs, Co. Bonaventure, coast from Grand Cascadia River to Paspébiac.
Ross, Walter C.	Hopetown	Bay des Chaleurs, Co. Bonaventure, coast from Paspébiac to Point Macquereau.
Jones, Henry	Little River West.	County of Gaspé, Point Macquereau to corner of the Beach.
Annett, Geo. T.	Penisula, Gaspé.	County of Gaspé from corner of the Beach to Cape Rosier.
Theriault, Pierre.	Griffin Cove, Gaspé	County of Gaspé from Cape Rosier to Faure Point.
Chevrier, J. A.	Amherst.	Gulf of St. Lawrence around the Magdalen Islands.
*Joncas, P. L.	House Harbour, Magdalen Islands	Magdalen Islands, except Amherst and Entry Islands.

* Collector of customs; specially connected with the fishing bounty.

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers, &c.—*Continued.*PROVINCE OF QUEBEC—*Continued.*

Name of Overseers.	P. O. Address.	Extent of Jurisdiction.
Lemieux, Joseph.....	Montlouis.....	River St. Lawrence, county of Gaspé, from Cape Rosier to Montlouis.
Létourneau, Jos. I.....	Ste. Anne des Monts.....	River St. Lawrence, county of Gaspé, from River Ste. Anne des Monts to Cap Chatte.
Joncas, Johnny.....	Matane.....	River St. Lawrence, county of Rimouski, from Cap Chatte to River Blanche, including River Matane.
Grondin, L. E.....	Rimouski.....	River St. Lawrence, county of Rimouski, from River Blanche to Rimouski.
.....	Rimouski.....	River St. Lawrence, from Rimouski, to Temiscouata county.
Levesque, Nap.....	Isle Verte.....	River St. Lawrence, fronting on the county of Temiscouata.
Pelletier, Xavier.....	Ste. Anne de la Pocatière.....	River St. Lawrence, fronting on the county of Kamouraska.
Beaubien, Octave V.....	Montmagny.....	River St. Lawrence, fronting on the counties of L'Islet, Montmagny, Bellechasse and Lévis.
Huot, L. P.....	St. Roch de Québec.....	River St. Lawrence, around the Island of Orleans.
Bhéreur, U.....	Malbaie.....	North Shore of the River St. Lawrence, fronting on the county of Charlevoix.
Côté, Henri.....	Baie St. Paul.....	Lakes in rear of Murray Bay and Bay St. Paul.
Simard, Jos.....	Ste. Agnès.....	do do do
Catellier, L. N.....	Tadoussac.....	River St. Lawrence, fronting on the county of Saguenay up to Bersimis; also River Saguenay and tributaires to Chicoutimi.
Comeau, N. A.....	Godbout.....	Gulf of St. Lawrence, county of Saguenay from Manicouagan to Baie des Rochers.
.....	Montmagny.....	Gulf of St. Lawrence, county of Saguenay from Baie des Rochers to Point St. Charles.
Duberger, Geo.....	Pointe-à-Pic, Charlevoix.....	Gulf of St. Lawrence county of Saguenay from Point St. Charles to Esquimaux Point.
Gaudin, Geo.....	Cape Cove, Gaspé.....	Gulf of St. Lawrence, on the county of Saguenay from Esquimaux Point to Natashquan River.
Legouvie, John (W).....	Lobster C'Ve, Gaspé.....	Gulf of St. Lawrence, county of Saguenay and extending from Cape Whittle to Checatca.
Whitely, W. H.....	St. John's, Nfld.....	Gulf of St. Lawrence, county of Saguenay, from Checatca to Blancs Sablons.
Veilleux, V. (W.).....	St. Ephrem de Tring.....	The inland waters of the county of Beauce.
Bourke, P. C.....	Somerset.....	The whole county of Megantic.
McCaw, John.....	Sherbrooke.....	Lakes in counties of Megantic and Wolfe.
Darche, A. L.....	Sherbrooke.....	The waters of the counties of Richmond and Wolfe.
McLeod, Allan.....	Echo Vale.....	About 10 miles of the waters of Lake Megantic and Spider in the county of Compton.
Shurtleff, Joel.....	Compton.....	The waters of the county of Compton.
Nagle, P. W.....	Sherbrooke.....	The waters of the county of Stanstead.
Beach, N. A.....	Georgeville.....	The east side of Lake Memphremagog, in the county of Stanstead.
Green, Horace.....	East Bolton.....	The west side of Lake Memphremagog, in the county of Brome.
Phelps, Sylvester E.....	Bolton Centre.....	Township of Bolton, east and west, in the county of Brome.
.....	Knowlton.....	Brome Lake.
Luke, P. E.....	Philipsburg.....	Missisquoi Bay and Pike River, in the county of Missisquoi.
Finlay, Jas.....	St. Johns East.....	Richelieu River, from St. Johns to Lake Champlain.
Dion, J. O.....	Chambly Canton.....	Richelieu River, from Sorel to Richelieu Village.
Kelly, John.....	Beauharnois.....	River St. Lawrence, counties of Beauharnois and Huntingdon; also part of Châteauguay and Trout Rivers.
Matte, Arthur.....	St. Constant.....	River St. Lawrence, county of Châteauguay, including Châteauguay River.
Morris, John.....	St. Lambert.....	River St. Lawrence, the counties of Laprairie and Chambly.
Magnan, Gédéon.....	L'Épiphanie.....	St. Lawrence River, counties of L'Assomption and Verchères.
Lavallée, Narcisse.....	Sorel.....	River St. Lawrence, fronting on the county of Richelieu.
Shooner, Denis.....	Pierreville.....	Lake St. Peter, county of Yamaska, and the upper part of River St. Francis.
Picotin, J. F.....	Drummondville.....	River St. Francis, in the counties of Yamaska and Drummond.
Charbonneau, Joseph.....	St. Césaire.....	Yamaska River and its tributaries from West Farnham to St. Hugues.
Boisvert, Geo.....	Bécancour.....	River St. Lawrence and Lake St. Peter, county of Nicolet.
Vadebonceur, Chas.....	Three Rivers.....	River St. Lawrence, fronting on and including the county of St. Maurice and Three Rivers.
Grant, S. A.....	Louiseville.....	River St. Lawrence and Lake St. Peter, counties of Maskinongé and Berthier.

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers, etc.—*Continued.*PROVINCE OF QUEBEC—*Concluded.*

Name of Overseers.	P. O. Address.	Extent of Jurisdiction.
Mooney, Dan.....	St. Théodore.....	Inland waters of the county of Montcalm.
Lauzon, Jos.....	Terrebonne.....	The Rivers Jésus and des Prairies, comprising about 50 miles.
Filiatrault, Jos.....	Ste. Adèle, Terrebonne Co.	Townships of Morin, Beresford, de Salaberry and Grandison, in Terrebonne and Argenteuil counties.
Cloutier, Toussaint.....	Piedmont do ..	Townships of Abercrombie, Wexford and Kilkenny, in Terrebonne and Montcalm counties.
Filiatrault, Damien.....	Ste. Rose, Laval Co.	River Jésus to St. François de Sales in Laval.
Montpetit, Julien.....	Isle Perrot.....	River St. Lawrence, surrounding Isle Perrot.
Boivin, Jos.....	River Beaudet.....	River St. Lawrence, fronting on the county of Soulanges.
Jones, R. W.....	St. Andrew's East.	Lower Ottawa River from Oka to Carillon.
Sabourin, Theo.....	Rigaud.....	South side of the Ottawa River, from Cascades to Point Fortune.
Clairoux, M. D.....	Hull.....	Both sides of the Ottawa River, fronting on the county of Ottawa.
Joynt, Robt. (W.).....	Joynt.....	The township of Masham, county of Ottawa, including Bernard Lake.
Weisener, Emiel.....	Blanche.....	Townships of Mulgrave and Lathbury, Ottawa county.
Mohr, Erwin.....	South Onslow.....	North side of Ottawa River, fronting on the county of Pontiac, from county line to Fort Coulonge.
Coghlan, J. T.....	Chapeau.....	Ottawa River, county of Pontiac, from Fort Coulonge to Des Joachims.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Rertram, A. C (I.).....	North Sydney.....	District No. 1.—Cape Breton Island.
Hockin, Robt. (I.).....	Pictou.....	District No. 2.—Cumberland, Colchester, Pictou, Antigonish, Guysboro', Halifax and Hants counties.
Kinney, J. R. (I.).....	Yarmouth.....	District No. 3.—Lunenburg, Queen's, Shelburne, Yarmouth, Digby, Annapolis and King's counties.
Johnston, H. W. (Agt.)..	Halifax.....	The whole province.
	<i>Annapolis County.</i>	
Bailey, W. M.....	Round Hill.....	The whole county of Annapolis.
	<i>Antigonish County.</i>	
Aylmer, J. R. (W.).....	Pomquet Forks, Antigonish.	Vicinity of Pomquet Forks, including part of Pomquet and Black Rivers.
Cameron, Lochlin (W.)..	Fraser's River, Antigonish.	From McWilliams' Bridge to Fraser's Bridge.
Chisholm, Hugh (W.)...	Lower South Riv'r, Antigonish.	Antigonish Harbour to St. Andrew's Bridge.
Chisholm, Donald (W.)..	Salt Springs.....	From Trotter's Mill Brook to Thompson's dam.
Dexter, John (W.).....	Antigonish.....	From Harbour to Trotter's Mill Brook, including West River and Bailey's Brook.
Fraser, Duncan (W.)...	St. Joseph.....	Pinketown Bridge to Stewart's Mills.
Macadam, Alex. (W.)...	Addington Forks..	Thompson's dam to Addington Forks Bridge.
McDonald, John.....	Doctor's Brooke...	The whole county of Antigonish.
McDonald, Allan (W.)...	James River.....	James River.
McDougall, Arch'd (W.)	McNair's Cove, Cape George.	From Bun's Cove, Cape George, to Crebbing Head, St. George's Bay.
McInnes, Donald (W.)..	Addington Forks.	Vicinity of Addington Forks.
Randall, Albert (W.)...	Bayfield.....	From shore to lake.
	<i>Cape Breton County</i>	
Quinan, Francis.....	Sydney.....	No. 1.—Northern division.
Hickey, Richard.....	North Sydney.....	No. 2.—Western division.
Burke, William.....	Mira Ferry.....	No. 3.—Eastern division.
McDonald, Alexander...	East Bay.....	No. 4.—Southern division.

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers, &c.—*Continued.*PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA—*Continued.*

Name of Overseers.	P. O. Address.	Extent of Jurisdiction.
<i>Colchester County.</i>		
Davidson, J. W.	Bass River.....	The county of Colchester. do
Pollock, R. J.	Lower Stewiacke..	
<i>Cumberland County</i>		
Fowler, Elijah.....	Parrsboro'.	County of Cumberland.
Gilroy, Geo. W.	Oxford.....	do
Bland, George.....	Wallace Bridge...	do
Wills, A. M.	Pugwash.....	do
<i>Digby County.</i>		
Schreve, T. C.	Digby.....	The whole county of Digby.
<i>Guysboro' County.</i>		
Cameron, Wm.....	Guysborough.....	County of Guysborough.
McQuarrie, Allan.	Sherbrooke..	do
<i>Halifax County.</i>		
Bartlett, John H.	Terrance Bay....	County of Halifax.
Gaston, Robert.	Pope's Harbour...	do
Howlings, Geo.....	Musquodoboit Hr.	do
<i>Hants County.</i>		
Colter, John (W.)....	Millford.....	Shubenacadie River.
Horne, Arch (W.)....	Enfield.....	Part of Shubenacadie and Nine Mile Rivers.
Mosher, James (W.)....	Brooklyn.....	Meander and Herbert Rivers.
Mosher, Noah (W.)....	Mosherville.	Shubenacadie River to head of tide.
O'Brien, James (W.)...	Maitland.....	Walton and Kennetcook Rivers.
Smith, W. B.	do.....	Part of Shubenacadie River and Cobeguid Bay.
Snide, John.....	Shubenacadie.....	Part of Shubenacadie River.
<i>Inverness County.</i>		
McLean, D. F.	Port Hood.....	No. 1.—Western Division.
McEachern, Peter	Glendale.....	No. 2.—Southern Division.
McKeen, Lewis.....	Mabou.....	No. 3.—Mabou Division.
Coady, James.....	S. W. Margaree...	No. 4.—Eastern Division.
Ross, David.....	N. E. Margaree...	No. 5.—Northern Division.
<i>King's County.</i>		
Bishop, C. E. (W.)....	Horton.....	Gaspereau River.
Brown, Philip (W.)....	Blomidon.....	Vicinity of Blomidon.
Miller, James S.....	Canning.....	The whole of King's county.
Murphy, L. A. (W.)....	Gaspereau.....	Part of Gaspereau River.
McIntyre, W. (W.)....	Aylesford.....	Annapolis River.
Reid, R. F.	Wolfeville.....	The whole of King's county.
Thorpe, J. W. (W.)....	Hall's Harbour...	Halls Point to Cape Split.
<i>Lunenburg County.</i>		
Evans, David.....	Chester.....	The whole county of Lunenburg. do do
Solomon, W. M.	W. LaHave Ferry.	
<i>Pictou County.</i>		
McPhie, Allan.....	Avondale.....	Eastern Division.
McQueen, J. D.	Little Harbour...	Southern do
Pritchard, A. O.	New Glasgow.....	Central do
Sutherland, Robt.	River John.....	Western do

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers, &c.—*Continued.*PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA—*Continued.*

Name of Overseers.	P. O. Address.	Extent of Jurisdiction.
	<i>Queen's County.</i>	
Freeman, J. N.....	Liverpool	The whole of Queen's county.
	<i>Richmond Co.</i>	
Lenoir, Alfred.....	Arichat.....	No. 1. Isle Madame and Arichat Division.
Cameron, Duncan.....	St. Peters.....	No. 2. Western Division.
Murchison, John.....	Grand River.....	No. 3. Eastern Division.
	<i>Shelburne Co.</i>	
McGill, Wm. John. . . .	Shelburne.....	The whole of Shelburne county.
Goudey, E. S.....	Barrington.	From Clyde River to Yarmouth county.
	<i>Victoria Co.</i>	
Cambell, Chas. L.....	New Campbellton.	No. 2. Middle Division.
McCharles, David.....	Middle River.....	No. 3. Southern Division.
Hellen, Wm.....	Cape North.....	The whole of Victoria county.
	<i>Yarmouth Co.</i>	
Hatfield, J. A	Tusket	The whole of Yarmouth county.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Pratt, J. H. (I).....	St. Andrews.....	District No. 1. The county of Charlotte.
Chapman, Robt. A. (I)...	Moncton...	District No. 2. Ristigouche, Gloucester, Northumberland, Kent and Westmoreland counties.
Miles, H. S. (I).....	Oromocto	District No. 3. Albert, St. John, King's, Queen's, Sunbury, York, Carleton and Victoria counties.
Harding, J. H. (Agt.)...	St. John.....	The whole province.
	<i>Albert Co.</i>	
Stewart, Suthd.....	Alma.....	The whole county of Albert.
Taylor, Wallace (W).....	Salisbury.....	Upper Petitcodiac River.
Wilbur, Kinnear T. (W.)	Midway Harvey..	Shepody River and Germantown Lake.
	<i>Charlotte Co.</i>	
Brown, Barth.....	Campobello.....	Vicinity of Campobello and West Isles.
Campbell, D. F.....	St. Andrews.....	Inner Bay, Passamaquoddy.
Mathewson, John.....	St. George.....	Parishes of St. George, Pennfield and Lepreau.
Martin, Frederick.....	Grand Manan har- bour.....	Around Grand Manan Island.
McLaughlin, W. B.....	Grand Manan.....	Grand Manan Island and Spawning Grounds.
Todd, Frank.....	St. Stephens.....	The whole of Charlotte county.
	<i>Gloucester Co.</i>	
Aché, Adolphe (W).....	Shippegan.....	Vicinity of Shippegan.
Albert, Xavier D.....	Caraquet.....	Caraquet herring banks.
Calnan, John, jr. (W)...	Kinsale.....	Tête-à-Gauche River.
Dempsey, Miles (W).....	Salmon Beach.....	From Ross River to Grindstone Point.
Gibbs, Valentine (W).....	Pokemouche.....	Vicinity of Pokemouche.
Hache, Jos. L.....	Caraquet.....	Caraquet and Shippegan oyster beds.
Hickson, James.....	Bathurst.....	Bay des Chaleurs from Mill Stream to Grindstone Point and Nipissiquit River.
Landry, Arcade.....	Shippegan.....	Shippegan district.
Marks, William.....	Miscou.....	County of Gloucester.
Robichaud, Olivier (W)...	Ferguson's Point..	Bariau Point to Green Point and Tracadie River.
Sweeney, William.....	Green Point.....	From Belledune to Mill Stream.
Thériault, James D.....	Grand Anse.....	Grand Anse to Point Mizenette.
Walsh, William.....	Pokemouche.....	District of Pokemouche.
Whelton, Michael (W)...	Pokeshaw.....	Vicinity of Pokeshaw.

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers, &c.—*Continued.*PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK—*Concluded.*

Name of Overseers.	P. O. Address.	Extent of Jurisdiction.
<i>Kent Co.</i>		
Despres, Thos.	Cocagne.	Parish of Dundas.
Leblanc, Olivier J. O.	Buctouche.	Parishes of Wellington and St. Mary.
Hannah, Wm. J.	Richibucto.	The whole county of Kent.
Leblanc, A. T.	Legerville.	Parishes of Harcourt and Huskisson.
Richard, Pierre L.	St. Louis.	Parish of St. Louis.
Beaty, John.	Kouchibouguac.	Parishes of Carleton and Acadieville.
<i>King's County.</i>		
Fenwick, Edwin (W.).	Studholm.	Millstream.
Grey, Justus H.	Springfield.	Parish of Springfield.
Heine, W. H.	Norton Station.	Kennebecasis River and Darling's Lake.
Nolan, James D.	Smith's Creek.	Parishes of Havelock, Waterford, Sussex and Hammond.
Pearson, Isaac R. (W.).	English Settlement	Washademoak Lake and tributaries.
<i>Northumberland Co.</i>		
Williston, J. G.	Bay du Vin.	North part Miramichi Bay to Oak Point.
Abbott, Lemuel.	Chatham.	South part Miramichi Bay to Point au Quart.
Hogan, Patrick.	Newcastle.	Miramichi River to Newcastle.
.....	.....	N.W. Branch Miramichi River and tributaries.
.....	.....	S.W. Branch Miramichi River and tributaries.
<i>Queen's Co.</i>		
Case, Mayes.	Wickham.	The whole of Queen's county.
<i>Restigouche Co.</i>		
Mowat, Alex.	Campbelton.	Jurisdiction in the Maritime Provinces.
McLean, Donald.	Charlo.	Bay des Chaleurs, Belledune to Dalhousie.
Verge, J. A.	Cross Point.	From Dalhousie to Tide Head.
<i>Sunbury County.</i>		
Griffith, Chas. (W.).	Sheffield.	County of Sunbury.
Hoben, G. W.	Burton.	St. John River from Indiantown to York county.
<i>St. John County.</i>		
Cochrane, John.	I.C.R. Station, St. John.	St. John city and vicinity.
O'Brien, Joseph.	Carleton, St. John	St. John county.
.....	.....	Coast from Quaco to Goose River.
<i>Victoria County.</i>		
Ryan, Thos. D.	Grand Falls.	The whole county of Victoria.
<i>Westmoreland County.</i>		
Cormier, D. T.	Pré d'en haut.	Dorchester Parish and Petitcodiac River.
Goodwin, Robt.	Bay Verte.	Parishes of Sackville and Westmoreland.
<i>York County.</i>		
Orr, Robt.	Fredericton.	The whole county of York.

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Name of Overseers.	P. O. Address.	Extent of Jurisdiction.
Lord, A. (Agt.).....	Charlottetown....	Prince Edward Island.
Hackett, Edward (I.)...	do.....	do do
McBribe, Patrick.....	Central Bedeque..	The whole county of Prince.
McCormack, Michael....	Souris.....	Prince Edward Island.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

Tupper, R. LaTouche (I.)	Selkirk.....	The province of Manitoba.
Sutherland, M. (Asst. Inspector).....	Winnipeg.....	do do
Gardner, Rich.....	Selkirk.....	do do
Martineau, H.....	The Narrows, Lake Manitoba.	Lakes Manitoba, Ebb and Flow, Dog and tributaries.
Gunn, Robt.....	Winnipeg.....	Within his district as forest ranger.
Stevenson, E. F.....	do.....	In his district as Crown timber agent.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Gilchrist, F. C. (I.).....	Fort Qu'Appelle..	All the North-west Territories.
Lucas, S. B.....	Holbrooke.....	District of Peace Hills, Alberta.
McKenzie, R. S.....	Stobart.....	do of Prince Albert, Saskatchewan.
Thompson, J. R.....	Calgary.....	do vicinity of Calgary.
Cook, R. S.....	Prince Albert.....	do of Prince Albert.
Aikman, Jno. H.....	Care of the commissioner of Dominion Lands, Winnipeg.	Each in his district as homestead inspector.
Rogers, John.....		
Park, R. S.....		
Arsenault, J. J.....		
Allison, John.....		
Allison, W. H.....		

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

McNab, John (I.)....	New Westminster.	The province of British Columbia.
McKay, J. W.....	Kamloops.....	District of Yale, B.C.
Mcason, W. L.....	William's Lake....	Kootenay R., from Clinton to Barkerville.
Philips, Michael.....	Kootenay.....	do district.
Higginson, T. S.....	New Westminster.	In his district as Crown timber agent.
Ellison, Price.....	Vernon.....	O'Kanagon lake and river.
Gaudin, Capt. James...	Victoria.....	Having jurisdiction in the whole province.
Walbran, Capt. J. T....	do.....	do do do
Woods, W. F.....	Kamloops.....	Vicinity of Kamloops.

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers, &c.—*Continued.*

FISH CULTURE.

Name.	Rank.	P. O. Address.
Wilnot, Samuel	Superintendent of Fish Culture	Ottawa, Ont.
Wilmot, A. B.	Officer in charge of Government Fish Hatchery	Newcastle, Ont.
Parker, Wm.	do do	Sandwich, Ont.
Walker, John.	do do	Ottawa, Ont.
Moore, A. H.	do do	Magog, Que.
Catellier, L. N.	do do	Tadoussac, Que.
Sheasgreen, Wm.	do do	Gaspé Basin, Que.
Mowat, Alexander	do do	Campbellton, N.B.
McCluskey, Chas.	do do	Grand Falls, N.B.
Sheasgreen, Isaac	do do	South Esk, Miramichi, N.B.
Ogden, A.	do do	Bedford Basin, N.S.
do	do Government Lobster Hatchery	Pictou, N.S.
Dunlop, W. J.	Asst. officer do Government Fish Hatchery	Sydney, C.B., N.S.
McNab, John.	Officer do	New Westminster, B.C.
Tupper, LaTouche.	do do	Selkirk, Man.

All captains of the Fisheries Protection Service are also fishery officers, with power of a justice of the peace for all purposes of the Fisheries Act. During the season of 1894 they were as follows:—

Commander O. G. V. Spain, of the cruiser "Acadia."
 Capt. S. Belanger, of the cruiser "La Canadienne."
 Capt. A. Finlayson, of the cruiser "Stanley."
 Capt. J. H. Pratt, of the cruiser "Curlew."
 Capt. Geo. M. May, of the cruiser "Constance."
 Capt. H. McKenzie, of the cruiser "Vigilant."
 Capt. W. H. Kent, of the cruiser "Kingfisher."
 Capt. C. T. Knowlton, of the cruiser "Aberdeen."
 Capt. Ed. Dunn, of the cruiser "Petrel," for Ontario.
 Capt. A. M. MacGregor, of the ss. "Bayfield," for Ontario.

RECAPITULATION OF FISHERY OFFICERS.

Provinces.	Number of Officers.
Ontario	105
Quebec	67
Nova Scotia	68
New Brunswick	53
Prince Edward Island	4
Manitoba	6
North-west Territories	11
British Columbia	9
Officers and crews of the fisheries protection vessels	195
Fishery guardians employed during the season of 1894	200
Total	718

APPENDIX No. 2.

FISHING BOUNTIES.

GENERAL STATEMENT of Fishing Bounty Claims received for the Year 1893.

Province.	County.	Number of Claims received.	Number of Claims rejected.	Number of Claims paid.
Nova Scotia.....	Annapolis.....	151	7	144
	Antigonish.....	101	3	98
	Cape Breton.....	411	3	*411
	Colchester.....	1	1	.....
	Cumberland.....	3	.....	3
	Digby.....	326	12	314
	Guysborough.....	1,164	16	1,148
	Halifax.....	1,441	9	*1,436
	Inverness.....	548	4	544
	King's.....	49	3	*48
	Lunenburg.....	1,046	3	1,043
	Pictou.....	29	.....	29
	Queen's.....	281	10	271
	Richmond.....	940	6	*937
	Shelburne.....	771	5	766
	Victoria.....	494	11	483
	Yarmouth.....	170	1	169
	Totals.....	7,926	94	7,844
New Brunswick.....	Charlotte.....	395	6	*390
	Gloucester.....	448	14	*435
	Kent.....	87	67	*22
	Northumberland.....	8	.....	8
	Restigouche.....	.....	.....	.....
	St. John.....	29	3	26
	Westmoreland.....	.....	.....	.....
	Totals.....	967	90	881
Prince Edward Island.....	King's.....	465	17	*452
	Prince.....	446	8	*443
	Queen's.....	116	.....	*117
	Totals.....	1,027	25	1,012
Quebec.....	Bonaventure.....	904	136	*773
	Gaspé.....	2,343	20	*2,324
	Rimouski.....	66	3	63
	Saguenay.....	746	10	*738
	Totals.....	4,059	169	3,898

RECAPITULATION.

Nova Scotia.....	7,926	94	7,844
New Brunswick.....	967	90	881
Prince Edward Island.....	1,027	25	1,012
Quebec.....	4,059	169	3,898
Grand Totals.....	13,979	378	13,635

*NOTE—The number of claims paid includes several applications for previous years which, on inquiry, were found correct. This will explain the difference between claims paid and claims received after deducting those rejected.

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Fishing Bounties paid to Vessels in each County for the Year 1893.

Province.	County.	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Average Tonnage.	Number of Men.	Amount paid.
						\$ cts.
Nova Scotia	Annapolis	8	260	32	54	700 52
	Antigonish	1	11	11	3	15 95
	Cape Breton	7	120	17	26	317 34
	Cumberland	1	17	17	3	49 30
	Digby	55	1,550	28	403	4,250 87
	Guysborough	13	372	28	51	964 04
	Halifax	92	2,661	29	577	7,321 32
	Inverness	9	290	32	57	841 00
	King's	5	72	14	6	155 25
	Lunenburg	164	10,953	67	1,943	31,588 21
	Queen's	8	406	51	77	1,136 34
	Richmond	70	2,202	31	467	6,227 13
	Shelburne	53	1,880	35	493	5,256 94
	Victoria	2	48	24	6	139 20
	Yarmouth	48	2,353	49	614	6,560 45
	Totals	536	23,195	43	4,780	65,523 86
New Brunswick	Charlotte	52	929	18	156	2,427 24
	Gloucester	143	1,655	12	426	4,634 07
	Kent	2	46	23	3	69 01
	Northumberland	2	94	47	8	250 85
	St. John	11	198	18	41	535 92
	Westmoreland					
	Totals	210	2,922	14	634	7,917 09
Prince Edward Island...	King's	16	500	31	93	1,345 70
	Prince	8	358	45	48	989 02
	Queen's	3	52	17	10	133 40
	Totals	27	910	34	151	2,468 12
Quebec	Bonaventure	1	10	10	2	24 17
	Gaspé	4	130	32	35	370 71
	Saguenay	27	812	30	142	2,349 34
	Totals	32	952	30	179	2,744 22

RECAPITULATION.

Nova Scotia	536	23,195	43	4,780	65,523 86
New Brunswick	210	2,922	14	634	7,917 09
Prince Edward Island	27	910	34	151	2,468 12
Quebec	32	952	30	179	2,744 22
Grand totals	805	27,979	35	5,744	78,653 29

**DETAILED STATEMENT of Fishing Bounties paid to Boats
for the year 1893.**

Province.	County.	Number of Boats.	Number of Men.	Amount paid.	Total Bounty paid to Vessels and Boats in 1893.
				\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Nova Scotia.....	Annapolis.....	136	204	746 81	1,447 33
	Antigonish.....	97	154	559 00	574 95
	Cape Breton.....	404	759	2,677 00	2,994 34
	Cumberland.....	2	3	11 00	60 30
	Digby.....	259	472	1,675 00	5,925 87
	Guysborough.....	1,135	1,943	6,964 00	7,928 04
	Halifax *.....	1,344	1,978	7,283 00	14,604 32
	Inverness.....	535	1,207	4,156 00	4,997 00
	King's.....	43	64	235 00	390 25
	Lunenburg.....	879	1,040	3,996 00	35,584 21
	Pictou.....	29	36	137 00	137 00
	Queen's.....	263	414	1,505 00	2,641 34
	Richmond.....	867	1,257	4,635 00	10,862 13
	Shelburne *.....	713	1,182	4,256 00	9,512 94
	Victoria.....	481	826	2,959 00	3,098 20
	Yarmouth.....	121	209	748 00	7,308 45
	Totals.....	7,308	11,748	42,542 81	108,066 67
New Brunswick.....	Charlotte.....	338	554	2,000 00	4,427 24
	Gloucester.....	292	684	2,338 00	6,972 07
	Kent.....	20	34	122 00	191 01
	Northumberland.....	6	14	48 00	298 85
	St. John.....	15	28	99 00	634 92
	Westmoreland.....				
	Totals.....	671	1,314	4,607 00	12,524 09
Prince Edward Island.....	King's.....	436	717	2,578 00	3,923 70
	Prince *.....	435	964	3,326 50	4,315 52
	Queen's.....	114	281	957 00	1,090 40
	Totals.....	985	1,962	6,861 50	9,329 62
Quebec.....	Bonaventure.....	772	1,319	4,720 50	4,744 67
	Gaspé.....	2,320	4,517	15,859 00	16,229 71
	Rimouski.....	63	86	321 00	321 00
	Saguenay.....	711	1,323	4,676 00	7,025 34
	Totals.....	3,866	7,245	25,576 50	28,320 72

RECAPITULATION.

Nova Scotia.....	7,308	11,748	42,542 81	108,066 67
New Brunswick.....	671	1,314	4,607 00	12,524 09
Prince Edward Island.....	985	1,962	6,861 50	9,329 62
Quebec.....	3,866	7,245	25,576 50	28,320 72
Totals.....	12,830	22,269	79,587 81	158,241 10
LESS—Refunds : *N. S., \$6 ; +P.E.I., \$1.....			7 00	7 00
Grand totals.....	12,830	22,269	79,580 81	158,234 10
Legal expenses, Bounty prosecutions.....				560 44
				158,794 54

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Fishing Bounties paid from 1882 to 1893, inclusive.

16

Number.	Province.	County.	1882.			1883.			1884.			Number.
			Vessels.	Boats.	Total.	Vessels.	Boats.	Total.	Vessels.	Boats.	Total.	
			Amount.	Amount.		Amount.	Amount.		Amount.	Amount.		
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
1	Nova Scotia	Annapolis.....	472 00	1,998 00	2,470 00	838 00	1,207 50	2,045 50	648 00	1,503 50	2,151 50	1
2		Antigonish.....		840 00	840 00		482 50	482 50		799 50	799 50	2
3		Cape Breton.....	294 00	5,167 00	5,461 00	436 00	2,853 50	3,289 50	383 00	3,909 00	4,292 00	3
4		Colchester.....							64 00		64 00	4
5		Cumberland.....		20 00	20 00					7 50	7 50	5
6		Digby.....	1,436 00	4,118 66	5,554 66	2,652 00	2,182 50	4,834 50	3,322 84	2,234 50	5,557 34	6
7		Guysboro'.....	2,380 73	7,913 75	10,294 48	2,914 00	4,645 00	7,559 00	3,371 90	6,485 50	9,857 40	7
8		Halifax.....	3,599 50	11,118 31	14,717 81	6,020 00	6,080 50	12,100 50	5,834 00	7,898 00	13,732 00	8
9		Inverness.....	950 00	5,432 00	6,382 00	572 00	3,422 50	3,994 50	1,208 00	4,522 00	5,730 00	9
10		King's.....	46 00	125 00	171 00	146 00	157 50	303 50	196 00	70 50	266 50	10
11		Lunenburg.....	15,161 03	3,112 00	18,273 03	17,658 00	1,850 00	19,508 00	19,648 24	3,162 00	22,810 24	11
12		Pictou.....	202 00	95 00	297 00	202 00	120 00	322 00	177 76	107 50	285 26	12
13		Queen's.....	1,638 00	1,917 00	3,555 00	1,826 00	810 00	2,636 00	2,408 00	836 50	3,244 50	13
14		Richmond.....	3,853 15	7,998 50	11,851 65	3,558 00	4,225 00	7,783 00	3,266 58	6,325 00	9,591 58	14
15		Shelburne.....	7,294 00	4,332 00	11,626 00	8,744 00	2,326 50	11,070 50	8,828 27	2,781 50	11,709 77	15
16		Victoria.....	284 00	4,861 00	5,145 00	492 00	2,830 50	3,322 50	60 00	4,045 50	4,105 50	16
17		Yarmouth.....	7,825 09	1,615 00	9,440 09	9,486 00	695 00	10,181 00	9,758 00	971 50	10,729 50	17
18		Totals.....	45,435 50	60,663 22	106,098 72	55,544 00	33,888 50	89,432 50	59,274 59	45,659 50	104,934 09	18
19	New Brunswick...	Charlotte.....	2,140 00	5,641 00	7,781 00	2,380 00	2,830 00	5,210 00	2,792 00	3,035 00	5,827 00	19
20		Gloucester.....	422 00	5,368 00	5,790 00	492 00	3,568 50	4,060 50	508 00	4,799 00	5,307 00	20
21		Kent.....	768 00	965 00	1,733 00	266 00	1,197 50	1,463 50	246 00	764 50	1,010 50	21
22		Northumberland..		45 00	45 00	68 00	52 50	120 50	66 00	68 00	134 00	22
23		Restigouche.....	28 00		28 00	52 00		52 00				23
24		St. John.....	984 00	591 00	1,575 00	861 20	587 50	1,448 70	956 00	260 00	1,216 00	24
25		Westmoreland.....		45 00	45 00		40 00	40 00		81 50	81 50	25
26		Totals.....	4,342 00	12,655 00	1,699 00	4,119 20	8,276 00	12,395 20	4,568 00	9,008 00	13,576 00	26

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Fishing Bounties paid from 1882 to 1893—*Continued.*

Number.	Province.	County.	1882.			1883.			1884.			Number.
			Vessels.	Boats.	Total.	Vessels.	Boats.	Total.	Vessels.	Boats.	Total.	
			Amount.	Amount.		Amount.	Amount.		Amount.	Amount.		
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
27	P. E. Island.....	King's.....	252 00	5,024 00	5,276 00	293 14	2,790 50	3,083 64	475 44	3,028 00	3,503 44	27
28		Prince.....	316 00	6,709 00	7,025 00	418 00	3,429 50	3,847 50	520 00	3,642 00	4,162 00	28
29		Queen's.....	210 00	3,626 00	3,836 00	96 00	1,550 00	1,646 00	65 02	1,473 50	1,538 52	29
30		Totals.....	778 00	15,359 00	16,137 00	807 14	7,770 00	8,577 14	1,060 46	8,143 50	9,203 96	30
31	Quebec.....	Bonaventure.....		8,945 00	8,945 00		3,846 50	3,846 50		5,508 00	5,508 00	31
32		Gaspé.....	2,070 00	17,899 75	19,969 75	2,152 00	9,302 50	11,454 50	1,906 00	13,879 50	15,785 50	32
33		Rimouski.....										33
34		Saguenay.....	2,350 00	1,773 00	4,123 00	2,320 01	2,319 00	4,639 01	2,023 09	4,687 50	6,711 43	34
35		Temiscouata.....		15 00	15 00							35
36		Totals.....	4,420 00	28,632 75	33,052 75	4,472 01	15,468 00	19,940 01	3,929 93	24,075 00	28,004 93	36

RECAPITULATION.

37	Nova Scotia.....		45,435 50	60,663 22	106,098 72	55,544 00	33,888 50	89,432 50	59,274 59	45,659 50	104,934 09	37
38	New Brunswick.....		4,342 00	12,655 00	16,997 00	4,119 20	8,276 00	12,395 20	4,568 00	9,008 00	13,576 00	38
39	P. E. Island.....		778 00	15,359 00	16,137 00	807 14	7,770 00	8,577 14	1,060 46	8,143 50	9,203 96	39
40	Quebec.....		4,420 00	28,632 75	33,052 75	4,472 01	15,468 00	19,940 01	3,929 93	24,075 00	28,004 93	40
41		Totals.....	54,975 50	117,309 97	172,285 47	64,942 35	65,402 50	130,344 85	68,832 98	86,886 00	155,718 98	41

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Fishing Bounties paid from 1882 to 1893, inclusive—Continued.

18

Number.	Province.	County.	1885.			1886.			1887.			Number.
			Vessels.	Boats.	Total.	Vessels.	Boats.	Total.	Vessels.	Boats.	Total.	
			Amount.	Amount.		Amount.	Amount.		Amount.	Amount.		
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
1	Nova Scotia	Annapolis.....	430 08	1,180 00	1,610 08	431 60	1,063 50	1,495 10	305 27	1,162 00	1,467 27	1
2		Antigonish	982 50	982 50	982 50	832 00	832 00	832 00	924 50	924 50	924 50	2
3		Cape Breton	210 00	4,012 50	4,222 50	392 00	3,765 00	4,157 00	374 14	3,600 00	3,974 14	3
4		Colchester	74 00		74 00	74 00		74 00	74 00		74 00	4
5		Cumberland.....										5
6		Digby.....	3,036 02	1,993 00	5,029 02	2,131 79	1,924 50	4,056 29	2,671 34	1,582 50	4,253 84	6
7		Guysboro'	3,312 53	7,129 50	10,442 03	2,936 90	7,521 00	10,457 90	2,210 58	7,963 50	10,174 08	7
8		Halifax	5,984 77	8,398 00	14,382 77	4,947 02	8,200 50	13,147 52	5,097 61	8,333 50	13,431 11	8
9		Inverness	844 00	4,913 50	5,797 50	1,294 12	5,265 00	6,559 12	1,582 88	5,091 00	6,673 88	9
10		King's	54 00	185 50	239 50	96 00	297 50	393 50	218 00	242 00	460 00	10
11		Lunenburg	17,315 34	2,947 00	20,262 34	16,755 64	3,122 00	19,877 64	16,154 33	3,751 50	19,905 83	11
12		Pictou	154 00	132 00	286 00	156 00	94 50	250 50		130 00	130 00	12
13		Queen's	1,854 00	1,190 50	3,044 50	1,814 60	957 00	2,781 00	1,650 00	1,212 50	2,862 50	13
14		Richmond.....	3,164 49	7,046 00	10,210 49	2,650 00	6,941 00	9,591 00	2,762 86	7,704 00	10,468 86	14
15		Shelburne.....	9,198 00	3,201 50	12,399 50	7,880 67	3,072 00	10,952 67	6,678 62	3,687 00	10,365 62	15
16		Victoria	166 00	4,487 00	4,653 00	222 20	4,599 50	4,821 70	88 00	4,600 50	4,688 50	16
17		Yarmouth	9,415 50	968 50	10,384 00	8,513 60	829 00	9,342 60	8,539 40	1,230 50	9,769 90	17
18		Totals	55,252 73	48,767 00	104,019 73	50,295 54	48,494 00	98,789 54	48,407 03	51,215 00	99,622 03	18
19	New Brunswick...	Charlotte	2,508 25	3,937 00	6,445 25	2,579 67	4,246 00	6,825 67	3,292 65	4,681 50	7,974 15	19
20		Gloucester	452 00	5,876 00	6,328 00	516 00	6,462 00	6,978 00	618 75	7,136 00	7,754 75	20
21		Kent	184 00	1,309 50	1,493 50	206 00	1,473 50	1,679 50	370 00	1,728 50	2,098 50	21
22		Northumberland..	180 00	80 50	260 50	592 00	80 50	672 50	445 00	229 00	674 00	22
23		Restigouche				28 00	7 00	35 00				23
24		St. John	902 00	367 50	1,269 50	1,054 40	424 00	1,478 40	786 25	291 00	1,077 25	24
25		Westmoreland		111 50	111 50		225 50	225 50		121 00	121 00	25
26		Totals	4,226 25	11,682 00	15,908 25	4,976 07	12,918 50	17,894 57	5,512 65	14,187 00	19,699 65	26

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Fishing Bounties paid from 1882 to 1893, inclusive—Continued.

Number.	Province.	County.	1885.			1886.			1887.			Number.
			Vessels.	Boats.	Total.	Vessels.	Boats.	Total.	Vessels.	Boats.	Total.	
			Amount.	Amount.		Amount.	Amount.		Amount.	Amount.		
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
27	P. E. Island.....	King's.....	626 15	4,090 50	4,716 65	770 44	4,149 50	4,919 94	1,225 78	4,396 00	5,621 78	27
28		Prince.....	426 00	3,552 50	3,978 50	967 40	3,413 00	4,380 40	1,127 00	3,636 00	4,763 00	28
29		Queen's.....	76 00	1,433 50	1,509 50	271 53	1,364 00	1,635 53	734 73	1,409 00	2,143 73	29
30		Totals.....	1,128 15	9,076 50	10,204 65	2,009 37	8,926 50	10,935 87	3,087 51	9,441 00	12,528 51	30
31	Quebec.....	Bonaventure.....		8,005 00	8,005 00		9,294 00	9,294 00		8,862 00	8,862 00	31
32		Gaspé.....	1,524 26	14,900 50	16,424 76	1,176 98	15,465 50	16,642 48	1,233 98	15,335 25	16,569 23	32
33		Kimouski.....										33
34		Saguenay.....	1,988 00	5,047 00	7,035 00	2,227 63	5,119 50	7,347 13	2,354 00	4,122 50	6,476 50	34
35		Temiscouata.....										35
36		Totals.....	3,512 26	27,952 50	31,464 76	3,404 61	29,879 00	33,283 61	3,587 98	28,319 75	31,907 73	36

RECAPITULATION.

37	Nova Scotia.....		55,252 73	48,767 00	104,019 73	50,295 54	48,494 00	98,789 54	48,407 03	51,215 00	99,622 03	37
38	New Brunswick....		4,226 25	11,682 00	15,908 25	4,976 07	12,918 50	17,894 57	5,512 65	14,187 00	10,699 65	38
39	P. E. Island.....		1,128 15	9,076 50	10,204 65	2,009 37	8,926 50	10,935 87	3,087 51	9,441 00	12,528 51	39
40	Quebec.....		3,512 26	27,952 50	31,464 76	3,404 61	29,879 00	33,283 61	3,587 98	28,319 75	31,907 73	40
41		Totals.....	64,119 39	97,478 00	161,597 39	60,685 59	100,218 00	160,903 59	60,595 17	103,162 75	163,757 92	41
			Less—Refund....		58 00							
					161,539 39							

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Fishing Bounties paid from 1882 to 1893, inclusive—*Continued.*

20

Number.	Province.	County.	1888.			1889.			1890.			Number.
			Vessels.	Boats.	Total.	Vessels.	Boats.	Total.	Vessels.	Boats.	Total.	
			Amount.	Amount.		Amount.	Amount.		Amount.	Amount.		
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
1	Nova Scotia	Annapolis	217 01	1,153 50	1,370 51	182 31	1,044 00	1,226 31	234 58	799 00	1,033 58	1
2		Antigonish		1,063 50	1,063 50		1,012 00		13 75	882 00	895 75	2
3		Cape Breton	423 33	3,618 00	4,041 33	307 47	3,470 00	3,777 47	455 19	3,896 00	4,351 19	3
4		Colchester	85 50		85 50							4
5		Cumberland										5
6		Digby	1,696 68	1,749 50	3,446 18	1,721 61	1,608 00	3,329 61	1,381 05	1,727 00	3,108 05	6
7		Guy'sboro'	1,289 71	8,274 50	9,564 21	974 57	8,093 00	9,067 57	500 44	8,349 00	8,849 44	7
8		Halifax	3,809 99	7,806 00	11,615 99	4,367 08	7,789 00	12,156 08	3,950 57	9,268 00	13,218 57	8
9		Inverness	1,247 90	5,432 00	6,679 90	1,037 96	5,170 00	6,207 96	732 67	5,094 00	5,826 67	9
10		King's	123 45	272 50	395 95	112 50	212 00	324 50	147 38	361 00	508 38	10
11		Lunenburg	13,893 81	3,794 00	17,687 81	17,184 42	3,577 00	20,761 42	15,957 09	4,606 00	20,563 09	11
12		Pictou		110 50	110 50	33 00	120 00	153 00		146 00	146 00	12
13		Queen's	1,495 82	1,174 00	2,669 82	1,524 06	1,499 00	3,023 06	942 00	1,825 00	2,767 00	13
14		Richmond	2,390 65	8,108 50	10,499 15	2,825 92	6,534 00	9,359 92	2,963 30	8,008 00	10,971 30	14
15		Shelburne	5,193 59	3,842 50	9,036 09	4,127 80	4,240 00	8,367 80	3,087 27	4,680 00	7,767 27	15
16		Victoria	36 00	4,963 50	4,999 50	21 00	5,030 00	5,051 00		5,477 00	5,477 00	16
17		Yarmouth	5,661 46	858 50	6,519 96	5,428 81	896 00	6,324 81	4,771 35	1,005 00	5,776 35	17
18		Totals..	37,564 90	52,221 00	89,785 90	39,848 51	50,294 00	90,142 51	35,136 64	56,123 00	91,259 64	18
19	New Brunswick.....	Charlotte	2,113 50	4,447 50	6,561 00	2,127 16	4,803 00	6,930 16	1,678 07	4,644 00	6,322 07	19
20		Gloucester	537 46	8,212 50	8,749 96	590 95	9,822 00	10,412 95	812 15	10,811 00	11,623 15	20
21		Kent	214 48	1,770 50	2,014 98	71 50	2,177 15	2,248 65	76 50	2,235 85	2,312 35	21
22		Northumberland	155 34	73 00	228 34	414 37	85 00	499 37	216 26	77 00	293 26	22
23		Restigouche	28 50		28 50	21 00	7 00					23
24		St. John	487 64	312 00	799 64	487 66	377 00	864 66	274 50	249 00	523 50	24
25		Westmoreland		72 50	72 50		43 00	43 00		37 00	37 00	25
26		Totals.....	3,566 92	14,888 00	18,454 92	3,712 64	17,314 15	21,026 79	3,057 48	18,053 85	21,111 33	26

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Fishing Bounties paid from 1882 to 1893, inclusive—Continued.

Number.	Province.	County.	1888.			1889.			1890.			Number.
			Vessels.	Boats.	Total.	Vessels.	Boats.	Total.	Vessels.	Boats.	Total.	
			Amount.	Amount.		Amount.	Amount.		Amount.			
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
27	P. E. Island.....	King's.....	654 06	2,067 00	2,721 06	1,043 02	6,672 00	7,715 02	713 09	4,837 00	5,550 09	27
28		Queen's.....	782 00	3,826 50	4,608 50	651 25	4,114 00	4,765 25	633 93	3,941 00	4,574 93	28
29		Queen's.....	180 90	1,582 50	1,763 40	69 26	1,445 00	1,514 26	63 30	1,498 00	1,561 30	29
30		Totals.....	1,616 96	7,476 00	9,092 96	1,763 53	12,231 00	13,994 53	1,410 32	10,276 00	11,686 32	30
31	Quebec.....	Bonaventure.....		9,891 50	9,891 50		10,689 00	10,689 00	51 76	11,894 00	11,945 76	31
32		Gaspé.....	1,098 05	16,527 50	17,625 55	856 34	16,597 00	17,453 34	376 51	16,914 00	17,290 51	32
33		Rimouski.....		27 50	27 50		160 00	160 00		145 00	145 00	33
34		Saguenay.....	1,573 20	3,741 00	5,314 20	1,600 87	3,459 50	5,060 37	1,287 45	3,542 00	4,829 45	34
35		Temiscouata.....										35
36		Totals.....	2,671 25	30,187 50	32,858 75	2,457 21	30,905 50	33,362 71	1,715 72	32,495 00	34,210 72	36

RECAPITULATION.

37	Nova Scotia.....		37,564 90	52,221 00	89,785 90	39,848 51	50,294 00	90,142 51	35,136 64	56,123 00	91,259 64	37
38	New Brunswick.....		3,506 92	14,888 00	18,454 92	3,712 64	17,314 15	21,026 79	3,057 48	18,053 85	21,111 33	38
39	P. E. Island.....		1,616 96	7,476 00	9,092 96	1,763 53	12,231 00	13,994 53	1,410 32	10,276 00	11,686 32	39
40	Quebec.....		2,671 25	30,187 50	32,858 75	2,457 21	30,905 50	33,362 71	1,715 72	32,495 00	34,210 72	40
41		Totals.....	45,420 03	104,772 50	150,192 53	47,781 89	110,744 65	153,526 51	41,320 16	116,947 85	158,268 01	41
		Less Refund ..			7 00				Less Refund...		27 00	
					150,185 53						158,241 01	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Fishing Bounties paid from 1882 to 1893, inclusive—Continued.

22

Number.	Province.	County.	1891.			1892.			1893.			Total.	Number.
			Vessels.	Boats.	Total.	Vessels.	Boats.	Total.	Vessels.	Boats.	Total.		
			Amount.	Amount.		Amount.	Amount.		Amount.	Amount.			
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.			$ cts.
1	Nova Scotia	Annapolis	498 24	1,073 00	1,571 24	776 11	761 00	1,537 11	700 52	746 81	1,447 33	19,425 53	1
2		Antigonish	11 00	908 00	919 00	24 75	789 00	813 75	15 95	559 00	574 95	10,139 95	2
3		Cape Breton	184 35	3,539 00	3,723 35	324 51	2,806 00	3,130 51	317 34	2,677 00	2,994 34	47,414 33	3
4		Colchester										371 50	4
5		Cumberland							49 30	11 00	60 30	87 80	5
6		Digby	1,820 89	2,113 00	3,933 89	4,214 12	1,788 00	6,002 12	4,250 87	1,675 00	5,925 87	55,031 37	6
7		Guysboro'	756 35	8,714 00	9,470 35	1,396 45	7,186 00	8,582 45	964 04	6,964 00	7,928 04	112,246 95	7
8		Halifax	3,262 51	10,444 00	13,706 51	6,107 71	7,616 00	13,723 71	7,321 32	7,283 00	14,604 32	160,536 89	8
9		Inverness	498 90	5,355 00	5,853 90	737 89	4,123 00	4,860 89	841 00	4,156 00	4,997 00	69,563 32	9
10		King's	151 50	467 00	618 50	220 20	242 00	462 20	155 25	235 00	390 25	4,533 78	10
11		Lunenburg	14,664 68	4,793 00	19,457 68	31,260 36	4,057 00	35,317 36	31,588 21	3,996 00	35,584 21	270,008 65	11
12		Pictou		228 00	228 00		327 00	327 00		137 00	137 00	2,672 26	12
13		Queen's	770 46	1,978 00	2,748 46	1,041 61	1,600 00	2,641 61	1,136 34	1,505 00	2,641 34	34,614 79	13
14		Richmond	3,165 17	6,999 00	10,164 17	6,033 97	4,931 00	10,964 97	6,227 13	4,635 00	10,862 13	122,316 22	14
15		Shelburne	2,965 44	5,023 00	7,988 44	5,905 46	4,406 00	10,311 46	5,256 94	4,256 00	9,512 94	121,108 06	15
16		Victoria	67 13	6,398 00	6,465 13	85 00	3,049 00	3,134 00	139 20	2,959 00	3,098 20	54,961 03	16
17		Yarmouth	4,366 80	1,169 00	5,535 80	6,709 25	895 00	7,604 25	6,560 45	748 00	7,308 45	98,916 71	17
18		Totals	33,183 42	59,201 00	92,384 42	64,837 39	44,576 00	109,413 39	65,523 86	42,542 81	108,066 67	1,183,949 14	18
19	New Brunswick	Charlotte	1,540 52	4,130 00	5,670 52	2,519 65	2,405 00	4,924 65	2,427 24	2,000 00	4,427 24	74,898 71	19
20		Gloucester	820 84	7,634 00	8,454 84	1,513 09	2,955 00	4,468 09	4,634 07	2,338 00	6,972 07	86,899 31	20
21		Kent	117 10	2,044 00	2,161 10	47 50	615 00	662 50	69 01	122 00	191 01	19,069 09	21
22		Northumberland	346 50	99 00	445 50	288 00	97 00	385 00	250 85	48 00	298 85	4,056 82	22
23		Restigouche		31 00	31 00							202 50	23
24		St. John	108 00	316 00	424 00	271 87	66 00	337 87	535 92	99 00	634 92	11,649 44	24
25		Westmoreland		49 00	49 00	71 50	21 00	92 50				918 50	25
26		Totals	2,932 96	14,303 00	17,235 96	4,711 61	6,159 00	10,870 61	7,917 09	4,607 00	12,524 09	197,694 37	26

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Fishing Bounties said from 1882 to 1893, inclusive—*Concluded.*

Number.	Province.	County.	1891.			1892.			1893.			Total.	Number.
			Vessels.	Boats.	Total.	Vessels.	Boats.	Total.	Vessels.	Boats.	Total.		
			Amount.	Amount.		Amount.	Amount.		Amount.	Amount.			
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
27	P. E. Island.....	King's.....	528 03	5,523 00	6,054 03	1,102 30	3,364 00	4,446 30	1,345 70	2,578 00	3,923 70	57,551 65	27
28		Prince.....	484 14	4,454 00	4,938 14	1,276 85	2,673 00	3,949 85	989 02	3,326 50	4,315 52	55,308 59	28
29		Queen's.....	99 13	1,680 00	1,779 13	250 64	1,116 00	1,366 64	133 40	957 00	1,090 40	21,384 41	29
35		Totals.....	1,111 30	11,660 00	12,771 30	2,629 79	7,153 00	9,782 79	2,468 12	6,861 50	9,329 62	134,244 65	30
31	Quebec.....	Bonaventure... ..	52 13	11,605 00	11,657 13	25 00	6,449 00	6,474 00	24 17	4,720 50	4,744 67	99,862 56	31
32		Gaspé.....	371 25	17,762 00	18,133 25	363 25	16,692 00	17,055 25	370 71	15,859 00	16,229 71	200,633 83	32
33		Rimouski.....		399 00			286 00			321 00		1,338 50	33
34		Saguenay.....	927 79	3,390 00	4,317 79	1,983 10	3,896 00	5,879 10	2,349 34	4,676 00	7,025 34	68,758 32	34
55		Temiscouata.....										15 00	35
36		Totals.....	1,351 17	33,156 00	34,507 17	2,371 35	27,323 00	29,694 35	2,744 22	25,576 50	28,320 72	370,608 21	36

RECAPITULATION.

37	Nova Scotia.....	33,183 42	59,201 00	92,384 42	64,837 39	44,576 00	109,413 39	65,523 86	42,542 81	108,066 67	1,183,949 14	37
38	New Brunswick.....	2,932 96	14,303 00	17,235 96	4,711 61	6,159 00	10,870 61	7,917 09	4,607 00	12,524 09	197,694 37	38
39	P. E. Island.....	1,111 30	11,660 00	12,771 30	2,629 79	7,153 00	9,782 79	2,468 12	6,861 50	9,329 62	134,244 65	39
40	Quebec.....	1,351 17	33,156 00	34,507 17	2,371 35	27,323 00	29,694 35	2,744 22	25,576 50	28,320 72	370,608 21	40
41	Totals	38,578 85	118,320 00	156,898 85	74,550 14	85,211 00	159,761 14	78,653 29	79,587 81	158,241 10	1,886,496 37	41
		Less Refund. . .		7 00	Less Refund.....		9 00	Less Refund.....		7 00	115 00	
				156,891 85			159,752 14			158,234 10	1,886,381 37	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT by Provinces for the Years 1882 to 1893, inclusive, showing:—
 (1) Total number of Fishing Bounty claims received and paid by the Department of Marine and Fisheries.

YEAR.	NOVA SCOTIA.		NEW BRUNSWICK.		P. E. ISLAND.		QUEBEC.		TOTAL.	
	Received.	Paid.	Received.	Paid.	Received.	Paid.	Received.	Paid.	Received.	Paid.
1882.....	6,730	6,613	1,257	1,142	1,169	1,100	3,162	3,117	12,318	11,972
1883.....	7,171	7,076	1,693	1,579	1,138	1,106	3,602	3,325	13,604	13,086
1884.....	7,007	6,930	1,252	1,224	923	885	3,470	3,429	12,652	12,468
1885.....	7,646	7,599	1,609	1,588	1,117	1,025	3,943	3,912	14,315	14,124
1886.....	7,639	7,702	1,767	1,763	1,131	1,080	4,275	4,355	14,812	14,900
1887.....	8,262	8,227	1,975	1,958	1,201	1,126	4,138	4,105	15,576	15,416
1888.....	8,481	8,429	2,065	2,026	1,153	834	4,328	4,310	16,027	15,599
1889.....	8,816	8,523	2,428	2,392	1,211	1,511	4,664	4,652	17,119	17,078
1890.....	9,337	9,429	2,522	2,469	1,352	1,257	4,860	4,804	18,071	17,959
1891.....	10,242	10,063	2,831	2,084	1,482	1,446	5,108	4,913	19,663	18,506
1892.....	8,272	8,186	1,067	1,001	1,065	1,051	4,425	4,204	14,829	14,442
1893.....	7,926	7,844	967	881	1,027	1,012	4,059	3,898	13,979	13,635
Totals.....	97,529	96,621	21,433	20,107	13,969	13,433	50,034	49,024	182,965	179,185

(2) NUMBER of vessels, tonnage and number of men entitled to bounty in each year.

Year.	NOVA SCOTIA.			NEW BRUNSWICK.			P. E. ISLAND.			QUEBEC.			TOTAL.		
	No. of Vessels.	Ton-nage.	No. of Men.	No. of Vessels.	Ton-nage.	No. of Men.	No. of Vessels.	Ton-nage.	No. of Men.	No. of Vessels.	Ton-nage.	No. of Men.	No. of Vessels.	Ton-nage.	No. of Men.
1882.....	588	22,841	5,343	120	2,171	531	15	389	74	63	2,210	538	786	27,611	6,486
1883.....	700	29,788	6,238	126	2,102	496	16	450	66	62	2,236	443	904	34,576	7,243
1884.....	700	29,828	6,327	139	2,289	560	16	582	92	56	1,965	382	911	34,664	7,361
1885.....	629	27,709	5,897	128	2,120	496	19	597	113	55	1,791	317	831	32,217	6,823
1886.....	562	25,375	5,022	145	2,628	520	32	1,071	215	52	1,730	320	791	30,804	6,077
1887.....	566	24,520	4,900	154	2,889	563	38	1,677	338	54	1,883	334	812	30,969	6,135
1888.....	589	26,008	5,450	150	2,545	544	37	1,245	249	51	1,842	388	827	31,640	6,431
1889.....	597	27,123	5,684	153	2,590	565	35	1,274	239	48	1,729	330	833	32,716	6,818
1890.....	540	23,955	4,935	133	2,129	447	32	1,002	203	34	1,182	220	739	28,268	5,805
1891.....	527	22,780	4,618	124	2,051	411	27	778	155	27	924	168	705	26,533	5,352
1892.....	507	22,279	4,611	108	1,683	343	30	983	139	23	803	159	668	25,748	5,252
1893.....	536	23,195	4,780	210	2,922	634	27	910	151	32	952	179	805	27,979	5,744
Totals.....	7,041	305,401	63,805	1,690	28,119	6,110	324	10,958	2,034	557	19,247	3,778	9,612	363,725	75,727

(3) NUMBER of Boats among which Bounty was distributed, and number of men engaged in boat fishing receiving Bounty.

YEAR.	NOVA SCOTIA.		NEW BRUNSWICK.		P. E. ISLAND.		QUEBEC.		TOTAL.	
	No. of Boats.	No. of Men.	No. of Boats.	No. of Men.	No. of Boats.	No. of Men.	No. of Boats.	No. of Men.	No. of Boats.	No. of Men.
1882.....	6,043	12,130	1,024	2,530	1,087	3,070	3,071	5,716	11,225	23,446
1883.	6,458	13,553	1,453	3,309	1,098	3,106	3,266	6,188	12,275	26,156
1884.	6,257	12,669	1,086	2,505	869	2,346	3,344	6,416	11,556	23,936
1885.....	6,970	13,396	1,460	3,254	1,006	2,606	3,857	7,485	13,293	26,741
1886.	7,140	13,351	1,618	3,567	1,048	2,547	4,303	7,981	14,109	27,446
1887.	7,662	13,997	1,804	3,994	1,088	2,711	4,051	7,550	14,605	28,252
1888.	7,840	14,115	1,876	4,148	797	2,141	4,259	7,852	14,772	28,256
1889.	7,926	14,118	2,237	5,032	1,475	3,568	4,602	8,807	16,240	31,525
1890.	8,886	15,738	2,324	5,242	1,192	3,024	4,766	9,241	17,168	33,245
1891.	9,525	16,552	1,928	4,126	1,383	3,427	4,865	9,402	17,701	33,507
1892.	7,679	12,307	893	1,765	1,021	2,047	4,181	7,693	13,774	23,812
1893.	7,308	11,748	671	1,314	985	1,962	3,866	7,245	12,830	22,269
Totals.	89,694	163,674	18,374	40,786	13,049	32,555	48,431	91,576	169,548	328,591

(4) TOTAL Number of men receiving Bounty in each year.

YEAR.	NOVA SCOTIA.	NEW BRUNSWICK.	P. E. ISLAND.	QUEBEC.	TOTAL.
	No. of Men.	No. of Men.	No. of Men.	No. of Men.	
1882.....	17,473	3,061	3,144	6,254	29,932
1883.....	19,791	3,805	3,172	6,631	33,399
1884.....	18,996	3,065	2,438	6,798	31,297
1885.....	19,293	3,750	2,719	7,802	33,564
1886.....	18,373	4,087	2,762	8,301	33,523
1887.....	18,897	4,557	3,049	7,884	34,387
1888.....	19,565	4,692	2,390	8,240	34,887
1889.....	19,802	5,597	3,807	9,137	38,343
1890.....	20,673	5,639	3,227	9,461	39,050
1891.....	21,170	4,537	3,582	9,570	38,859
1892.....	16,918	2,108	2,186	7,852	29,064
1893.....	16,528	1,948	2,113	7,424	28,013
Totals.....	227,479	46,896	34,589	95,354	404,318

(5) TOTAL annual payments of Fishing Bounty.

YEAR.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	P. E. Island.	Quebec.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1882.....	106,098 72	16,997 00	16,137 00	33,052 75	172,285 47
1883.....	89,432 50	12,395 20	8,577 14	19,940 01	130,344 85
1884.....	104,934 09	13,576 00	9,203 96	28,004 93	155,718 98
1885.....	103,999 73	15,908 25	10,166 65	31,464 76	161,539 39
1886.....	98,789 54	17,894 57	10,935 87	33,283 61	160,903 59
1887.....	99,622 03	19,699 65	12,528 51	31,907 73	163,757 92
1888.....	89,778 90	18,454 92	9,092 96	32,858 75	150,185 53
1889.....	90,142 51	21,026 79	13,994 53	33,362 71	158,526 54
1890.....	91,235 64	21,108 33	11,686 32	34,210 72	158,241 01
1891.....	92,377 42	17,235 96	12,771 30	34,507 17	156,891 85
1892.....	109,410 39	10,864 61	9,782 79	29,694 35	159,752 14
1893.....	108,060 67	12,524 09	9,328 62	28,320 72	158,234 10
Totals.....	1,183,882 14	197,685 37	134,205 65	370,608 21	1,886,381 37

DETAILED STATEMENT of Fishing Bounties paid to **Vessels** for the Year 1893.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

ANNAPOLIS COUNTY.

This denotes that some of the crew did not comply with the regulations, or are debarred from participating in the bounty and are not included in the column for crew.

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount of Bounty paid.
							\$ cts.
75,888	Annie.	Yarmouth . . .	22	James Morrison.	Lower Granville. .	* 3	55 83
85,684	Constitution. . .	Digby	28	Joseph Anthony	do	* 9	73 55
94,704	Chas. Haskell. . .	do	67	David Hayden	Thorneville. . . .	*11	180 22
94,700	Franklin S. Schenck	do	44	W. M. McGrath.	do	* 9	121 22
94,693	John H. Kennedy. .	do	54	Stephen Haynes	Victoria Beach. . .	12	156 60
75,594	Lizzie G.	do	16	Edward Keans.	do	3	46 40
88,685	Ladora.	St. John, N. B. .	12	William Roach.	Margaretville. . .	* .	17 40
83,253	Rescue	Annapolis . . .	17	Chas. W. Burrell. . . .	Clementsport. . .	7	49 30

ANTIGONISH COUNTY.

96,787	Benecia Boy.	Halifax.	11	Laurence Hylan	Strait of Canso. .	* .	15 95
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CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

75,614	Fawn.	Digby.	17	Arthur Ogilvie.	Parrsboro'.	3	49 30
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CAPE BRETON COUNTY.

88,507	Belle of Rome. . . .	Sydney.	14	C. W. Mann.	Gabarousse.	5	40 60
100,372	Betsy Jane.	do	11	Samuel Moore	Little Bras d'Or. .	3	31 90
85,381	Champion.	do	16	Jno. Williams	Louisburg.	4	46 40
61,948	Ellen Eliza.	Arichat.	21	Wm. Sutherland and F. Bagnell.	Gabarousse.	* 1	38 07
74,039	James Henry.	Sydney.	18	Peter Deveaux.	Little Bras d'Or. .	* 4	52 20
100,380	Mary D.	do	27	Simon Deveaux.	do	* 4	70 47
92,600	Merit	do	13	Alex. Leblanc.	do	5	37 70

DIGBY COUNTY.

94,708	Ann Eliza.	Digby	62	D. & O. Sproule	Digby.	* 7	134 84
94,696	Annie M. Sproule. .	do	70	Jno. W. Sproule.	do	*13	195 75
83,258	Alfred	Annapolis . . .	22	M. Haines, M.O. . . .	Freeport.	8	63 80
75,612	Alice.	Yarmouth.	17	do	do	7	49 30
83,431	Acadian.	Weymouth.	32	Geo. H. Stephens.	do	8	92 80
88,598	Alph. B. Parker. . .	St. John, N. B. .	39	Holland Outhouse.	Tiverton.	11	113 10
90,660	Alice May	Yarmouth.	18	Bradish Bailey	Westport.	8	52 20
88,267	Bessie May	St. John, N. B. .	23	Geo. McDormand.	Westport.	8	66 70
94,698	Carrie H.	Digby.	20	Augustus Haycock. . .	do	7	58 00
74,331	Condor.	Yarmouth.	11	Howard Titus	do	5	31 90
75,711	Dove.	do	20	Jos. Ossinger	Tiverton.	7	58 00
94,707	Ernest F. Horwood .	Digby.	79	Ansel Snow	Digby.	*14	214 79
90,662	Edward A. Norton. .	do	67	Jos. E. Snow.	do	*13	176 09
88,408	Elihu Burritt.	do	50	H. B. Allan	do	* 9	119 12

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 paid.	Amount of Bounty paid.
							\$ cts.
80,797	Ella H	Digby	13	Jno. Whitneck	Freeport	3	37 70
77,740	Elmer	do	15	James Gower	Westport	6	43 50
75,757	Etta	Yarmouth	17	J. W. C. Webber	do	7	49 30
100,535	Fair Play	Digby	11	Casimir R. Comeau	Meteghan	* 4	28 71
100,315	Freddie A.	Yarmouth	10	Waitstill Lewis	Freeport	2	29 00
74,329	Fairy Queen	do	13	Wm. Coggins	Westport	* 3	28 28
80,798	Freddie G.	Digby	18	Geo. Gower	do	6	52 20
77,963	Freeman Colgate	St. Andrews, N.B.	26	Frank Morrell	do	8	75 40
85,550	Fairplay	Yarmouth	11	J. A. Powell	do	3	31 90
83,260	Gazelle	Digby	20	D. & O. Sproule	Digby	7	58 00
94,706	George J. Tarr	do	61	Jno. S. Hayden	do	12	176 90
100,534	Glydax R.	do	18	Frank Thurber, M.O.	Freeport	6	52 20
90,436	Genesta	Barrington	32	Geo. Denton	Westport	10	92 80
80,800	Helen Maud	Digby	20	Chas. McDormand	do	7	58 00
88,401	Hattie	do	37	Wm. F. Cssinger	do	10	107 30
75,867	Ida Peters	St. John, N.B.	32	F. K. Blackford	Mink Cove	* 7	87 00
100,064	Isma	do	31	Chas. Hicks	Westport	8	89 90
94,709	Jennie B. Thomas	Digby	52	John Apt.	Thorneville	13	150 80
80,604	Jennie C.	Yarmouth	16	Chas. Hicks	Westport	6	46 40
85,689	James Beckwith	Digby	31	E. P. Ruggles	do	* 3	78 67
85,690	Laura T.	do	15	Jos. Thurber	Freeport	* 5	37 30
80,881	Lena May	St. Andrews, N.B.	18	Amos Outhouse	Tiverton	* 6	45 68
97,022	M. & L. Chase	Digby	46	Gilbert Ellis <i>et al</i>	Granville	* 5	94 50
97,701	Mary E. Whorf	do	77	Howard Anderson	Digby	*15	216 33
80,794	Minnie C.	do	19	Chas. H. Bailey	Westport	6	55 10
85,682	Malapert	do	23	E. C. Bowers, M.O.	do	* 7	62 54
85,553	Minnie C.	Yarmouth	12	Hy. Glaven	do	6	34 80
85,687	Mabel	Digby	38	F. B. Lent	do	* 9	104 69
94,833	Newsboy	St. Andrews, N.B.	16	Edgar McDormand	do	* 3	37 12
94,825	On Time	Weymouth	19	M. Thibodeau	Church Point	6	35 10
75,714	Prince	Yarmouth	10	Sam'l Thurber	Freeport	* 5	26 59
83,132	Restless	Digby	25	Jackson Coggins	Westport	8	72 50
80,784	Silver Cloud	do	41	Handford Outhouse	Tiverton	10	118 90
85,558	S. A. Crowell	Yarmouth	23	Wallace Gower	Westport	8	66 70
75,726	Thrush	do	13	Jno. Outhouse	Tiverton	6	37 70
94,694	Utah & Eunice	Digby	33	Milton Haines, M.O.	Freeport	8	95 70
37,282	Victoria	do	29	Handley Outhouse	Tiverton	* 8	75 70
75,595	West Wind	do	25	Syda & Cousins	Digby	* 4	56 97
88,264	Walter J. Clarke	St. John, N.B.	20	H. P. Allen	do	7	58 00
85,559	Willie F.	Yarmouth	12	James Buckman	Westport	6	34 80
74,317	Willie	do	22	Johnson Denton	do	9	63 80

GUYSBOROUGH COUNTY.

100,441	A. H. Lennox	Canso	73	Wm. D. McDonald	Boylston	*3	158 78
41,771	Atalia	Guysboro'	34	Thos. H. Peebles	Pirate Harbour	4	98 60
61,629	Carrie R.	do	17	Albert Pride	Sonora	6	49 80
80,999	Guardian Angel	do	21	Jos. Fougère, jr.	Larry's River	5	60 90
96,766	Golden Rule	Port Hawkesb'ry	42	O. & L. Maguire	Pirate Harbour	*3	97 44
69,964	Lizzie A.	do	20	Jno. F. Reeves	Mulgrave Stat'n	4	58 00
74,355	La Mode	Pictou	26	James O'Neil	Auld's Cove	5	75 40
69,141	Mary Elizabeth	Halifax	16	Hubert Boudrot	Port Felix	3	46 40
80,970	Orion	do	24	Edwd. B. Pelrine	Larry's River	6	69 60
94,993	Onward	Charlott'n, P.E.I.	15	Albert A. Hurst	Canso	*1	25 37
83,838	Ocean Bride	Port Hawk'sb'ry	23	Jos. O'Neil, M.O.	Auld's Cove	*4	60 03
75,892	Peter Mitchell	do	26	Wm. P. Power	Pirate Harbour	4	75 10
48,353	Ruby	(Guysboro')	35	Freeman Myers	Cole do	*3	88 82

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 paid.	Amount of Bounty paid.
							\$ cts.
75,848	Annie Gaetz.	Halifax.	36	John G. Weston.	East Jeddore.	10	104 40
90,866	Alice.	do	12	Abraham Cleveland.	West Dover.	3	34 80
90,844	Armada.	Guysboro'	25	Thos. O'Neil.	Halifax.	*4	54 38
57,727	Agnes.	Halifax.	21	John Hayes.	Herring Cove.	4	60 90
74,020	Addie.	do	17	Dennis Fagan.	Ketch Harbour.	3	49 30
100,221	Boleka.	do	31	W. H. Henneberry.	Devil's Island.	8	89 90
94,662	Bessie Florence.	do	12	Chas. W. Twohig.	Pennant.	2	34 80
90,496	Black Prince.	do	18	Jas. W. Slaunwhite.	Terrence Bay.	4	52 20
90,721	Brilliant Star.	do	36	P. & Jno. Hartlin.	East Jeddore.	10	104 40
73,969	Bertha E.	do	21	Chas. Fader.	St. Margaret's B.	*	30 45
74,071	Condor.	do	20	Jno. Julien.	W. Chezetcook.	4	58 00
92,566	Carrie M.	do	13	W. H. Munroe.	Sheet Harbour.	2	37 70
96,799	Catherine A. C.	do	17	Hezekiah Cleveland.	W. Dover.	5	49 30
85,655	Daisey.	do	16	H. W. Richardson.	Indian Harbour.	*4	41 76
85,663	Daring.	do	18	Chas. Slaunwhite, sr.	Terrence Bay.	3	52 20
96,785	Eva M. B.	do	45	F. Bonang, <i>et al.</i>	W. Chezetcook.	*11	116 52
92,564	Evangeline.	do	23	Henry, Young, sr.	E. Petpiswick.	4	66 70
80,832	Ella May.	do	16	Amos Murphy.	French Village.	*1	34 80
74,091	Eastern Clipper.	do	35	Jno. H. Fader.	Head Harbour.	4	101 50
100,220	E. J. Smith.	do	11	Wm. M. C. Boak.	Halifax.	3	31 90
90,481	Ella D.	do	32	Arch. Darrah.	Herring Cove.	7	92 80
90,726	Ellen Maud.	do	16	Geo. Schnare.	Pennant.	3	46 40
88,257	Fleetwing.	do	32	Thos. Lapierre, <i>et al.</i>	W. Chezetcook.	11	92 80
83,180	Friend.	do	17	Boak and Bennett.	Halifax.	5	49 30
88,357	Floresta.	do	57	Jacob Nieforth, <i>et al.</i>	Seaforth.	*16	160 44
55,836	Frank Newton.	Sydney.	40	Theo. Conrod.	Sheet Harbour.	*5	99 44
94,636	Fortuna.	Halifax.	97	A. N. Whitman.	Halifax.	16	232 00
42,276	Foaming Billow.	do	66	M. B. Wrayton.	do	*5	175 45
85,644	Flora.	do	42	Ptk. Scallion.	Herring Cove.	10	121 80
80,996	Gertie Belle.	do	15	James York.	Eastern Passage.	6	43 50
100,228	Golden Dawn.	do	46	Geo. Conrod, <i>et al.</i>	Head Chezetcook.	12	133 40
90,489	Green Leaf.	do	44	M. Julien, <i>et al.</i>	W. do	*12	122 70
94,979	Gleaner.	do	57	L. B. Corkum.	East Jeddore.	15	165 30
96,782	Glide.	Halifax.	10	S. H. Garrison.	Peggy's Cove.	*1	21 75
94,963	Golden Seal.	Lunenburg.	32	C. W. Hart.	Sambro.	*6	86 18
88,220	Grandee.	Halifax.	14	J. P. Slaunwhite.	Terrence Bay.	3	40 60
69,097	Highland Jane.	do	32	Geo. Hartlin, sr.	East Jeddore.	10	92 80
77,786	Hesperus.	do	17	And. Brackett.	Herring Cove.	2	36 98
83,306	Iona.	do	26	And. Sullivan.	do	8	75 40
100,212	James R.	do	51	C. & A. Mitchell.	East Jeddore.	12	147 90
54,132	John Franklin.	do	18	Robt. Johnson.	Halifax.	5	52 20
94,668	Louis Luby.	do	41	Wm. Lapierre <i>et al.</i>	W. Chezetcook.	12	118 90
96,797	Laura Phoebe.	do	18	John Kent.	Musquodboit Hr.	*3	45 68
96,789	Lydia A. Mason.	do	39	E. Mason <i>et al.</i>	Tangier.	*7	106 03
78,605	Little Annie.	Digby.	27	Mathew Lynch, jr.	Ferguson's Cove.	8	78 30
100,217	Lydia E.	Halifax.	10	Wm. M. C. Boak.	Halifax.	3	29 00
94,661	L. C. Tough.	do	12	Jno. E. Tough.	Pennant.	3	34 80
69,105	Lady of the Lake.	do	20	Richard Christian.	Prospect.	4	58 00
96,805	Maggie May.	do	62	Jeremiah Fillis <i>et al.</i>	W. Chezetcook.	*14	163 96
46,498	Mariner.	do	56	W. C. & J. H. Henley.	Spry Bay.	*4	117 30
100,580	Maggie E. C.	do	20	David F. Covey.	Glen Margaret.	5	58 00
92,330	Mary E. Leslie.	Liverpool.	99	James Fraser.	Halifax.	16	232 00
85,664	Mary E.	Halifax.	14	Andrew Twohig.	Pennant.	3	40 60
100,227	May.	do	10	Wm. S. Henneberry.	Sambro.	4	29 00
80,841	Nina.	do	13	Wm. Murphy.	Owls Head.	*2	28 27
85,665	Nellie D.	do	12	Daniel Smith.	Sambro.	4	34 80
64,018	Ocean Bride.	do	23	Geo. Borgal.	Pleasant Hr.	*6	61 94
94,677	Progress.	do	14	J. E. Conrod.	Spry Bay.	*3	35 53
54,161	Perseverance.	do	24	Boak & Bennett.	Halifax.	5	63 80
92,571	Primrose.	do	14	Jno. P. Slaunwhite.	Terrence Bay.	*2	33 84
69,187	Queen of the Fleet.	Lunenburg.	46	Wm. White.	Ferguson's Cove.	8	133 40
96,806	Rising Sun.	Halifax.	28	Geo. Julien.	W. Chezetcook.	5	81 20
59,462	Rival.	do	20	Henry Faulkner.	Jeddore.	6	58 00

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 paid.	Amount of Bounty paid.
							\$ cts.
77,787	Rescue.....	Halifax.....	20	Henry Fader.....	East Dover.....	5	58 00
100,474	R. Beatrice.....	do.....	19	James Morash, jr.....	West Dover.....	* 4	49 50
57,688	Riverdale.....	do.....	48	Geo. E. Boak.....	Halifax.....	8	139 20
92,575	Robinetta.....	do.....	14	Henry Harris.....	do.....	* 4	36 54
100,566	Rob S.....	do.....	21	Geo. H. Marryatt.....	do.....	5	60 90
53,551	Roving Bird.....	do.....	24	Jno. Brown.....	Herring Cove.....	* 7	65 25
88,223	River Belle.....	do.....	11	Jno. D. Christian.....	Prospect.....	3	31 90
53,600	Starlight.....	do.....	29	Thos. Cooper.....	Jeddore.....	* 3	63 07
74,087	Sea Gem.....	do.....	30	James Jennex.....	East Jeddore.....	8	87 00
97,042	Sea Bird.....	do.....	17	Seymour Monk.....	Ship Harbour.....	* 3	43 14
37,519	Safeguard.....	do.....	36	W. C. Henley.....	Spry Bay.....	5	104 40
100,218	Sarah M. W.....	do.....	14	H. Wambolt.....	Indian Harbour.....	5	40 60
64,869	Sarah L. Oxner.....	do.....	34	Edward Hayes.....	Herring Cove.....	10	98 60
90,490	T. W. Wolfe.....	do.....	31	Chas. Wolf <i>et al.</i>	W. Chezzetcook.....	* 8	84 91
75,833	Twilight.....	do.....	14	Eli Baker.....	East Jeddore.....	6	40 60
90,494	Two Brothers.....	do.....	22	J. Bayers & J. Smith.....	Musquodob'it H.....	* 3	51 04
100,154	Triton.....	Lunenburg.....	60	Jno. Wm. Wentzell.....	Halifax.....	15	174 00
77,836	T. W. Smith.....	Halifax.....	35	Charles Beaver.....	Spry Bay.....	* 6	94 25
90,485	Violet West.....	do.....	36	Thos. Gaetz <i>et al.</i>	Seaforth.....	10	104 40
96,781	Venture.....	do.....	43	Edward Dempsey.....	Herring Cove.....	11	124 70
94,666	Winged Arrow.....	Halifax.....	56	Andrew Conrod.....	W. Chezzetcook.....	* 4	121 80
100,226	Willie H. Crosby.....	do.....	65	James Julien <i>et al.</i>	do.....	18	188 50
90,723	Winnie L.....	do.....	31	James J. Gaetz <i>et al.</i>	Seaforth.....	10	89 90
61,901	Water Lilly.....	do.....	14	Isaac Morash.....	W. Dover.....	2	40 60
83,042	Western Belle.....	do.....	23	Jno. Thomas.....	Herring Cove.....	* 4	55 58
92,578	Willetta.....	do.....	12	Joseph Gray.....	Sambro.....	3	34 80
85,378	Zephyr.....	do.....	16	Robt. Slaunwhite.....	Terence Bay.....	3	46 40

INVERNESS COUNTY.

71,302	Alice.....	Charlottetown.....					
		P. E. I.....	10	P. Cormier & D. Lelièvre.....	Eastern Harbour.....	6	29 00
90,739	Arizona.....	Pt. Hawkesbury.....	49	Wm. H. Paint.....	Pt. Hawkesbury.....	6	142 10
83,244	Claribel.....	Charlottetown.....					
		P. E. I.....	12	Chas. Doucet.....	Eastern Harbour.....	5	34 80
75,782	Crescent.....	Arichat.....	27	Camile White.....	Friars Head.....	5	78 30
96,765	Grenada.....	Pt. Hawkesbury.....	58	James Macdonald.....	West Bay.....	12	168 20
38,468	Hector.....	Arichat.....	35	James C. Skinner.....	Port Hastings.....	3	101 50
96,763	Lelia Linwood.....	Pt. Hawkesbury.....	67	Wm. H. Paint.....	Pt. Hawkesbury.....	10	194 30
69,125	May Flower.....	Halifax.....	11	Hyacinthe Chiasson.....	Eastern Harbour.....	6	31 90
48,358	Ripple.....	Guysboro'.....	21	Neil Martin.....	Boom.....	4	60 90

KING'S COUNTY.

74,308	Bald Eagle.....	Yarmouth.....	14	Leonard Houghton.....	Hall's Harbour.....	3	40 60
77,732	Heather Belle.....	Digby.....	13	Jos. Parker.....	do.....	2	37 70
92,484	Pilot.....	Windsor.....	14	Willard Coffill.....	Blomidon.....	* 1	30 45

LUNENBURG COUNTY.

100,578	Avon.....	Lunenburg.....	49	Wm. Lohnes, M.O.....	La Have.....	11	142 10
100,489	Algoma.....	do.....	56	Jeffrey Publicover.....	do.....	10	162 40
100,160	Amelia Corkum.....	do.....	100	Chas. Rafuse, M.O.....	do.....	14	232 00
100,872	Adventurer.....	do.....	55	James Richard, M.O.....	do.....	12	159 50

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 paid.	Amount of Bounty paid.
							£ cts.
94,790	Abana.....	Lunenburg	85	James Romkey, M.O.	La Have.....	14	232 00
94,783	Alaska.....	do	87	Ben. Anderson, M.O.	Lunenburg.....	14	232 00
100,170	Atlanta.....	do	96	Freem'n Anderson, M.O.	do	14	232 00
100,472	Arcana.....	do	87	Alexr. Nickle, M.O.	do	14	232 00
96,831	Argo.....	do	42	Geo. A. Parker, M.O.	do	* 9	115 71
94,778	Argosy.....	do	84	Chas. Smith, M.O.	do	14	232 00
94,961	Altona.....	do	67	Emmanuel Zeller, M.O.	South.....	13	194 30
100,163	Beauty.....	do	65	J. N. Rafuse, M.O.	La Have.....	10	188 50
94,648	Batavia.....	do	99	James Spearwater, M.O.	do	14	232 00
92,637	Bertie C. H.....	do	87	Thos. Hamm, M.O.	Lunenburg.....	*12	215 44
96,823	Burnham H.....	do	88	Benjm. Morash, M.O.	do	14	232 00
94,782	Bona Fide.....	do	90	J. Jos. Rudolph, M.O.	do	14	232 00
96,828	Bonanza.....	do	87	Chas. Silver, M.O.	do	14	232 00
100,571	Britannia.....	do	90	Chas. Smith, M.O.	do	14	232 00
94,651	Bessie A.....	do	99	Murd'h McGregor, M.O.	Ritcey's Cove.....	13	232 00
94,647	Bonus.....	do	86	Jno. M. Ritcey, M.O.	do	14	232 00
94,643	Carrie M. C.....	do	39	Joshua Coolen, M.O.	Fox Point.....	9	113 10
94,658	C. A. Ernst.....	do	57	A. Ernst, M.O.	Mahone Bay.....	11	165 30
94,645	C. A. Chisholm.....	do	82	do	do	11	232 00
85,642	Charlotte E. C.....	do	80	C. U. Mader, M.O.	do	12	232 00
100,159	C. U. Mader.....	do	88	do	do	14	232 00
100,823	Carrie.....	do	60	Adnah Burns, M.O.	Dayspring.....	12	174 00
96,835	Cora L.....	do	100	A. V. Conrad, M.O.	La Have.....	12	232 00
97,084	Calla Lily.....	do	62	Edmund Virtle, M.O.	do	10	179 80
90,824	Ceto.....	do	95	Simon Parks, M.O.	do	14	232 00
96,825	Cecelia W.....	do	41	Robt. Walfield, M.O.	La Have Islands.....	8	118 90
90,857	Capio.....	do	72	G. N. C. Hawkins, M.O.	Lunenburg.....	10	208 80
100,570	Clarence F.....	do	52	David Smith, M.O.	do	11	150 80
90,869	Clara E. Mason.....	do	83	do	do	14	232 00
94,646	Carrie C. W.....	do	92	Martin Westhaver, M.O.	do	13	232 00
100,483	Curfew.....	do	49	J. D. Sperry.....	Petite Rivière.....	10	135 65
100,579	Citizen.....	do	98	Murd. McGregor, M.O.	Ritcey's Cove.....	14	232 00
97,081	Carrie.....	do	99	Jno. M. Ritcey, M.O.	do	14	232 00
88,355	D. A. Mader.....	do	85	C. U. Mader, M.O.	Mahone Bay.....	*11	222 34
97,085	D. Cronan.....	do	59	Henry Schnare.....	do	* 6	152 23
97,089	Dictator.....	do	87	David Smith, M.O.	Lunenburg.....	14	232 00
96,826	Director.....	do	87	do	do	14	232 00
85,736	Dominion.....	do	97	Wm. Young, M.O.	do	14	232 00
85,344	Donzella.....	do	118	Adam Selig, M.O.	Voglers Cove.....	14	232 00
83,308	Ella.....	Liverpool	10	Jennis C. Hanson.....	Mahone Bay.....	2	29 00
94,659	Enterprise.....	Lunenburg	86	Wm. Cleversy, M.O.	La Have.....	14	232 00
75,569	Empress.....	do	47	F. Himmelman.....	do	10	136 30
96,821	Edgar T. Richard.....	do	55	Elias Richard, sr., M.O.	do	12	159 50
100,151	Erminie.....	do	92	Wm. Young, M.O.	Lunenburg.....	14	232 00
94,960	Eureka.....	do	99	Reuben Smith, M.O.	Ritcey's Cove.....	*12	215 44
94,650	Elsie.....	do	47	Jno. Schmeiser, M.O.	La Have.....	8	136 30
66,749	Flash.....	Halifax	23	Elias Cleveland, M.O.	Chester.....	7	66 70
100,481	Florence.....	Lunenburg	29	W. A. Pickels, M.O.	Mahone Bay.....	* 6	73 60
97,046	Fredona.....	Liverpool	12	J. W. Remby, M.O.	W. Dublin.....	3	34 80
94,771	Florence M. Smith.....	Lunenburg	99	Benj. Anderson, M.O.	Lunenburg.....	14	232 00
92,638	Florence M.....	do	83	J. Alex. Silver, M.O.	do	12	232 00
90,829	Florence B.....	do	32	Jno. W. Pearl, M.O.	Martin's Brook.....	* 3	81 20
71,338	Fish Hawk.....	do	49	Jno. L. Corkum, M.O.	New Cumberland.....	9	142 10
97,088	Glendale.....	do	38	Chas. Bell, M.O.	La Have.....	7	110 20
100,480	Gallant.....	do	57	Elias Richard, sr.....	do	13	165 30
100,478	Gladiola.....	do	52	Kenneth Silver, M.O.	Upper La Have.....	12	150 80
100,825	Georgina.....	do	34	James Bell, M.O.	Lower Dublin.....	5	98 60
96,836	Gleaner.....	do	86	Samuel Herman.....	Lunenburg.....	14	232 00
94,773	Galatea.....	do	98	Jno. B. Young, M.O.	do	14	232 00
100,576	Glad Tidings.....	do	99	J. Wm. Young, M.O.	do	14	232 00
90,582	G. A. Smith.....	do	95	Wm. Young, M.O.	do	14	232 00
97,083	Garland.....	do	51	J. D. Sperry.....	Petite Rivière.....	8	147 90
100,488	Gurnet.....	do	56	Alvin Creaser, M.O.	Ritcey's Cove.....	*10	155 02

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 paid.	Amount of Bounty paid.
							\$ cts.
90,862	Grenada.	Lunenburg	93	Reuben Romkey, M.O.	Ritcey's Cove	14	232 00
90,825	Henry N. Batchelder	Port Medway	99	Augus Herman	Broad Cove	17	232 00
100,156	Hustler.	Lunenburg	44	L. B. Currie, M.O.	W. Dublin	9	127 60
100,569	Howard Young.	do	99	James Young, M.O.	Lunenburg	15	232 00
90,859	Hector W. McG.	do	99	Mur. McGregor, M.O.	Ritcey's Cove	14	232 00
100,161	Hilda Maud.	do	37	Adam Selig, M.O.	Vogler's Cove	10	107 30
100,490	Irene M. B.	do	66	Eli Ernst, M.O.	Mahone Bay	12	191 40
96,837	Irvin G.	do	80	Henry Gerhardt, M.O.	Lunenburg	14	232 00
59,475	Jessen.	do	69	J. N. Rafuse, M.O.	Conquerall Bank	10	200 10
94,970	Joseph O.	do	53	Thos. Oakley, M.O.	LaHave	12	153 70
92,639	Jennie Miller.	do	83	Henry Adams, M.O.	Lunenburg	12	232 00
94,654	J. W. Geldert	do	89	Jas. W. Geldert, M.O.	do	14	232 00
94,785	J. C. Schwartz	do	89	Chas. Hewitt, M.O.	do	14	232 00
100,164	J. H. Ernst.	do	97	S. Watson Oxner, M.O.	do	14	232 00
94,789	Joseph McGill.	do	99	Henry Ritcey, M.O.	Ritcey's Cove	14	232 00
94,788	Laura C. Zwicker.	do	85	Abraham Ernst, M.O.	Mahone Bay	12	232 00
88,360	Lettie M. Hardy.	do	98	W. A. Pickels, M.O.	do	19	232 00
97,092	Lurline.	do	57	Amiel Corkum, M.O.	LaHave	12	165 30
90,854	Latona	do	97	Lewis Anderson & Co.	Lunenburg	13	232 00
96,838	LaFrance.	do	89	S. Watson Oxner, M.O.	do	14	232 00
96,827	Leopold.	do	93	Chas. Smith, M.O.	do	14	232 00
96,832	Laura M. Knock	do	87	David Smith, M.O.	do	14	232 00
94,780	Lawrence.	do	87	G. Ab. Smith, M.O.	do	14	232 00
96,833	L. E. Young.	do	89	Alex. Young, M.O.	do	14	232 00
100,484	Lavanda.	do	53	Peter Young, M.O.	do	12	153 70
83,316	Lottie.	Port Medway	81	S. E. Teel, M.O.	Vogler's Cove	14	232 00
100,562	Millie L. E.	Lunenburg	65	Abraham Ernst, M.O.	Mahone Bay	*11	180 65
96,840	May Flower.	do	60	Robert Dawson, M.O.	Bridgewater	10	174 00
96,213	May Fly.	do	12	Jacob Richard	LaHave	3	34 80
100,573	Marsala.	do	38	Solomon Richard, M.O.	do	7	110 20
90,823	Miletus	do	96	Jno. Shankle, M.O.	do	12	232 00
97,052	Minnie Maud.	Liverpool	85	Jno. S. Wolfe, M.O.	W. Dublin	15	232 00
92,640	Minerva.	Lunenburg.	83	Wm. C. Acker, M.O.	Lunenburg	12	232 00
94,772	Molega	do	99	Benj. Anderson, M.O.	do	14	232 00
94,775	Malabar	do	98	R. H. Griffiths, M.O.	do	14	232 00
100,487	Mabel B.	do	43	Thos. Hamm, M.O.	do	10	124 70
92,633	Magnolia.	do	83	Joshua Heckman, M.O.	do	12	232 00
92,635	M. B. Smith.	do	85	Wm. C. Smith, M.O.	do	14	232 00
97,100	Maggie M. W.	do	89	J. H. Wilson, M.O.	do	14	232 00
92,632	Monarch.	do	83	do	do	14	232 00
94,777	Maurice C. Geldert.	do	100	Jno. B. Young, M.O.	do	14	232 00
100,153	Milo.	do	99	J. Wm. Young, M.O.	do	14	232 00
100,162	Magic	do	45	J. D. Sperry	Petite Riviere	8	130 50
100,574	Melrose	do	71	Allan R. Morash, M.O.	Lunenburg	12	205 90
88,342	Nova Zembla	do	79	Joseph Hamm	Mahone Bay	13	229 10
88,603	Nokomis.	do	94	C. U. Mader, M.O.	do	14	232 00
100,485	Nightingale	do	52	Wallace Haughn.	LaHave	12	150 80
90,827	Nyanza	do	116	Elias Walters, M.O.	Lunenburg	16	232 00
94,966	Nicanor	do	79	Davis Westhaver	do	12	229 10
92,636	Nonpareil.	do	88	Jno. Zink, M.O.	do	14	232 00
94,641	Ovando	do	88	Jeffry Publicover, M.O.	Getson's Cove	12	232 00
88,346	Olive	do	103	Daniel Getson, M.O.	LaHave	14	232 00
100,577	Oddfellow	do	58	James Kinley, M.O.	Lunenburg	12	168 20
85,562	Oresa	do	14	Alex. Knickle, M.O.	Lunenburg	4	40 60
94,779	O. P. Silver.	do	89	Chs. L. Silver, M.O.	do	14	232 00
94,787	Ontario	do	89	Benj. Smith	do	14	232 00
100,157	Orinoco	do	56	Isaac Westhaver, M.O.	do	*10	155 02
100,231	Pearl.	Halifax	17	Wm. F. Heyson	Mahone Bay	4	49 30
100,477	Pilot.	Lunenburg	42	W. N. Reinhardt, M.O.	La Have	9	121 80
85,647	Pembina.	do	94	L. Anderson & Co.	Lunenburg	12	232 00
100,486	Pandora.	do	53	Benj. Lohnes, M.O.	do	12	153 70
94,774	Puritan.	do	94	Jas. W. Kreaser, M.O.	Ritcey's Cove	14	232 00
97,087	R. C. Bruhm	do	61	A. Ernst, M.O.	Mahone Bay	9	176 90

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 paid.	Amount of Bounty paid. \$ cts.
100,372	Rowena	Lunenburg	51	Wm. Schneisser, M.O.	La Have	10	147 90
90,593	Ralph	do	51	Solomon Smith, M.O.	Lower La Have	11	147 90
96,834	Robert F. Mason	do	87	Martin Mason, M.O.	Lunenburg	14	232 00
100,473	Rapture	do	37	Alvin Moser, M.O.	do	12	165 30
74,096	Silver Stream	Halifax	35	David Mills, M.O.	Chester	12	101 50
88,349	Senovar	Lunenburg	89	Nathan Hiltz, M.O.	Martin's Point	14	232 00
00,165	Snow Queen	do	67	Leander Meisner, M.O.	do	12	194 30
100,829	Stranger	do	11	Garret Richard	La Have	* 2	23 93
194,787	Samoa	do	90	Jas. W. Geldert, M.O.	Lunenburg	14	232 00
90,868	Sadie	do	79	Chas. Smith, M.O.	do	14	229 10
00,471	Secret	do	87	Jno. B. Young, M.O.	do	14	232 00
194,962	Stella E.	do	99	Reuben Ritcey, M.O.	Ritcey's Cove	14	232 00
00,475	Tartar	do	61	W. N. Reinhardt, M.O.	La Have	12	176 90
194,637	T. W. Langille	do	71	Francis Conrad, M.O.	Lunenburg	14	205 90
92,623	Torridon	do	97	Ant. Heckman, M.O.	do	14	232 00
00,575	Tyler	do	54	W. A. Zwickler, M.O.	do	10	156 60
100,476	Tokalon	do	52	Albt. McKean, M.O.	Pleasantville	11	150 80
154,072	Two Brothers	Halifax	30	Isaiah Ernst	Martin's River	* 2	65 26
97,098	Urania	Lunenburg	100	David Heisler, M.O.	Lunenburg	14	232 00
97,099	Union	do	78	Wm Smeltzer, M.O.	do	12	226 20
00,821	Venus	do	76	Jacob Hiltz, M.O.	Indian Point	12	220 40
194,649	Valenar	do	84	Nathan Hiltz, M.O.	Martin's Point	12	232 00
00,479	Venator	do	57	H. N. Gardner, M.O.	Bridgewater	*11	158 42
194,956	Venezuela	do	94	Isaac Corkum	La Have	13	232 00
97,086	Vevia G.	do	54	Daniel Getson, M.O.	do	11	156 60
90,597	Vivian	do	99	A. H. Zwickler, M.O.	Lunenburg	14	232 00
00,826	Vandala	do	72	Albert McKean, M.O.	Pleasantville	10	208 80
183,164	Valiant	do	88	Thos. A. Cook, M.O.	Ritcey's Cove	12	232 00
85,635	Vanilla	do	96	Jno. M. Ritcey, M.O.	do	12	232 00
94,953	W. D. Richard	do	98	Angus Richard, M.O.	Getson's Cove	15	232 00
94,642	Winnie C	do	55	Edmen Walters, M.O.	La Have	13	159 50
96,829	Wisteria	do	96	Freem. Anderson, M.O.	Lunenburg	14	232 00
100,152	Werra	do	85	David Smith, M.O.	do	14	232 00
71,368	Zelu	do	21	Gabriel Smeltzer, M.O.	do	3	60 90

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

97,048	Annie and Lizzie	Liverpool	39	A. W. Hendry	Liverpool	10	113 10
85,564	Bessie Williams	Barrington	76	do	do	*13	212 53
75,762	May Queen	Liverpool	17	Edwd T. Campbell	do	* 4	44 37
83,310	Myosotis	Port Medway	92	Edwin Morine	Port Medway	*15	207 60
61,916	Only Son	Liverpool	16	Jos. Hagan	Hunts Point	* 5	42 54
90,832	Ronald H. C.	Port Medway	55	Lysander B. Cohoon	Port Medway	11	159 50
83,495	Utopia	Liverpool	98	James C. Inness	Liverpool	10	232 00
97,041	W. H. Smith	do	43	Herbert Smith	Brooklyn	9	124 70

RICHMOND COUNTY.

69,143	Areguipa	Arichat	36	Philip Gruchy	D'Esrousse	6	104 40
83,086	Ada M.	Pt. Hawkesbury	20	Wm. Burke	River Bourgeois	5	58 00
77,544	Alpha	Arichat	42	Wm. Le Vesconte	do	10	121 80
88,456	Alice May	do	39	do	do	10	113 10
36,474	Alexander Fraser	Lunenburg	32	Anselme Sampson	do	10	92 80
35,996	Blue Bell	Arichat	25	David Gruchy	D'Esrousse	8	72 50
94,680	Bonnie Glen	Halifax	17	Sylvester Bondrot	Petit de Grat	* 4	44 37
77,851	Buxom	Sydney	11	Thos. McGrath	L'Ardoise	* 2	26 59
75,561	Boreas	Lunenburg	41	Jno. Colford	Port Richmond	*11	113 95
38,501	B. Wier & Co.	Arichat	24	Celestin Cordeau	River Bourgeois	7	69 60
88,459	Caroline	do	12	Wm. Babin	Arichat	2	34 80

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 paid.	Amount of Bounty paid.
							% cts.
53,875	Catharine	Arichat.	61	Alex. George, jr.	Madam Islands.	4	176 90
43,109	Chatham Head.	Miramichi, N.B.	24	Dom. Fougère.	Poulaumont.	8	69 60
74,100	Candid	Arichat.	23	Désiré Burke.	River Bourgeois	7	66 70
72,061	C. P. M.	do	22	do	do	6	63 80
72,058	Daisy	do	34	Patrick Richard.	Arichat.	3	98 60
83,395	Eleric.	Halifax	29	F. Post & T. Lavache.	do	5	84 10
77,616	Eliza Jane.	Shelburne	22	Casimir Vigneau.	do	3	63 80
77,822	Eliza Smith.	Arichat.	44	Patience Poirier	Low. D'Escousse	*10	121 80
83,083	Emma Proctor	Pt. Hawkesbury	41	Edward Proctor	Riv. Inhabitants	*8	112 29
61,606	Edmund Russell.	Arichat.	28	Geo. Walker.	Basin River Inhabitants.	3	81 20
38,477	Elizabeth	do	18	Placide Burke	River Bourgeois.	*5	47 85
77,843	Elizabeth	Halifax.	30	Isidore Sampson.	do	9	87 00
74,116	Fama	do	44	Wm. LeVesconte.	D'Escousse.	11	127 60
88,462	Fannie S.	Arichat.	28	Daniel Sampson.	River Bourgeois.	9	81 20
38,481	G. H. B.	do	36	Placide Forgeron.	West Arichat.	4	104 40
88,599	Guide	Halifax.	38	Edward Poirier.	Low. D'Escousse	*10	105 20
69,154	Head Reaches.	Hawkesbury.	56	L. Terris & F. M. Malzard.	Arichat.	3	162 40
96,764	Ida C. Spofford.	Pt. Hawkesbury	54	Robt. Murray.	Port Richmond.	6	156 60
88,454	Jubilee.	Arichat.	34	David Gruchy.	D'Escousse.	*8	88 74
85,560	Jacques	Yarmouth.	58	Frederick Poirier.	do	15	168 20
38,486	Julia	Arichat.	20	Louis Burke.	River Bourgeois.	6	58 00
80,972	John Vincin.	Sydney	17	Peter Burke.	do	6	49 30
88,455	Laura Victoria.	Arichat.	39	Jno. Mauger.	Cape La Ronde.	10	113 10
72,070	Lennox.	do	46	David Gruchy.	D'Escousse.	11	133 40
75,875	Lida and Lizzie.	do	56	Wm. LeVisconte.	do	13	162 40
38,516	Lady of the Lake.	do	26	Peter Landry.	St. Peter's.	*6	70 02
72,071	Lumen Diei.	do	20	Urbain Sampson.	River Bourgeois.	6	58 00
72,066	Mary L.	do	19	Peter Haywood.	Arichat.	2	55 10
83,100	Morning Star.	Pt. Hawkesbury	13	Abraham Gerroir.	West Arichat.	2	37 70
46,082	Mary.	Arichat.	43	David Gruchy.	D'Escousse.	*6	93 55
88,463	Maria.	do	14	And. Boudrot.	Petit de Grat.	6	40 60
38,417	Messenger.	do	30	Rémi Fougère.	Poulaumont.	*9	82 65
69,969	Morning Light.	Port Hawkesbury	39	David Walker.	Basin River Inhabitants.	4	113 10
38,522	Mary.	Arichat.	23	Isaiah Boudreau.	River Bourgeois.	7	66 70
72,063	May Flower.	do	12	Jno. Burke.	do	4	34 80
88,431	Mayflower.	Halifax.	21	Docite Fougère.	do	6	60 90
88,464	Mary E.	Arichat.	10	Chas. DeWolf.	Arichat.	3	29 00
74,365	Nova Stella.	do	53	Leon N. Poirier.	Low. D'Escousse	14	153 70
72,048	Neptune.	do	26	Hy. Sampson.	River Bourgeois.	*4	59 26
61,630	Olive J.	Halifax.	57	John Malcolm.	Port Malcolm.	7	165 30
54,139	Ocean Belle.	do	20	Elias Bouchard.	River Bourgeois.	7	58 00
74,322	Proditor.	do	54	Désiré Poirier.	Low. D'Escousse	14	156 60
69,959	Quick Step.	Port Hawkesbury	35	Lewis Murray.	Port Richmond.	*3	88 82
73,119	Royal.	Halifax	12	E. Thibodo & E. Boudrot.	Arichat.	*2	29 00
88,439	Ripple.	do	20	Isidore Boudrot.	Petit de Grat.	4	58 00
88,452	R. Ferguson.	Arichat.	24	Maurice Burke.	St. Peter's.	*3	52 20
64,033	Ripple.	Port Hawkesbury	34	Geo. Cruickshank.	Port Richmond.	5	98 60
75,763	Ripple.	Arichat.	17	Dan. McDonald.	Basin River Inhabitants.	2	49 30
51,781	S. E. Cove.	do	54	Peter Campbell.	Arichat.	14	156 60
37,612	Sea Slipper.	Lunenburg.	41	Chas. Mauger.	Cape La Ronde.	11	118 90
96,810	S. E. Parker.	Halifax.	40	Alf. Langlois.	D'Escousse.	*8	104 40
88,465	Stella.	Arichat.	46	Angus J. Boyd.	River Bourgeois.	*8	111 18
85,465	Sissie Belle.	Halifax.	40	Ptk. Pate.	do	10	116 00
92,599	Thistle.	Sydney.	11	A. Manbourquette.	Upper L'Ardoise	3	31 90
38,480	Two Brothers.	Arichat.	32	Simon Landry.	River Bourgeois.	8	92 80
61,990	Union.	Halifax.	20	Arthur & Alex. Leblanc.	Arichat.	3	58 00
61,946	Union.	do	23	Lawrence Lavache.	West Arichat.	3	66 70
71,034	Vanguard.	Barrington.	48	Thos. Boudrot.	Petit de Grat.	7	139 20
57,662	Village Bride.	Halifax	24	Peter Malcolm.	Port Malcolm.	5	69 60

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

SHELBURNE COUNTY.

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount of Bounty paid.
							\$ cts.
90,655	Annina.....	Yarmouth.....	12	Wm. H. Kenny.....	Clarke's Harbour	7	34 80
71,032	Arthur.....	do.....	21	Edgar Nickerson.....	South Side.....	9	60 90
90,426	Amanda.....	Barrington.....	38	Isaac Nickerson.....	do.....	*10	105 20
88,552	Afton.....	Shelburne.....	72	Jonathan Locke.....	Lockeport.....	*16	202 66
94,632	A. C. Greenwood.....	do.....	15	Chas. E. Hagar.....	Round Bay.....	5	43 50
90,900	Bertha Kelly.....	Yarmouth.....	12	Wm. P. Snow.....	Port La Tour.....	3	34 80
97,028	Bertha.....	do.....	10	Henry Williams.....	Brighton.....	6	29 00
88,551	Blanch M. Thorburn.....	Shelburne.....	96	Wm. H. Thorburn.....	Jordan Bay.....	20	232 00
85,400	Billy Browne.....	do.....	88	Enos Churchill.....	Lockeport.....	16	232 00
100,604	Bella McKinnon.....	do.....	35	C. Locke & Co.....	do.....	9	101 50
96,976	Charlie Richardson.....	do.....	26	Jno. B. Harding, sr.....	do.....	8	75 40
94,942	Coronilla.....	do.....	24	C. Locke & Co.....	do.....	8	69 60
83,492	Dessie.....	Liverpool.....	11	E. A. Capstick.....	do.....	5	31 90
75,624	Dwina.....	Shelburne.....	52	Wm. Lloyd, jr.....	do.....	*12	140 04
90,644	Eva Mc.....	Yarmouth.....	19	Thos. L. Nickerson.....	Wood's Harbour	*7	48 98
83,043	Ella A. Downie.....	Shelburne.....	73	Enos Churchill.....	Lockeport.....	*11	189 02
96,976	Edith.....	do.....	40	Churchill Locke.....	do.....	9	116 00
85,731	Eva L. H.....	do.....	62	B. P. Thorburn.....	Sandy Point.....	*11	172 31
85,503	G. P. Taylor.....	Yarmouth.....	13	Erastus N. Nickerson.....	Wood's Harbour	*3	26 94
85,478	Glenora.....	Shelburne.....	76	Churchill Locke.....	Lockeport.....	*14	206 64
80,799	Hattie T.....	Digby.....	16	Isaac Kendrick.....	Shag Harbour.....	*6	40 60
90,647	Hattie Emeline.....	Yarmouth.....	11	C. A. Reynolds.....	Upper Port la Tour.....	5	31 90
90,879	Hope.....	Barrington.....	22	Raymond Nickerson.....	Clarke's Harbour	10	60 90
100,607	Icelda.....	Shelburne.....	19	Kelly McMillan.....	Lewis Head.....	5	55 10
85,554	Jersey Lily.....	do.....	96	Enos Churchill.....	Lockeport.....	*15	224 75
94,941	John Purvey.....	do.....	98	Geo. H. King.....	Sandy Point.....	22	232 00
73,967	Katie.....	Liverpool.....	14	Burns McKenzie.....	Green Harbour.....	6	40 60
77,957	Kedron.....	Annapolis.....	22	Churchill Locke.....	Lockeport.....	*6	55 84
90,438	Lark.....	Barrington.....	13	Sam. S. Atwood.....	Barrington.....	4	31 42
80,624	Lima.....	Yarmouth.....	12	Joshua Nickerson.....	Bear Point.....	*6	32 32
90,429	Lettie May.....	Barrington.....	10	J. E. Smith.....	do.....	2	29 00
88,271	Magellan Cloud.....	Shelburne.....	20	Melvin Atkinson.....	West Head.....	*7	51 56
85,488	Mabel Somers.....	do.....	98	Enos Churchill.....	Lockeport.....	16	232 00
100,606	Myra Louise.....	do.....	17	Jno. Mathews.....	Ragged Island.....	5	49 30
83,493	Mary C.....	Liverpool.....	84	Wm. McMillan.....	Lockeport.....	20	232 00
96,975	Mary.....	Shelburne.....	99	Jno. A. McGowan.....	Shelburne.....	*19	216 49
72,977	Nellie H. Hanum.....	Digby.....	26	D. V. Kenney.....	Clarke's Harbour	11	75 40
90,439	Oscar F.....	Barrington.....	17	Jas. E. Swim.....	do.....	9	49 30
96,977	Oriole.....	Shelburne.....	43	C. Locke & Co.....	Lockeport.....	11	124 70
100,319	Rob Roy.....	Yarmouth.....	12	Freeman Lowe.....	Clarke's Harbour	7	34 80
92,320	Rialto.....	Shelburne.....	46	A. E. Thorbourn.....	Sandy Point.....	*10	127 84
85,390	Susan C.....	Barrington.....	21	Peter P. Smith.....	Centerville.....	6	60 90
90,433	St. Ann.....	do.....	11	Jno. Lowe.....	Clarke's Harbour	5	31 90
85,483	Sarah H. Seeton.....	Shelburne.....	95	C. Locke & Co.....	Lockeport.....	18	232 00
100,609	Swan.....	do.....	57	Jno. A. McGowan.....	Shelburne.....	*9	135 80
90,893	Thomas H.....	Barrington.....	13	Fred. Nickerson.....	Clarke's Harbour	9	37 70
96,961	Tivoli.....	Shelburne.....	24	R. J. Swansburg.....	Little Harbour.....	7	69 60
90,895	Union St. Pierre.....	Yarmouth.....	19	Frank Nickerson.....	Clarke's Harbour	*7	51 66
100,811	Vesta Pearl.....	Barrington.....	40	Wm. B. Smith, jun.....	West Head.....	*10	110 73
100,608	Vesper.....	Shelburne.....	14	Jno. Ringer.....	Little Harbour.....	5	40 60
90,430	Will Carleton.....	Barrington.....	89	G. L. Nickerson.....	Port la Tour.....	*14	224 27
77,744	Whip-poor-Will.....	Shelburne.....	15	James S. Perry.....	Black Point.....	6	43 50
75,722	Yuba.....	Yarmouth.....	15	Isaac Nickerson.....	Shag Harbour.....	*6	38 07

VICTORIA COUNTY.

72,047	Mary Moulton.....	Arichat.....	26	Roderick Kerr.....	Englishtown.....	3	75 40
57,681	Quick Step.....	Halifax.....	22	Jno. Rose.....	McKinnon's Harbour.....	3	63 80

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

YARMOUTH COUNTY.

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount of Bounty paid.
							\$ cts.
97,034	A. D'E.....	Yarmouth.....	15	A. D'Entremont.....	West Pubnico.....	6	43 50
94,980	Aurore.....	do.....	86	Leon D'Eon.....	do.....	*21	232 00
88,586	Alma.....	do.....	18	Wm. Kenney.....	Lower Argyle.....	*4	39 16
66,683	Bellarose.....	do.....	40	T. A. Crosby.....	Yarmouth.....	6	116 00
94,977	Civilian.....	do.....	97	David L. Amiro.....	West Pubnico.....	18	232 00
85,536	Circassian.....	do.....	99	A. F. Stoneman & Co.....	Yarmouth.....	*17	225 56
69,217	Chlorus.....	do.....	57	do.....	do.....	*15	160 14
66,679	Diploma.....	do.....	84	Simon D'Eon.....	West Pubnico.....	21	232 00
90,871	Dora.....	Yarmouth.....	63	A. F. Stoneman & Co.....	Yarmouth.....	*17	169 02
85,551	Ethel.....	do.....	93	J. H. Porter & Co.....	Tusket Wedge.....	19	232 00
97,036	Eva.....	do.....	10	Gabriel Bourque.....	Bourque's Cove.....	*4	24 18
90,654	Flora.....	do.....	64	David D'Entremont.....	W. Pubnico.....	*19	176 78
75,601	Flash.....	Digby.....	10	James A. Peters.....	Westport.....	*4	26 10
90,885	Georgina.....	Yarmouth.....	90	H. & N. B. Lewis.....	Yarmouth.....	*20	226 48
85,554	Hazel Glen.....	do.....	96	Arthur D'Entremont.....	W. Pubnico.....	*24	227 36
100,326	Helena.....	do.....	14	Wm. McNair.....	Lower Argyle.....	*4	33 84
100,327	Hattie.....	do.....	10	Robert Ellenwood.....	Yarmouth.....	5	29 00
80,643	Hazel Dell.....	do.....	87	Parker, Eakins & Co.....	do.....	16	232 00
80,641	Jonathan.....	do.....	68	C. T. D'Entremont.....	W. Pubnico.....	20	197 20
88,587	Jessie May.....	do.....	14	Angus Daley.....	Pubnico Head.....	*4	29 34
90,643	Komoroff.....	do.....	10	Henry Hilton.....	Yarmouth.....	*3	25 38
88,581	Kingfisher.....	do.....	47	A. F. Stoneman & Co.....	do.....	17	136 30
100,320	Lena.....	do.....	13	Peter Amiro.....	W. Pubnico.....	*5	34 56
51,972	Lydia Ryder.....	do.....	57	Ls. P. D'Entremont.....	do.....	*18	157 04
90,887	L'Etoile.....	do.....	48	J. H. Porter & Co.....	Tusket Wedge.....	*9	117 80
80,614	Louise.....	do.....	85	do.....	do.....	18	232 00
88,596	M. A. Louis.....	do.....	64	Chas. D. D'Eon.....	Pubnico.....	19	185 60
74,322	Morning Star.....	do.....	25	J. B. Lewis.....	Yarmouth.....	*6	67 33
74,339	Maitland.....	do.....	45	H. & N. B. Lewis.....	do.....	17	130 50
85,539	Maggie Jane.....	do.....	12	Wm. Robbins.....	Port Maitland.....	4	34 80
88,583	Mary O'Dell.....	do.....	14	David Smith.....	Kelly's Cove.....	*2	30 46
90,659	N. A. Laura.....	do.....	59	T. D'Entremont.....	W. Pubnico.....	19	171 10
90,892	Nellie.....	do.....	59	J. H. Porter & Co.....	Tusket Wedge.....	19	171 10
85,553	Onyx.....	do.....	139	Parker, Eakins & Co.....	Yarmouth.....	18	232 00
90,873	Primrose.....	do.....	34	Wm. McKenzie.....	Port Maitland.....	*5	73 95
80,628	Roseneath.....	do.....	92	Byron Hines.....	East Pubnico.....	18	232 00
100,313	Souvenir.....	do.....	71	Nicholas D'Entremont.....	West Pubnico.....	20	205 90
100,323	Senora.....	do.....	85	Marc. A. Surette.....	do.....	22	232 01
83,254	Sea Foam.....	Annapolis.....	28	Jno. T. Amiro.....	East Pubnico.....	*2	50 76
100,325	Starlight.....	Yarmouth.....	10	James Goodwin.....	Argyle Sound.....	5	29 00
75,724	Sea Foam.....	do.....	75	J. H. Porter & Co.....	Tusket Wedge.....	20	217 50
85,535	Sigefroi.....	do.....	41	Geo. R. Beveridge.....	Melbourne.....	*7	91 48
77,956	Speed.....	do.....	13	Jos. H. Eldridge.....	Yarmouth.....	2	37 70
96,962	Sunrise.....	do.....	18	James E. Crosby.....	do.....	*1	32 63
88,597	Uncle Sam.....	do.....	97	David D'Entremont.....	West Pubnico.....	*20	221 46
90,882	Will o' the Wisp.....	do.....	51	A. F. Stoneman & Co.....	Yarmouth.....	*19	144 21
90,896	Wapiti.....	do.....	100	do.....	do.....	18	232 00
90,897	Wrasse.....	do.....	56	do.....	do.....	*17	150 22

DETAILED STATEMENT of Fishing Bounties paid to Vessels, &c.—Continued.

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 paid.	Amount of Bounty paid.
							\$ cts.
83,469	Austin P.	St. Andrews.	12	Daniel Richardson.	Deer Island.	* 2	26 10
94,727	Aurelia.	St. John.	22	James Scovil.	Flagg's Cove.	* 2	53 17
35,338	Carolina.	St. Andrews.	18	Henry Stuart.	Lord's Cove.	* 5	52 20
59,375	Cadet.	do.	19	Ethelbert Savage.	Wilson's Beach.	* 1	27 55
88,409	Carrie.	Digby, N.S.	12	Thomas Cook.	Flagg's Cove.	3	34 80
88,387	Comet.	Windsor, N.S.	10	Thomas Carter.	Pennfield.	2	29 00
92,503	Defiance.	St. Andrews.	17	Frank Calder.	Welchpool.	3	49 30
92,515	Dispute.	do.	13	Fredk. Russell.	Seal Cove.	2	37 70
74,326	Dreadnaught.	Yarmouth, N.S.	19	Alfred Stanley.	Flagg's Cove.	3	55 10
59,373	E. M. Oliver.	St. Andrews.	14	S. L. Justason.	Pennfield.	* 2	13 54
92,516	Emma.	do.	22	Wm. Shaw.	Lepreaux.	4	63 80
92,515	Edith R.	do.	47	Conley & Richardson.	Leonardville.	9	136 30
80,803	Exenia.	Windsor, N.S.	18	Wm. F. Parker.	Beaver Harbour.	3	52 20
88,286	Eagle.	St. Andrews.	11	Jos. Richardson, sr.	Leonardville.	* 2	23 93
88,280	E. B. Lane.	do.	12	F. Tewkesbury.	do.	* 2	29 00
80,882	Ella Mabel.	do.	14	Walter Calder, jr.	Wilson's Beach.	3	40 60
94,834	Flora Wooster.	do.	22	Henry Burnham.	Flagg's Cove.	* 3	31 90
98,276	Falcon.	do.	12	Jas. Brown <i>et al.</i>	Wilson's Beach.	3	34 80
92,511	Fleetwing.	do.	11	Ben. H. Cossaboom.	Whitehead Isl'd.	2	31 90
97,146	Free Trader.	do.	10	Geo. Scott <i>et al.</i>	Flagg's Cove.	3	19 00
94,835	George Linwood.	do.	25	Jno. Hawkins <i>et al.</i>	Beaver Harbour.	7	72 50
59,396	Gertie Westbrooke.	do.	16	James Cline.	Lord's Cove.	* 3	37 12
92,508	Grey Eagle.	do.	14	Nehemiah Mitchell, sr.	Welchpool.	* 2	33 83
59,379	Gazelle.	do.	47	Wm. Watt.	Flagg's Cove.	* 4	95 43
97,150	Gleaner.	do.	13	Jno. Cook.	Back Bay.	* 2	26 39
80,650	Happy Home.	Yarmouth, N.S.	14	Jno. A. Dover & Jos. Connors.	Black's Harbour.	3	40 60
83,463	Havelock.	St. Andrews.	33	Wm. James.	Wilson's Beach.	5	95 70
97,148	John and Frank.	do.	56	Hugh C. McKay.	Beaver Harbour.	* 6	150 80
59,342	Lizzie McGee.	do.	14	Andrew McGee.	Back Bay.	3	40 60
88,273	Lillian E.	do.	13	do.	do.	3	37 70
59,395	Little Minnie.	do.	14	Jos. McGee.	do.	2	40 60
75,598	Lizzie Jane.	Digby, N.S.	18	Chas. Green.	Fairhaven.	3	52 20
59,321	Little Nell.	St. Andrews.	21	Wm. McLellan.	Welchpool.	4	60 90
88,407	Linnett.	Digby, N.S.	15	Alva Brown.	Wilson's Beach.	3	43 50
77,965	Lydia B.	St. Andrews.	18	W. & Jno. M. Calder.	Welchpool.	3	52 20
77,783	Lost Heir.	Pt. Medway, N.S.	15	Jno. P. Moses <i>et al.</i>	Flagg's Cove.	* 1	21 75
92,501	Maybe.	St. Andrews.	11	Jno. Kelly.	Le Tête.	* 2	26 58
92,514	Maggie Jane.	do.	10	Louis Stanley <i>et al.</i>	Flagg's Cove.	3	29 00
77,967	Naomi.	do.	14	Chas. Hagerty.	Wilson's Beach.	3	40 60
92,518	Peril.	do.	18	M. Eldridge & Geo. Dixon.	Beaver Harbour.	3	52 20
75,591	Rise and Go.	do.	16	Wm. Sirls.	Wilson's Beach.	3	46 40
88,284	Sea Foam.	do.	13	Daniel Leavitt.	Back Bay.	2	37 70
59,357	Silver Bell.	do.	13	A. Malloch <i>et al.</i>	Wilson's Beach.	3	37 70
88,272	Simeon H. Bell.	do.	14	James Hatt <i>et al.</i>	Flagg's Cove.	3	40 60
88,414	Trumpet.	St. John.	20	G. U. Wright.	Beaver Harbour.	3	58 00
59,387	Telephone.	St. Andrews.	19	C. H. Greenwood.	Wilson's Beach.	4	55 10
97,145	Thistle.	St. Andrews.	12	Frank Ingersoll.	Flagg's Cove.	2	34 80
88,282	Veritas.	do.	10	Simeon Leonard.	Leonardville.	* 2	24 17
94,832	Venus.	do.	42	Simeon Brown.	Wilson's Beach.	* 6	113 10
103,111	Volunteer.	do.	13	A. W. Ingersoll.	Woodward's Cove.	* 2	28 28
77,969	Wave Queen.	do.	11	Hiram Foster.	Grand Harbour.	4	31 90
83,427	Zoulou.	Weymouth, N.S.	12	Eben Gaskill.	Flagg's Cove.	* 1	17 40

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

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount of Bounty paid.
							\$ cts.
100,984	Alice.....	Chatham..	11	Chas. DeGruchy....	Caraquet.....	3	31 90
96,739	Argeline.....	do	14	Octave Gionet.....	do	3	40 60
100,987	Arabi.....	do	12	Philip Rive.....	do	* 2	29 00
100,990	Alberta.....	do	11	do	do	3	31 90
100,960	Annie M.....	do	11	W. S. Loggie.....	do	3	31 90
100,909	Adeline Gladys ..	do	12	Richard Young.....	Shippegan.....	* 2	29 00
92,419	Anna.....	do	12	Docité Chiasson....	Lameque.....	3	34 80
72,099	Adelina.....	do	12	Auguste Paulin....	do	* 1	26 10
97,194	Alika.....	do	12	Lange Paulin, sr...	do	3	34 80
96,725	Bessie T.....	do	10	Colin C. Turner.....	Tracadie.....	3	29 00
100,983	Bee.....	do	11	Chas. DeGruchy....	Caraquet.....	3	31 90
100,780	Brittanic.....	do	12	C. Hubbard.....	do	3	34 80
100,909	Bluenose.....	do	11	Jos. Sewell.....	do	3	31 90
100,975	Big Bear.....	do	10	Robt. Young.....	do	* 2	24 17
100,783	Belle.....	do	11	do	do	4	31 90
100,299	Blanchard.....	do	12	Peter Fiott.....	Cape Cove, Co. Gaspé.....	3	34 80
61,431	Bee.....	Miramichi ..	11	Paul Noël.....	Lameque.....	3	31 90
72,079	Betsy.....	Chatham..	13	Sebastien Noël.....	Little Lameque..	3	37 70
96,730	Christina.....	do	11	Chas. DeGruchy....	Caraquet.....	* 2	26 59
100,774	Calliope.....	do	12	Philip Rive.....	do	4	34 80
100,971	Cyprian.....	do	10	Elie Syvret.....	do	2	29 00
100,789	Chazalie.....	do	11	Robt. Young.....	do	3	31 90
100,784	Charlotte.....	do	13	do	do	4	37 70
100,916	Cygnét.....	do	12	Geo. Romeril.....	Paspebiac, P.Q..	* 2	29 00
101,000	Condor.....	do	10	Thos. Ahier.....	Shippegan.....	3	29 00
92,412	Dollie Dutton....	do	13	John Young.....	Tracadie.....	3	37 70
100,915	Dawn.....	do	12	Geo. Romeril.....	Paspebiac, P.Q..	3	34 80
100,917	Dora.....	do	11	do	do	4	31 90
100,999	Dove.....	do	11	Thos. Ahier.....	Shippegan.....	3	31 90
100,913	Daffodil.....	do	10	do	do	2	29 00
100,772	Estelle.....	do	13	Philip Rive.....	Caraquet.....	* 2	31 42
100,905	Evangeline.....	do	10	do	do	3	19 00
100,293	Eliza.....	do	15	Robt. Young.....	do	3	43 50
100,786	Empress.....	do	12	do	do	4	34 80
100,787	Ethel.....	do	11	do	do	3	31 90
100,998	Eagle.....	do	10	Thos. Ahier.....	Shippegan.....	4	29 00
100,911	Emperor.....	do	10	do	do	3	29 00
92,417	Evangeline.....	do	11	Richard Young.....	do	* 3	27 92
96,723	Emma.....	do	15	Ludger Duguay.....	Lameque.....	3	43 50
96,737	Elmina.....	do	11	Jacques Noël, sr...	do	4	31 90
85,699	Four Sisters.....	do	10	Marcel Caron.....	Caraquet.....	3	29 00
100,977	Fly.....	do	12	Chas. DeGruchy....	do	3	34 80
100,782	Flying Foam.....	do	12	Robt. Young.....	do	4	34 80
103,001	Falcon.....	do	10	Thos. Ahier.....	Shippegan.....	3	29 00
100,913	Foam.....	do	10	do	do	3	29 00
96,736	Fly.....	do	14	Rich'd Young.....	do	* 3	35 53
61,445	Flavie.....	do	13	Theophile Duguay..	Lamèque.....	4	37 70
100,298	Fisher.....	do	12	Elie Chiasson.....	Little Lamèque..	3	34 80
92,418	Grip.....	do	12	James Davidson....	Tracadie.....	3	34 80
100,968	Gem.....	do	11	Chas. DeGruchy....	Caraquet.....	* 2	26 59
100,778	Gambetta.....	do	12	C. Hubbard.....	do	4	34 80
100,954	Gazelle.....	do	10	do	do	3	29 00
100,910	Gleaner.....	do	13	Luke Lanteigne....	do	3	37 70
100,993	Garfield.....	do	10	Philip Rive.....	do	3	29 00
100,992	Great Mogul.....	do	11	do	do	3	31 90
100,989	Gladiaior.....	do	11	do	do	3	31 90
100,964	Gladstone.....	do	10	do	do	3	29 00
100,790	Guiding Star.....	do	11	Robt. Young.....	do	3	31 90
100,919	Gazelle.....	do	12	Geo. Romeril.....	Paspebiac, P.Q..	3	34 80
96,733	Gem.....	do	12	Rich'd Young.....	Shippegan.....	* 3	30 45
100,994	Hercules.....	do	10	Philip Rive.....	Caraquet.....	3	29 00

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

GLOUCESTER COUNTY—Continued.

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount of Bounty paid.
							\$ cts.
100,906	Hotspur.	Chatham.	10	Philip Rive.	Caraquet.	3	29 00
100,903	Hope.	do	11	Robt. Young.	do	3	31 90
61,425	Hope.	New-Carlisle, P.Q.	13	Geo. Romeril.	Paspebiac, P.Q.	3	37 70
100,956	Harold N.	Chatham.	12	W. S. Loggie.	Chatham.	3	34 80
100,997	Ivanhoe.	do	10	Thos. Ahier.	Shippegan.	* 2	24 17
96,724	Isabel.	do	11	Pierre Noël.	Lamèque.	3	31 90
100,294	Jean.	do	13	Dom. Gallien.	Caraquet.	* 2	31 42
100,965	Josephine.	do	11	Philip Rive.	do	* 2	26 59
100,969	John Bull.	do	10	Jos. Sewell.	do	3	29 00
100,958	John B.	do	11	W. S. Loggie.	Chatham.	3	31 90
100,981	Kite.	do	11	Chas. DeGruchy.	Caraquet.	3	31 90
100,980	Lynx.	do	11	do	do	3	31 90
100,951	Leo.	do	13	Hyacinthe Lanteigne.	do	* 3	32 99
100,972	Lizzie D.	do	11	Robt. Young.	do	* 2	26 59
100,902	Lord Stanley.	do	10	do	do	4	29 00
103,003	Lark.	do	10	Thos. Ahier.	Shippegan.	3	29 00
92,403	Maria.	do	25	Ubalde Landry.	Graude Anse.	* 3	63 44
92,413	Mary Jane.	do	14	Theodore Savoy.	Tracadie.	4	40 60
100,779	Mermaid.	do	11	C. Hubbard.	Caraquet.	3	31 90
100,953	Majestic.	do	10	do	do	* 2	24 17
100,781	Mary Louise.	do	11	do	do	3	31 90
100,295	Marie Louisa.	do	18	Jos. A. Paulin.	do	* 3	45 68
85,692	Mary.	do	11	Robt. Young.	do	3	31 90
100,785	Midnight.	do	12	do	do	3	34 80
100,300	Mikado.	do	13	Peter Fiott.	Cape Cove, P.Q.	3	37 70
100,957	Mary R.	do	12	W. S. Loggie.	Chatham.	3	34 80
88,669	Morning Star.	do	12	Gustave Gionet.	Pokemouche.	* 1	23 20
92,420	Mary Louise.	do	13	Wm. LeBreton.	do	4	37 70
61,447	Merida.	Miramichi.	13	André Aché, sen.	Lamèque.	3	37 70
72,100	Marie.	Chatham.	11	Onésime Chiasson.	do	3	31 90
100,292	Marie Joseph.	do	12	Lazare Gauvin.	Little Lamèque.	3	34 80
100,991	MacMahon.	do	11	Philip Rive.	Caraquet.	* 2	26 59
100,970	Nellie.	do	11	Dom. Gallien.	do	3	31 90
103,005	Osprey.	do	10	Thomas Ahier.	Shippegan.	5	29 00
103,004	Oriole.	do	11	do	do	3	31 90
96,740	Providence.	do	13	Prosper Albert.	Caraquet.	3	37 70
100,996	Parisian.	do	10	Philip Rive.	do	3	29 00
100,776	Patrick.	do	11	do	do	3	31 90
100,904	P. T. S.	do	11	Robert Ycung.	do	* 2	26 59
103,007	Petrel.	do	10	Thomas Ahier.	Shippegan.	3	29 00
96,732	Providence.	do	11	Jos. L. Robichaud.	do	* 3	15 95
100,297	Palma.	do	14	Olivier Duguay.	Lamèque.	4	40 60
100,967	Queen.	do	10	Robert Young.	Caraquet.	3	29 00
61,406	Reward.	do	11	Hyacinthe Boutillier.	do	3	31 90
100,979	Ranger.	do	10	Chas. DeGruchy.	do	3	29 00
97,191	Rita.	do	12	do	do	3	34 80
100,905	Rosalie.	do	10	Jos. N. LeBoutillier.	do	3	29 00
100,773	Rupert.	do	12	Philip Rive.	do	3	34 80
100,775	Red Gauntlet.	do	11	do	do	3	31 90
100,952	Replevin.	do	10	Geo. Romeril.	Paspebiac, P.Q.	3	29 00
61,438	Rosane.	do	13	Aimé Duguay.	Alexander's Pt.	3	37 70
92,404	Rosa.	do	17	Octave Aché.	Lamèque.	4	49 30
96,727	Ryse.	do	11	Sinai Aché.	do	3	31 90
100,978	Speedy.	do	11	Chas. DeGruchy.	Caraquet.	3	31 90
100,986	Swift.	do	11	do	do	* 2	26 59
100,982	Snowdrop.	do	11	do	do	* 2	26 59
100,976	St. John.	do	10	Théotinne Gionet.	do	3	29 00
103,010	Sarah B.	do	10	Jos. N. LeBoutillier.	do	3	29 00
100,963	Stanley.	do	10	Philip Rive.	do	3	29 00
100,901	Sea Flower.	do	12	Robert Young.	do	3	34 80
100,907	Sarah.	do	10	do	do	3	29 00
100,974	Sivret.	do	10	do	do	3	29 00

DETAILED STATEMENT of Fishing Bounties paid to Vessels, &c.—New Brunswick—
*Continued.*GLOUCESTER COUNTY—*Concluded.*

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount of Bounty paid.
							¢ cts.
100,788	Sir Charles	Chatham.....	11	Robert Young	Caraquet.	3	31 90
100,914	Sea Flower.....	do	11	Geo. Romeril.....	Paspebiac, P.Q..	3	31 90
100,961	Silver Moon.....	do	14	W. S. Loggie.....	Chatham.....	3	40 60
103,006	Swallow.....	do	11	Thomas Ahier.....	Shippegan.....	4	31 90
96,731	Sea Star.....	do	13	Jos. M. Savoy.....	do	3	37 70
103,008	St. Joseph.....	do	12	Adolphe Aché.....	Lamèque	3	34 80
74,401	Sara.....	Miramichi.....	11	Nazaire Noël.....	do	3	31 90
92,408	Sarah A. W.....	Chatham.....	15	Robt. J. Wilson.....	Miscou.....	3	43 50
100,777	Teutonic.....	do	11	C. Hubbard.....	Caraquet.....	3	31 90
100,918	Tickler.....	do	12	Geo. Romeril.....	Paspebiac, P.Q..	4	34 80
96,738	Three Brothers.....	do	12	Richard Young.....	Shippegan.....	4	34 80
100,771	Umbria.....	do	12	Philip Rive.....	Caraquet.....	3	34 80
100,995	Voltaire.....	do	10	do	do	*1	19 34
100,966	Von Moltke.....	do	11	do	do	3	31 90
100,985	Wasp.....	do	12	Chas. DeGruchy.....	do	3	34 80
100,973	World's Fair.....	do	11	Robt. Young.....	do	3	31 90
100,953	White Wings.....	Chatham.....	10	Robert Young.....	Caraquet.....	3	29 00
96,735	White Fish.....	do	12	Joseph Savoy.....	Lamèque	4	34 80
100,920	Zephyr.....	do	12	George Romeril.....	Paspebiac, P.Q..	3	34 80

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

79,996	Amy B.....	Chatham.....	60	W. S. Loggie.....	Chatham.....	*3	152 25
100,296	Leigh J.....	do	34	do	do	5	98 60

ST. JOHN COUNTY.

88,270	Alice May.....	St. John.....	10	Henry Craft	Mace's Bay.....	3	29 00
88,253	E. B. Colwell.....	do	19	Addison Thompson.....	do	7	55 10
83,259	Hettie May.....	Annapolis, N.S..	15	John Butler	Musquash.....	3	43 50
57,181	Hattie.....	Windsor, N.S..	13	Samuel Galbraith.....	Pisarinco.....	4	37 70
42,089	Lilley.....	St. Andrews.....	10	Frs. Campbell.....	Dipper Harbour.	3	29 00
59,326	Maud Holmes.....	do	21	Patrick Murray.....	Chance Harbour.	5	60 90
71,011	Red Breast.....	St. John.....	30	Chas. Harkins.....	Dipper Harbour.	5	87 00
59,322	Sea Flower.....	do	11	James Thompson.....	Chance Harbour.	3	31 90
72,973	Sea Breeze.....	Digby, N.S.....	13	Jno. J. Graham.....	Musquash.....	3	37 70
73,740	Vivid.....	Yarmouth, N.S..	44	Albert T. Craft.....	Di ^p er H ^b	*2	89 32
97,149	Winnie.....	St. Andrews.....	12	Robert McLellan.....	p ^p ar ou ^r	3	34 80

DETAILED STATEMENT of Fishing Bounties paid to Vessels, &c.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

KING'S COUNTY.

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount of Bounty paid.
							\$ cts.
69,132	Belle of the Bay . . .	Guysboro', N.S..	20	Matthew Gosbee	Murray Harbour	*6	53 86
74,141	Belle	do	31	Alex. Jackson	do	5	89 90
92,675	Can't help it	Pictou, N.S. . . .	40	Jno. Herring	do	8	116 00
92,465	Elisha Crowell	Charlottetown . . .	69	Danl. Davies	Charlottetown . .	*6	154 65
83,196	Ethel Blanche	Pictou, N.S. . . .	17	Reuben Cahoon	Cape Bear	4	49 30
38,335	Elizabeth	Arichat, N.S. . . .	17	Dan. W. Hemphill	Georgetown	5	49 30
100,691	Francis E. Willard . . .	Pictou, N.S. . . .	23	Ben. H. Herring	Murray Harbour (South)	*5	61 15
88,644	Hattie	Charlottetown . . .	18	Jos. R. McDonald	Georgetown	3	52 20
75,481	Julia Ward	do	39	Wm. Harris	Beach Point	9	113 10
90,640	Lorena	do	11	L. Batchelder	Souris (West)	*3	23 92
90,639	Morell	do	16	Ed. D. Delorey	Brudenell	2	34 80
69,109	Marcella Butler	Halifax, N.S. . . .	38	Jno. Hemphill	Georgetown	3	96 43
94,667	Nettie M. G.	do	32	Jno. Cahoon	Murray Harbour . .	*7	82 50
88,350	Orion	Charlottetown . . .	77	Aaron O. Cogswell	Georgetown	15	223 30
90,488	Wave	do	19	James Delorey	Brudenell River . . .	*4	49 59
88,228	Welcome	Halifax, N.S. . . .	33	Dan. J. McCormack	Boughton Island . .	8	95 70

PRINCE COUNTY.

90,622	Annie T. McKie	Charlottetown . . .	68	Scobie McKie	Stanley Bridge . . .	7	197 20
71,310	Black Watch	do	24	Benj. Perry	Alberton	4	69 60
88,642	Express	do	47	Jno. Champion	do	*11	125 82
97,072	Gracie M. Parker	do	92	J. H. Myrick & Co.	Tignish	*5	198 86
97,074	Katie E. Wall	do	23	M. Wall, sen ^r	Baltic Lot 18	*5	61 14
59,663	Lettie	Charlottetown . . .	57	J. H. Myrick & Co.	Tignish	6	165 30
96,926	Sea Foam	do	15	Wm. G. Ramsay	Princetown	3	43 50
92,610	S. A. Parkhurst	do	44	James S. Gordon	Alberton	7	127 60

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

92,466	G. H. Gardner	Charlottetown . . .	17	Isaac Marshall	N. Rustico	4	49 30
96,936	Katie & Ella	do	20	Stanislas Buotte	do	5	58 00
71,334	Watchman	Barrington, N.S. . .	15	Frank A. Churchill	do	*1	26 10

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

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

BONAVENTURE COUNTY.

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount of Bounty paid.
80,716	Annie	New Carlisle. . . .	10	Francis Duguay.	New Carlisle. . . .	2	\$ cts. 24 17

GASPÉ COUNTY.

73,495	Canadienne.	Halifax, N.S. . . .	52	J. N. Arseneau.	Grindstone Isl'd. . .	*11	144 51
71,357	Emma Gidney.	do	48	J. P. Savage	Amherst, M.I. . . .	12	139 20
94,695	Success.	do	16	R. J. Leslie.	do	6	46 40
73,492	Thirza	Magdalen Isl'ds. . .	14	J. P. Savage.	do	6	40 60

SAGUENAY COUNTY.

74,270	Amarilda	Quebec	24	Pierre Bernier.	Bic	4	69 60
42,436	Amelia.	Gaspé	50	Paul Cormier.	Pt. Esquimaux. . .	10	145 00
57,742	Acara	Halifax, N.S. . . .	30	Fred. Jomphe.	do	6	87 00
100,463	B. C	Quebec	15	Frs. Métivier	Montmagny	2	43 50
83,370	C. M. G. P.	do	46	Nap. Picard	Pt. Esquimaux. . .	5	133 40
61,966	D. Cronan.	Halifax, N.S. . . .	40	Pierre Marchand . . .	do	9	116 00
59,909	Elizabeth.	Quebec	27	E. & J. Caron	Sandy Bay	14	78 30
80,754	Eugenie.	do	48	André Vigneau. . . .	Pt. Esquimaux. . .	7	139 20
85,750	H. B	do	57	Hypolite Boudreau. . .	do	9	165 30
85,753	Java	do	46	Dominique Cormier. . .	do	10	133 40
100,464	Marie Oliva	do	12	Horace Demel	Quebec	2	34 80
69,584	Marie Louise	do	23	Pierre Ouellette. . . .	do	4	66 70
100,469	Marie Victoire.	do	20	Alph. Pedneaud	Ile aux Coudres. . .	4	58 00
100,462	Mary	do	19	Thos. Taché	Ste. Irénée	4	55 10
69,380	Marie Anne	Gaspé	36	Chas. Landry	Pt. Esquimaux. . .	5	104 40
42,434	Marguerite	Quebec	27	Zoël Jomphe.	do	4	78 30
69,382	Marie du Sacré Cœur	Gaspé	46	Onésime Turbide. . . .	do	10	133 40
55,863	Marie Adelmira.	Quebec	13	Cyrille Lévesque. . . .	Isle Verte	2	37 70
77,866	Pioneer	do	39	Chas. Lebrun	Pt. Esquimaux. . .	7	113 10
75,445	Phoenix.	Gaspé	28	Louis Vigneau.	do	5	81 20
80,753	Stella Maris.	Quebec	51	Ls. Cummings	do	10	147 90
69,591	Ste. Marie	do	37	Alex. Sherer.	do	8	107 30
73,026	Ste. Anne.	do	20	Arthur Michaud	Isle Verte	2	58 00
83,360	Ste. Anne.	do	13	P. & D. Fraser.	do	2	37 70
88,319	Ste. Anne.	do	14	V. Charest.	Fraserville.	* 2	33 84
66,727	Willow.	do	18	Ls. Boulet	Montmagny	3	52 20

The following vessel claims, held in abeyance, were paid in 1893-94:—

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX COUNTY.

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount of Bounty paid.
90,726	Ellen Maud.....	Halifax.....	16	Geo. Schnair.....	Pennant.....	3	\$ cts. 48 00
90,717	Florence.....	do	89	C. W. Anderson	Halifax.....	*15	116 25

KING'S COUNTY.

88,396	Brant	Windsor	12	Wm. Coffill.....	Medford.....	* ..	18 00
75,453	Susan	do	19	Carr Bolsor.....	Kingsport.....	* ..	28 50

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount of Bounty paid.
61,431	Bee	Chatham	11	Paul Noël.....	Lamèque	3	\$ cts. 33 00

KENT COUNTY.

72,080	Advance.....	Chatham.....	23	Anthony Arseneau....	Richibucto.....	2	\$ cts. 38 34
72,080	do	do	23	do	do	1	30 67

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

SAGUENAY COUNTY.

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount of Bounty paid.
83,360	Ste. Anne.....	Quebec.....	13	Pierre Fraser.....	Green Island....	2	\$ cts. 39 00

APPENDIX No. 3.

REPORT ON THE FISHERIES PROTECTION SERVICE OF CANADA BY
COMMANDER O. G. V. SPAIN.

The Honourable JOHN COSTIGAN,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

SIR,—I beg to report to you on the work of the Fisheries Protection Service under my command for the past season as follows:—

The vessels forming the fleet were—

“Acadia,” Commander O. G. V. Spain; commissioned 1st June, paid off 20th November.

“Stanley,” Captain A. Finlayson; commissioned 15th June, paid off 15th September.

“Aberdeen,” Captain Knowlton; commissioned September, paid off 2nd December.

“Curlew,” Captain J. H. Pratt; commissioned 15th April, paid off 2nd December.

“Constance,” Captain Geo. May; commissioned April, paid off November.

“La Canadienne,” Captain Belanger; commissioned April, paid off November.

“Petrel,” Captain E. Dunn; commissioned April, paid off December.

“Dolphin,” Captain J. B. Peterson; commissioned April, paid off November.

“Kingfisher,” Captain W. Kent; commissioned April, paid off 15th December.

“Vigilant,” Captain H. Mackenzie commissioned April, paid off November.

The “Acadia” was employed during the season on the Nova Scotia shores and in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, protecting the inshore fisheries, and in enforcing the various regulations established by the department.

“La Canadienne’s” district was on the Quebec shore, and the Labrador coast. She was also employed for a considerable time in lighthouse and buoy work.

The “Stanley” cruised between the East Point of Prince Edward Island and Port Daniel in Quebec, occasionally running across to Anticosti and the Magdalen Islands.

The “Aberdeen.” This vessel arrived from Great Britain in September, and as soon as possible she was commissioned to take the “Stanley’s” place in the protection of the fisheries in the gulf, the “Stanley” being paid off earlier than usual on account of getting her ready for winter work.

The “Curlew” cruised in the Bay of Fundy, and round the south-east coast of Nova Scotia as far east as Prospect.

“Constance” employed in revenue work on the upper gulf and river St. Lawrence.

“Petrel” employed at first on Georgian Bay, then on Lake Erie, and then back again to the Georgian Bay and Lake Huron, and the latter part of the commission on Lake Erie.

This cruiser has done exceedingly good work in the lakes protecting Canadian interests. A report of her work is appended.

“Dolphin” employed in Lake Erie off Port Dover and Long Point.

“Kingfisher,” this schooner was employed off the East Point of Prince Edward Island, and off the Cape Breton coast during the season. She has been purchased since my last report, and has given me great satisfaction. She reflects great credit on her builder.

"Vigilant," this schooner was employed on the south-east coast of Nova Scotia, to the eastward of Halifax, and round of Cape Breton coasts. A good deal of her time has been devoted to putting a stop to illegal lobster fishing.

These vessels have protected 61,000 miles of our coast this past season.

The Fisheries Protection and Marine Service of Canada now has a regularly recognized and authorized uniform which came into force this spring for the first time, and I have found that the very fact of wearing this uniform has tended to increase the efficiency of the service to a large extent.

SEIZURES.

Three seizures of United States fishing vessels were made on the Atlantic coast this year: the "Henry L. Phillips" for illegally fishing within territorial waters at Anticosti. This case has been tried but judgment has not yet been given.

The "Mabel R. Bennett" for dressing fish in Sydney Harbour. This vessel was released on taking out a Dominion license.

The "Charlotte" for infraction of the customs laws.

A United States fishing tug, the "Grace," was seized in Lake Erie. The case was tried and the vessel confiscated.

Three other tugs were also seized.

Captain Kent in the Dominion cruiser "Kingfisher" seized a schooner, the "Quick," off the east point of Prince Edward Island with contraband liquor on board, which was confiscated.

In former reports I have respectfully drawn attention to the fact of the great importance of retaining our good men, more especially as the service is regularly accepted everywhere as of vital necessity to the well-being of our fishermen.

This year I have been enabled to draft a certain number of men into the Government ships which remain in commission, and consequently I hope to be enabled to start with a few old and more or less experienced men next spring.

In former years we have been very much handicapped for the reason that just as they are getting accustomed to the absolutely necessary strict discipline on board an armed government vessel, the time for paying off comes. The men, however much they would wish to come back themselves, are unable to remain idle all the winter, and, consequently, we seldom see any of them in the following spring.

I have instituted a plan that helps me considerably, that is, to allow fifty cents a month more, in addition to their regular wages, to the second period men.

The men themselves are capital. They are, as a rule, smart, active fellows, regular sailors; were brought up to the life since they were seven or eight years old, and we have the material round our coast for building up a grand naval reserve if the opportunity could be given. This force of men would be of invaluable assistance in time of necessity.

LOBSTERS.

The vessels of the fleet have been very busily engaged putting a stop to illegal lobster fishing, during the past summer.

The deplorable results of illegal lobster fishing have been so serious that it was deemed expedient to take effective steps. For this reason an Act was passed, and the extent of each canner's pack and the number of cases handled will be known to the local fishery officers, and afford a certain amount of supervision which will be of great utility.

During the last season I have been endeavouring to get reliable statistics with regard to this fishery in certain parts of Prince Edward Island, by having the government trawls down; one in Egmont and one in Bedeque Bay, which were attended to by the Dominion cruiser "Stanley," and from these experiments really useful information has been obtained.

NUMBER OF LICENSES TAKEN OUT DURING THE LAST SIX YEARS.

YEAR.	No.	\$
1889	78.....	9,589 50
1890.....	119.....	14,461 50
1891.....	98.....	11,098 50
1892	108.....	13,410 50
1893.....	71	9,130 90
1894.....	53.....	6,776 00

This shows a very decided falling off. I think it is mainly attributable to the large number of Americans who now procure their bait from Newfoundland.

Peculiarly enough, the same falling off, but to a much more marked degree is noticed in the first four years during which the license system was in force :

1866... ..	365 licenses issued.
1867.....	270 do
1868.. ..	56 do
1869.....	25 do

This led to the abandonment of the license system. There is no doubt if Canada and Newfoundland were to refuse to supply bait to the United States vessels, their fishing would have to stop. Consequently, there is no argument, as far as I can see, in favour of the *modus vivendi* except it most distinctly shows our friendly inclination towards the United States. From the point of view of a fisherman, the agreement is very much in favour of the United States, and it seems reasonable that if they put duty on our fish, we should not help them to catch fish themselves.

Fifty-four vessels will probably comprise the Newfoundland frozen herring fleet this year, a large falling off. In 1893, 72 vessels went, and in 1892, 75.

LICENSES FOR FOREIGN FISHING VESSELS.

SCHEDULE of United States Fishing Vessels to which licenses were issued under the act, entitled "An Act respecting Fishing Vessels of the United States of America," during the year, 1894.

Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Port of Issue.	Fee.
				\$ cts.
Eliza H. Parkhurst	Gloucester	115	Liverpool, N. S.	172 50
W. Parnell O'Hara	Boston	82	Yarmouth, N. S.	123 00
Arthur Binney	do	112	Shelburne, N. S.	168 00
Monitor	Gloucester	104	Pubnico, N. S.	156 00
Alice R. Lawson	do	115	do	172 50
Electo	do	113	do	169 50
Annie Wesley	do	88	Tusket, N. S.	132 00
Eleazer Boynton	do	84	Yarmouth, N. S.	126 00
General Cogswell	do	130	Tusket, N. S.	195 00
Rushlight	do	64	Digby, N. S.	96 00
Margaret	Boston	44	do	66 00
Carl W. Baxter	Gloucester	70	Pubnico, N. S.	105 00
Louisa J. Kenny	do	155	Liverpool, N. S.	232 50
Henry Wilson	do	88	Tusket, N. S.	132 00
Madonna	do	110	N. Sydney, N. S.	165 00
Mary J. Wells	do	86	Canso, N. S.	129 00
Gardner W. Tarr	do	62	Liverpool, N. S.	93 00
Hustler	do	93	Port Mulgrave, N. S.	139 50
James S. Steele	do	75	do	112 50
Thetis	do	91	N. Sydney, N. S.	136 50
Helen G. Wells	do	90	Port Hastings, N. S.	135 00
Lizzie M. Centre	do	77	N. Sydney, N. S.	115 50
Lizzie J. Greenleaf	do	88	Harbour au Bouche, N. S.	132 00
Argo	do	108	Port Hawkesbury, N. S.	162 00
Eddie Davidson	do	77	N. Sydney, N. S.	115 50
Mildred V. Lee	do	102	Arichat, N. S.	153 00
Gertie Evelyn	do	81	do	121 50
Amy Hanson	do	103	Yarmouth, N. S.	154 50
A. R. Crittenden	do	81	Canso, N. S.	121 50
Hurricane	Rockland	19	do	28 50
Volunteer	Gloucester	102	do	153 00
Pinta	do	94	do	141 00
Helen Story	Boston	55	Pubnico, N. S.	82 50
Puritan	Gloucester	84	Canso, N. S.	126 00
Lizzie M. Stanwood	do	100	do	150 00
Willie L. Swift	Provincetown	95	St. Peters, N. S.	142 50
Chas. H. Taylor	Gloucester	92	Port Hawkesbury, N. S.	138 00
Robin Hood	do	88	Arichat, N. S.	132 00
M. A. Baston	do	45	Halifax, N. S.	67 50
Shenandoah	do	105	Canso, N. S.	157 50
Masconoma	do	92	Amherst, M. I.	138 00
Commonwealth	do	81	St. Anns, N. S.	121 50
Emma and Helen	do	90	Liverpool, N. S.	135 00
Herald of the Morning	do	68	Port Hawkesbury, N. S.	102 00
Bessie M. Wells	do	93	Lockeport, N. S.	139 50
Elmer E. Randall	Salem	54	Pubnico, N. S.	81 00
Lucy W. Dyer	Portland	78	Souris, P. E. I.	117 00
Centennial	Gloucester	5	Amherst, M. I.	7 50
Josie M. Calderwood*	do	86	Canso, N. S.	129 00
James A. Garfield	do	69	Harbour au Bouche, N. S.	103 50
Geo. W. Pierce	Portland	59	Souris, P. E. I.	88 50
Oliver Cromwell	Provincetown	60	Port Hawkesbury, N. S.	90 00
Mabel E. Bennett	Gloucester	115	N. Sydney, N. S.	172 50
		4,517		
			*Overpaid	6,775 50 0 50
			Total	6,776 00

SUMMARY.

Total number of vessels	53
Total tonnage	4,517
Total amount received in fees	\$6,776 00

During the months of June, July and August the following vessels were boarded by the Dominion cruisers off the East Point of Prince Edward Island, and the Cape Breton coast.

These vessels were continually boarded at different times, and a record of their catch taken :

Date.	Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.	Men.	Port of Registry.	Remarks.
1894.					
June 4...	Pendragon.....	60	16	Gloucester	3 weeks out; 280 bbls.; shelter.
do 4...	Emma and Ellen. . .	90	16	do	Just out; seeking bait; took license.
do 4...	Mertie Delmar.....	78	17	Chatham.....	1 week out; 90 bbls.; shelter.
do 4...	Linwood.....	66	16	Hawkesbury.....	Just out; landed 165 bbls.
do 4...	Pinta.....	94	18	Gloucester.....	1 week out; seeking bait and ice license.
do 7...	Mertie Perry.....	59	13	Boston.....	2 weeks out; 185 bbls.; shelter.
do 7...	Grayling.....	115	18	Gloucester.....	2 do 300 do do
do 8...	E. H. Parkhurst.....	115	18	do	5 do 415 do do and license.
do 8...	Rapid Transit.....	80	17	do	3 weeks out; 300 do do
do 8...	W. E. Morissey.....	117	16	do	2 months out; 125,000 cod; Cape Neck.
do 8...	Chas. Levy Woodberry..	100	17	do	7 weeks out; 300 bbls.; shelter.
do 8...	Quickstep.....	99	17	do	3 do 250 do do
do 8...	James Dyer.....	81	17	Portland.....	4 do 90 do do
do 8...	Miranda.....	100	18	Gloucester.....	4 do 281 do do
do 8...	Lula E. Wilbur.....	100	18	Dennis.....	3 do 180 do do
do 8...	Margaret.....	131	18	Beverly.....	2 months out; 120,000 cod; shelter
do 8...	Norumbega.....	120	18	Gloucester.....	3 weeks out; 490 bbls.; shelter.
do 8...	Lizzie Smith.....	73	17	Provincetown.....	2 do no fish do
do 8...	Jos. Rowe.....	127	17	Gloucester.....	3 do 300 bbls. do
do 8...	Fredonia.....	109	17	do	2 do 300 do do
do 8...	F. F. Baird.....	95	16	do	3 do 60 do do
do 8...	Elsie W. Smith.....	106	17	do	3 do 175 do do
do 8...	Lottie Gardner.....	111	17	do	3 do 300 do do
do 8...	John P. McKenzie.....	124	18	do	3 do 250 do do
do 8...	Emma.....	77	16	Portland.....	4 do 330 do do
do 8...	Ralph E. Eaton.....	65	16	Gloucester.....	1 do no fish do
do 8...	Roulette.....	79	18	Boston.....	6 do 275 bbls. do
do 8...	Hattie and Lottie.....	96	16	Dennis.....	2 do 200 do do
do 8...	F. H. Smith.....	71	16	North Haven.....	3 do 150 do do
do 8...	Hattie Maud.....	86	17	Portland.....	3 do 100 do do
do 8...	Agnes E. Downie.....	81	16	Gloucester.....	3 do 200 do do
do 8...	Ethel and Addie.....	86	16	Portland.....	3 do 260 do do
do 8...	Andrew Burnham.....	86	18	Boston.....	2 months out; 200 do do
do 8...	Mertie and Delmer.....	78	17	Chatham.....	2 weeks out; 170 do do
do 8...	Lizzie M. Center.....	77	16	Gloucester.....	2 months out; 350 do do and license.
do 8...	Alice C. Jordan.....	82	15	do	3 weeks out; 270 do do
do 8...	Canopus.....	68	17	do	3 do 120 do do
do 8...	G. N. Pierce.....	59	16	Portland.....	3 do 160 do do
do 8...	Cynosure.....	61	16	Booth's Harbour.....	3 do 180 do do
do 8...	John M. Plumer.....	95	17	Portland.....	5 do 163 do do
do 8...	Fannie A. Spinbey.....	81	17	Gloucester.....	2 do 100 do do
do 8...	Maud B. Wethrell.....	102	17	Portland.....	3 do 150 do do
do 8...	Minnie E. Waterman.....	78	17	Wellfleet.....	3 do 152 do do
do 8...	Henrietta Francis.....	73	16	Portland.....	4 do 320 do do
do 8...	Maud L.....	75	16	North Haven.....	2 do 200 do do
do 8...	Norman Fisher.....	76	17	Gloucester.....	2 do 230 do do
do 8...	Helen F. Whitten.....	127	17	do	3 do 300 do do
do 8...	Ellen Lincoln.....	92	17	Portland.....	3 do 130 do do

THE MACKEREL FISHERY.

The mackerel fishery season of 1894 has not been by any means a good one on the whole.

The season opened particularly well in the spring, and a good catch was made. After this catch at first, things looked bright, but the large body of fish which were supposed to go into the bay were not picked up again; they did not school, and the remainder of the season has proved practically a failure.

In the fall bad weather stopped fishing, and fish were very scarce.

The reason for this falling off, I think, may without doubt be put down to the use of that most destructive engine, the purse-seine.

Once inside of this seine, little or nothing is allowed to escape.

I was informed by a most experienced man that he had seen hundreds of barrels of fish thrown overboard, dead. This must do an enormous amount of harm.

Another point against purse-seining is that fishermen did nearly just as well with the hook and line this year.

The "Gardner W. Tarr," the only United States vessel that pursued this mode of fishing, got home with 180 barrels of fish. She had a crew of thirteen middle aged men, who were out of practice.

The captain and crew assert, and from my experience I agree with them, that if there had been a large fleet in the north bay this season with hook and line, they would have all done much better, and with infinitely less destruction to the fish.

The schooners in the north bay would heave to sometimes, and directly the mackerel took the bait, the seine boat would be manned, and the seine put round the ship, and, as a rule this year, only a very small catch made, and the part of the crew who remained on board did much better with the hook and line.

Another great point in favour of doing away with the purse-seine, is the enormous expense entailed in using it.

The cost of a voyage with hook and line is, say, \$400 or \$500, and the cost of a schooner completely fitted out with seining apparatus is more than \$3,000.

A reason advanced also for the scarcity of fish is this, that it is due to the work on the Cape Shore. The fish are impeded coming in from the ocean, and cut off before they reach their breeding grounds. Nearly all the fish taken are full of spawn, and thus very large quantities are destroyed.

The last vessels of the mackerel fleet arrived at Gloucester on the 27th November. They had small trips from the north bay.

The catch has been 41,935 barrels, as against 51,448 barrels last year, and 422,187 barrels in 1884.

During October and November the following vessels were boarded continually by the Dominion cruisers off Sydney, and the eastern shore of Cape Breton.

These vessels had nearly all small fares. On November 23rd, the "Mabel R. Bennett" brought the largest trip home, having 334 barrels.

Date.	Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.	Men.	Port of Registry.	Remarks.
1894.					
Oct. 18	Hattie D. Lennell.	90	19	Gloucester ..	2 wks, 12 brls. mackerel, shelter, no license.
do 18	Mabel R. Bennett.	115	18	do ..	2 do no fish do do
do 18	Ethel B. Jacobs.	127	17	do ..	2 do 40 brls. mackerel do do
do 18	Lucy W. Dwyer.	79	16	Portland....	12 do 62 do do has license.
do 18	Gardner W. Tarr.	62	14	Gloucester ..	15 do 173 do do do
do 18	George W. Pierce.	59	10	Portland....	12 do 90 do do do
do 18	Centennial.	110	10	Gloucester ..	3 do 7 do do no license.
do 18	Edith S. Whalen.	78	16	do ..	7 do 80 do do do
do 18	Harvard.	106	17	do ..	6 do 81 do do do
do 18	Joseph Rowe.	127	17	do ..	5 do 140 do do do
do 18	Harry G. French.	95	16	do ..	6 do 85 do do do

MACKEREL FISHING VESSELS.

Date.	Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.	Men.	Port of Registry.	Remarks.
1894.					
Oct. 18	John M. Plummer.....	95	16	Portland....	16 wks, 288 brls. mackerel, shelter, no licence.
do 18	Golden Hope.....	101	16	Gloucester..	11 do 125 do do do
do 18	Eliza H. Parkhurst.....	115	18	do ..	11 do 284 do do has license.
do 18	Jas. G. Blaine.....	98	18	do ..	11 do 325 do do no license.
do 18	Alice C. Jordan.....	81	17	do ..	3 do 4 do do do
do 18	Ellen Lincoln.....	92	17	Portland....	11 do 125 do do do
do 18	Herald of the Morning...	68	16	Gloucester..	19 do 218 do do has license.
do 18	Norumbega.....	120	17	do ..	3 do 20 do do no license.
do 18	Rapid Transit.....	80	17	do ..	1 do no fish. do do
do 18	Alva.....	97	17	do ..	1 do 3 do do do
do 18	Kersage.....	101	17	do ..	1 do no fish. do do
do 18	Yosemite.....	115	17	do ..	1 do 12 do do do
do 18	Fanny Spurling.....	81	16	do ..	1 do no fish. do do
do 18	David Crockett.....	81	16	do ..	1 do do do do
do 18	Flora Deleway.....	74	14	do ..	4 do 140,000 codfish do do
do 18	Nellie G. Thurston.....	82	16	do ..	11 do 130,000 do do do
do 18	Dora A. Lawson.....	119	12	do ..	22 do 325,000 do do do

NEW STEAMER.

The new vessel which has been built for the Dominion Government by Messrs. Fleming & Ferguson was christened the "Aberdeen," and arrived in Canada in September.

She has proved herself, during the short time she has been in the service, a most efficient and useful boat, both for fisheries protection and buoy work.

I gave a full account of her dimensions, engines, &c., in my last annual report.

It will be noticed by the following long list of United States fishermen who called at our different ports, how important these ports are to foreign fishermen.

LIST of United States Vessels which reported at the Customs Office, Port of Canso, N.S., during the year 1893—94.

Date of Arrival.	Name.	Port of Registry.	Tons.	Men.	Whence arrived.	Licensed, U.; unlicensed, U.	What in Port for.
1893.							
Dec. 16	Harvard.....	Gloucester....	106	8	Gloucester....	U	In for shelter.
do 18	Gertie Evelyn.....	do	81	14	Banks.....	U	do
do 19	L. M. Stevens.....	do	100	18	do	L	Transshipment fish.
do 23	Clara F. Friend.....	do	61	12	do	U	In for shelter.
do 27	Henrietta.....	do	74	14	do	L	Bait and supplies.
1894.							
Jan. 16	Alton S. Marshall....	Gloucester....	133	19	Nfld	U	In for repair sails.
do 19	Jenny Severn.....	do	106	7	do	U	In for shelter.
do 25	Davy Crockett.....	do	80	6	do	U	do
Feb. 3	Golden Hope.....	do	101	7	Gloucester....	U	do
Apl. 28	Mystery.....	do	114	16	Banks.....	U	In for repairs.
do 28	Chas. E. Seers.....	Lubec.....	152	6	Lubec.....	U	do shelter.
do 30	Mary I. Wells.....	Gloucester....	86	14	Banks.....	L	do supplies, &c.
May 3	Ella G. King.....	do	71	13	Gloucester....	U	do shelter.

List of United States Vessels which reported at the Customs Office, Port of Canso,
&c.— *Continued.*

Date of Arrival.	Name.	Port of Registry.	Tons.	Men.	Whence Arrived.	Licensed L. Unlicensed U.	What in Port for.
1894.							
May 14	G. W. Tarr.....	Gloucester....	62	14	Liverpool.....	L	In for bait, water, &c.
do 18	A. R. Crittenden.....	do	81	14	Gloucester.....	L	do do
do 19	Carrie and Annie.....	Boston	90	7	do	U	do shelter.
do 30	Hy. L. Philips.....	Rockland.....	76	14	Liverpool.....	U	do do
do 31	Alice.....	Provincetown..	85	17	Off shore.....	U	do do
do 31	S. S. Hurricane.....	Rockland.....	19	12	do	L	do do
do 31	L. B. Fernald.....	Portland.....	78	17	do	U	do do and water.
une 1	M. E. Wetherell.....	do	102	17	do	U	do do do
	S. Pendragon.....	Gloucester.....	68	16	do	U	do do do
	Helen F. Whiten.....	do	127	16	do	U	do do do
	Hattie Maud.....	Portland.....	86	16	do	U	do do do
	G. W. Tarr.....	Gloucester.....	62	14	Banks	L	do do do
do 2	Volunteer.....	do	102	18	Gloucester.....	L	do do do
do 4	Pintu.....	do	94	18	do	L	do do do
	Mertie and Dellman..	Chatham.....	74	17	Off shore.....	U	do do do
do 5	Emma and Helen.....	Gloucester.....	89	16	Gloucester.....	U	do do do
do 6	Ralph F. Hodgson.....	do	85	16	do	U	do do do
do 8	Chas. H. Taylor.....	do	92	18	Hawkesbury..	L	do do do
do 11	Puritan.....	do	85	16	Gloucester.....	U	do do do
do 11	Mary I. Wells.....	do	86	14	do	L	do bait, water, &c
do 14	L. M. Stanwood.....	do	100	18	White Hover..	L	do shelter.
do 15	A. R. Crittenden.....	do	81	14	Banks	L	do bait, water, &c.
do 16	Hustler.....	do	93	18	Gloucester.....	L	do do do
do 23	Shenandoah.....	do	105	16	do	U	do shelter.
do 28	H. L. Belden.....	do	117	17	Banks.....	U	do do
	H. D. Linnelle.....	do	90	18	Souris.....	U	do do
	Edith Whelan.....	do	78	16	Banks.....	U	do do
	Jas. G. Blaine.....	do	98	16	do	U	do do
do 29	Chas. H. Taylor.....	do	92	18	Gloucester.....	L	do bait, waiter, &c
	Mary I. Wells.....	do	86	14	do	L	do do do
do 30	A. R. Crittenden.....	do	81	14	Banks.....	L	do do do
July 6	Masconoma.....	do	92	18	do	L	Tranship, fish, &c.
do 11	Sarah B. Putman.....	Salem.....	76	7	Boston.....	U	In for shelter.
do 13	P. W. Holmes.....	Gloucester.....	101	18	Pubnico.....	U	do do
	Puritan.....	do	94	17	Halifax.....	L	do bait, water, &c.
do 14	M. A. Basten.....	do	45	12	Banks.....	L	do do do
	L. M. Stanwood.....	do	100	18	Gloucester.....	L	do do do
do 24	A. R. Crittenden.....	do	81	14	do	L	do do do
do 24	Chas. H. Taylor.....	do	92	18	Banks	L	Tranship, fish, &c
do 28	Centennial.....	Newport.....	5	2	Halifax.....	U	In for shelter.
Aug. 8	Hattie Maud.....	Portland.....	87	17	Banks.....	U	do do
do 13	Nella M. Davis.....	Gloucester.....	89	18	Gloucester.....	U	do do
do 15	Shenandoah.....	do	105	16	Banks.....	L	do bait, ice, &c.
do 18	Mist.....	do	68	13	do	L	
do 20	Pinta.....	do	94	18	Halifax.....	L	In for bait, ice, &c.
	I. M. Caldesunad.....	do	86	16	Gloucester.....	L	do water, men, &c.
	Thetis.....	do	91	18	do	U	do water, &c.
do 21	Everett Pearce.....	do	62	12	do	U	do do
do 22	Bessie M. Wells.....	do	93	16	Banks.....	L	do ice, bait, &c.
do 24	Puritan.....	do	84	16	Gloucester.....	L	do do
	Maud M. Story.....	do	71	12	Banks.....	U	do water, shelter.
Aug. 29	Heary Wilson.....	Gloucester.....	88	16	Banks.....	L	Bait, water, &c.
Sept. 1	Carlton Bell.....	Booth Bay.....	132	20	do	U	do shelter.
do 3	Eleazer Boynton.....	Gloucester.....	84	15	Gloucester.....	L	do water, &c.
do 5	J. W. Campbell.....	do	79	14	do	U	do shelter.
do 7	J. L. Nicholson.....	do	118	18	do	U	do do
do 8	Lizzie Greenleaf.....	do	88	16	Banks.....	L	do supplies, &c.
do 13	Volunteer.....	do	102	16	Gloucester.....	U	do shelter.
do 17	Flora Dilloway.....	do	77	14	do	U	do do
	S. B. Putnam.....	Salem.....	76	6	Louisburg.....	U	do do
do 18	Marathan.....	Gloucester.....	65	12	Banks.....	U	do do
do 21	Blue Jacket.....	do	110	18	Gloucester.....	U	do do
do 24	Elector.....	do	113	18	Banks.....	U	do do

List of United States Vessels which reported at the Customs Office, Port of Canso, &c.—*Concluded.*

Date of Arrival.	Name.	Port of Registry.	Tons.	Men.	Whence Arrived.	Licensed L; Unlicensed U.	What in Port for.
1894.							
Sept. 34	Hustler	Gloucester	93	18	Gloucester	L	Bait, shelter.
do 24	Mary E.	do	63	11	Banks	U	do do
.....	Meteor.	do	119	18	do	U	do do
do 27	D. A. Story	do	86	16	do	U	do repairs.
Oct. 5	Chas. H. Taylor	do	92	18	Gloucester	L	do bait, ice, &c.
do 8	Robin Hood	do	88	16	Liverpool	L	do do
.....	D. Crockett	do	80	16	Banks	U	do shelter.
do 9	Mystery	do	114	18	do	L	do do
.....	Edgar S. Foster	Beverly	94	16	do	U	do do
do 10	Any Knight	Bucksport	68	11	do	U	do do
do 15	Masconoma	Gloucester	91	18	Arichat	L	do do
do 15	Gatherer	do	90	16	Banks	U	do do
.....	L. J. Greenleaf	do	88	16	Gloucester	L	do do
.....	Norman Fisher	do	76	18	do	U	do do
do 18	Columbia	do	118	19	Banks	U	do do
do 19	Dora A. Lawson	do	119	16	do	U	do do
do 20	Lucie M. Jenkyns	Plymouth	70	5	Arichat	U	do cargo from Boston.
do 22	Meteor	Gloucester	119	18	Banks	U	do shelter.
do	F. W. Hornans	do	62	12	do	U	do do
.....	Margerite	Beverly	131	18	do	U	do do
Nov. 3	Thetis	Gloucester	91	16	Banks	U	do do
do 5	Annie Wesley	do	88	18	do	L	do do
do 6	Arotook	do	67	12	Gloucester	U	do and repairs.
do 7	G. W. Pearce	Portland	59	16	Mulgrave	L	do shelter.
do 8	M. S. Houstin	Gloucester	68	12	Gloucester	U	do do
do	Winonah	do	103	16	Arichat	U	do do
do 14	Alice C. Jordan	do	81	17	Off shore	U	do do
.....	Mondego	do	100	17	do	U	do do
do 15	Senator Silsbury	do	102	18	do	U	do do
.....	Blue Jacket	do	110	16	do	U	do do
.....	Norman Fisher	do	76	18	do	U	do do
.....	J. M. Plummer	Portland	95	18	do	U	do do
.....	H. D. Linnell	Gloucester	90	17	do	U	do do
.....	Alva	do	97	17	do	U	do do
.....	Margaret Mather	do	91	18	Banks	U	do do
.....	Harvard	do	116	17	Gloucester	U	do do
.....	Lucy W. Dyer	Portland	78	18	Off shore	L	do do
.....	Chas. H. Taylor	Gloucester	92	18	Gloucester	L	do do
Nov. 24	Andrew Burnham	Boston	84	7	Boston	U	Cargo for P. E. I.
.....	Flora Dilleway	Gloucester	77	14	Banks	U	Shelter.
.....	Masconomak	do	91	18	do	L	Bait, ice, &c.
Nov. 27	Laura	do	119	18	Louisburg	U	do shelter.
Dec. 1	Henry Wilson	do	88	7	Gloucester	L	do for Newfoundland.
do 4	J. S. Pressen	do	88	6	Grand River	U	Cargo for United States.
.....	S. P. Willard	do	122	18	Banks	U	Shelter.
do 5	Edward Grover	do	73	13	do	U	do
do 7	J. L. Nicholson	do	117	8	Gloucester	U	do for Newfoundland.
do 17	And. Burnham	Boston	94	7	Alborton	U	do for Boston.
do 20	Chas. H. Taylor	Gloucester	92	18	Banks	L	

LIST of United States Vessels which reported at the Customs Office, Port of North Sydney.

Date of Arrival.	Name.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	No. of Men.	Where from.	In Port for.	License.
1894.							
May 7..	Madona.....	Gloucester...	110	18	Yarmouth.....	In for license.....	L
do 11..	Henry Wilson.....	do	88	15	Shelburne	do harbour.....	L L L L
do 11..	Alice R. Lawson.....	do	115	18	Pubnico.....	do repairs.....	
do 12..	Carl W. Baxter.....	do	70	12	Shelburne	do water	
do 15..	General Cogswell	do	130	18	Newfoundland....	do harbour.....	
do 31..	Henry Morganthorpe	Portland	85	17	Liverpool.....	do water	L L L L
June 1..	W. S. Morrissey.....	Gloucester...	117	18	Newfoundland....	do doctor.....	
do 1..	Miranda	do	103	17	Gloucester	do harbour	
do 1..	Fanny A. Spaulding.....	do	81	17	Shelburne	do do	
do 1..	Norembega.....	do	120	18	do	do do	L L L L
do 1..	George W. Pierce.....	do	59	16	do	do water	
do 1..	S. F. Mabor.....	do	103	17	Liverpool.....	do harbour	
do 1..	Fanny W. Freeman.....	do	90	17	Shelburne	do do	
do 1..	Lizzie M. Center.....	do	77	15	Newfoundland....	do do	L L L L
do 1..	Eliza A. Parkhurst.....	do	115	18	Liverpool.....	do do	
do 1..	Grayling	do	115	16	C. Negro.....	do water	
do 1..	Canopas.....	do	68	17	Liverpool.....	do do	
do 1..	W. S. Syre	do	76	16	Shelburne	do harbour	L L L L
do 2..	SS. Hurricane.....	Rockland	19	16	Canso	do coal	
do 2..	Nathan Cleaves.....	Portland	75	15	Liverpool.....	do harbour	
do 2..	Henry Morganthorpe	do	85	17	From fishing.....	do do	
do 4..	Ethel & Addie.....	do	86	17	Sand Point.....	do water	L L L L
do 4..	Eddie Davidson.....	Gloucester...	77	17	From fishing.....	do repairs.....	
do 4..	Dora A. Lawson.....	do	119	16	Newfoundland....	do doctor.....	
do 4..	Eliza A. Parkhurst.....	do	115	18	From fishing.....	do supplies	
do 5..	Flora Dilloway.....	do	77	14	Souris.....	do rep's to sail	L L L L
do 5..	SS. Hurricane.....	Rockland	19	16	From fishing.....	In to land fish	
do 5..	Mondego	Gloucester...	100	17	La Have.....	In for water	
do 7..	Norman Fisher	do	76	18	Cow Bay.....	do doctor.....	
do 7..	Alice C. Jordan.....	do	81	13	From fishing.....	do shelter.....	L L L L
do 7..	Ethel & Addie.....	do	86	17	do	do do	
do 7..	Hattie and Lottie.....	Dennis.....	96	16	Louisburg.....	do harbour.....	
do 7..	Mannie E. Waterman.....	Wellfleet.....	75	17	do	do do	
do 7..	Lizzie M. Center.....	Gloucester...	77	16	Fishing voyage.....	do supplies	L L L L
do 7..	Chymon	Boston.....	69	16	do	do water	
do 7..	Ralph E. Eaton	Gloucester...	65	16	Gloucester	do do	
do 7..	Master H. Perry.....	Boston.....	61	14	Newfoundland....	do harbour	
do 7..	Hattie Maud.....	Portland	86	17	Liverpool.....	do do	L L L L
do 7..	Lizzy E. Wilber.....	Dennis	99	17	Louisburg.....	do do	
do 7..	Andrew Burnham.....	Boston.....	86	18	Sand Point.....	do do	
do 7..	Rapid Transit	Gloucester...	80	17	Liverpool	do do	
do 7..	Grayling	do	115	16	From fishing.....	do do	L L L L
do 7..	Maud S.....	North Haven..	75	16	N. Harbour.....	do water	
do 8..	George W. Pierce.....	Portland	59	16	From fishing.....	do repairs.....	
do 8..	Canopas.....	Gloucester...	68	17	do	do harbour	
do 8..	Eliza A. Parkhurst.....	do	115	18	do	do do	L L L L
do 8..	Fanny Spaulding	do	81	17	do	do do	
do 8..	Joseph Row	do	127	17	Lunenburg.....	do water	
do 8..	Roulette	Boston.....	79	18	Liverpool.....	do repairs.....	
do 8..	Thomas F. Bayard.....	Gloucester...	95	16	From fishing.....	do harbour	L L L L
do 8..	Quick Step	do	99	17	Liverpool	do do	
do 8..	Charles L. Woodbury.....	do	100	17	do	do do	
do 8..	John E. McKenzie.....	do	124	18	Sand Point.....	do do	
do 8..	Elsie M. Smith.....	do	106	17	Louisburg	do do	L L L L
do 8..	Emma.....	Portland	77	16	Liverpool	do do	
do 8..	Nosembege.....	Gloucester...	120	18	From fishing.....	do do	
do 8..	Margaret.....	Beverly.....	131	18	do	do repairs.....	
do 8..	John M. Plummer.....	Portland	95	17	Liverpool	do harbour	L L L L
do 8..	Miranda	Gloucester...	103	17	From fishing.....	do repairs.....	
do 8..	Lottie Gardner	do	111	17	do	do water	
do 8..	Lizzy Smith.....	Provincetown..	73	17	Louisburg	do harbour	
do 8..	Henrietta Francis.....	Portland	73	16	Liverpool	do do	L L L L
do 8..	Agnes E. Douns.....	Gloucester...	80	16	do	do do	

LIST of United States Vessels which reported at the Customs Office, Port of
North Sydney—Continued.

Date of Arrival.	Name.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	No. of men.	Where From.	In Port for.	License.
1894.							
June 8.	Maud Witherall.....	Portland.....	102	17	Louisburg	In for harbour...	
do 8.	James Dyer	do	81	17	Ingonish.....	do do	
do 8.	Fredonia	Gloucester	109	17	La Have.....	do do	
do 9.	Ellen Lincoln.....	Portland.....	92	17	Fishing voyage	do repairs	
do 9.	Hattie and Lottie.....	Dennis	96	16	do	do shelter	
do 9.	Grayling	Gloucester	115	16	do	do harbour	
do 9.	Eliza H. Parkhurst	do	115	18	do	do do	
do 16.	Harry L. Balden.....	do	117	17	Cow Bay.....	do water	
July 23.	Lottie Gardener.....	do	111	17	Fishing voyage	do harbour.....	
Aug. 6.	Lottie Goodwin	do	111	17	do	do repairs.....	
do 6.	Lucy M. Dyer	Portland.....	78	17	do	do do	
do 14.	J. W. Campbell.....	Gloucester	79	14	do	do water	
do 15.	Eliza H. Parkhurst	do	115	18	do	do harbour	
do 18.	John McKenzie.....	do	124	17	do	do repairs.....	
do 21.	Hattie D. Linnele.....	do	90	17	do	do harbour	
do 21.	Mabele R. I Bennett.....	do	115	17	do	do do	L
do 21.	Eliza A. Parkhurst.....	do	115	18	do	do do	
do 21.	Kearsage	do	101	17	do	do repairs.....	
do 21.	Golden Hope	do	101	17	do	do harbour.....	
do 21.	Norman Fisher.....	do	76	16	do	do repairs.....	
do 21.	Lottie Gardener.....	do	111	17	do	do harbour.....	
do 21.	Quick Step	do	99	17	do	do repairs.....	
do 21.	Hattie M. Graham.....	do	133	18	do	do harbour.....	
do 22.	Eliza A. Parkhurst.....	do	115	18	do	do do	
do 24.	Alma	do	97	17	do	do repairs.....	
do 27.	Eliza A. Parkhurst.....	do	115	18	do	do supplies	L
do 27.	Carl W. Baxter.....	do	70	14	do	do repairs.....	L
do 27.	Ellen Lincoln.....	Portland.....	92	16	do	do do	
do 28.	Mabele R. Bennett.....	Gloucester	115	17	do	do water	
do 29.	American.....	do	118	17	do	do do	
do 29.	Carrie, C.....	do	71	13	do	do harbour.....	
do 29.	Lottie Goodwin.....	do	111	17	do	do do	
do 29.	Hattie M. Graham.....	do	133	18	do	do do	
do 29.	Norembego	do	120	17	do	do do	
do 29.	Kearsage	do	101	17	do	do doctor	
do 29.	Hattie D. Linnele.....	do	90	17	do	do water	
do 29.	Quick Step	do	99	17	do	do shelter	
do 29.	Eliza A. Parkhurst.....	do	118	18	do	do to ship fish.	L
do 29.	Ellen Lincoln.....	Portland.....	92	16	do	do repairs.....	
do 29.	James G. Blaine.....	Gloucester	98	17	d.	do harbour.....	
do 29.	Alma	do	97	17	do	do do	
do 29.	Norman Fisher	do	76	16	do	do do	
do 29.	Golden Hope	do	101	17	do	do shelter	
Sept. 1.	Norembego	do	120	17	do	do do	
do 1.	Eliza A. Parkhurst.....	do	115	18	do	do harbour	L
do 1.	Quick Step	do	99	17	do	do do	
do 1.	Hattie M. Graham.....	do	133	18	do	do do	
do 1.	Ellen Lincoln.....	Portland.....	92	16	do	do shelter	
do 3.	Ellen Lincoln.....	do	92	16	do	do repairs.....	
do 3.	American.....	Gloucester	118	17	do	do shelter	
do 3.	Eliza A. Parkhurst.....	do	115	18	do	do harbour	L
do 3.	Norembego	do	120	17	do	do shelter	
do 3.	Alma	do	97	17	do	do harbour	
do 3.	Norman Fisher	do	76	16	do	do do	
do 3.	Hattie D. Linnell.....	do	90	17	do	do shelter.....	
do 3.	Kearsage	do	101	17	do	do harbour.....	
do 3.	Lottie Goodwin.....	do	111	17	do	do shelter.....	
do 3.	Golden Hope	do	110	17	do	do harbour	
do 3.	James G. Blaine.....	do	98	17	do	do do	
do 3.	Hattie M. Graham.....	do	133	18	do	do do	
do 5.	Hattie Evelyne.....	do	66	13	do	do do	
do 5.	Regal	do	107	18	do	do to and wrecked crew...	

LIST of United States Vessels which reported at the Customs Office, Port of
North Sydney—Continued.

Date of Arrival.	Name.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	No. of Men.	Where from.	In Port for.	License.
1894.							
Sept. 6.	James G. Blaine.	Gloucester.	98	17	Fishing voyage	In for harbour	
do 6.	Quick Step	do	99	17	do	do do	
do 6.	John M. Plummer	do	95	17	do	do do	
do 6.	Norman Fisher	do	76	16	do	do shelter.	
do 6.	Edith Whalen	do	78	15	do	do do	
do 6.	Norembego.	do	120	17	do	do harbour	
do 6.	Alma.	do	97	17	do	do do	
do 6.	Fomewood	do	124	18	do	do doctor.	
do 6.	Alice R. Lawson.	do	115	18	Pubnico	do water	L
do 6.	Yosemite.	do	115	16	Souris	do harbour	
do 6.	Eliza A. Parkhurst.	do	115	18	Fishing voyage.	do do	L
do 6.	Ethel B. Jacobs.	do	125	17	Souris	do shelter	
do 7.	Norman Fisher	do	76	16	Fishing voyage.	do do	
do 7.	Lottie Goodwin	do	111	17	do	do do	
do 7.	John L. Plummer.	do	95	17	do	do do	
do 7.	Olive	do	97	17	do	do do	
do 7.	Golden Hope	do	110	17	do	do do	
do 7.	Yosemite.	do	115	16	do	do do	
do 7.	Hattie D. Linnell.	do	90	17	do	do do	
do 7.	Edith Whalen	do	78	15	do	do do	
do 7.	Harry G. French.	do	95	17	Louisburg	do do	
do 7.	Kearsage	do	101	17	Fishing voyage.	do do	
do 7.	Thomas F. Bayard	do	95	16	Souris	do do	
do 7.	Ellen Lincoln	Portland	92	16	Fishing voyage	do do	
do 7.	Eliza A. Parkhurst.	Gloucester.	115	18	do	do do	L
do 7.	Norumbega	do	120	17	do	do do	
do 7.	Ethel B. Jacobs.	do	125	17	do	do do	
do 8.	Alma	do	97	17	do	do do	
do 8.	Norman Fisher	do	76	16	do	do harbour	
do 8.	Yosemite.	do	115	16	do	do do	
do 8.	Hattie D. Linnell.	do	90	17	do	do do	
do 8.	John M. Plummer.	Portland	95	17	do	do do	
do 8.	Olive	Gloucester.	97	17	do	do do	
do 8.	Edith Whalen.	do	78	15	do	do do	
do 8.	Harry G. French.	do	95	17	do	do do	
do 8.	Golden Hope	do	101	17	do	do do	
do 8.	Herald of Morning	do	68	16	Georgetown.	do do	L
do 8.	Norumbega	do	120	17	Fishing voyage	do shelter	
do 8.	John McKenzie	do	124	17	do	do harbour	
do 8.	Lottie Goodwin	do	111	17	do	do do	
do 8.	Ethel B. Jacobs.	do	125	17	do	do shelter	
do 8.	Otis P. Lard	do	71	12	Newfoundland	do do	
do 8.	Quick Step	do	99	17	Fishing voyage	do do	
do 8.	American	do	118	17	do	do harbour	
do 8.	James G. Blain.	do	98	17	do	do do	
do 10.	Golden Hope.	do	110	17	do	do do	
do 10.	Eliza A. Parkhurst	do	115	18	do	do do	L
do 10.	Amer can	do	118	17	do	do do	
do 10.	Harry G. French	do	95	17	do	do do	
do 11.	Thetis	do	91	18	Canso	do do	L
do 11.	American	do	118	17	Fishing voyage	do do	
do 11.	Carrie C.	do	71	13	do	do do	
do 13.	Hattie D. Linnell	do	90	17	do	do do	
do 13.	Ethel Whalen.	do	75	15	do	do do	
do 13.	James G. Blaine.	do	98	17	do	do do	
do 13.	Mabell R. Bennett.	do	115	17	do	do do	
do 13.	Thomas F. Bayard	do	95	16	do	do do	
do 13.	Norman Fisher	do	76	16	do	do do	
do 13.	Kearage	do	101	17	do	do do	
do 13.	Lottie Goodwin	do	111	17	do	do do	
do 13.	Harry G. French.	do	95	17	do	do do	
do 13.	Mystery	do	114	18	do	do repairs	
do 13.	Herald of the Morning.	do	68	16	do	do do	

List of United States Vessels which reported at the Customs Office, Port of
North Sydney—Continued.

Date of Arrival.	Name.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	No. of Men.	Where From.	In Port for.	License.
1894.							
Sept. 13.	Ellen Lincoln	Portland	92	16	Ingonish	In for harbour	
do 13.	M. H. Perkins	Gloucester	72	12	Fishing voyage	In with dead man.	
do 17.	Thomas F. Bayard	do	95	16	do	In for shelter	
do 17.	George W. Pierce	Portland	59	16	Ingonish	do harbour	L
do 17.	American	Gloucester	118	17	Fishing voyage	do do	
do 19.	Penobscot	do	85	14	Arichat	do do	
do 19.	Jennie W. Colderwood	do	86	16	Canso	do do	L
do 19.	Eliza A. Parkhurst	do	115	18	Fishing voyage	do do	L
do 20.	James G. Blaine	do	98	17	do	do shelter.	
do 20.	Quick Step	do	99	17	do	do do	
do 20.	Golden Hope	do	110	17	do	do shelter.	
do 20.	Herald of the Morning	do	68	16	do	do water	
do 20.	John M. Plummer	Portland	95	15	do	do harbour	
do 20.	Norman Fisher	Gloucester	76	16	do	do do	
do 20.	Harvard	do	106	17	do	do do	
do 20.	American	do	118	17	do	do do	
do 20.	Thomas F. Bayard	do	95	16	do	do shelter.	
do 21.	Oliver W. Holms	do	101	18	Newfoundland	do harbour	
do 21.	George W. Pierce	Portland	59	16	Fishing voyage	do do	
do 21.	Harry G. French	Gloucester	95	17	do	do shelter.	
do 21.	Hattie D. Linnell	do	90	17	do	do do	
do 25.	Thomas F. Bayard	do	95	16	do	do harbour	
do 25.	L. W. Munro	do	110	18	Newfoundland	do water	
do 26.	Joseph Rowe	do	127	17	Cheticamp	do shelter.	
do 26.	Golden Hope	do	101	17	From fishing	do harbour	
do 26.	Eliza A. Parkhurst	do	115	18	do	do water	L
do 26.	American	do	118	17	do	do harbour	
do 26.	Harvard	do	116	17	do	do do	L
do 26.	George W. Pierce	Portland	59	16	do	do stores	
do 26.	Harry G. French	Gloucester	95	17	do	do harbour	
do 26.	John M. Plummer	Portland	95	17	do	do do	
do 26.	Herald of the Morning	Gloucester	68	16	do	do do	
do 26.	James G. Blaine	do	98	17	do	do do	
do 26.	Lucy M. Dyer	Portland	78	17	Souris	do do	L
do 26.	Centennial	Gloucester	110	18	Gloucester	do do	
do 26.	Ellen Lincoln	Portland	92	16	Cheticamp	do repairs	
do 28.	Madona	Gloucester	110	18	Pubnico	do water	L
do 29.	Harry G. French	do	95	17	From fishing	do do	
do 29.	Gardner W. Tarr	do	62	13	Souris	do harbour	L
do 29.	American	do	118	17	From fishing	do shelter.	
do 29.	Ellen Lincoln	do	92	17	do	do harbour	
do 29.	Herald of the Morning	do	68	16	do	do do	
do 29.	Edith Whalen	do	78	16	do	do do	
do 29.	Eliza A. Parkhurst	do	115	18	do	do shelter.	L
do 29.	Joseph Rowe	do	127	17	do	do do	
do 29.	Caine W. Bobson	do	85	16	Greenland	do harbour	
do 29.	John M. Plummer	Portland	95	17	From fishing	do do	
do 29.	Harvard	Gloucester	116	17	do	do do	
do 29.	George W. Pierce	Portland	59	16	do	do do	
do 29.	Golden Hope	Gloucester	101	17	do	do do	
Oct. 2.	Lizzy M. Standwood	do	100	18	Liverpool	do repairs	L
do 3.	Alice Gordon	do	81	17	From fishing	do harbour	
do 3.	Eliza A. Parkhurst	do	115	18	do	do do	L
do 3.	Lucy M. Dyer	Portland	78	17	do	do repairs	
do 3.	Herald of the Morning	Gloucester	68	16	do	do harbour	
do 3.	Edith Whalen	do	78	15	do	do do	
do 3.	Golden Hope	do	110	17	do	do do	
do 3.	Centennial	do	118	18	do	do do	
do 3.	John L. Plummer	Portland	95	17	do	do shelter.	
do 4.	Golden Hope	Gloucester	110	17	do	do harbour	
do 4.	Harry G. French	do	95	17	do	do shelter.	
do 4.	Harvard	do	106	17	do	do do	
do 4.	James G. Blaine	do	98	17	do	do do	

List of United States Vessels which reported at the Customs Office, Port of
North Sydney—*Continued.*

Date of Arrival.	Name.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	No. of Men.	Where from.	In Port for.	License.
Oct. 4..	Edith Whalen.....	Gloucester....	78	15	From fishing....	In for shelter....	
do 4..	George W. Pierce.....	Portland.....	59	16	do.....	do water.....	L
do 4..	Ellen Lincoln.....	do.....	92	17	do.....	do harbour....	L
do 4..	Joseph Rowe.....	Gloucester....	127	17	do.....	do do.....	
do 4..	Gatherer.....	do.....	90	16	do.....	do water.....	
do 5..	George W. Pierce.....	Portland.....	59	16	do.....	do repairs....	
do 5..	Norembgo.....	Gloucester....	120	17	Gloucester....	do harbour....	
do 6..	Edith Whalen.....	do.....	78	15	From fishing....	do do.....	
do 6..	Joseph Rowe.....	do.....	127	17	do.....	do do.....	
do 6..	Lucy M. Dyer.....	Portland.....	78	17	do.....	do do.....	L
do 6..	Harvard.....	Gloucester....	116	17	do.....	do do.....	
do 6..	James G. Blaine.....	do.....	98	17	do.....	do shelter....	
do 6..	Golden Hope.....	do.....	110	17	do.....	do harbour....	
do 6..	Herald of the Morning....	Gloucester....	68	16	From fishing....	In for shelter....	
do 6..	Harry G. French.....	do.....	95	17	do.....	do do.....	
do 6..	Ellen Lincoln.....	Portland.....	92	17	do.....	do repairs....	
do 6..	Orphis.....	Gloucester....	105	18	do.....	do water.....	
do 6..	J. W. Campbell.....	do.....	79	14	do.....	do do.....	
do 6..	Eliza A. Parkhurst.....	do.....	115	18	do.....	do harbour....	L
do 8..	Penobscot.....	do.....	85	14	do.....	do do.....	
do 9..	Gardiner W. Tarr.....	do.....	62	13	do.....	do do.....	
do 9..	Eliza A. Parkhurst.....	do.....	115	18	do.....	do supplies....	L
do 10..	Mabel R. Bennett.....	do.....	115	18	do.....	do harbour....	
do 10..	Herald of the Morning....	do.....	68	16	do.....	do do.....	
do 10..	Ellen Lincoln.....	Portland.....	92	17	do.....	do do.....	
do 10..	George W. Pierce.....	do.....	59	16	do.....	do do.....	L
do 10..	Centennial.....	Gloucester....	110	18	do.....	do do.....	
do 10..	Harry G. French.....	do.....	95	17	do.....	do do.....	
do 10..	Ethel B. Jacobs.....	do.....	125	17	Gloucester....	do do.....	
do 10..	James G. Blaine.....	do.....	98	17	From fishing....	do do.....	
do 10..	Hattie D. Linnell.....	do.....	90	19	do.....	do do.....	
do 10..	Alice C. Jordan.....	do.....	87	17	do.....	do do.....	
do 10..	Lucy M. Dyer.....	do.....	78	17	do.....	do do.....	
do 10..	Edith Whalen.....	do.....	78	15	do.....	do do.....	
do 10..	Golden Hope.....	do.....	110	17	do.....	do do.....	
do 10..	John M. Plummer.....	Portland.....	95	17	do.....	do do.....	
do 10..	Norumbega.....	Gloucester....	120	17	do.....	do do.....	
do 11..	Harvard.....	do.....	116	17	do.....	do do.....	
do 11..	Norumbega.....	do.....	120	17	do.....	do do.....	
do 11..	Alice Raymond.....	Rockland.....	65	12	do.....	do do.....	
do 15..	Harvard.....	Gloucester....	116	17	do.....	do water.....	
do 15..	Yosemite.....	do.....	115	16	do.....	do do.....	
do 15..	Golden Hope.....	do.....	101	17	do.....	do harbour....	
do 15..	Fannie Spaulding.....	do.....	81	16	do.....	do do.....	
do 15..	George W. Pierce.....	do.....	59	16	do.....	do do.....	
do 15..	John M. Plummer.....	do.....	95	17	do.....	do do.....	
do 15..	Eliza A. Parkhurst.....	do.....	115	18	do.....	do do.....	L
do 15..	J. W. Campbell.....	do.....	79	16	do.....	do do.....	
do 15..	James G. Blaine.....	do.....	98	17	do.....	do do.....	
do 15..	Hattie D. Linnell.....	do.....	90	17	do.....	do do.....	
do 15..	Harry G. French.....	do.....	95	17	do.....	do do.....	
do 15..	Rapid Transit.....	do.....	80	17	Gloucester....	do do.....	
do 15..	Ethel B. Jacobs.....	do.....	125	17	From fishing....	do do.....	
do 15..	Alice C. Jordan.....	do.....	81	17	do.....	do do.....	
do 15..	Dora A. Lawson.....	do.....	119	14	Newfoundland....	do do.....	
do 15..	Davy Crocket.....	do.....	80	16	Canso.....	do do.....	
do 15..	Kearsage.....	do.....	101	17	Gloucester....	do do.....	
do 15..	Norumbega.....	do.....	121	17	From fishing....	do water.....	
do 15..	Ellen Lincoln.....	do.....	92	17	do.....	do wood.....	
do 15..	Oliver W. Holms.....	do.....	101	18	do.....	do harbour....	
do 15..	Alva.....	do.....	97	17	Gloucester....	do do.....	
do 15..	Carrier Dove.....	do.....	82	16	Newfoundland....	do do.....	
do 15..	Mabel R. Bennett.....	do.....	115	18	From fishing....	do do.....	
do 15..	Edith Whalen.....	do.....	78	15	do.....	do shelter....	
do 15..	Joseph Rowe.....	do.....	127	17	do.....	do water.....	

LIST of United States Vessels which reported at the Customs Office, Port of
North Sydney—Continued.

Date of Arrival.	Name.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	No. of Men.	When from.	In Port for.	License.
1894.							
Oct. 15.	Herald of the Morning...	Gloucester...	68	16	From fishing	In for harbour....	
do 15.	Lucy M. Dyer.....	Portland.....	78	17	do	do do	
do 16.	Hazel Oneto.....	Gloucester.....	104	18	do	do shelter....	
do 16.	Nelly G. Thurston.....	do	81	16	Louisbourg.....	do harbour....	
do 16.	Flora Dilloway.....	do	77	14	Canso	do water	
do 17.	Hattie D. Linnell.....	do	90	17	From fishing.....	do do	
do 17.	Rapid Transit.....	do	80	17	do	do harbour....	
do 17.	Yosemite.....	do	115	16	do	do do	
do 17.	Ethel B. Jacobs.....	do	125	17	do	do do	
do 17.	Ellen Lincoln.....	Portland.....	92	17	do	do do	
do 17.	Norman Fisher.....	Gloucester.....	76	18	Gloucester.....	do do	
do 17.	Norumbega.....	do	120	17	From fishing.....	do do	
do 17.	Centennial.....	do	110	18	do	do do	
do 17.	George W. Pierce.....	Portland.....	59	16	do	do do	
do 17.	Cordova.....	Gloucester.....	99	18	Baddeck.....	do harbour....	
do 18.	J. H. Corey.....	do	95	16	Ingonish.....	do do	
do 18.	Yosemite.....	do	115	16	From fishing.....	do repairs....	
do 18.	M. H. Perkins.....	do	72	12	do	do harbour....	
do 18.	John L. Nicholson.....	do	118	18	Canso.....	do do	
do 18.	Fany S. Spaulping.....	do	81	16	From fishing.....	do do	
do 18.	J. W. Campbell.....	do	79	14	do	do water	
do 18.	Harry G. French.....	do	95	17	do	do harbour....	
do 18.	John M. Plummer.....	Portland.....	95	17	do	do no	
do 18.	Norman Fisher.....	Gloucester.....	76	18	do	do do	
do 19.	Penobscot.....	do	85	14	do	do do	
do 19.	Eliza A. Parkhurst.....	do	115	18	do	do do	L
do 19.	Golden Hope.....	do	110	17	do	do do	
do 19.	Hattie D. Linnell.....	do	90	17	do	do do	
do 19.	Lucy M. Dyer.....	Portland.....	78	17	do	do do	
do 19.	Edith Whalen.....	Gloucester.....	78	15	do	do do	
do 19.	Alva.....	do	97	17	do	do do	
do 19.	James G. Blaine.....	do	98	17	do	do do	
do 19.	Ethel B. Jacobs.....	do	125	17	do	do do	
do 19.	Rapid Transit.....	do	80	17	do	do do	
do 19.	George W. Pierce.....	Portland.....	59	16	do	do do	
do 19.	Norembego.....	Gloucester.....	121	17	do	do do	
do 19.	Yosemite.....	do	115	16	do	do do	
do 19.	Harvard.....	do	116	17	do	do do	
do 19.	Davy Crockett.....	do	80	16	do	do do	
do 19.	Kearsage.....	do	101	17	do	do do	
do 19.	Harry G. French.....	do	95	17	do	do do	
do 20.	Ellen Lincoln.....	do	92	17	do	do repairs....	
do 22.	Rapid Transit.....	do	80	17	do	do harbour....	
do 22.	Joseph Rowe.....	do	127	17	do	do do	
do 22.	Alice C. Jordan.....	do	81	17	do	do do	
do 22.	Davy Crockett.....	do	80	16	do	do do	
do 22.	Norembego.....	do	120	17	do	do do	
do 22.	Norembego.....	do	120	17	do	do do	
do 22.	Alice Raymond.....	Rockland.....	65	12	do	do repairs....	
do 22.	James G. Blaine.....	Gloucester.....	98	17	do	do harbour....	
do 22.	Golden Hope.....	do	110	17	do	do do	
do 22.	Fany Spaulding.....	do	81	16	do	do water	
do 22.	Ethel B. Jacobs.....	do	125	17	do	do harbour....	
do 22.	George W. Pierce.....	Portland.....	59	16	do	do do	
do 22.	Alma.....	Gloucester.....	97	17	do	do do	
do 22.	Penobscot.....	do	85	14	do	do do	
do 22.	Eliza A. Parkhurst.....	do	115	18	do	do do	L
do 22.	Mondego.....	do	100	17	Gloucester.....	do do	
do 22.	Lucy W. Dyer.....	do	78	17	From fishing.....	do do	
do 22.	Harvard.....	do	116	17	do	do do	
do 22.	Quick Step.....	do	99	17	do	do do	
do 22.	Hattie D. Linnell.....	do	90	17	do	do do	
do 22.	Centennial.....	do	110	18	do	do do	

List of United States Vessels which reported at the Customs Office, Port of North Sydney.—Continued.

Date of Arrival.	Name.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	No. of Men.	Where from.	In Port for.	License.
1894.							
Oct. 22.	Ellen Lincoln.....	Portland.....	92	17	From fishing.....	In for harbour....	
do 23.	Sarah E. Lee.....	Gloucester.....	98	18	do.....	do do.....	
do 23.	Carrier Dove.....	do.....	82	16	do.....	do do.....	
do 26.	Wynonah.....	do.....	103	18	do.....	do water.....	
do 26.	Herald of the Morning...	do.....	68	16	do.....	do harbour.....	
do 26.	Golden Hope.....	do.....	110	17	do.....	do do.....	
do 27.	Harvard.....	do.....	116	17	do.....	do do.....	
do 27.	Norembego.....	do.....	121	17	do.....	do do.....	
do 27.	Cordovia.....	do.....	99	18	do.....	do do.....	
do 27.	Sarah E. Lee.....	do.....	98	18	do.....	do do.....	
do 27.	Hazel Oneto.....	do.....	104	18	do.....	do do.....	
do 27.	Alma.....	do.....	97	17	do.....	do do.....	
do 27.	Alice C. Jordan.....	do.....	81	17	do.....	do do.....	
do 27.	Lottie M. Graham.....	do.....	133	18	Louisburg.....	do do.....	
do 27.	John M. Plummer.....	Portland.....	95	17	From fishing.....	In wood and water.	
do 27.	Norman Fisher.....	Gloucester.....	96	18	do.....	In for harbour....	
do 27.	Hattie D. Linnell.....	do.....	90	17	do.....	do do.....	
do 27.	John L. Nicholson.....	do.....	118	18	do.....	do repairs.....	
do 27.	Davy Crocket.....	do.....	80	16	do.....	do harbour.....	
do 27.	Rapid Transit.....	do.....	80	17	do.....	do do.....	
do 27.	Edith Whalen.....	do.....	78	15	do.....	do do.....	
do 27.	Blue Jacket.....	do.....	110	18	do.....	do do.....	
do 27.	Ralph E. Eaton.....	do.....	65	12	Louisburg.....	do do.....	
do 27.	Flora Dilloway.....	do.....	77	14	From fishing.....	do do.....	
do 27.	Kearsage.....	do.....	101	17	do.....	do do.....	
do 27.	Ethel B. Jacobs.....	do.....	125	17	do.....	do repairs.....	
do 27.	George W. Pierce.....	Portland.....	59	16	do.....	do stores.....	L
do 27.	Harry G. French.....	Gloucester.....	95	17	do.....	do harbour.....	
do 27.	Yosemite.....	do.....	115	16	do.....	do do.....	
do 27.	Mondego.....	do.....	100	17	do.....	do do.....	
do 27.	Orphis.....	do.....	105	18	do.....	do do.....	
do 29.	Norman Fisher.....	do.....	76	18	do.....	do do.....	
do 29.	Alma.....	do.....	97	17	do.....	do do.....	
do 29.	Joseph Rowe.....	do.....	127	17	do.....	do do.....	
do 29.	Edith Whalen.....	do.....	78	15	do.....	do do.....	
do 29.	George W. Pierce.....	Portland.....	59	16	do.....	do wood.....	L
do 29.	Kearsage.....	Gloucester.....	106	17	do.....	do harbour.....	
do 29.	Norumbega.....	do.....	120	17	do.....	do do.....	
do 29.	Harry G. French.....	do.....	95	17	do.....	do do.....	
do 29.	Golden Hope.....	do.....	110	17	do.....	do shelter.....	
do 29.	Fanny Spaulding.....	do.....	81	16	do.....	do do.....	
do 29.	Davy Crocket.....	do.....	80	16	do.....	do do.....	
do 29.	Blue Jacket.....	do.....	110	18	do.....	do water.....	
do 29.	Quick Step.....	do.....	99	17	do.....	do harbour.....	
do 29.	Lucy M. Dyer.....	do.....	78	17	do.....	do do.....	
do 29.	J. H. Corey.....	do.....	95	16	do.....	do do.....	
do 29.	Penobscot.....	do.....	85	14	do.....	do do.....	
do 29.	Herald of the Morning...	do.....	68	16	do.....	do shelter.....	
do 29.	Ethel B. Jacobs.....	do.....	125	17	do.....	do do.....	
do 30.	Centennial.....	do.....	110	18	do.....	do harbour.....	
do 30.	Mabel R. Bennett.....	do.....	115	18	Cow Bay.....	do license.....	L
do 30.	Mondego.....	do.....	100	17	From fishing.....	do shelter.....	
Nov. 1.	Harvard.....	do.....	116	17	do.....	do harbour.....	
do 1.	Blue Jacket.....	do.....	110	18	do.....	do repairs.....	
do 1.	John L. Nicholson.....	do.....	118	18	do.....	do harbour.....	
do 1.	Cordova.....	do.....	99	18	do.....	do rep. to block	
do 1.	Nelly M. Davis.....	do.....	89	16	Louisburg.....	do shelter.....	
do 1.	Kearsage.....	do.....	101	17	From fishing.....	do harbour.....	
do 1.	Quick Step.....	do.....	99	17	do.....	do do.....	
do 1.	Yosemite.....	do.....	115	16	do.....	do do.....	
do 1.	Alice C. Jordan.....	do.....	81	17	do.....	do do.....	
do 1.	Edith Whalen.....	do.....	78	15	do.....	do do.....	
do 3.	Norumbega.....	do.....	120	17	do.....	do do.....	

List of United States Vessels which reported at the Customs Office, Port of North Sydney—Continued.

Date of Arrival.	Name.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	No. of Men.	Where from.	In Port for.	License.
1894.							
Nov. 3.	Quick Step	Gloucester.	99	17	From fishing.	In for shelter.	
do 5.	Penobscot	do	85	14	do	do harbour.	
do 5.	Harry G. French	do	95	17	do	do do	
do 5.	Ellen Lincoln	Portland.	92	17	do	do do	
do 5.	Hattie D. Linnell	Gloucester.	90	17	do	do do	
do 5.	Quick Step	do	99	17	do	do do	
do 5.	Yosemite	do	115	16	do	do do	
do 5.	Rapid Transit	do	80	17	do	do do	
do 5.	Lansad	do	119	18	do	do repairs.	
do 5.	Norman Fisher	do	76	18	do	do harbour.	
do 5.	Alma	do	97	17	do	do water.	
do 5.	Norumbega	do	120	17	do	do harbour.	
do 5.	Harvard	do	116	17	do	do do	
do 5.	Alice C. Jordon	do	81	17	do	do do	
do 5.	Joseph Rowe	do	127	17	do	do do	
do 5.	John M. Plummer	Portland.	95	17	do	do do	
do 5.	Golden Hope	Gloucester.	110	17	do	do do	
do 5.	Mabel R. Bennett	do	115	18	do	do do	
do 5.	Cordova	do	99	18	do	do shelter.	
do 5.	Davy Crocket	do	80	16	do	do do	
do 5.	Mondego	do	100	17	do	do do	
do 5.	John C. Nicholson	do	118	18	do	do do	
do 6.	Fanny Spaulding	do	81	16	do	do harbour.	
do 6.	Edith Whalen	do	78	15	do	do shelter.	
do 6.	Yosemite	do	115	16	do	do harbour.	
do 6.	Mabell R. Bennett	do	115	18	do	do do	L
do 6.	Hattie M. Graham	do	133	18	do	do do	
do 6.	Senator Salisbury	do	102	18	do	do repairs.	
do 6.	Hattie D. Linnell	do	90	17	do	do harbour.	
do 6.	Ellen Lincoln	Portland	92	17	do	do do	
do 6.	Norman Fisher	Gloucester.	76	18	do	do do	
do 6.	Norembego	do	120	17	do	do do	
do 6.	Quickstep	do	99	17	do	do do	
do 7.	Samuel V. Colly	do	95	14	Newfoundland.	do do	
do 7.	Mondego	do	100	17	From fishing.	do do	
do 7.	Rapid Transit	do	80	17	do	do do	
do 7.	Harvard	do	116	17	do	do do	
do 7.	Joseph Rowe	do	127	17	do	do do	
do 7.	J. M. Corey	do	95	16	do	do shelter.	
do 9.	Epis Tarr	do	66	12	do	do do	
do 9.	Harry G. French	do	95	17	do	do harbour.	
do 10.	Edith Whalen	do	78	15	do	do do	
do 10.	Alma	do	97	15	do	do do	
do 10.	Hattie M. Graham	do	133	18	do	do do	
do 10.	J. M. Corey	do	95	16	do	do do	
do 10.	Centennial	do	110	18	do	do shelter.	
do 10.	Norman Fisher	do	76	18	do	do do	
do 10.	Quickstep	do	99	17	do	do harbour.	
do 10.	Norembego	do	120	17	do	do do	
do 10.	Joseph Rowe	do	127	17	do	do do	
do 10.	Rapid Transit	do	80	17	do	do do	
do 10.	Fanny S. Spaulding	do	81	16	do	do do	
do 10.	Yosemite	do	115	16	do	do do	
do 10.	Mondego	do	100	17	do	do shelter.	
do 10.	Davy Crocket	do	80	16	do	do do	
do 10.	John M. Plummer	do	95	17	do	do do	
do 10.	Hattie D. Linnell	do	90	17	do	do harbour.	
do 10.	Harvard	do	116	17	do	do do	
do 10.	Mabell R. Bennett	do	115	18	do	do do	L
do 12.	W. H. Perkins	do	72	12	Louisbourg	do shelter.	
do 13.	J. M. Corey	do	95	16	From fishing.	do do	
do 13.	Flora Dillanay	do	77	14	do	do repairs.	
do 15.	Sarah E. Lee	do	98	18	do	do water.	

LIST of United States Vessels which reported at the Customs Office, Port of North Sydney—*Concluded.*

Date of Arrival.	Name.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	No. of Men.	Where from.	In Port for.	License.
1894.							
Nov. 15.	Mary S. Howet	Gloucester....	68	12	Halifax	In for harbour....	
do 19.	Flora Dillanay	do	77	14	From fishing.....	do do	
do 22.	Sarah E. Lee	do	98	18	do	do repairs.....	
do 24.	M. H. Perkins	do	72	12	do	do do	
Dec. 3.	Mary S. Howet.....	do	68	12	do	do harbour....	

LIST of United States Fishing Vessels which entered the Port of Arichat during the season of 1894.

Date of Arrival.	Name.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	No. of Crew.	Whence Arrived.	What in Port for.	Licensed or Unlicensed.
1894.							
May 3.	Montezuma	Beverley....	61	4	Boston	For shelter.....	Unlicensed.
do 14.	Mildred V. Lee.....	Gloucester....	102	18	Gloucester.....	For supplies	Licensed.
do 29.	Gertie Evelyn.....	do	81	14	do	For do	do
June 2.	Georgie Campbell.....	do	106	18	do	For repairs.....	Unlicensed.
do 4.	Commonwealth.....	do	81	14	D. S. Fisheries.	For bait.....	Licensed.
do 11.	Robin Hood.....	do	88	16	Gloucester.....	For do	do
do 15.	Puritan.....	do	84	16	do	For shelter.....	do
do 18.	Argo.....	do	108	18	do	For supplies	do
do 18.	Masconomo.....	do	92	18	D. S. Fisheries.	For do	do
do 21.	Hustler.....	do	93	18	Gloucester.....	For bait.....	do
do 22.	Mildred V. Lee.....	do	102	18	do	For do	do
July 2.	Commonwealth.....	do	81	16	do	For supplies	do
do 3.	Lizzie J. Greenleaf.....	do	88	16	do	For do	do
do 4.	Chas. H. Taylor.....	do	92	18	do	For bait.....	do
do 5.	Gertie Evelyn.....	do	81	14	do	For bait & ice....	do
Aug. 8.	Masconomo.....	do	92	18	do	For do	do
do 21.	Charlotte.....	Boston.....	68	16	D. S. Fisheries.	For shelter.....	Unlicensed.
Sept. 3.	Penobscot.....	Gloucester....	85	16	do	For do	do
do 12.	Puritan.....	do	85	17	Gloucester.....	For bait & ice....	Licensed.
do 12.	Masconomo.....	do	92	18	do	For do	do
do 17.	Sigfred.....	do	73	13	D. S. Fisheries.	For water.....	Unlicensed.
do 18.	Gertie Evelyn.....	do	81	14	Gloucester.....	For bait & ice....	Licensed.
do 19.	Concord.....	do	93	13	D. S. Fisheries.	For shelter.....	Unlicensed.
do 26.	Commonwealth.....	do	81	16	Gloucester.....	For ice & bait....	Licensed.
do 29.	Nercid.....	do	92	16	D. S. Fisheries.	For shelter.....	Unlicensed.
Oct. 13.	Masconomo.....	do	92	18	Gloucester.....	For ice.....	Licensed.
do 16.	Puritan.....	do	85	16	do	For ice.....	do
do 30.	Gertie Evelyn.....	do	81	13	do	For ice.....	do
Nov. 6.	Winona.....	do	103	17	D. S. Fisheries.	For shelter.....	Unlicensed.
do 19.	Masconomo.....	do	92	18	Gloucester.....	For do	Licensed.

LIST of United States Vessels that entered and cleared at the Port of Souris during the Season of 1894.

Names.	Port of Registry	Tons.	No. of Crew.	Date of Arrival.	Remark.
Flora Delloway.....	Gloucester....	77	14	May 16....	In port for shelter
Hattie D. Lennell.....	do	90	18	June 19....	do
Henry L. Belden.....	do	117	17	do 25....	do
James G. Blaine.....	do	98	16	do 25....	do
Edith S. Whelan.....	do	78	16	do 26....	do
Garden W. Tarr.....	do	62	12	July 16....	do
Thomas F. Bayard.....	do	95	17	do 16....	In for water
Eliza H. Parkhurst.....	do	115	17	do 21....	In for shelter
Ethel B. Jacobs.....	do	125	18	do 31....	do
Herald of the Morning.....	do	68	17	Aug. 4....	Has fishing license
Charles Levi Woodbury.....	do	100	18	do 9....	In for shelter
Quickstep.....	do	99	16	do 9....	do
Hattie M. Graham.....	do	135	18	do 10....	do
Lucy N. Dyer.....	Portland....	78	16	do 16....	do
George W. Pierce.....	do	59	16	Sept. 4....	In for fishing license

There were also a number of American fishing vessels in port during the summer which had previously reported at other ports in Canada, and were in here only for shelter and were not required to make a formal report.

LIST of United States Vessels calling at Sand Point, Shelburne County, N.S., during the season of 1894.

Date.	Name.	Tons.	Men.	Port of Registry.	Remarks.
1894.					
Jan. 15.	Mary Fernald.....	76	15	Gloucester.....	Three days from home.
do 15.	A. R. Crittenden.....	81	13	do	Two days do
do 17.	Rapid Transit.....	80	7	do	Five weeks do
do 17.	Elsie M. Smith.....	106	19	do	Nine days do
do 17.	Arthur Binney.....	112	22	Boston.....	Four days do
do 17.	Ramona.....	83	17	Gloucester.....	Eleven days do
do 19.	Blue Jacket.....	110	8	do	Two months do
do 19.	Vesta.....	73	13	do	Two weeks do
do 19.	Arthur Binney.....	112	22	do	Six days do
do 19.	Mary Fernald.....	76	15	do	Six days do
do 19.	Elsie M. Smith.....	106	19	do	Eleven days do
do 25.	Penobscot.....	85	15	do	One week do
do 27.	J. W. Campbell.....	79	13	do	One week do
do 27.	Penobscot.....	85	15	do	"Shelter" no change in cargo
do 27.	Lucelle.....	99	17	do	One week from home.
do 27.	Lizzie M. Stanwood.....	110	17	do	Two days do
do 27.	Masconomo.....	91	17	do	Two days do
do 27.	Arthur Binney.....	112	22	Boston.....	Two days from Portland.
do 27.	Ethel G. Wells.....	92	17	Gloucester.....	Two days from home.
do 30.	Geo. F. Edmonds.....	141	9	do	Five weeks do
do 30.	Arthur Binney.....	112	22	Boston.....	Five days do
do 30.	Penobscot.....	85	15	Gloucester.....	Eight days do
do 31.	Hattie D. Linell.....	95	7	do	Six weeks do
do 31.	Edith M. Prior.....	105	18	do	Four days do
Feb. 1.	Quickstep.....	95	17	do	Four days do
do 1.	Belle Franklin.....	75	13	do	Four days do

LIST of United States Vessels calling at Sand Point, Shelburne County, N.S., during the season of 1894.

Date.	Name.	Tons.	Men.	Port of Registry.	Remarks.
1894.					
Feb. 2.	Abbie M. Deering.....	96	17	Gloucester.....	Two days from home.
do 2.	Arthur Binney.....	112	22	Boston.....	Seven days do
do 2.	Belle Franklin.....	75	13	Gloucester.....	Five days do
do 3.	Arthur Binney.....	112	22	Boston, Mass.....	Nine days do
do 5.	Abbie M. Deering.....	96	15	Gloucester.....	Five days do
do 5.	Henry L. Phillips.....	76	14	Rockland.....	One week do
do 9.	Abbie M. Deering.....	96	15	Gloucester.....	Nine days do
do 12.	Edith M. Prior.....	115	19	do.....	Two days do
do 12.	Penobscot.....	85	17	do.....	Two weeks do
do 12.	Ramona.....	83	17	do.....	Two days do
do 16.	Penobscot.....	85	17	do.....	Eighteen days do
do 16.	John M. Plummer.....	95	17	Portland.....	Two weeks from home via Liverpool.
do 16.	Ramona.....	83	17	Gloucester.....	Six days from home.
do 17.	Meteor.....	119	7	do.....	Six weeks do
do 19.	Nourmahal.....	109	17	do.....	Two days do
do 19.	Arthur Binney.....	112	22	Boston.....	Two days do
do 19.	Ramona.....	83	17	Gloucester.....	Eight days do
do 21.	Argo.....	108	17	do.....	Two days do
do 23.	Penobscot.....	85	15	do.....	Thirty days do
do 23.	Bertha May.....	75	15	do.....	Two days do
do 24.	E. F. Willard.....	54	13	Portland.....	Three days do
do 24.	Emma M. Dyer.....	77	15	Gloucester.....	Three weeks do
do 26.	Penobscot.....	85	15	do.....	Twenty seven days from home.
do 26.	Arthur Binney.....	112	22	Boston.....	Nine days from home.
do 26.	Bertha May.....	75	15	Gloucester.....	Five days do
Mar. 2.	E. F. Willard.....	54	13	Portland.....	Nine days do
do 7.	Arthur Binney.....	112	21	Boston, Mass.....	Two days do
do 10.	Lizzie I. Greenleaf.....	88	15	Gloucester.....	Three days do
do 17.	Laura Belle.....	77	17	Portland.....	Two days from Gloucester.
do 19.	Arthur Binney.....	112	22	Boston.....	Twelve days from home.
do 19.	Edward A. Rich.....	79	17	Gloucester.....	Three days do
do 22.	Edward A. Rich.....	79	17	do.....	Five days do
do 23.	Henry M. Stanley.....	112	17	do.....	Three days do
do 26.	Hiram Lowell.....	120	21	do.....	Five days do
do 26.	John M. Plummer.....	95	13	Portland.....	Three days do
do 26.	Nereid.....	92	17	Gloucester.....	Two days do
do 26.	Loring B. Haskell.....	91	17	do.....	Two days do
do 28.	Joseph M. Calderwood.....	86	15	do.....	Four days from home via Yarmouth.
do 28.	H. M. Stanley.....	108	17	do.....	Three days from home.
do 30.	Annie C. Hall.....	84	15	Boston.....	Three days do
do 31.	Harry L. Belden.....	117	21	Gloucester.....	Three days do
do 31.	Reporter.....	79	15	do.....	Two days do
April 2.	Annie C. Hall.....	84	15	Boston.....	Six days do
do 3.	Arthur Binney.....	112	16	Boston.....	Three days do
do 3.	Elsie M. Smith.....	106	15	Gloucester.....	Two days do
do 7.	Carrier Dove.....	82	15	do.....	Five days from home via Yarmouth, N.S.
May 1.	Annie C. Hall.....	84	13	Boston, Mass.....	Three days from home.
do 1.	J. W. Collins.....	74	13	Gloucester.....	Five days do
do 2.	Carleton Belle.....	132	23	Boothbay, Maine.....	Three days do
do 16.	Lizzie M. Center.....	77	15	Gloucester.....	One week from home; shelter.
do 17.	John E. McKenzie.....	124	17	do.....	Three days from home; shelter.
do 17.	Henry L. Phillips.....	76	15	do.....	One week from home, via Pubnico; shelter.
do 17.	Eleasar B. Parkerest.....	115	17	do.....	One week from home; shelter and repairs.
do 18.	Lilla B. Fernald.....	75	15	do.....	One week from home; shelter.
do 18.	Chas. R. Washington.....	71	15	Boston.....	do do
do 18.	Stowell Sherman.....	87	17	Provincetown.....	Four days from home; shelter and water.
do 18.	Harry L. Belden.....	114	17	Gloucester.....	Three days from home; shelter and water.
do 19.	Harry G. French.....	95	17	do.....	Two weeks from home; shelter and water.

List of United States Vessels, calling at Sand Point, Shelburne County, N.S., during the season of 1894—Continued.

Date.	Name of Vessel.	Tons.	Men.	Port of Registry.	Remarks.
1894.					
May 19.	Lizzie M. Center.....	77	15	Gloucester.....	Ten days from home; shelter and water.
do 19.	John E. McKenzie.....	124	17	do	Six days from home; shelter.
do 19.	Norunbega.....	120	17	do	One week from home; shelter and repairs.
do 19.	Fannie W. Freeman.....	90	17	do	Three days from home; shelter.
do 19.	Ethel B. Jacobs.....	125	17	do	One week do
do 19.	Edith Walen.....	78	15	do	Two days do
do 19.	American.....	118	17	do	Three days do
do 19.	Marble Smith.....	52	15	do ..	do do
do 19.	Helen Story.....	55	13	Boston.....	Five days from home; shelter; and 18 miles south-east for Shelburne lighthouse.
do 19.	Ramona.....	83	17	Gloucester.....	Three days from home; shelter.
do 21.	Fannie E. Phillips.....	52	15	Marble Head.....	One week from home.
do 23.	Helen Story.....	55	13	Boston.....	Nine days do
do 23.	Elsie M. Smith.....	106	17	Gloucester.....	Three days do
do 23.	Ethel & Addie.....	86	17	Portland.....	do do
do 23.	Vanguard.....	43	15	Maldeboro.....	Four days do
do 23.	M. S. Ayer.....	76	17	Gloucester.....	Three days do
do 23.	Geo. F. Edmunds.....	141	17	do	Two days do
do 23.	Addie Winthrop.....	73	17	do	Three days do
do 23.	Caroline Vaught.....	79	17	do	Two days do
do 24.	Abbie M. Deering.....	96	15	do ..	do do
do 24.	Cognosure.....	69	15	Boothbay Harbour.....	Three days do
do 25.	Helen S. Whitten.....	127	17	Gloucester.....	do do
do 25.	Helen Story.....	55	13	Boston.....	Eleven days do
do 25.	Andrew Burnham.....	86	17	do	Two days do
do 26.	Ellen Lincoln.....	92	17	Portland.....	do do
do 26.	Fannie Spurling.....	81	17	Gloucester.....	do do
do 26.	{ Andrew Burnham... Caroline Vaught... Geo. F. Edmunds... Ethel & Eddie..... }				Went out and returned to port same evening "thick fog and easterly wind."
do 30.	Irwin Leslie.....	94	15	Srecqwest, Maine....	Two days from home.
June 9.	Helen S. Whitten.....	127	17	Gloucester.....	Eighteen days do
do 12.	Jas. S. Steel.....	75	15	do	Three days from home via Yarmouth, N.S.
do 18.	Ralph E. Eaton.....	65	15	do	Three weeks from home.
do 19.	Helen Story.....	55	13	Boston, Mass.....	One week do
do 19.	James A. Garfield.....	69	15	Gloucester.....	Three days do
do 21.	Sylvia M. Nunan.....	53	13	Kennebunk, Maine..	Three weeks do
do 23.	Mabel B. Wetherell.....	102	17	Portland, Maine....	One month do
July 2.	Ramona.....	83	17	Gloucester.....	Two weeks do
do 9.	Helen Story.....	58	13	Boston.....	Three weeks do
do 13.	Quickstep.....	99	17	Gloucester.....	Three days do
do 13.	Helen Story.....	58	13	Boston.....	Twenty-five days from home.
do 17.	Helen Story.....	58	13	do	Seventeen days from home.
do 17.	Helen G. Wells.....	90	17	Gloucester.....	Three days from home.
do 26.	Mildred V. Lee.....	102	17	do	Two days do
do 28.	Shenandoah.....	105	15	do	do do
Aug. 3.	Puritan.....	84	15	do ..	Two days do
do 6.	Helen Story.....	58	13	Boston.....	do do
do 13.	Lizzie I. Greenleaf.....	88	15	Gloucester.....	Three days do
do 20.	Argo.....	108	17	do	Three days do
do 22.	Robin Hood.....	88	15	do	Two days do
do 23.	Arthur Binney.....	112	22	Boston.....	Two weeks do
do 25.	Elsie F. Rowe.....	55	13	Gloucester.....	Five days do
do 27.	Mildred V. Lee.....	102	15	do	Three days do
do 28.	Mariner.....	107	17	do ..	One week do
Sept. 1.	Helen Story.....	55	13	Boston.....	Two days do
do 2.	Bertha Vickerson.....	136	20	Boothbay, Maine...	Four months do
do 4.	Amy Hamson.....	103	17	Boston.....	Three days do

LIST of United States Vessels, calling at Sand Point, Shelburne County, N.S., during the season of 1894—*Continued.*

Date.	Name of Vessel.	Tons.	Men.	Port of Registry.	Remarks.
1894.					
Sept. 10.	Clara P. Sewell.....	50	13	Gloucester.....	Five days from home.
do 10.	Mispah.....	60	13	do.....	Five days do
do 10.	Helen Story.....	55	13	Boston.....	Twelve days do
do 14.	Alva.....	97	17	Gloucester.....	Six weeks do
do 17.	Valkyria.....	132	19	do.....	Six months do
do 17.	Grace C. Hadley.....	63	11	do.....	Two days do
do 17.	Carlenton Belle.....	132	20	Provincetown.....	Four months do
do 21.	Nelson Y. McFarland.....	65	11	Gloucester.....	Three weeks do
do 22.	Meldred V. Lee.....	102	17	do.....	Two days do
do 22.	Gladiator.....	107	17	do.....	One week do
do 24.	Gladiator.....	107	17	do.....	Two days do
Oct. 1.	Talisman.....	118	21	do.....	Two weeks do
do 1.	Essex.....	111	17	do.....	Two days do
do 1.	Vigilant.....	87	17	do.....	Two days do
do 1.	Eliza F. Rowe.....	55	13	do.....	Two weeks do
do 4.	Penta.....	94	17	do.....	One day do
do 4.	Davy Crocket.....	80	16	do.....	Three days do
do 4.	Wm. E. McDonald.....	93	16	do.....	Three days do
do 4.	Mabel Kenneston.....	78	13	do.....	Four days do
do 4.	John E. McKenzie.....	124	21	do.....	One week do
do 6.	Mispah.....	60	11	do.....	One week do
do 6.	Mary Story.....	60	11	do.....	One week do
do 6.	Maud M. Story.....	71	11	do.....	One week do
do	Talisman.....	118	21	do.....	From off shore via Shelburne.
do 9.	Edward A. Rich.....	79	15	do.....	Two days from home.
do 9.	Oliver Eldridge.....	68	12	do.....	Three weeks do
do 9.	Mary Fernald.....	76	13	do.....	One week do
do 12.	Judique.....	115	17	do.....	Four months do
do 12.	E. R. Rich.....	79	15	do.....	Five days do
do 12.	Mary Fernald.....	76	13	do.....	Ten days do
do 12.	Elsie M. Smith.....	106	17	do.....	Two days do
do 12.	Judique.....	115	17	do.....	Four months do
do 15.	Elsie M. Smith.....	106	17	do.....	One week do
do 17.	Ethel.....	68	11	do.....	Three days do
do 17.	Canopus.....	68	12	do.....	Two weeks do
do 17.	Lawrence Murdock.....	63	11	do.....	One week do
do 19.	Annie E. Quiner.....	92	17	Bucksport, Maine.....	Four and half months from home.
do 20.	Hereward.....	85	11	Gloucester.....	Three weeks from home.
do 23.	James & Ella.....	85	17	do.....	Two months do
do 25.	Talisman.....	118	21	do.....	Eight days do
do 26.	Willie M. Stevens.....	76	12	do.....	One week do
do 26.	Carrier Dove.....	82	15	do.....	Four months do
do 31.	Hazel Onieta.....	104	17	do.....	Three months do
do 31.	Florence A. Stream.....	90	17	do.....	Two days do
Nov. 1.	Gladiator.....	107	17	do.....	do do
do 1.	Lizzie B. Adams.....	58	13	do.....	Four days do
do 1.	Atalanta.....	98	17	do.....	Two days do
do 1.	Pola Wave.....	86	11	do.....	Four days do
do 1.	Oresa.....	82	15	do.....	Three days do
do 2.	A. R. Crittenden.....	81	13	do.....	Two weeks do
do 3.	Ethel B. Jacobs.....	125	17	do.....	Four weeks do
do 3.	Edward Trevo.....	88	17	do.....	Two days do
do 3.	Abbie M. Deering.....	96	17	do.....	Three days do
do 3.	Shenandoah.....	105	18	do.....	Five days do
do 3.	American.....	118	19	do.....	Shelter.
do 3.	Nelson Y. McFarland.....	65	12	do.....	Twenty-five days from home.
do 3.	Edward Trevo.....	88	17	do.....	
do 5.	Mabel Leighton.....	71	11	do.....	Three weeks from home.
do 9.	Edward B. Holmes.....	67	12	do.....	Two weeks do
do 14.	Edward A. Perkins.....	86	17	do.....	Three days do
do 16.	American.....	118	19	do.....	Two days do
do 16.	Willie M. Stevens.....	76	13	do.....	Four weeks do
do 19.	Senator Salisbury.....	102	18	do.....	Two and half mos. from home.
do 19.	American.....	118	19	do.....	Five days from home.
do 19.	Blue Jacket.....	110	..	do.....	

List of United States Vessels, calling at Sand Point, Shelburne County, N.S., during the season of 1894—Concluded.

Date.	Name of Vessel.	Tons.	Men.	Port of Registry.	Remarks.
1894.					
Nov. 19.	Edith Prior.....	105	19	Gloucester.....	Five days from home
do 20.	Hattie D. Lennell.....	90	17	do	Five weeks do
do 22.	Wm. E. McDonald.....	93	13	do	One week do
do 24.	Ethel.....	68	13	do	Two days do
do 26.	Elector.....	108	8	do	do do
do 26.	Ethel B. Jacobs.....	125	8	do	do do
do 26.	Ethel.....	68	13	do	Four days do
do 28.	Olis P. Lord.....	71	13	do	Four weeks do
do 28.	Latona.....	103	19	do	Two days do
do 28.	Shenandoah.....	105	18	do	Three days do
do 28.	Lottie Gardener.....	111	19	do	One week do
do 28.	Kearsey.....			do	To Nfld. for frozen herring
do 28.	Cecil H. Lowe.....			do	do do
do 29.	American.....	118	19	do	Two days from home.
do 29.	Edith M. Prior.....	105	19	do	Two days do
do 29.	Edward Trevoys.....	88	17	do	Three days do
Dec. 5.	Mabel Leighton.....	71	11	do	Four weeks do
do 8.	Harvester.....	101	19	do	One week do
do 8.	Abbie M. Deering.....	96	17	do	Eight days do
do 10.	Frank A. Rackliff.....	99	17	do	Three days do
do 14.	Glorianna.....	105	19	do	Two days do
do 14.	James G. Blaine.....	98	17	do	Five days do
do 15.	Columbia.....	117	7	do	Three days do
do 17.	Samuel R. Crane.....	74	11	do	Four weeks do
do 17.	Belle Franklin.....	75	15	do	Three days do
do 17.	Polar Wave.....	86	12	do	Five days do
do 18.	Louisa Polleys.....	69	12	do	Four weeks do
do 18.	Garling.....	115	21	do	Two days do
do 24.	Rigel.....	107	19	do	Two weeks do
do 25.	Essex.....	111	17	do	Two days do
do 26.	Harvester.....	101	19	do	One week do
do 29.	Penobscot.....	85	17	do	do do
do 31.	D. A. Wilson.....	86	5	Salem, Mass.....	Four weeks do
do 31.	Rigel.....	107	19	Gloucester.....	Three weeks do
do 31.	Essex.....	111	17	do	Eight days do
do 31.	Harry G. French.....	95	17	do	Two days do
do 31.	Andrew Burnham.....	74	6	Boston.....	Three weeks do
do 31.	Willie Swift.....	96	8	Provincetown.....	One month do
do 31.	Latona.....	104	19	Gloucester.....	Three days do
do 31.	Judique.....	115	19	do	Two days do

The following list of United States mackerel fishermen in North Bay and Cape Shore during the seasons of 1892 and 1893, with the master's name and home port and amount of catch, will be of interest:—

LIST of United States Fishermen which fished on Cape Shore, 1892.

Date.	Name of Vessel.	Tons.	Name of Master.	Home Port.	Barrels.
July 13...	*Harry G. French.....	95		Gloucester	293
	*Hattie M. Graham.....	133½	Jos. E. Graham.....	do	1,044
	*Herbert M. Rogers.....	74	John Aiken.....	do	450
	Rush Light.....	63	J. Cluett.....	do	245
	Wm. M. Gaffney.....	71		do	575
	Hustler.....	93		do	640
	Iolanthe.....	70		do	2 11
	Geo. F. Edmunds.....	138	W. C. Poole.....	do	7 98
	Agnes E. Downes.....	85	Thomas Parris.....	do	4 33
	*Norumbega.....	102½	John McKinnon.....	do	8 43
	*Ethel B. Jacobs.....	115	Sol. Jacobs.....	do	1,510
	Alice C. Jordan.....	32	J. H. Warren.....	do	474
	*S. F. Maker.....	109	B. F. Payson.....	do	584
	Grayling.....	115	Charles Harty.....	do	1,102
	*Yosemite.....	140	J. W. McFarland.....	do	1,167
	Margie Smith.....	58	Nat. Smith.....	do	550
	*Harvard.....	106½	Joe Swim.....	do	420
	*Davy Crockett.....	81	— Kendles.....	do	470
	Alice S. Hawkes.....	60	Steven M. Cole.....	do	535
	Fredonia.....	109		do	220
	M. S. Ayers.....	76	John O'Brien.....	do	598
	Lizzie M. Center.....	77	Joseph Smith.....	do	550
	*Lucille.....	99	Martin Welch.....	do	50
	Herald of the Morning.....	68	Levi N. McLean.....	do	188
	Henry Ellsworth.....	56		do	90
	*Two Forty.....	39	Jesse Lewis.....	do	390
	*Mary E. Webb.....	11	Wm. Whitman.....	do	27
	Sarah E. Babson.....	46	Sol. Rowe.....	do	340
	Ambrose H. Knight.....	87	John Gorman.....	do	410
	Caroline Vought.....	80	John Seavey.....	do	90
	Geo. W. Pierce.....	59	— Orchard.....	Southport	410
	Ellen Lincoln.....	109	— Cook.....	Portland	925
	Lilla B. Fernald.....	81	— West.....	do	275
	Lizzie Maud.....	79	Ben. Spurling.....	do	530
	Henry Morganthaw.....	85	— Smith.....	do	365
	F. H. Smith.....	70		do	470
	Henriette Francis.....	73	Wm. Edward.....	do	310
	Martha C.....	75		Gloucester	237
	*Augusta H. Johnson.....	62		do	145
	*Notice.....	63	E. Whorff.....	do	150
	*F. W. Homans.....	63	Wm. Gould.....	do	140
	*Sunshine.....	63	James Bowie.....	do	140
	*Eastern Queen.....	57	Richard Jackman.....	do	100
	*Anna H. Frye.....	64	John Collins.....	do	118
	Gatherer.....	91		do	140
	*Mabel R. Bennett.....	115	Joseph Smith (first trip).....	do	236
	*A. D. Story.....	99		do	40
	*Wm. H. Oakes.....	67		do	110
	*M. H. Perkins.....	72		do	80
	*Harry L. Belden.....	117	Maurice Whalen.....	do	275
	*Maggie E. McKenzie.....	162	Andrew McKenzie.....	do	240
	*Henry M. Stanley.....	112	I. Eaton.....	do	260
	*Thetis.....	91		do	80
	*Alton S. Marshall.....	134		do	44
	*Grace L. Fears.....	84½	— Robbins.....	do	10

* Fished mackerel in North Bay.

List of United States Vessels which fished for Mackerel on Cape Shore, Season 1893.

Date.	Name of Vessel.	Tons.	Name of Master.	Home Port.	Barrels.
March ...	*Ethel B. Jacobs.....	115	Sol. Jacobs.....	Gloucester.....	443
	*Argo.....	108	F. D. McKown.....	do.....	150
	Henry W. Longfellow.....	77	Richard Warren.....	do.....	270
	Centennial.....	110	.....	do.....	47
	Grayling.....	115	Charles Harty.....	do.....	251
	*Harvard.....	106	Joe Swim.....	do.....	470
	*Nellie M. Davis.....	89	William Corkum.....	do.....	300
	Joseph Rowe.....	127	Reuben Cameron.....	1st vessel into market	
	Hattie and Lottie.....	96	— Dennis.....	do.....	156
	John M. Plummers.....	95	John Orchard.....	Portland.....	100
	Laura Bell.....	78	.....	do.....	30
	*Nathan Cleaves.....	76	.....	do.....	242
	*Senator Lodge (lost, 1893)...	95	John C. Mills.....	Gloucester.....	260
	Robert J. Edwards.....	80	.....	do.....	120
	*Herbert M. Rogers.....	73	John Kendles.....	do.....	170
	Lizzie M. Center.....	77	Robert Smith.....	do.....	280
	J. J. Clark.....	66	Charles Keene.....	do.....	110
	*Lottie Gardner.....	111	Thomas Parris.....	do.....	140
	*Mabel R. Bennett.....	115	Joseph Smith.....	do (highline).....	550
	*Alva.....	97	Chris. Carrigan.....	do.....	150
	*Hattie M. Graham.....	133	Joseph E. Graham.....	do.....	220
	*Norumbega.....	120	John McKinnon.....	do.....	170
	*George F. Edmunds.....	141	M. McKown.....	do.....	500
	*Eliza H. Parkhurst.....	115	John Marr.....	do.....	50
	*S. F. Maker.....	104	B. F. Payson.....	do.....	184
	Caroline Vought.....	80	John Seavey.....	do.....	50
	*Yosemite.....	115	John M. McFarland.....	do.....	430
	Minerva.....	61	Frank Foster.....	do.....	90
	Col. J. H. French.....	79	.....	do.....	
	*Martha C.....	75	Frank Hall.....	do.....	370
	Eddie Davidson.....	78	.....	do.....	
	Mabel W. Woolford.....	104	.....	do.....	
	Volunteer.....	102	Seth Ellis.....	Gloucester.....	38
	*M. S. Ayers.....	76	John O'Brien.....	do.....	200
	Wm. H. Cross.....	56	Sol. Rowe.....	do.....	
	*Herald of the Morning.....	68	Levi D. McLean.....	do.....	
	Andrew Burnham.....	86	John Blake.....	do.....	
	*Emma.....	77	H. McKown.....	Portland.....	300
	Lizzie Maud.....	79	Ben. Spurling.....	do.....	465
	Henry Morganthan.....	83½	Andrew Smith.....	do.....	180
	*Ellen Lincoln.....	92	— Cook.....	do.....	400
	Miantonomah.....	73	Edward Joyce.....	do.....	60
	Henrietta Frances.....	74	Wm. Edwards.....	do.....	
	Stowell Sherman.....	88	Samuel Hatch.....	Provincetown.....	220
	Mary A. Clark.....	80	Thomas Cunningham.....	Gloucester.....	200
	*Margurite Haskins.....	120	Eben Lewis.....	do.....	640
	*Jennie Seaverns.....	107	Mat. Parks.....	do.....	
	Lewis H. Giles.....	129	J. H. Warren.....	Gloucester.....	580
	Abbie F. Morris.....	77	Harvey Anderson.....	do.....	110
	John S. Presson.....	88	.....	do.....	155
	James A. Garfield.....	70	John Walsh.....	Gloucester.....	160
	Hereward.....	85	John Diggins.....	do.....	50
	Rush Light.....	64	Roy Kimbell.....	do.....	230
	Commonwealth.....	81	Ed. A. Horton.....	do.....	35
	Ambrose H. Knight.....	87	John Gardman.....	do.....	120
	Laura Nelson.....	85	J. A. Cromwell.....	do.....	200
	*Ramona.....	84	— Croucher.....	do.....	176
	*Fredonia.....	109	John Gray.....	do.....	275
	American.....	118½	.....	do.....	260
	*Lucillo.....	99	Martin Welch.....	Gloucester.....	220
	Margie Smith.....	58	Nat. Smith.....	do.....	90
	*Harry L. Beldan.....	117	Maurice Whalen.....	do.....	221
	Agnes E. Downes.....	81	— Cole.....	do.....	240
	Addoe Winthrop.....	73	Willard Pool.....	do.....	280
	*Geneva Mertis.....	43	.....	do.....	130

List of United States Vessels which fished for Mackerel on Cape Shore,
Season 1893—*Concluded.*

Date.	Name of Vessel.	Tons.	Name of Master.	Home Port.	Barrels.
	*James G. Blaine.....	98	John McDonald	Gloucester.....	220
	Rapid Transit	80	.....	do	130
	William H. Wellington (lost)	81	Alex. Grant	do going home	175
	*Landseer	94	A. McGinn	Gloucester.....	226
	Lilla B. Fernald.....	78	James Ellsworth	do	300
	*J. S. Glover.....	54	James Maxwell.....	do	140
	Maud B. Wetherell.....	102½	.....	do	140
	*G. M. Pierce	59	W. Orchard	Portland	140
	*Hattie E. Worcester.....	112	John Aiken.....	Gloucester.....	

* Fished second trip in Bay.

LIST of United States Seiners in North Bay and Sydney Grounds, 1894.

Date.	Name of Vessel.	Tons.	Home Port.	Name of Master.	Catch of Mackerel.
1894.					Brls.
July 12..	Gardner W. Tarr.....	63	Gloucester.....	Parsons.....	185
do 12..	Thomas F. Baird.....	96	do.....	Nass.....	200
do 15..	Norumbega.....	120½	do.....	McKinnon.....	275
do 17..	Quick Step.....	99	do.....	Cahoon.....	194
do 20..	Charles Levy Woodbury.....	100½	do.....	McLean.....	20
do 20..	Hattie M. Graham.....	133½	do.....	Graham.....	200
do 20..	S. F. Maker.....	104	do.....	Payson.....	205
do 20..	Lucy W. Dyer.....	78	Portland.....	Jackman.....	200
do 18..	Mabel R. Bennett.....	115	Gloucester.....	Smith.....	578
do 21..	Herald of the Morning.....	68	do.....	McLean.....	240
do 21..	James G. Blaine.....	98	do.....	McDonald.....	240
do 22..	John E. McKenzie.....	124	do.....	McDonald.....	140
do 22..	Ethel B. Jacobs.....	125	do.....	Jacobs.....	400
do 22..	John M. Plummer.....	95	do.....	Orchard.....	100
do 22..	Hattie Maud.....	87	Portland.....	Keene.....	No report.
do 22..	Hattie D. Linnel.....	90	Gloucester.....	Hall.....	220
do 22..	Eliza H. Parkhurst.....	115	do.....	McPhee.....	300
do 22..	Alva.....	97	do.....	Carrigan.....	225
do 22..	Lewis H. Giles.....	128	do.....	Warren.....	No report.
do 25..	American.....	118½	do.....	Swim.....	225
do 28..	Geo. W. Pierce.....	59	Portland.....	Orchard.....	75
do 29..	Ellen Lincoln.....	92	do.....	Gallant.....	95
do 29..	Yosemite.....	115	Gloucester.....	McFarland.....	180
do 29..	Kearsage.....	101	do.....	Mills.....	223
do 29..	Centennial (Boat).....	5	do.....	Bearse.....	10
do 29..	Charlotte (Seized).....		Boston.....	Silva.....	6
do 26..	Golden Hope.....	101	Gloucester.....	Cluett.....	No report.
do 26..	Lottie Gardner.....	111	do.....	Parris.....	180
Aug. 2..	William H. Foye.....	67	do.....	Whitley.....	Lost in Bay.
do 2..	Sloop "Wanda".....		do.....	Seeley.....	30
do 9..	Norman Fisher.....	76	do.....	Anderson.....	225
Sept. 5..	James A. Garfield.....	70	do.....	Aiken.....	30
do 10..	Harry G. French.....	95	do.....	Grant.....	30
do 10..	Edith L. Walen.....	79	do.....	McLean.....	No report.
do 10..	Harvard.....	106	do.....	Swim.....	187
do 10..	Joseph Rowe.....	127	do.....	Cameron.....	80
do 10..	Mondego.....	100	do.....	Corkham.....	3
do 10..	Alice C. Jordon.....	82	do.....	Cook.....	73
do 10..	Centennial.....	118	do.....		18
do 10..	Rapid Transit.....	80	do.....		60
do 10..	Davy Crocket.....	80	do.....		No report.
do 10..	Steamer Hurricane.....	19	Booth Bay.....	Carroll.....	100
do 10..	Oliver Cromwell.....		Provincetown.....		Netting 325

LIST of United States Vessels that seined South and Cape Shore, Season 1894.

Date.	Name of Vessel.	Tons.	Home Port.	Name of Master.	Barrels.
1894.					
Mar. 17	Ethel B. Jacobs.....	125	Gloucester.	Sol. Jacobs.....	337
do 19.	Helen F. Whitten.....	127	do	Charles Blatchford.....	300
do 19.	Mondego (new).....	100	do	William Corkham.....	370
do 19.	Harvard.....	106	do	Joseph Swim.....	420
do 19.	James A. Garfield.....	70	do	John Aiken.....	330
do 19.	Kearsage (new).....	101	do	John C. Mills.....	430
do 19.	Fredonia.....	109	do	Thaddeus Morgan.....	280
do 19.	Lewis H. Giles.....	128	do	Jed H. Warren.....	430
do 19.	Hattie M. Graham.....	133	do	Joseph E. Graham.....	430
do 19.	Joseph Rowe.....	127	do	Reub. Cameron.....	*404
do 19.	James G. Blaine.....	98	do	John McDonald.....	320
do 28.	Rapid Transit.....	80	do	John Vautere.....	320
do 28.	Marguerite Haskins.....	96	do	Eben. T. Lewis.....	400
do 28.	Norumbega.....	120½	do	John McKinnon.....	480
do 28.	M. L. Ayers.....	76	do	Edward Kimball.....	400
do 28.	Agnes E. Downs.....	81	do	Sol. Rowe.....	70
do 29.	Grayling.....	87	do	Charles Harty.....	300
do 29.	Henry W. Longfellow.....	77¾	do	Roy Kimball.....	300
do 29.	Alva.....	97	do	Cris. Carrigan.....	350
do 29.	Charles Levy Woodbury.....	100½	do	Edward McLean.....	340
do 29.	Alice C. Jordan.....	82	do	Joshua Cook.....	280
do 29.	Miranda (new).....	115	do	Al. Miller.....	300
do 29.	Yosemite.....	115	do	John W. McFarland.....	454
do 29.	Addie Winthrop.....	77	do	H. Mitt McKown.....	280
do 29.	Mabel B. Bennett.....	115	do	Joseph Smith.....	†555
do 29.	Lottie Gardner.....	111	do	Thomas Parris.....	480
do 29.	Lizzie M. Center.....	77	do	Robert Smith.....	350
do 29.	Minerva.....	61	do	Frank Foster.....	211
do 29.	Davy Crockett.....	80	do		210
do 29.	George F. Edmunds.....	142	do	George F. Haymer.....	480
do 29.	Andrew Burnham.....	86	Boston.	John Blake.....	200
do 29.	Ellen Lincoln.....	92	Portland.	Gilbert Galant.....	170
do 29.	Caroline Vought.....	80	do	John Seavey.....	350
do 29.	Eddie Davidson.....	78	Boston.	Thomas Cromwell.....	400
do 29.	Centennial.....	110	Gloucester.	Russell T. Terry.....	340
do 29.	Hattie & Lottie.....	96	Dennis.		220
April 8.	Lulu E. Wilber.....	100	do		200
do 8.	Jeannie C. Phillips.....	53	Swampscott		220
do 16.	Lizzie Maud.....	79	Portland.	Ben. Spurling.....	400
do 16.	Harry G. French.....	95	Gloucester.	William Grant.....	430
do 16.	Pendragon.....	68	do		280
do 16.	Thomas F. Bayard.....	96	do	Oscar Nauss.....	50
do 16.	Eliza H. Parkhurst.....	115	do	Aeneas McPhee.....	360
do 16.	Henrietta Francis.....	74	Portland.	Wm. Edwards.....	300
do 16.	Quick Step.....	99	Gloucester.	Wilson Cahoon.....	220
do 16.	Stowell Sherman.....	88	Provincetown	Sam. Hatch.....	370
do 16.	Alice.....	85	do	Josiah Chase.....	330
do 16.	Lizzie Smith.....	73	do	Ben. Beason.....	198
do 16.	Addie F. Cole.....	72	do	Oren Cobb.....	86
do 16.	Frank Butler.....	71	do	Jacob Rich.....	150
do 16.	Charles R. Washington.....	79	do	Caleb Rich.....	300
do 16.	Lucille.....	90	Gloucester.	Martin Welch.....	425
do 16.	Edith S. Walen.....	79	do	Lewis McLean.....	320
do 16.	Mertis H. Perry.....	59	do	— Perry.....	185
do 16.	Fannie W. Freeman.....	90	do	Willard C. Poole.....	365
do 16.	Harry L. Belden.....	117	do	Mamie Whalen.....	450
do 16.	Elsie M. Smith.....	107	do	John O'Brien.....	180
do 16.	Herald of the Morning.....	68	do	Levi N. McLean.....	315
do 16.	Margie Smith.....	58	do	Nat. Smith.....	270
do 16.	American.....	119	do	Jos. Swim.....	395
do 16.	J. J. Clark.....	66	do	Charles Keene.....	240
do 16.	Flora Temple.....	50	do	No report.....	
do 16.	Hattie D. Linnell.....	89	do	Frank Hall.....	502
do 16.	S. F. Maker.....	104	do	B. Frank Payson.....	470
do 16.	Lilla B. Fernald.....	78	Portland.	James Ellsworth.....	250

* 8,000 fresh. † High line (1894).

List of United States Vessels that Seined South and Cape Shore, Season 1894.—*Con.*

Date.	Name of Vessel.	Tons.	Home Port.	Name of Master.	Barrels.
1894.					
April 16.	John E. McKenzie.....	124	Gloucester (new)....	Wm. B. McDonald	250
do 16.	Canopus	68	do	Sylvanus McPhee.....	150
do 16.	Norman Fisher.....	76	do (new).....	Harvey Auderson.....	240
do 16.	Vanguard	44	Bristol	Flar McKown.....	200
do 16.	Steamer Hurricane.....	19	Portland	Frank Carroll.....	219
do 16.	J. S. Glover	54	do	James Maxwell	250
do 16.	Wide Awake.....	66	do	James Maxwell	300
do 16.	Henry Morganthan.....	86	do	James Maxwell	250
do 16.	Mertie & Delmer.....	76	Dennis	James Maxwell	280
do 16.	Nathan Cleaves.....	76	Portland	James Maxwell	250
do 16.	Maud S.....	76	do	James Maxwell	200
do 16.	Ethel & Addie.....	86	do	James Maxwell	280
do 16.	Fannie A. Spurling.....	82	do	Obadiah Crouse.....	220
do 16.	Charlotte.....	68	Boston	Obadiah Crouse.....	175
do 16.	Nannie E. Waterman.....	76	do	Obadiah Crouse.....	180
do 16.	Geo. W. Pierce.....	59	Portland	M. Orchard.....	200
do 16.	Cynosure.....	69	do	M. Orchard.....	180
do 16.	John M. Plummer.....	95	do	John Orchard.....	150
do 16.	Roulette.....	79	Boston.....	John Orchard.....	175
do 16.	F. H. Smith.....	71	North Haven.....	John Orchard.....	160
do 16.	Maud B. Wetherell.....	103	Boston.....	John Orchard.....	265
do 16.	Hattie Maud.....	87	Portland.....	John Orchard.....	250
	Total.....				25,137
	New England Report is.....				25,000

87 vessels reported their catch.
8 vessels no report.

Total..... 95 vessels.

REPORT OF CAPT. E. DUNN, ON THE WORK PERFORMED BY THE CRUISER "PETREL" UNDER HIS COMMAND, DURING THE SEASON OF 1894.

On the 22nd March, I received instructions to commission the steamer on the 15th April but owing to unforeseen repairs to the boiler was not able to leave Owen Sound for Lake Erie, until the 23rd April arriving at Amherstburg on the 28th. On the 30th as instructed I cruised among the Canadian islands, Point Pelee, Rondeau and other portions of Lake Erie where American fishing was alleged to have been carried on.

On the 8th May the American steamers "Visitor" and "Leroy Brooks" were seized by me for violations of the fishery laws. Although these were not very important cases, the seizure had a very salutary effect on others. No American boats visited these waters again during the summer. After being relieved of the charge of these two steamers I cruised down the lake to Port Dover and thence to Port Colborne, having Inspector O'Leary and Overseer Kerr on board. On this cruise the patrol steamer "Dolphin" was encountered, when the captain reported the seizure of the American tug "Grace" about half a mile from the sunken wreck of the schooner "C. B. Benson." I proceeded to the vicinity of the wreck, and thinking it better to do so, I "logged" the distance to the Canadian shore, making the distance to be $6\frac{1}{2}$ knots from the wreck to abreast the beacon outside of Port Colborne, proving the seizure to have been well and safely in Canadian waters.

Inspector O'Leary stayed on board for about a week and investigated the complaint of continued fishing by Americans in our waters, finding the report to be entirely without foundation.

Until the 8th June, I continued cruising on Lake Erie, when, as instructed I proceeded to Lake Huron and Georgian Bay, where I cruised until the 21st June. On that and following days I made an inspection of a number of sawmills, relative to the deposits of sawdust and other mill refuse. With the exception of one, I found they were all observing the law. Proceedings were taken against the owner, violating the law, but owing to my continued absence from Georgian Bay the case has not been finally adjusted, although reported upon.

On the 29th June, according to instructions I again proceeded to Lake Erie, adjusting several license disputes at Bayfield, Ont., on the way down. I arrived at Amherstburg, on the 2nd July. For the next few days I carried Mr. Hodgins, the agent of the Department of Justice, who was investigating the charges against the American steamers "Visitor" and "Leroy Brooks."

On the 7th July, when cruising along the shore of the lake, I made inquiries regarding alleged illegal setting of lines. I could not find any owners, although I was afterwards informed they were the property of American fishermen. I was successful however in seizing and destroying upwards of two (2) miles of lines, already bailed and catching chiefly catfish.

On the 9th July, I commenced cruising coastwise to make inspection of, and count all the pound-nets set from the mouth of the Detroit River to Long Point. They were carefully counted, and I found no unlicensed nets fishing. About this time of the year the fishermen commence taking up their pound-nets, the water getting warm, the fish naturally leaving for deeper water out in the lake.

While in the vicinity of Port Dover, Mr E. Harris, manager of the Long Point Fish Co., reported to me that the fishing was better than it had been for years past, which he attributed to the presence of the cruiser in these waters, preventing foreigners from molesting their fishing grounds. From the vicinity of Long Point I cruised up the lake, keeping an offing of 8 to 10 miles, meeting no fish boats or any indications of foreign fishing whatever.

On the 21st July I was instructed to look out for and seize the American steamer "Louise" for reported violations of the fishery laws. I cruised in the vicinity of Point Pelee, and on the 23rd I succeeded in making seizure of this steamer, which I took to Amherstburg and placed in charge of Collector Gott of that place.

On the 31st July I again proceeded to Lake Huron and Georgian Bay. On the 10th I received instructions to examine the books of the Buffalo Fish Co., having reference to the case of Messrs. J. & C. Noble. The result of the examination was reported. I then proceeded to Gore Bay, where I was joined by Overseer T. H. Elliott in conjunction with whom I investigated the case of ex-Overseer John Jackson, and also the reported alleged illegal fishing by means of trap-nets. From the 17th to the 30th I was fully employed searching and grappling for trap-nets, with good results, having on the 17th confiscated and destroyed nine (9) very large trap-nets, estimated value \$675. Overseer Elliott also seized and destroyed three (3). On the 18th off the "Limestones," I seized and destroyed seven (7) more, containing a very large catch of fish, estimated value of nets \$525. Overseer Elliott and his men were again successful in getting three (3) nets. Again on the 25th off the upper "Limestone" I succeeded in finding and destroying five (5) trap-nets, containing a small quantity of fish, estimated value of nets \$375. On the 30th Overseer Elliott left the ship.

While lying at French River I received instructions from the customs officer to look out for and seize the American towing tug "Parker" for alleged illegal towing. Until 3rd September I cruised in these waters, keeping a lookout for this tug, but owing to the density of smoke from forest fires I was unsuccessful. I, however, seized and destroyed two (2) large trap-nets at Rattlesnake Harbour, valued at \$100.

On the 11th September, Commander Wakeham accompanied by the members of the American Fisheries Commission came on board at Collingwood. They left the ship at Thessalon on the 16th after visiting several fish stations.

On the 21st September while grappling for trap-nets off Lion's Head, I succeeded in finding and destroying two (2) large trap-nets, value \$100.

I continued in the waters and the North channel until the 9th October, when I proceeded up to Lake Superior, taking Overseer Elliott on board and cruising coast-wise. At Maple Island on the 12th October a skiff and outfit of nets with several packages of fish were seized and confiscated by Overseer Elliott. I cruised along the shore until I reached Port Arthur, where I was joined by Overseer McDonnell, who, with Overseer Elliott, accompanied me to the extreme of boundary line at Pigeon River.

On our return to Port Arthur Overseer Elliott received information of illegal fishing in several of the inland lakes, north-west of this place. He reported to the department, when instructions were given to immediately stop any illegal fishing. This he handed over to me as it was out of his jurisdiction. I went up to these lakes, and was successful after a diligent search in making a considerable seizure of fishing gear and fish.

I left Port Arthur on my return cruise the 28th October, carrying a pilot, for the purpose of calling at the most important fish stations, arriving at Sault Ste. Marie on the 2nd November, where I received instructions directing me to proceed without delay to Lake Erie, arriving on the 7th November and cruised as instructed in the vicinity of the Canadian islands.

On the 17th November I was successful in making a seizure of 107 American gill-nets, containing about nine tons of fish principally herring. Again on the 26th November, near the "Hen and Chickens," was again successful in seizing twenty American whitefish gill-nets containing a small catch of whitefish.

On the 29th November an inspection of the ship was made by Captain Spain, commanding the Fisheries Protection Service, who instructed me, after making one more visit to the fishing grounds, to proceed to Owen Sound to lay up, where I arrived on the morning of the 5th December. The crew were paid off, except the engineers who completed work on the 19th December.

Lake Erie.

I found on Lake Erie that fishing was generally reported light, with the exception of that in the vicinity of Long Point.

The law has been well observed by our own fishermen in this lake, the open nature of the lake shore is an aid to the protection of the fish, giving no cover to poachers and therefore is easy of protection.

The principal catch in the vicinity of Long Point during the summer months was herring, with a considerable quantity of blue pickerel and other mixed fish. The whole lake appears to me to be generally depleted of whitefish. I saw very few whitefish taken during the whole of the season.

Spawning Grounds.

With reference to the spawning grounds of this lake, the west end among the various islands appears to be the principal resort of herring and whitefish.

On the American side of the lake, the principal spawning grounds appear to be in the vicinity of Kelly's and the Bass Islands, but these waters are so encumbered with pound-nets during the whole of the spawning season that the fish have little or no chance to spawn and consequently work their way into Canadian waters and are followed by the American gill-net men from the various ports in the states. This necessitates particular and diligent guarding during this portion of the year.

Lake Huron.

I found the fishing on Lake Huron to have been varied. Off Goderich and in the deeper water, the fishing appears to have been above the average. Along the shore the pound-net fishing was reported light. In the early part of October the gill-net fishing was very good off Kettle Point, the tugs lifting from two to three tons of

trout from one large gang of nets. In the upper portion of the lake the fishing in comparison was light, more especially in the North Channel. In this portion of Lake Huron fishermen could not make expenses and were therefore compelled to go outside. It appears to be the most depleted portion of the Canadian waters.

Georgian Bay.

In Georgian Bay the fishing was reported generally light, with a few exceptions. The law has been well observed by bona fide fishermen better than heretofore, but poaching has been extensively carried on, especially on the north-east coast, which is so favourable to their operations. This portion of Georgian Bay requires diligent and continuous guarding.

The small portion of time in which good work was done by the "Petrel" in these waters had a material benefit on the balance of the season, but I have every reason to believe that the same depredations will be carried on next year as extensively as ever—unless, as before stated, the grounds are carefully watched.

Lake Superior.

The fishing on this lake was also generally reported light, and owing to the lateness in season when I went there, I could not work as effectually, as if an earlier trip had been made. It was reported to me that many more pound-nets had been in operation than had been licensed, but were taken up before I reached that portion of the lake. They were chiefly in the vicinity of Black Bay and along the north shore as far as Peninsula Harbour. I found that the fishermen were poaching in the small inland lakes, west of Port Arthur, and although a considerable seizure was made, still, from several communications from Overseer Elliott, I learn that the poaching is still being carried on. Unless this is speedily prevented, these small lakes will be entirely depleted.

I have the pleasure to report that the majority of the fishery officers realizing the evident determination of the minister to put down all illegal practices, have assiduously attended to their duties, and have responded to the various calls I have made upon them.

FISHERIES INTELLIGENCE BUREAU.

This service originated in 1889, was enlarged in 1890 to 44 stations; in 1892, 52 stations were in operation, and this year we have 55.

From these 55 stations daily reports are sent to the head office in Halifax, from which place the information is telegraphed to the different fishing stations, &c., in the Maritime Provinces.

The usefulness of this Bureau is established by the expression of opinion and the general approval of the fishermen themselves.

Apart from this, it enables me to exactly keep track of the movements of the fish, and in that way I can dispose of the cruisers in such a manner as to look after, as much as it is possible to do so, the United States fishing vessels.

Mr. Hutchins has again been in charge of the Fisheries Intelligence Bureau at Halifax, and has performed his duties satisfactorily.

Appended is a list of the reporters, and also a detailed report of the Fisheries Bureau for the last season.

The whole respectfully submitted.

O. G. V. SPAIN,
Commander.

List of Reporters employed by the Fisheries Intelligence Bureau for the season of 1894.

<i>Residence.</i>	<i>Name.</i>
Alberton, P.E.I.....	J. P. Brennan.
Arichat, C.B.....	Remi Benoit.
Arichat (West) C.B.....	C. P. LeLacheur.
Bayfield, N.S.....	E. G. Randall.
Beaver Harbour, N.B.....	E. W. Cross.
Bloomfield, P.E.I.....	John Doyle.
Campobello, N.B.....	A. J. Clarke.
Canso, N.S.....	Thos. C. Cook.
Caraquet, N.B.....	Miss Elizabeth D. Chenard
Cheticamp, C.B.....	S. Aucoin.
D'E-cousse, C.B.....	R. F. Bourke.
Digby, N.S.....	J. M. Viets.
Escuminac, N.B.....	J. J. Keary.
Freeport, N.S.....	Isaiah Thurber.
Gabarus, C.B.....	R. McLean.
Gaspé, P.Q.....	J. J. Annett.
Georgetown, P.E.I.....	Chas. Owen.
Grand Manan, N.B.....	E. A. Calder.
Grand River, P.Q.....	Miss M. A. Carberry.
Hawke-bury, C.B.....	J. C. Bourinot.
Ingonish, C.B.....	E. B. Burke.
Isaac's Harbour, N.S.....	S. R. Giffin.
L'Ardoise, C.B.....	John McIsaac.
Liverpool, N.S.....	J. H. Dunlop.
Lockeport, N.S.....	J. R. Ruggles.
Long Point, P.Q.....	E. S. Vibert.
Louisburg, C.B.....	P. O'Toole.
Lunenburg, N.S.....	W. A. Zwickler.
Mabou, C.B.....	Louis McKeen.
Magdalen Islands.....	J. A. LeBourdais.
Malpeque, P.E.I.....	J. M. McNutt.
Margaree, C.B.....	M. A. Dunn.
Meat Cove, C.B.....	Alex. B. McDonald.
Mnsquodoboit Harbour, N.S.....	George Rowlings.
New Port Point, P.Q.....	Mrs. Meunier.
North Sydney, C.B.....	A. G. Hamilton.
Paspebiac, P.Q.....	Miss Ada Beck.
Percé, P.Q.....	Miss Kate Beck.
Petit-de-Grat, C.B.....	P. T. Fougere.
Point St. Peter, P.Q.....	Mrs. P. Bond.
Port Hood, C.B.....	Edward D. Tremaine.
Port La Tour, N.S.....	J. W. Taylor.
Port Medway, N.S.....	E. E. Letson.
Port Mulgrave, N.S.....	David Murray.
Pubnico, N.S.....	J. A. D'Entremont.
Salmon River, N.S.....	J. H. Whitman.
Sand Point (Shelburne Co.) N.S.....	R. H. Bolman.
Seven Islands, P.Q.....	P. E. Vigneault.
Shippigan, N.B.....	Mrs. A. Hamon.
South West Point, Anticosti.....	Miss Grace Pope
Spry Bay, N.S.....	W. C. Henley.
St. Ann's, C.B.....	D. McAulay.
St. Peter's, C.B.....	D. Urquhart.
Whitehead, N.S.....	C. H. Feltmate.
Yarmouth, N.S.....	F. L. Hatfield.

INDEX to chart, showing movements of fish in the Gulf and on the Atlantic coast of Canada for season 1894. Numbers on chart to correspond to numbers in index.

NORTH SHORE OF RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.

No.	Place.	Fish.	1894.
1	St. Marguerite.....	Halibut	Poor, Sept. 23 to 30.
		Launce	Good, July 17 to Aug. 17.
		Codfish	Fair, Aug. 1 to Sept. 8; stormy to Sept. 21; good remainder of season.
2	Seven Islands.....	Herring	Good, May 22 to June 5; poor, July 1 to 7; very good, July 16 to 17.
		Halibut	Poor, June, July and September.
		Launce	Very good, May 25 to June 14; fair to 30; good, July and August; poor, remainder of season.
		Salmon	Fair, May 22 to July 4.
		Codfish	Good, June 7 to 30; fair, July 1 to Sept. 14; very good to Sept. 30.
3	Moisie.....	Halibut	Poor, Sept. 23 to 30
		Launce	Good, July 17 to Aug. 17.
		Codfish	Fair, May 31 to Sept. 20; good to Sept. 30.
4	Sheldrake.....	Launce	Fair, June 1 to July 14; poor to end of season.
		Salmon	Fair, June 13 to 22.
		Codfish	Fair, May 28 to Sept. 30.
5	Thunder River.....	Launce	Fair, June 1 to July 14; poor to end of season.
		Codfish	Fair, May 28 to July 1; poor to 31; good, August; poor, Sept.
6	Magpie.....	Codfish	Fair, May 28 to Aug. 31.
7	St. John River.....	Halibut	Good, July 27 to 31.
		Launce	Some very good catches in July and Aug.
		Salmon	Good, June 2 to 12.
		Codfish	Good, June and July.
8	Long Point of Mingan	Halibut	Good, July 18 to 31.
		Launce	Good, June 18 to 30; very good to Sept. 1.
		Salmon	Poor, June 1 to 14; fair, June 18 to July 12.
		Codfish	Good, June 12 to Aug. 13; fair to Sept 13.
9	Esquimaux Point...	Halibut	Good, July 27 to 31.

ANTICOSTI.

10	English Bay.....	Herring	Very good, May 29 to June 14; poor, to June 30; very good to July 14; stormy afterwards.
		Squid	Poor during Aug.
		Codfish	Fair, June 1 to 7; very good to June 18; good to June 20; stormy to Aug. 7; good to Aug. 14; very good, Aug. 24 to 31 and Oct. 1 to 7.
11	Fox Bay.....	Herring	Very good, May 28 to 29; poor, May 31; very good to poor, June 1 to 30.
		Codfish	Fair, June 4; poor and irregular to June 30; fair, July 1 to 7 and Oct. 1 to 7.
13	South-west Point...	Herring	Fair to poor, June 13 to July 20; stormy remainder of month; light catches, Aug. 1 to 21, when weather permitted.
		Squid	Poor, Aug. and Oct.
		Codfish	Good, June 14 to 25; very good to July 2; good to July 19; poor to Oct. 15; very good to Oct. 31.

GASPÉ AND BAY DES CHALEURS.

14	Gaspé	Herring	Very poor, June, July and August.
		Salmon	Poor, May 18 to 25; fair, June 1 to 10; poor to July 11.
		Codfish	Poor, June 4 to end of season.
		Mackerel	Poor, May 12 to 31.
15	Point St. Peter.....	Lobsters	Fair, May 1 to June 14; poor remainder of season.
		Herring	Good, May; fair, June 1 to 15; poor to July 10; good to July 23; very good to July 31; fair remainder of season.

INDEX to Chart, showing movements of fish in the Gulf and on the Atlantic Coast of Canada, &c.—*Continued.*

GASPÉ AND BAY DES CHALEURS—*Concluded.*

No.	Place.	Fish.	1894.
15	Point St. Peter.....	Squid	Poor, Aug. 1 to 15; fair to Oct. 1; poor to 21; very good to 31.
16	Perce.....	Codfish	Poor, May 17 to 24; fair to end of season.
		Lobsters	Fair, May 1 to end of season.
		Herring	Fair, April 16 to May 1; good to June 4; poor to July 6. fair to Aug. 1; very good to Aug. 14; fair to Oct. 31.
		Squid	Very good, Aug. 14 to 21; very poor to 31; very good Sept. 14 to 21.
17	Grand River.....	Lobsters	Very good, May 1 to 7; poor to July 4.
		Herring	Good, May; poor, June; fair, July; good, Aug., Sept. and Oct., when weather permitted.
		Squid	Good, Aug. 7 to 14.
		Codfish	Fair, May 18 to Sept. 15; fishing abandoned remainder of season owing to bad weather.
18	Newport Point.....	Mackerel	Very poor during season.
		Lobsters	Fair, May 1 to 23; very poor to June 11.
		Herring	Fair, May 1 to 9; poor to June 30; fair to July 31; good to Aug. 14.
		Squid	Very good, Aug. 7 to 14 and Sept. 1 to 7.
		Codfish	Fair, May 18 to Sept. 1.
19	Paspebiac.....	Lobsters	None reported.
		Herring	Fair, April 16 to May 1; good to 21; poor afterwards.
		Codfish	Fair, May 15 to July 2; poor to end of season.
20	Caraquet.....	Lobsters	Good, May 17 to 31; fair, June.
		Herring	Poor, May 5 to 14; very good to 31; poor, June 1 to Aug. 15; fair to Sept. 24; good but irregular to Oct. 31.
		Codfish	Poor, May 21 to June 1; very good to 30; good, July 1 to Aug. 14; fair remainder of season.
21	Shippegan.....	Mackerel	Poor, June 22 to Sept. 14.
		Lobsters	Poor, May 1 to 16; fair to June 24; poor to July 13.
		Herring	Poor, May 1 to 5; good remainder of month.
		Halibut	Poor, June 14 to 25.
		Salmon	Fair for season.
		Codfish	Very good, June 4 to 30; fair, July; poor, Aug. 1 to 18; fair to Sept. 5; good, Sept. 14 to 21, but bad weather prevented fishing.
22	Magdalen Islands...	Mackerel	Poor, July 7 to 31; good, Aug. 1 to 14; poor to 31.
		Lobsters	Fair, May 9; good to 14 and 22; fair, June 14 to 30; poor afterwards.
		Codfish	Good, May 23 to 29; good to fair, June 1 to 14; poor, July; fair, Aug.; poor, Sept.
		Herring	Poor, May, June and July.
		Mackerel	Good, May 26 to June 12; poor to 30; good, July 16 to Aug. 3; fair to poor to 13; good, Aug. 15 to Sept. 6; very good on north side Sept. 7; poor, Grindstone, Sept. 7 to Oct. 1.

MIRAMICHI BAY.

23	Escuminac.....	Lobsters	Poor, May 3 to 8; good to 31; poor afterwards.
		Herring	Good, May 2 to 11; poor to 31.
		Salmon	Poor, May 19 to July 19.
		Alewives.....	Poor, May 25 to June 30.
		Codfish	Fair, May 25 to June 5; good to Aug. 11; fair to Sept. 7.
		Mackerel	Poor, July 1 to 10; fair to Aug. 5; poor to 21; fair to Sept. 7.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

24	Miminegash.....	Lobsters	Very good, May 1 to 21; poor to May 30.
		Herring	Fair, May 3 to 29; good to June 10; poor afterwards.
		Haddock	Catch for season light.

INDEX to Chart, showing movements of Fish in the Gulf and on the Atlantic Coast of Canada, &c.—*Continued.*

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—*Concluded.*

No.	Place.	Fish.	1894.
24	Miminegash.	Hake	Fish plentiful; catch small.
		Halibut	Very good, May 7 to 14.
		Codfish	Fair, May 28 to Aug. 31.
		Mackerel	Poor, June 20 to Aug. 27; fair to Sept. 20; poor, Oct. 1 to 12.
25	Alberton	Lobsters	Fair, May 3 to 31; poor, June 1 to July 14.
		Herring	Fair, May 1 and 2; very good, May 4 to 7; poor, May 16 to end of season.
		Hake	Fish plentiful; catch small.
		Halibut	Fair, May 7 to 14.
		Codfish	Very good, May 21 to 31; poor, remainder of season.
		Mackerel	Poor, June 6 to end of season.
26	Malpeque	Lobsters	Good, May 19 to June 20; fair to June 28; good, July 1 to 11.
		Herring	Poor, May 3 to 11; good afterwards.
		Codfish	Fair to good, May 24 to end of season.
		Mackerel	Poor, June 23 to Aug. 31; fair, to Sept. 8.
28	Georgetown	Lobsters	Fair, May 17 to June 4; poor, remainder of season.
		Herring	Fair, April 10 to 27; very good to May 9; good to June 5; poor to Aug. 20; fair, Sept. 22 to Oct. 1.
		Hake	Good, Aug. 18; fair, Sept. 8.
		Squid	Good, Sept. 15 to end of season.
		Codfish	Good, May 23 to June 14; poor remainder of season.
		Mackerel	Poor, July 6 to 31; very good, Aug. 6 to 13; poor afterwards.

NOVA SCOTIA.

29	Bayfield	Lobsters	Fair, May 26 to 31; good to June 14; poor to July 6.
		Herring	Poor, May 8 to 12; very good to 31; poor, June 1 to 7 and July 1 to 7.
		Salmon	Poor for season.
		Codfish	Poor, May 31 to July 4.
		Mackerel	Fair to good, June 23 to July 2; poor to 20; fair to Aug. 10; fair to poor to 31.

CAPE BRETON.

30	Port Hood	Lobsters	Fair, May 5 to close of season.
		Herring	Fair, May 5 to 31; summer catch a failure.
		Hake	Fair, July 28 to Oct. 15; good to 31.
		Haddock	Fair, June 4 to Oct. 15.
		Squid	Fair on an average, but irregular, July, Aug. and Sept.
		Codfish	Fair, May 5 to Oct. 31.
		Mackerel	Fair, July 4 to 31; fair to poor, Aug. and Sept.; poor, Oct. 21 to 31.
31	Mabou	Lobsters	Poor, May 9 to 18; good to 25; poor to July 10; fair to July 31.
		Herring	Fair, May 7 to 21; poor to Aug. 31.
		Alewives	Poor, May 10 to June 3.
		Salmon	Poor, June 11 to July 20.
		Hake	Fair to good, Aug. 1 to Oct. 31.
		Haddock	Poor, June 7 to 30; fair to Oct. 31.
		Squid	Fair, Aug., Sept. and Oct.
		Codfish	Good, May 17 to 24; fair to July 31; good, but irregular, Aug.; stormy, Sept. and Oct.
		Mackerel	Poor, July 3 to Oct. 31.
32	Margaree	Lobsters	Good, May 16 to 31; fair to July 31.
		Herring	Poor, May, June and July.
		Alewives	Poor, May 10 to June 16.
		Salmon	Poor, June and July.

INDEX to Chart, showing movements of Fish in the Gulf and on the Atlantic Coast of Canada, &c.—*Continued.*CAPE BRETON—*Continued.*

No.	Place.	Fish.	1894.
32	Margaree	Haddock.....	Fair to poor, June 11 to 30 ; poor, Aug. 24 to 31.
		Squid	Very good, but irregular, July 25 to Oct. 25.
		Codfish.....	Fair, May 17 to Aug. 1 ; poor to 31 ; good, Sept. 17.
		Mackerel.....	Poor, July 3 to 31 ; poor afterwards.
33	Cheticamp.....	Lobsters.....	Fair, May 29 to July 31.
		Herring	Poor, May 1 to 31 ; none, June ; poor, July 1 to 14.
		Squid	Poor, July 8 to 31 ; fair to good afterwards.
		Codfish.....	Poor, May 5 to 31 ; fair, June ; poor, July and Aug. ; fair, Sept. ; stormy, Oct.
34	Meat Cove.....	Mackerel.....	Poor, July 17 to Oct. 13.
		Lobsters.....	Very good, May 1 to 21 ; very good in June, but weather bad ; fair to good remainder of season.
		Herring	Failure for season.
		Salmon.....	Fair, May 4 to 8 ; fair, June 14 to 30 ; poor to July 14.
		Squid	Very poor all season.
		Codfish.....	Poor, May 26 to June 1 ; fair, but irregular to 30 ; poor, July and Aug. ; bad weather, Sept. and Oct.
		Mackerel.....	Poor, May 30 to July 9 ; fair to poor to 31 ; poor to Aug. 14 ; fair, Aug. 20 to 25 ; poor, Sept.
35	Ingonish.....	Lobsters.....	Fair, May 25 to July 31.
		Herring	Poor, May 4 to July 7.
		Salmon.....	Poor, June 4 to July 10.
		Haddock.....	Fair, May 24 to 31 ; poor, June and July.
		Squid	Fair for season.
		Codfish.....	Fair, May 24 to June 24 ; poor, July ; fair, Aug. and Sept.
36	St. Ann's.....	Mackerel.....	Good, May 28 to 31 ; poor, remainder of season.
		Lobsters.....	Fair for season.
		Herring	Good, May ; poor, June ; fair, July 1 to 14 ; poor afterwards.
		Salmon.....	Poor, June 18 to July 21.
		Hake	Poor, Sept. 23 to Oct. 13 ; fair to Oct. 20.
		Squid	Poor, July 10 to Sept. 23 ; very good, Sept. 23.
		Codfish.....	Fair, May 15 to June 7 ; poor to 21 ; good, Oct. 13.
		Mackerel.....	Good, June 6 to 8 ; poor remainder of season.
37	North Sydney	Herring	Fair, May 1 to 31 ; very good, June 29 to July 10.
		Codfish.....	Fair, May 15 to 31.
		Mackerel.....	Very good, June 1 to 7.
38	Louisburg	Lobsters.....	Poor, May 7 to 17 ; fair to June 3 ; fair to poor to July 31.
		Herring	Poor, May 26 to Aug. 28.
		Haddock.....	Fair, June 4 to June 30 ; poor remainder of season.
		Squid	Very good, Aug. 24 to 31 and Sept. 14 to 21.
		Codfish.....	Poor, May 17 to Aug. 31 ; very poor, Sept.
		Mackerel.....	Poor, May 23 to 28 ; fair to 31 ; very good, June 1 to 4 ; poor remainder of season.
39	Gabarus	Lobsters.....	Good, May 10 to 17 ; fair to 20 ; poor to July 31.
		Herring	Fair to poor, June 5 to 30 ; poor, July ; fair, Aug.
		Squid	Poor, July and Aug. ; very good, Sept. 14 to 21.
		Mackerel.....	Poor, June 1 to Sept 14.
40	L'Ardoise	Lobsters.....	Fair, May 22 to June 20 ; poor afterwards.
		Herring	Poor, May 25 to July 31 ; fair, Aug. ; poor, Sept. 12 to 22.
		Alewives	Very poor during season.
		Haddock.....	Poor, May 23 to 31 ; good to June 23 ; poor to Sept. 30.
		Codfish.....	Fair, May 25 to 31 ; poor remainder of season.
		Mackerel.....	Fair, May 5 to 12 ; fair to good, June 1 to 9 ; poor afterwards.
41	St. Peter's.....	Lobsters.....	Fair, May 1 to July 31.
		Herring	Poor, June 1 to Aug. 22.
		Haddock.....	Poor, May 24 to June 30.
		Codfish.....	Poor for season.
		Mackerel.....	Total failure.
42	D'Escousse.....	Lobsters.....	Poor, May 14 to 21 ; good to June 4 ; fair to June 24 ; poor afterwards.
		Herring	Poor, May 27 to June 21 ; good, June 22 ; poor afterwards.
		Hake	Poor, June 13 to Sept. 1.
		Codfish.....	Poor, May 24 to 31 ; fair to June 30 ; poor afterwards.

INDEX to Chart, showing movements of Fish in the Gulf and on the Atlantic Coast of Canada, &c.—*Continued.*

CAPE BRETON—*Concluded.*

No.	Place.	Fish.	1894.
42	D'Escousse.....	Mackerel.....	Poor, May 24 to 31; fair to June 15; poor, July 22 to Aug. 31.
43	Petit-de-Grat.....	Lobsters.....	Poor, May 3 to 16; fair to July 31.
		Herring.....	Fair, May 24 to Oct. 1; poor afterwards.
		Salmon.....	Fair, June; poor, July 1 to 14.
		Hake.....	Poor, May 24 to 31, and July 1 to 14.
		Haddock.....	Poor, May 22 to Aug. 25; fair, Oct. 24 to 31.
		Squid.....	Very good, July 27 to Aug. 6; poor to Oct. 19; very good to Oct. 31.
		Codfish.....	Fair, May 21 to June 18; poor afterwards.
		Mackerel.....	Very good, May 26 to June 2; poor to June 21; fair, Oct. 19 to 31.
44	West Arichat.....	Lobsters.....	Fair, May 9 to 25; poor to July 31.
		Herring.....	Fair for season.
		Alewives.....	Poor do
		Haddock.....	Fair, May 28; poor to Aug. 31.
		Codfish.....	Poor for season.
		Mackerel.....	Very poor for season.
45	Arichat.....	Lobsters.....	Fair, May 12 to June 22; poor to July 31.
		Herring.....	Poor, May 18 to Aug. 17; fair to Sept. 30.
		Haddock.....	Fair, May 24 to June 14.
		Squid.....	Fair, Aug. 1 to 7, and Oct. 1 to 31.
		Codfish.....	Fair, May 12 to 31; fair to poor, June; poor, July 1 to Sept. 1; fair to Oct. 31.
		Mackerel.....	Fair to poor; May 26 to June 14; poor, Sept. 1 to 14.

ATLANTIC COAST OF NOVA SCOTIA, EAST OF HALIFAX.

48	Canso.....	Lobsters.....	Poor, May 15 to 23; good, to June 11; very good, to 13; fair afterwards.
		Herring.....	Poor for season; struck in May 12.
		Salmon.....	Very poor for season.
		Squid.....	Good, June 26 and July 15 to Aug. 2.
		Codfish.....	Good, May 23 to 31; Fair to June 21; poor afterwards.
		Mackerel.....	Poor, June 2 to 9; very good, 10 and 11; poor afterwards.
49	Whitehead.....	Lobsters.....	Fair, May 8 to 15; poor afterwards.
		Herring.....	Poor, May 22 to June 20; good to 27; poor to July 27; good, Aug. 1 to 7; poor afterwards.
		Alewives.....	Poor, May 22 to July 16.
		Haddock.....	Poor, May 22 to June 30; very poor to Aug. 1; poor to 31.
		Codfish.....	Poor for season.
		Mackerel.....	Poor, May 25 to June 30.
50	Isaac's Harbour.....	Lobsters.....	Fair, May 8 to July 15.
		Herring.....	Spring catch fair; fall catch good.
		Codfish.....	Poor for season.
		Mackerel.....	Fair, June 5.
51	Salmon River.....	Lobsters.....	Good, May 1 to 10; fair to good to 31; poor, June.
		Herring.....	Very poor for season.
		Codfish.....	Fair for season.
		Mackerel.....	Very good, May 29; Poor, June; very good, Sept. 14 to 30.
52	Spry Bay.....	Lobsters.....	Fair, May 28 to June 4; poor afterwards.
		Herring.....	Fair, June 6 to 11; poor afterwards.
		Codfish.....	Poor, May 26 to 31; fair, June and Aug. 27 to Sept. 14.
		Mackerel.....	Good, May 29 to 31; poor, June.
53	Musquodoboit Harb.	Lobsters.....	Fair, May 11 to 26; good to 31; fair to good, June.
		Herring.....	Poor, May 15 to Aug. 20; fair to 31; poor Sept.
		Halibut.....	Poor, June 1 to 10 and Aug. 1 to 10.
		Haddock.....	Fair, May 29 to Aug. 30; poor, Sept. 11 to Oct. 31.
		Codfish.....	Fair to poor, May 28 to Sept. 30; poor, Oct.
		Mackerel.....	Poor, May 30 to June 23 and Sept. 20 to Oct. 31.

INDEX to Chart, showing movements of Fish in the Gulf and on the Atlantic Coast of Canada, &c.—*Continued.*

ATLANTIC COAST OF NOVA SCOTIA, WEST OF HALIFAX.

No.	Place.	Fish.	1894.
55	Lunenburg	Lobsters	Fair, May ; very poor, June.
		Herring	Fair, May 20 to 30 ; poor, June ; very poor, July ; fair, Aug. ; very poor, Sept. 1 to Oct. 14 ; Fair to 31.
		Haddock	Fair, June 15 to 23.
		Squid	Fair, July 19 to 26 ; fair, Aug.
		Codfish	Fair, May 25 to 31 ; fair to poor, June and July ; very good, Aug. ; fair, Sept. and Oct.
56	Port Medway	Mackerel	Fair, May 21 to 28 ; poor to June 12 ; very good, 13, 15 and 18 ; fair, July 16 and Oct. 14 to 31
		Lobsters	Good, May 3 to June 8 ; fair to poor, but irregular afterwards.
		Herring	Good, Aug. 1 to 25 ; poor afterwards.
		Alewives	Fair, May 5 to June 10.
		Salmon	Fair, May and June.
57	Liverpool	Codfish	Very poor, May 3 to Aug 1 ; very good, Aug. 24 to 31.
		Mackerel	Good, May 30 to June 1.
		Lobsters	Good, May 19 to 23 ; fair to June 14.
		Herring	Poor, June ; good, July 16, Aug. 2, 13 and Oct. 13 to 15.
		Alewives	Poor, May 12 to June 4.
		Salmon	Few reported.
		Halibut	Total catch in excess of last few years.
		Haddock	Poor for season.
		Squid	Poor, Oct.
		Codfish	Poor, May 12 to 31 ; fair, June ; fair, but irregular July, Aug. and Sept.
58	Lockeport	Mackerel	Fine, May 25 to June 1 ; poor, Oct.
		Lobsters	Good, May 12 to 26 ; poor afterwards.
		Herring	Good, June 9 and 23 to 25 ; poor, July 1 to 14 ; good to Sept. 14.
		Alewives	Poor, May 12 to June 4.
		Halibut	Very poor for season.
		Hake	do
		Haddock	Poor for season ; few good catches July, Aug. and Sept.
		Codfish	Good, June 9 to 30 ; poor, July ; fair to Sept. 12 ; poor, Oct. 1 to 14 ; very good to Oct. 31.
59	Sand Point.....	Mackerel	Very few reported.
		Lobsters	Good, May 7 to 21 ; fair, 25 to 31 ; good to June 7 ; good to poor to 30.
		Herring	Poor, June 1 to July 16 ; fair, July 17 ; good, Aug. 1 to 9 ; very good, 10 to Sept. 15.
		Alewives	Poor, May 1 to 14 ; fair, 15 to 31 ; poor to June 14.
		Halibut	Fair, May 5 to Aug. 1.
		Hake	Very good on off-shore grounds during season.
		Haddock	Fair, May 29 to Sept. 15 ; poor to Oct. 18.
		Squid	Poor, Sept. 1 to 7 ; fair, 13.
		Codfish	Fair to poor, June ; poor, July ; fair, Aug. 1 to Sept. 14 ; poor to Oct. 31.
		Mackerel	Poor during season.
60	Port La Tour.....	Lobsters	Poor, May 2 to 17 ; fair to 24 ; poor to July 15.
		Herring	Poor, May 21 to 31 ; fair, June ; poor, July, Aug. and Sept. ; fair, Oct.
		Alewives	Poor, May 3 to June 12.
		Haddock	Poor, June 24 to July 14.
		Codfish	Poor, May 2 to Aug. 24.
		Mackerel	Poor for season.

BAY OF FUNDY, COAST OF NOVA SCOTIA.

61	Pubnico.....	Lobsters	Fair, May 1 to 7 and 19 to 23 ; poor to June 30.
		Herring	Poor, June 28 to Sept. 5.
		Haddock	Very few taken.
		Codfish	Fair, May 17 to Sept. 5.
		Mackerel	Poor, May 16 to 22 ; fair to June 14 ; poor to July 6.

INDEX to Chart, showing movements of Fish in the Gulf and on the Atlantic Coast of Canada, &c.—*Continued.*

BAY OF FUNDY, COAST OF NOVA SCOTIA—*Concluded.*

No.	Place.	Fish.	1894.
62	Yarmouth.....	Lobsters.....	Very good, May 1 to 7; fair to 31; very poor to June 18; good to 24.
		Herring.....	Fair, May 22 to 28; poor, July; good, Aug. and Sept.
		Alewives.....	Good, May.
		Salmon.....	Poor, May to July 7.
		Halibut.....	Fair, May and June; poor afterwards.
		Haddock.....	Fair, May 18 to July 31; poor afterwards.
		Codfish.....	Poor, May 1 to 14; good to June 14; fair to 30; poor, July; fair, Aug.; good, Sept. 1 to 14.
63	Freeport.....	Mackerel.....	Poor, May 16 to June 26.
		Herring.....	Very good, May 23; poor to July 18; fair to 25; poor, Sept. 11 to 18; very good to Oct. 2.
		Halibut.....	Very good, May 24 to 31.
		Hake.....	Fair, July 10 to 16; good to 23; fair, Aug. 21 to Sept. 30.
		Haddock.....	Fair, June 10 to 16; good to 24; poor, Aug. 24 to 31; good to Sept. 9; fair to Oct. 1.
		Squid.....	Poor, July 18 to 24; very good, Aug. 21 and Sept. 23 and Oct. 5.
		Codfish.....	Fair, July; poor, Aug. and Sept.
64	Digby.....	Lobsters.....	Fair, May 3 to June 5; good to 14; fair to 30.
		Herring.....	Fair, May 3 to Oct. 31.
		Alewives.....	Good, June 16 to 20.
		Halibut.....	Good, May 5 to 31; poor, June; good, July.
		Hake.....	Fair, May 5 to 12; poor to July 18; fair to good to Sept. 30; fair to Oct. 14.
		Codfish.....	Good to fair, May and June; fair, July; good to poor, Aug. 1 to 20; poor afterwards.
		Mackerel.....	Poor, May 23 to June 1.

BAY OF FUNDY, COAST OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

65	Beaver Harbour.....	Lobsters.....	Fair, May 26 to June 1; good to June 16, poor afterwards.
		Herring.....	Poor, May 21 to June 30; very good to July 11; poor to Aug. 6; fair to 15; good to 21; large herring scarce from Aug. 26 to Oct. 11, but small herring very good; stormy remainder of month.
		Haddock.....	Poor, May 19 to June 14; good to 30; poor, July, Aug and Sept.; good, Aug. 1 to 14.
		Hake.....	Poor, June 3 to 21; good to July 14; poor to Aug. 23, and very good to end of season.
		Squid.....	None.
		Codfish.....	Poor, May 16 to end of season.
		Mackerel.....	None.
66	Campobello.....	Haddock.....	Good, May 19 to 30; poor, July 1 to 13; very good July 20; good, Aug.
		Hake.....	Poor, June 14 to 30; good to July 21; poor to Aug. 5 good to 30.
		Codfish.....	Poor, May 17 to June 30.
67	Grand Manan.....	Mackerel.....	None.
		Lobsters.....	Good at Dark Harbour and fair at North Head, May 24; poor remainder of season.
		Herring.....	Fair, Dark Harbour, May 28 and 29; poor, June 1 to 11 fair on Rippings, June 21 to 23; poor, Dark Harbour, June 26 to 29, and fair July 11 and 12; good on Rippings, July 20; very good, Dark Harbour, Aug. 9, and at Whale Cove Aug. 22 and 28; good, Grand Manan, Sept. 6 to 29.
		Haddock.....	Poor, Dark Harbour, May 24 to 31; fair, Aug. 1 to 10; good, North Channel and fair Bulk Head and Flagg's Cove, Aug. 10 to 17; fair, North Channel, July.

INDEX to Chart, showing movements of Fish in the Gulf and on the Atlantic Coast of Canada, &c.—*Continued.*

BAY OF FUNDY, COAST OF NEW BRUNSWICK—*Concluded.*

No.	Place.	Fish.	1894.
67	Grand Manan	Hake	Poor, North Head, June 7 to 14; good, Bulk Head, Gravelly Ground and Long Island Bay throughout June; good, Swallow Tail Lighthouse, North Channel and Big Duck Island in July, Aug. and Sept.
		Halibut	Poor, Dark Harbour, May 28 to June 14; fair, Gravelly Ground, Sept. 22.
		Squid	Fair, Flag's Cove and Pettis' Cove, Aug. 23 and 24; good, Swallow Tail Lighthouse, Aug. 28.
		Codfish	Good, Yankee Bank, poor, Dark Harbour, May 24 to 30; very good, Bulk Head, Gravelly Ground, May 31; fair, June 1 to 11; good, Ingall's Bank and Dart's Rock, June 13; poor, July; good, Clark's Rock, fair, Bulk Head, Aug. 1 to 7; good, Reed's Rock, Bulk Head and Soundings, Aug. 23 to 31; good, Reed's Rock and Soundings, Sept. 20 to 30; good, Southern Head, Oct. 1 to 3.
		Mackerel	Catch for season about 40 brls.

BANKS.

68	Quero	Codfish	Fair to poor, June 1; good, Aug. 23 and Sept. 1 to 7.
		Squid	Very good, Sept. 11.
69	La Have	Codfish	Good, May 1 to 7 and June 2; poor, 23; good, July 24 to 31; fair, Aug. 11 to 31; good, Sept. 1 to 7.
		Squid	Good, Sept. 22; poor, Oct. 1 to 7.
70	Roseway	Codfish	Good, June.
71	Godbout River	Mackerel	Schooling, July 27 to Aug. 17. No catches reported.
72	Ellis Bay	Herring	Very good, May 31.
73	Miscou	Lobsters	Poor, May 1 to 16; fair to June 24; poor to July 13.
		Herring	Poor, May 1 to 5; good to 31.
74	LaHave River	Salmon	853 fish, averaging 11 lbs., taken during season.

INFORMATION REGARDING BANK FISHERIES NOT MENTIONED ON CHART.

Point St. Peter	Codfish	Fair, May and June; good, July 16 to Sept. 30.
Grand River	do	Fair, June, July and Sept. 4 to 30; very good, Nov. 1 to 7.
Newport Point	do	Boats returned from Banks on Sept. 3 with catches varying from 8 drafts to 25 drafts.
Georgetown	do	Very good on Banks off Murray Harbour, Aug. 18; good off Boughton and Panmure Islands, June 1 to 7.
Western Banks	do	Poor, July 9.
Grand Bank	do	Good, Sept. 4.
Middle Ground	do	
Eastern Banks	do	Poor, July 14.

APPENDIX No. 4.

DETAILED REPORT OF THE FISHERIES INTELLIGENCE BUREAU.

HALIFAX, N. S., 26th December, 1894.

The Honourable JOHN COSTIGAN,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of the Fisheries Intelligence Bureau for the season of 1894.

MOVEMENTS OF THE FISH.

LOBSTERS.

Quebec.

Point St. Peter.—First appearance reported May 1st, from which date until the 14th June, the average catch was fair. After this they became scarce, and with the exception of one or two good days' fishing in the latter part of June, the catches were light during the remainder of season. Total catch considered fair.

Percé.—From the first appearance on May 1st, until the close of the season, the average catch, with the exception of a few good catches during first week of May, was fair.

Grand River.—Lobster fishing opened May 1st, very satisfactorily and some excellent catches were made during the first week; but after this the catches became poor and fishing closed on the 4th of July. There is only one canning establishment at this station and the season's catch is considered below the average.

Newport Point.—From May 1st to 23rd the catch of lobsters was on an average fair; but from the 23rd May to 11th June, very light. In comparison with last season's catch the average has fallen greatly. Total quantity packed estimated at 600 cases.

Paspébiac.—None reported.

New Brunswick.

Caraquet.—Lobsters first appeared about 17th May and the catches were good, although very irregular during remainder of month. During the month of June the catch was on an average fair but irregular. No catches worthy of note were made in July. Total catch considered the smallest for several years past.

Miscou and Shippegan.—Fishing commenced May 1st, but the catches were light until the 16th, when they became fair and remained so until June 24th, from which date, until the 13th July, they were light. It is estimated that the factories on the outside shores made a fairly good season's work; while those inside did not do as well. There were about 22 factories in operation in this district the past season, and the total pack is estimated at about 8,000 cases.

Escuminac.—Lobsters appeared in small quantities about May 3rd, but increased to fair on the 8th, after which some good catches were made. During the remainder of the season the catch was light. Total catch estimated at 550,000 lobsters and is considered a fair season's work.

Beaver Harbour.—The first catch of lobsters reported this year was on May 26th, when fair catches were made each day until June 1st, after which the fishing

improved considerably, but gradually decreased after the 16th June. This season's catch is somewhat in excess of last year's; but taking into consideration the increased plant worked, the average per man and trap has not increased. The greater quantity is reported to have been sold in Canadian markets, while all live lobsters found a ready market at Eastport, Maine.

Grand Manan.—Lobsters appeared about May 24th, and were taken in good quantities at *Dark Harbour*, and fair at *North Head*; but during the remainder of the season the catch was light. Notwithstanding the fact that the number of men employed during the past season would exceed by 20 per cent those of last year, and also that fishing operations commenced very much earlier at the majority of stations, yet it is estimated that the total catch will not exceed 250 tons or 50 tons below the total catch of 1893.

Prince Edward Island.

Miminegash.—From the first appearance on May 1st, until the 21st, the catches each day were exceedingly good; but slackened gradually until fishing closed on June 30th. From Gage Cape to West Point, a distance of 20 miles, there were only about 3719 cases put up. Some factories running four boats and 1600 traps only putting up about 200 cases. On the whole the past season's work is considered poor for the capital invested.

Alberton.—Lobster fishing opened May 3rd, with very good prospects in most sections of the station; although catches were reported irregular, but on an average fair in his locality. On the western shore from Miminegash to Nail Pond lobsters only remained about three weeks while at North Cape and Goose Harbour, five miles south of Alberton, they seemed to remain until the close of the season. Throughout June and first week of July the catches were very light, but irregular at Alberton. The few factories at North Cape and those which are scattered along the coast between this port and Malpeque are reported to have made a good season's work, which will be in advance of last year's; but at all other stations in this district, excepting Kildare Cape, the catch is considered poor. Mr. J. P. Brennan, the efficient correspondent of the Bureau at this port, finds upon reviewing the lobster industry in this district, that invariably these fish remain for a longer period about the points and headlands than in other localities. They seem to strike there and stay. This has been particularly noticeable during the past six or eight seasons at West Point, Cape Wolf, North Cape and Kildare Cape, and as a result the people of this district are crowding about these points to fish.

Malpeque.—The season opened about a fortnight later this year the first catch being reported on May 19th, from which date until the 20th June the catches were good although somewhat irregular in June. From June 21st to 28th the catch was fair and during the first 11 days of July good, when this fishery closed for the season. The season's catch is considered a good average; there having been about 2,000 cases put up in this district.

Georgetown.—The first report received May 17th indicated fair fishing which continued until 4th June, after which date, and until the close of the season the catch, with the exception of a few good catches about the middle of June, was poor and the fish were of small size. About June 24th lobsters were reported to be of good size on the banks, but, owing to the distance from the factories, could not be fished for with small boats. On July 8th traps were moved into shoal waters, where some improvement to catches were made. Total catch considered about equal to 1893.

Cape Breton.

Port Hood.—Lobsters first appeared about May 5th and fair catches were made regularly each day until the season closed.

Mabou.—Fishing commenced about a week earlier this year the first catch having been reported on May 9th; but owing to bad weather little was done until the 18th when good catches of large fish were made daily for about a week.

During the last week of May the catch somewhat diminished and throughout June and first week of July catches were light, but about the 10th of July they again became fair and remained so until the close of the season.

Margaree.—Lobsters appeared first about the 16th May, during which month the catches were good, although on the 18th many of the traps were damaged by a heavy storm. Throughout June and until the close of the season the catch was on an average fair. Total catch estimated about 25 per cent less than the ordinary season's catch.

Cheticamp.—Although fishing did not commence until the 29th May, owing to stormy weather, the catch during the entire season was fair and regular.

Meat Cove.—The season was well advanced before fishing commenced, owing to the factory not being in operation. Fishing commenced on May 21st and excellent catches of large fish were made during the remainder of the season. Throughout June, although fish were reported plentiful, bad weather prevented fishermen from attending their traps which were badly broken on two or three occasions towards the latter end of June. During the remainder of the season the catches varied from fair to good, and on the whole was considered a very good season.

Ingonish.—Fishing did not commence this year until 26th May, when fair catches were reported, and remained so until the close of the season. Total catch considered as good as last year.

St. Ann's.—The lobster catch for the past season has been a fairly successful one.

Louisburg.—Lobsters appeared in fair quantities about the 7th May, but the catches were light until about the 17th, owing to the great scarcity of bait. During the succeeding two weeks the catches were very fair; and on June 1st packers were reported to have found it difficult to put up total catches. After this a stormy period set in and for the remainder of the season the catches varied from fair to poor. It is estimated that the total catch is much below the average and fully one-third short.

Gabarus.—First appearance reported May 10th, when fishing was good for about a week, but about the 17th the catches somewhat diminished and until the 20th of June, were fair; after which date, and until the close of the season, they were light.

L'Ardoise.—Fishing commenced about the 22nd May, and fair catches were made daily, until about the 20th June, when they became rather scarce, and fishermen began removing their traps to deep water; meeting, however, with little success, and the season was reported practically over on June 30th. It is the general opinion of fishermen and packers that the past season has been a good one, and in advance of last season, and fish were of good medium size.

St. Peter's.—Lobsters were, on an average, fair, from May 1st until the close of the season, and some good catches were made during the second week of June. During the early part of May fishermen suffered heavily by the loss of traps by drift ice, but notwithstanding this, the season has been a fairly successful one.

D'Escousse.—First appearance reported May 14th, when light catches were made daily for about a week; after which they gradually increased until they became plentiful. From June 4th until 24th the catches varied from fair to good, but after the latter date became poor, and fishing was reported over, on the 30th. On the whole the catch is considered very low, owing to the ice having remained on the coast late this spring.

There were 50 boats, with from 1 to 2 men, engaged in this fishery this year, and the average catch per boat estimated at 2,000.

It is the general opinion of fishermen and others interested, that the comparative scarcity of lobsters, this year, is owing to the fact that they feed on the dead herring which are destroyed by the American seiners thus preventing them from coming inshore.

Petit-de-Grat.—Lobsters appeared as usual on May 3rd, but were very scarce until about the 16th, from which time, until the close of the season the catches were on an average fair.

West Arichat.—Owing to the large fields of drift ice in the bay during the spring, the lobster fishery did not commence until about the 9th of May, (although fishermen were reported to be setting their traps about the 1st), or nearly a month later than usual. Consequently part of the best season for catching these fish was lost. From about May 9th to 25th the catches were on an average, fair but during the remainder of the season were scarce and irregular. Lobsters which are caught in this district after June 10th, are taken close inshore among the rocks. This inshore area is quite limited so that one-third of the traps covers the ground; and, as a result, overcrowding follows, and proves injurious to all. The catch, taken as a whole, did not exceed one-half of what might be called a fairly good year's work. The prices paid were one-third less than last year, so it can be easily seen, that this fishery was, financially, next to a failure.

Arichat.—From the opening of the season on May 12th, until the 22nd June, the catch was fair, notwithstanding the fact that fishermen were reported to have practically lost three weeks' fishing owing to drift ice on the coast. From June 23rd until the close of the season, the catches were light.

Salmon River.—Reports received indicated good catches of lobsters during the first 10 days of May, but afterwards the catches became irregular and varied from fair to good until the 1st of June, throughout which month they were poor.

Musquodoboit Harbour.—Lobsters appeared in fair quantities as early as May 11th, and until the 26th fair catches were made quite regularly. On May 15th fair fishing was reported at Jeddore. During the last week of May the fishing somewhat improved, but about June 5th it slackened off considerably, and for the remainder of the month the catches were varied from fair to good.

Lunenburg.—Throughout the month of May the catch was fair, and it was reported on the 8th that the catches to date were in excess of those of last season. During the month of June very little was done, there having been but a few light catches reported in the last week. The catches made between January and April, and which were fair, were exported alive to the United States.

Port Medway.—First appearance about May 3rd, during which month and up to June 8th, the catches were good, although somewhat irregular; after this very few were reported although they varied from fair to poor.

Bayfield.—Fishing commenced about ten days later this year, the first catch having been reported about the 26th May. During the remainder of the month the catch was fair, but during the succeeding two weeks of June became good, after which they slackened off gradually until the season closed on July 6th. Total catch for season considered fair.

Canso.—First appearance reported May 15th, but few were taken until the 23rd, from which date until June 11th the catches were good. During the succeeding two days some excellent catches were made, but afterwards gradually increased until the 5th July, when this fishery closed. The total pack of lobsters in Canso was considerably in excess of that of 1893, being about 7,800 cases valued at \$39,000, and the fishing commenced some three weeks later than in the previous year.

Whitehead.—Fishing commenced about the 8th May and during the succeeding week fair catches were made pretty regularly, after which lobsters became scarce and for the remainder of the season the catches were light. Total catch estimated at 3,800 cases.

Isaac's Harbour.—First report received on the 8th May indicated fair fishing, from which time until the close of the season the average catch was fair.

Spry Bay.—Lobsters first appeared May 28th, and were taken in fair quantities until about the 4th June, after which date they became scarce and irregular.

Liverpool.—Fishing commenced on May 19th, and during succeeding four days good catches were reported off shore. From May 23rd to June 14th, the catch was fair, but rather irregular. Total catch for season considered not as good as last year. There have been 1,255 cans put up in this harbour, and at other factories within a distance of four miles about 950 cans. Quite a large quantity of this fish is sold fresh to American captains who smack them to United States ports where good prices and ready sales are found.

Lockeport.—Lobsters appeared about 10 days later this season, it having been about the 12th May when the first catch was reported. During the succeeding two weeks good catches were made each day, after which the catches diminished and remained so throughout the season. It was reported that 250,000 barrels of live lobsters have been shipped and 150,000 lobsters canned.

Sand Point.—First report received May 7th, indicated good fishing, which improved considerably during the succeeding week. From May 25th to 31st the catches were only fair but improved the 1st week of June, when one factory was reported to have put up 650 cases being 150 cases in excess of the total pack of 1893. During the remainder of the month the catches varied from fair to poor, and the lobsters were of small size. It is estimated that the total catch has been one-third in excess of 1893; and the lobsters being of large size at the opening of the season.

Port La Tour.—First appearance reported May 2nd, but the catches were light until the 17th, when there was a slight improvement for about a week, after which they became scarce and remained so until the close of the season. Total catch estimated about equal to that of last year, and prices reported to have ruled higher which no doubt is attributed to the extensive exportation of live lobsters to the United States.

Pubnico.—Fishing commenced May 1st, and fair catches were reported each day for about a week. On the 19th they were reported scarce inshore, while fair catches were made at Pubnico Point until the 23rd, from which date until the 30th June the catch was light. Fair catches were reported at Mud and Seal Islands during the season. On the whole the season's catch is considered poor.

Yarmouth.—During the first week of May lobsters were reported very plentiful, but for the remainder of the month were only fair. About June 1st they became very scarce and remained so until about the 18th, when a slight improvement was reported on the northern part of the county; and good catches were made until about the 24th, when foggy weather and scarcity of bait closed this fishery. During the past season 33,255 crates (average number of lobsters to crate 75, average weight per crate 140 pounds) valued at \$193,624, have been exported to the United States from Yarmouth. In comparison with last season there has been a falling off of 3,297 crates.

Digby.—First appearance noted May 3rd, during which month and up to June 5th, the average catch was fair. From June 6th to 14th the catches were good, but after which date and until the season closed on June 30th the average catch was fair.

Magdalen Islands.

The first report received from these islands on May 9th indicated fair fishing at Amherst Island, which increased to good and remained so until the 14th June. On May 22nd, however, when the fishing was good at stations on the north side of the islands, one thousand traps were reported to have been destroyed, thus crippling fishermen until repairs could be effected. During the latter half of June fishing was on an average fair, but, as in May, heavy losses were sustained by fishermen on northern side of island. After this and until the season closed the catches were light. Some of the best lobster grounds in this locality are the following, viz.:—Bryon Island, Etang-du-Nord (or Grindstone Island), Goose Isle, South Beach (on Alright Island), Old Harry Head and Grand Entry (on Coffin Island), Entry Island, Amherst Harbour and smaller places as Bassin, Cobin-Core and West Cape (on Amherst Island). At all the above places the water is shoal for a considerable distance thus giving the lobster the favourite resort and which undoubtedly gives the exhaustible supply. It is reported that the lessee of the canning establishment on Bryon Island packed, during the past season, over 1,500 cases, which found ready sale in Halifax, N.S. On the whole the catch has been very fair and compares favourably with former years.

HERRING.

Quebec.

Seven Islands.—Herring appeared about May 22nd, and were taken in good quantities until about June 5th. During the first week of July light catches were made, when stormy weather prevented fishing. A few excellent hauls were made about the 16th and 17th July. Although they did not appear in many places of this district in very large quantities, the general catch is considered good.

Gaspé.—Very scarce and irregular during June, July and August. North shore fishery reported to have been fair.

Point St. Peter.—Throughout the month of May the catch was on an average good; fair former half of June, but rather scarce latter half June and first ten days of July. From July 10th to 23rd the catches were good, when they became very plentiful and remained so until the end of month. Fair fishing was reported each day in August, and with the exception of a few very good catches in the third week of October was, on an average, fair until the end of the season. Total catch estimated about 375 brls.

Percé.—First report received May 1st indicated that fair catches had been made since April 16th. From May 1st to June 4th, the fishing was reported good, but after that date became scarce and remained so until July 6th, when it again became fair, increasing to very good on August 1st. From August 14th to end of October the catches were fair when weather permitted.

Grand River.—Although there is no special attention given this fishery, yet the average catch during the month of May was good; nets having been overloaded from the 16th to 18th inclusive. Throughout June the catch was rather light, although during the last week the catches varied from fair to good on the banks. The July catch was, on an average, fair but irregular. Throughout August, September and October bad weather prevented fishing, although good catches were made when weather permitted.

Newport Point.—Fair fishing was reported from May 1st to 9th, after which date, and until about the 24th, but few were taken. From May 24th to June 30th catches were light and irregular, but afterwards became fair and remained so throughout the month. During the first half of August some good catches were reported, but little was done after that time. Total catch estimated at 1,000 brls.

Paspebiac.—First report received May 1st indicated that fishing had been fair since April 16th, having commenced on that date. During the first three weeks of May good catches were made each day; but high winds about the 20th drove fish off shore and afterwards the catch was small.

Anticosti.

S. W. Point.—First report of herring having been taken at this station was on June 13th, from which date, and until July 20th, catches varied from fair to poor. From July 20th until the end of the month stormy weather prevented fishing, but during the first three weeks of August light catches were made when weather permitted.

English Bay.—On May 29th light catches of herring were reported here and at stations on west end of island. In the first two weeks of June the catches were very good at all stations of this district, but became poor during the remainder of the month. During the first two weeks of July fishing was very good, but a stormy period then set in and nothing worthy of note was done during the season.

Fox Bay.—Herring struck in great abundance at this station on May 28th, and on the following day some excellent catches were made. On May 31st the catches were poor, but from June 1st until the end of the month varied from very good to poor.

Ellis Bay.—It is reported that the strong N.E. wind of May 30th drove most of the herring out of Fox Bay. They struck into Ellis Bay very plentifully on the following day. Nothing reported afterwards.

New Brunswick.

Caraquet.—Light catches of herring were made from 5th to 14th May, after which date they increased to very good, and on the 23rd were reported to have struck plentifully in the bay, and on the 29th to have struck plentifully off the bay. Throughout the months of June and July the catches were very scarce and irregular, but in August, although the catches were light until the 15th, they afterwards gradually increased until 24th September, when nets were reported to have averaged in the vicinity of 12 barrels. During the remainder of the month and throughout October, although the catches were on the average good, they were very irregular.

Miscou and Shippegan.—Light catches were made from 1st May, but on the 5th were reported plentiful in Shippegan Gully, some boats having 10 barrels. Throughout the remainder of the month the catches were good, although very intermittent. On 25th August herring struck in off Caraquet Bank, and good catches were reported until 2nd October. On the whole the catch is considered small.

Escuminac.—Good catches were reported from 2nd until the 11th May, after which date and until the last of the month the catches were light. Total catch estimated from 5,000 to 6,000 barrels.

Grand Manan.—Herring were about three weeks later appearing this year, and the first report indicated fair fishing at Dark Harbour. During the first ten days of June the catches were light, after which stormy weather prevented fishing, although some light catches were reported at Swallow Tail and on Riplings, one vessel having been reported taking 9 barrels. During the remainder of the month fair catches were made on Riplings and at Dark Harbour, when weather permitted. Throughout July few catches were reported, there having been fair catches at Dark Harbour from the 11th to 13th, inclusive; light on Riplings and at Indian Beach on the 18th and 19th, respectively; good on Riplings on the 20th, and fair at Money Cove on the 24th. On 1st August herring were reported plentiful on Riplings, and during the succeeding week good catches were made at Beal's Eddy, Whale Cove and Pettis' Cove, while fair fishing was reported at Indian Beach, Beal's Eddy and Long Island. On the 9th and 10th they became plentiful at Dark Harbour and Pettis' Cove, and on the 24th became plentiful at Bradford's Cove, Eel Brook Whale Cove and Flagg's Cove, and remained so during the remainder of the month. In the first week of September very good fishing was done at Flagg's Cove, Bancroft Point, Two Islands, Duck Island and Long Island, but on the 10th the catches were somewhat lighter at Bancroft Point and Two Islands, and herring were reported fair with nets on the 12th at Flagg's Cove. On the following two days good catches were made at Gull Cove, but were small at other sections. During the third week very good fishing was done on Riplings, Two Island weir's, Cheney's Head, Seal Cove, Wood Island, Flagg's Cove, Cow Passage and Pond Point; and from 1st to 3rd August, inclusive, some excellent hauls were made at Wood Island, Three Island and Seal Cove weirs. On the whole the herring fishery is much in excess of any previous year. In the smoked fish line there have been cured upwards of 1,500,000 boxes; there has also been exported to the United States a quantity which would equal this amount. The pickled herring can safely be put at 5,000 barrels, and fully 80 per cent of the total catch was taken by weir fishermen. It is considered that the chief cause of herring frequenting the weirs in such immense bodies and remaining so late in the season, even up to the present time, is the presence of such large schools of dog fish and silver hake in the bay, off shore, harassing and driving the herring into shoal waters.

Beaver Harbour.—In the third week of May light takes of small herring were reported, which continued strong throughout June. On July 1st they became very plentiful but only remained until the 11th, when they again became scarce. Fair catches of large fish were made from August 6th to 15th, which somewhat increased during the succeeding week. From August 26th to October 11th large herring were reported very scarce, but small herring plentiful and all weirs full. Throughout the remainder of the month the weather was stormy and very little done, with the exception of large herring which have been almost a failure; small sardine her-

ring have been as plentiful as last season, but owing to the low prices paid for this species in the American markets, there has been a greater quantity smoked.

Magdalen Islands.

Amherst Island.—This is the chief place in the group for small herring and contains a fleet of from fifty to sixty boats. On 3rd May reported plentiful at this station and Etang-du-Nord or Grindstone Island, where they remained so during the month, and some large quantities were taken, but, owing to bad weather, the catches were small for the greater part of the month. In the last week of June light catches of large herring were made each day, and were reported quite regularly throughout the month of July. In past years there were catches amounting to some 20,000 barrels of herring, but during the past year the catches have not been as good here nor at any of the stations in this group.

Prince Edward Island.

Miminegash.—Herring appeared in fair quantities on 3rd May, and although the catches were light they were reported more plentiful on the coast than before known. From 29th May until 10th June, the catches were good, but afterwards became poor and irregular. Herring bait was reported plentiful during the season.

Alberton.—Fair catches were made on the 1st and 2nd of May, which became very good on the 4th; and on the 7th struck in very plentifully and excellent catches reported. On the 16th, considerable damage was sustained in loss of boats and gear during a heavy storm. From this period until the end of June, very little was done.

Tignish and Waterford.—About the same as Miminegash.

Malpeque.—Appeared first on 3rd May, in small quantities which gradually increased until the 11th, when some large catches were made in some parts of the bay. Catch considered a good average.

Georgetown.—First report received May 1st, indicated that fair catches of herring had been made from 10th April until 27th April, when they became very plentiful in Cardigan Bay and off Panmure Island. During the first nine days of May excellent catches were reported, when fishing operations were suspended for two days owing to bad weather. On the 12th, herring again became plentiful in Cardigan Bay and very fair catches were reported each day, while poor fishing was reported from western banks. During the first two or three days of June good catches were made, but on the 5th stormy weather prevented fishing. On the 9th, herring were reported to have spawned, after which they became scarce and remained so until 25th August, when the harbour was reported to be full of small herring. On the 29th herring were also reported to have struck off Pictou Island, and during the succeeding three days boats made good hauls. During the greater part of September bad weather prevented fishing, but from the 22nd until the 1st October fair catches were made each day and were reported plentiful on banks of Souris, and inshore between Panmure Island and Murray Harbour. It is reported that dogfish were so numerous that fish netted were destroyed by them before the fishermen could have their nets picked.

Cape Breton.

Port Hood.—Herring appeared about 5th May, in fair quantity, and remained so during the month. The spring catch off Bedeque, during the second and third weeks of May, was good and a number of vessels were baited. Summer catch considered a failure.

Mabou.—During the second and third weeks of May fair catches were made when weather permitted; but afterwards the catch was poor until the end of August.

Margaree.—The catches throughout May, June and July were light. Total catch estimated about 50 per cent less than last season; boats only averaging about seven barrels.

Cheticamp.—Fishing commenced on May 1st with good prospects, but on the 5th the catches became poor and continued so throughout the month. No catches were reported in June, but during the first two weeks of July light catches were reported each day.

Meat Cove.—Fishing commenced on 4th May, but was a failure owing to the non-appearance of the June or July schools on the coast.

Ingonish.—Herring were first reported on 4th May, but very few were taken until about the 24th, when light catches were made each day during the remainder of the month and first and last weeks of June and first week of July. The summer schools, as in the past three years, did not visit this part of the coast, and it is admitted that the great number of lobster cages which are so continuously fished in the bays of late years frighten the herring off. Total catch estimated below the average.

St. Ann's.—Herring appeared about ten days earlier this season, and during the first ten days nets varied from 200 to 400. In the third week some excellent catches were made, especially on the 18th, when 100 barrels were taken in traps. During the remainder of the month and first week of June, the catches were light. From July 1st to 14th, the catches were fair, but afterwards became scarce, none having been reported after the 20th. It is reported that the spring catch was fairly successful, but the summer catch has not been very good during the past three or four years.

North Sydney.—Throughout May the catch was, on an average, fair, but nothing was done in June until the 29th, when they appeared quite plentiful, and some very good catches were made from above date until the 10th July.

Louisburg.—From May 26th until August 28th, light catches were made quite regularly, there having been some good catches of fat herring made in the last week of June and first week of August. The July run was much better than last year, but just as fishermen began to do fairly well, dogfish became very destructive and nets had to be taken up before the herring left.

Gabarus.—The herring fishery commenced about the 5th June and throughout the month varied from fair to poor. Light catches were taken pretty regularly throughout the month of July and averaged fair during August.

L'Ardoise.—Fishing commenced about May 25th, but few were taken until the 30th June when herring struck in, but the catches were light, as fishermen were preparing for fishing at Scattarie Island. Throughout July the catches were likewise poor, but improved somewhat in August when the average catch was fair. From September 12th to 22nd, light catches were made each day. On the whole, this fishery has been a failure, some fishermen having scarcely enough for their own use. It is, however, stated that quite a quantity was sold to Nova Scotia trawlers for bait.

St. Peter's.—During the month of May, herring were netted in fair quantities in Bras d'Or Lake, but the only catches at St. Peter's worthy of note were made from June 1st to August 22nd, when light catches were reported each day. It is reported that the past season's work has been the greatest failure ever experienced, and is attributed largely to a large fleet of seiners in hot pursuit of a heavy run of summer mackerel, which scattered the fish in every direction and prevented them from visiting their inshore places of resort.

Arichat.—Herring were first reported about May 18th, from which date until August 17th, light catches were made quite regularly. From August 17th until the end of September the catch was fair, although somewhat irregular during the month of September.

West Arichat.—Fishing commenced about May 12th, and although the catches were reported light the total catch of the inshore fishery is considered fair, varying from 20 barrels to 40 barrels. The best boat fishing, however, was done in Mid Bay. During the summer from 10 to 20 vessels, mostly small crafts, were fishing

on the several banks. They all succeeded in making good fares, some as high as two hundred barrels. Fishermen report the herring to have lasted well all through the season; that is during the months of July, August and part of September, and to have been large, fat and of a superior quality. It is reported that had the shore fishermen been equipped with a better class of boats they would have easily doubled their catch.

D'Escousse.—The catches of herring were reported light from May 27th until June 23rd, when fat herring struck in and some good catches were made on the 22nd. During the remainder of the season the catches were light, the usual run of herring which strike here about the third week of August having failed to appear. The total catch is not considered one half of last year's catch and is attributed to the great number of American seiners which destroy a vast quantity of herring and frighten or prevent the balance from coming inshore.

Petit-de-Grat.—Fishing commenced May 24th, and was, on an average, a fair catch, until October, when the catches began to get small. As in 1893, some very good fishing was done in deep water, say from 35 fathoms to 40 fathoms, and a large number of barrels taken. During September a large quantity of small herring were taken, but dogfish having put in an appearance destroyed the nets and fish; some fishermen suffered greatly from them. Total catch estimated from 1,000 barrels to 1,500 barrels in advance of 1893.

Nova Scotia.

Bayfield.—A few herring appeared about May 8th, which continued to be taken in small quantities until the 12th, when they appeared plentifully, and catches varied from very good to good, during the remainder of the month. After this they became very irregular, and the only catches reported were during the first weeks of June and July when light takes of fat herring were made. Summer catch considered a failure.

Canso.—On May 12th herring were reported to have struck in off New Harbour, but the catches during the succeeding four months were small and irregular.

Whitehead.—Herring appeared about a fortnight earlier this season; the first catch having been reported on May 22, from which date until June 20th, the catches were light. On June 21st, some boats were reported to average from 500 to 1,000 herring, and during the remaining five days some good fishing was made. From June 27th until July 27th, the catches were light; especially from July 19th, when dogfish became very destructive. In the first week of August some good catches were reported, but afterwards became very poor and irregular. Total catch estimated at about 1,000 barrels which is an increase of over 150 barrels on last season.

Isaac's Harbour.—First catch reported June 11th indicated fair fishing at all stations in this district. The spring catch of fat herring was considered fair, while the fall catch was good at all stations in the bay. On the whole the past season has been fairly successful.

Salmon River.—Appeared about June 20th, but very few reported throughout the season.

Spry Bay.—First catch reported June 6th, from which date until the 11th fair catches were made daily. After this they became poor and the total catch, as far as reported, will fall below that of last season's.

Musquodoboit Harbour.—Herring were first reported on May 15th, but very few taken until July, when light catches were made pretty regularly, until August 20th when they increased somewhat, but again became scarce in September, and although they were reported close the shore the catches were very light, until August 12th when a good catch was reported; but the weather becoming stormy the fishermen were unable to overhaul their nets, and but few good catches were made.

Lunenburg.—Herring appeared about May 20th and during the remainder of the month were taken in fair quantities, one boat having taken 300 bank herring on the 25th. Throughout the month of June the catches were poor, although fish were

reported to be fat and of good quality. In the month of July dogfish struck in and took absolute control of the grounds, the only catch worthy of note being on the 17th, when 25 barrels were taken in traps. Throughout August the catch was fair, there having been stops of 100 barrels made on the 6th and 22nd by traps and a total catch of about 500 barrels of fat herring. Very few were taken in September and the former part of October, but during the latter part of October catches varying from one barrel to 8 barrels per boat were made quite regularly. On the whole the catch of bank herring is considered poor, while the fall catch has been very good and above the average.

Port Medway.—Herring were not reported until August 1st when small quantities began to strike in and about the 25th traps and seines were reported filled, with herring. Very few were afterwards reported.

Liverpool.—Herring were reported striking on grounds May 21st, but no catches were reported until June 1st when a light catch was made and nets averaged one-half barrel on the 14th. The only catch worthy of note from July to October were the following—Four barrels per boat July 16th, 100 barrels in trap August 2nd, 3 barrels per boat August 13th, 8 barrels per boat October 13th and from 10 to 20 barrels per boat October 15th. Catch for season considered much better than last year there having been 3,000 barrels taken exclusive of 200 barrels sold to American fishermen for bait.

Lockeport.—First report June 9th indicated herring plentiful on grounds and from the 23rd to 25th inclusive good catches were reported by nets at Headlands. Very few were taken in the former part of July, but in the latter half were taken in good quantities. Throughout August the catches were good and on the 11th were reported plentiful at Green Harbour. During the first two weeks of September, the catches, although irregular, were good. In the early part of December this fishery was successfully prosecuted and netters varied from 2 barrels to 3 barrels. It is estimated that the total catch is 10,000 barrels.

Sand Point.—Herring appeared about June 1st, and from that date until February 16th were taken in small quantities. On July 17th a fair number of large fat herring were reported, which increased considerably; boats having about five barrels. During the first eight days of August dense fogs, high tides and mild hot weather prevented meshing (although good schools of fine large fish were reported on the grounds) and boats from attending nets; but notwithstanding this drawback good catches were made, and on the 9th, best boats were reported with 25 barrels. From August 10th to September 15th excellent catches of large fish were reported regularly, but from later date dogfish took possession of grounds and completely suspended all fishing operations; although herring were reported to be plentiful at Shelburne lighthouse on the 29th. In the second week of August fair catches were made quite regularly, and on November 6th were reported to have struck in plentifully inside Shelburne lighthouse and boats loaded. Total catch estimated at 6,000 barrels; 5,000 barrels salted for market and 1,000 barrels sold fresh for bait.

Port Latour.—Herring were first reported on May 21st when light catches of small size fish were taken which increased somewhat during the following month by good schools of small herring, which readily met the demand of fisherman in search of bait. During the second and third weeks of July the catches were light, but some good catches of large fat fish were reported in the last of the month. Throughout August and September the catch was rather poor, but during the month of October when weather permitted the catch was fair. Total catch considered about equal to last year's—say about 3,000 barrels, which does not include fish used for bait or home consumption. It is again reported that the large falling of in this fishery is due to the practice of keeping the nets continually in the water, thus driving all the bait fish from their haunts and having a great tendency to keep the cod away.

Pubnico.—Herring first appeared June 28th, from which date, until the 5th September light, but irregular catches were made. On August 22nd, herring were reported plentiful at Mud Island, but no catches were reported. On the whole this fishery has been poor inshore, but fairly good at Seal Island and Mud Island.

Yarmouth.—Herring appeared May 22nd in fair quantities and on the 28th large quantities were reported on the move. Nothing was afterwards reported until July 3rd, when herring were reported to have struck in at Tusket River. Light catches were reported on the 12th, at Fish Island Light, and on the 28th at the mouth of Tusket River. Throughout the months of August and September very good catches of mediums were made at the mouth of Tusket River and at Tusket Islands.

Freeport.—On May 23rd, herring were reported more plentiful than for past ten years. From this date until the 18th July no catches were reported, but from the 18th to 24th fair catches were reported daily, after which they disappeared. On September 11th they again appeared in small quantities and on the 18th became very plentiful and remained so until October 2nd.

Digby.—Herring appeared May 3rd, and as far as reported the catches were on an average fair. On May 21st, reported plentiful in Annapolis Basin, and some large hauls were made in the vicinity of Deep Brook. About October 2nd, quite plentiful in St. Mary's Bay, but no catches were reported.

HADDOCK.

New Brunswick.

Beaver Harbour.—Haddock began to strike about May 19th and with the exception of some good catches during the latter half of June and former half of October the catches during the whole season were light although regular. It is considered that the inshore fishery has been better the past season than in 1893.

Campobello.—A few irregular fair catches were reported during the latter part of May, but no regular catches were made until the 19th June, from which date until the end of the month the catches were good. From July 1st to 13th the catches were light, but improved very much about the 20th when dogfish struck in and the catches again became poor. During the first week of August the catches were fair but on the 9th dogfish, which appeared in much larger schools than formerly, left the coast and afterwards good catches were reported each day.

Grand Manan.—Light catches were reported at Dark Harbour from May 24th until the last of the month. During the first ten days of August fair, catches were reported each day on soundings. In the succeeding week good fishing was carried on in North Channel and fair at Bulk Head and Flagg's Cove. Throughout July the catches were fair in North Channel, although somewhat irregular and very few were afterwards reported. Total catch estimated at 800 quintals, in addition to 100 tons fresh haddock, and compares favourably with last season's catch.

Prince Edward Island.

As in previous years the only station on the island at which any catches were made was Miminegash, where haddock were reported plentiful. The catches, however, were light, as this fishery is not prosecuted to any extent.

Cape Breton.

Port Hood.—From June 4th to October 15th the catches were fair, although somewhat irregular during the months of August and September, but became good in the third week of October. Dogfish were reported plentiful again this year but were not so destructive as last year.

Mabou.—During the last three weeks of June the catch of haddock was light, but increased to fair during the following month and remained so throughout the entire season, although the catches were somewhat irregular in August, September and October.

Margaree.—From June 11th until June 31st the catches varied from fair to poor, and light catches were reported during the last week of August. Total catch

considered a shade better than past year, boats having had an average of about 50 quintals.

Ingonish.—During the last week of May fair catches of haddock were made regularly, but throughout the months of June and July were small; none reported afterwards. Total catch considered slightly better than last season's.

Louisburg.—Fishing commenced June 4th and the catches throughout that month were very fair. In the second week of July they struck off shore and until the end of the season, although regular, were light. Season's catch estimated somewhat below the average, which is mainly attributed to blustry weather, and the prevalence of dogfish on the coast from July 15th to October 15th.

L'Ardoise.—Appeared in small quantities about May 23rd, and during the first week of June increased to good, although they were reported to be not taking the hook well. On the 23rd bait became scarce and although fish continued rather plentiful the catches were only light until the end of September. On the whole the catch exceeded that of the past five years, and was mostly taken in the month of June, after which the inshore fishery became poor and fishermen left for Lingan and Scattarie where their catches were well supplemented; the average catch having been about 29 quintals per boat.

St. Peter's.—During the latter week of May and throughout June the catch was light and is reported as having been a failure.

Petit-de-Grat.—Light catches were reported quite regularly from May 22nd until August 25th, after which date none were taken until the last week of October, when fair catches were made each day until the end of the month. Total catch estimated at about 2,000 quintals or 500 quintals in excess of the previous season's catch.

Arichat.—During the last week of May and the first two weeks of June the average catch was fair. There was, however, some improvement in haddock over last year; but still the quantity caught was not large, the catch of the previous year having been very poor. These fish are not as plentiful here of late years as formerly, whatever may be the cause. It is reported that the catches were made in splendid condition and of the best quality, as the season was the finest for many years for the curing of fish.

West Arichat.—Fair fishing was reported on May 28th from which date, until the last of August, the catch, although light, was regular. The season's catch was considered much better than that of 1893.

Nova Scotia.

Whitehead.—Haddock were first reported on May the 22nd, and were taken in small quantities until June 30th, after which but very few were taken until August 1st, when light catches were reported quite regularly throughout the month. Total catch estimated about 1,000 quintals.

Musquodoboit Harbour.—From May 29th, fair but irregular catches were made until August 30th. From September 11th to August 31st, light catches were reported regularly each day.

Lunenburg.—The only catches of haddock reported at this station were from June 15th to 23rd, when fish became quite plentiful but catches only averaged fair. Total catch below the average.

Liverpool.—The past season's catch has been smaller than for some years back, and is attributed to the constant fishing by a large number of american fresh fishing vessels during the winter season.

Lockeport.—The catch of haddock, as far as reported, has been very small, there having been but few good catches during July, August and September.

Sand Point.—Although the inshore fishery is considered very poor, the total catch not having been one quarter of an average catch; fair fishing was reported from May 29th to September 15th, after which the catch was poor to October 18th. Fair fishing was reported on La Have Bank and 18 miles south-east of Shelburne lighthouse on May 5th, and on June 7th good fishing was reported on La Have and Roseway Banks, and Ridges 18 miles south-east of Shelburne lighthouse.

Port La Tour.—In the third week of June light catches were made each day, and on the 25th were reported plentiful on grounds, but scarcity of bait prevented fishing. During the first two weeks of July the catches were, as usual light, but very few irregular catches were made afterwards. It is reported that the past season's catch has been much below the average.

Pubnico.—Very few taken during the season.

Yarmouth.—Fair catches were reported fairly regular from May 18th to July 31st, after which haddock became scarce and remained so until the end of the season.

Freeport.—As in the past year this fishery was prosecuted very vigorously, as a market is steadily growing in the upper provinces for this fish and the demand is greater than the supply. Although catches are not reported with the greatest regularity, fair fishing was done from June 10th to 16th, when it improved and good catches were made until the 24th. During the last week of August light catches were made, but afterwards became good and remained so until the 9th, after which the catch was fair until October 1st. It is reported that during the past season 100,000 green haddock have been sent to the upper provinces which is an increase over last season.

HAKE.

Prince Edward Island.

Miminegash and Alberton.—While hake were reported as plentiful as usual, particularly in Miminegash, yet the total catch has been much below that of what it should have been, as few fishermen of these districts devote any time to this fishery, owing to their giving their almost exclusive attention in following the mackerel.

Georgetown.—Fishing commenced about August 15th and continued until the 31st October. On August 18th hake were reported plentiful on banks off Murray Harbour, and good catches were made between Murray Harbour and Panmure Island. On September 8th few fishermen were reported to have done fairly well while the majority had only eight catches. On the fifteenth hake were reported in small quantities twelve mile south-east of Souris, and on the 24th became plentiful on banks off Souris. On the 29th a report indicated that the fishery had been poor for the preceding week on the banks between Port Hood and this station on account of stormy weather.

Cape Breton.

Port Hood.—Although somewhat irregular hake were fair from July 28th to October 15th, dogfish having been reported about as plentiful as usual, but not so destructive. After later date dogfish began to leave and during the remainder of the season the catches were good.

Mabou.—Fishing commenced August 1st, from which date until the close of the season the catches varied from fair to good.

St. Ann's.—Light catches reported quite regularly between September 23rd and October 13th, from which date until the 20th the catch was fair.

D'Escousse.—From June 13th until September 1st small catches were made quite regularly.

Petit de Grat.—During the week of May and the first two weeks of July the catches were small.

Nova Scotia.

Lockeport.—Very few reported during the season.

Sand Point.—Hake were reported plentiful on off shore grounds all the season.

Digby.—First catch reported on May 5th when fair catches were made daily for about a week, after which they fell to poor and remained so until July 18th. From

July 18th to September 30th the catches varied from fair to good and during the first half of October were on an average fair.

Freeport.—The catch of hake was fair from July 10 to 16, and during the following week became good. although no catches were reported from the 24th July until 21st August, when fishing was reported fair. Throughout the month of September the catch was very fair and some excellent hauls were made during the first three days and last week of this month.

New Brunswick.

Beaver Harbour.—Light catches were made from June 3rd until about the 21st, when hake became more plentiful, but owing to the scarcity of bait the catches were only fair. During the last few days of June and first two weeks of July, some excellent catches were reported, after which they were small until about the 23rd of August when fishing again became very good and during the remainder of the season was all that could be desired. Catch for season considered in advance of last year.

Campobello.—Light catches were reported during the latter half of June, which increased to good in the beginning of July; but owing to dogfish having struck in about the 21st in larger schools than formerly the catches became light until about the 5th of August when dogfish left and fishing became good. Although very few catches were reported after the 14th August, still hake were plentiful in the channel on the 30th.

Grand Manan.—In the second week of June light catches were made at North Head, and throughout the month were reported plentiful at Bulk Head and Gravelly Ground, and good in Long Island Bay where the fishing was a fair average for the season. Throughout the month of July, August and September, good fishing was reported at Swallow Tail Lighthouse, North Channel and Big Duck Island and 4 miles off Fish Head. From September 24th to 26th inclusive light catches were reported at Cheney's Passage, Seal Cove and Flagg's Cove. Total catch estimated at 4,000 quintals which is about 60 per cent of last season's catch. This large decrease is not attributed to the scarcity of fish, but principally to the numerous schools of dogfish which frequented the grounds where hake resort nearly the entire season; consequently men engaged in this branch were compelled to pursue some other line.

SQUID.

Anticosti.

Light catches of squid were reported throughout August at S. W. Point and English Bay, and also throughout October at S. W. Point.

Quebec.

Point St. Peter.—Light catches were made daily during the first two weeks of August, but afterwards were fair until the 1st of October, when they became light again and continued so until the 21st, after which some excellent hauls were made.

Percé.—A few excellent catches were reported in the third weeks of August and September, but during the latter part of August were very light.

Grand River.—The average catch, although somewhat light, was good during the second week of August; none reported afterwards.

Newport Point.—During the second week of August and first week of September some very good catches were reported.

New Brunswick.

Beaver Harbour.—As in the year 1893 squid failed to appear this season, but herring, of which there was a good supply, met the requirements.

Grand Manan.—On the 23rd and 24th August, fair catches were made at Flagg's Cove and Pettis' Cove, and on the 28th were reported plentiful off Swallowtail light.

Prince Edward Island.

Georgetown.—Squid were reported plentiful on bank 12 miles south-east of Souris, on September 15, and from that date good catches were made each day at Georgetown.

Cape Breton.

Port Hood.—The average catch of squid has been fair, although very irregular throughout July, August and September.

Mabou.—Fairly good catches during August, September and October.

Margaree.—Notwithstanding the fact that squid were irregular, some very good catches were made between July 25 and October 25.

Cheticamp.—Small quantities were taken daily from the 8th to 31st July, after which they became more plentiful, and during the remainder of the season the catches varied from fair to good.

Meat Cove.—Very few reported during the season.

Ingonish.—Squid appeared early in July, and have been, on an average, fair throughout the season.

St. Ann's.—Light catches were made from July 10, until the last week of September, during which time the demand was much greater than the supply; but when squid became plentiful about the September 23, there were no vessels seeking bait.

Louisburg.—During the last week of August and third week of September excellent catches were reported each day.

Gabarus.—Light catches were reported irregularly in the month of July and August, but during the third week of September some excellent catches were made.

Petit-de-Grat.—Squid struck in about July 27th very plentifully, and during the succeeding ten days were taken in great quantities. After this they became irregular and the catches were consequently light until October 19, when they again became plentiful and very good catches were made throughout the month. It is reported that squid have been more plentiful this year than for the past two years. During the season twenty Canadian bankers, seven American bankers and one St. Pierre Miquelon banker, were baited, besides small crafts and boats belonging to the station.

Arichat.—Catches were, on an average, fair during first week of August and throughout October.

Nova Scotia.

Canso.—First appearance reported about June 26th, when good catches were made and schooners then awaiting supplies of bait, departed for fishing grounds. During the latter half of July squid again struck in good quantities and good catches were reported each day until August 2nd, when they slackened off and finally disappeared.

Lunenburg.—About July 19 squid were reported schooling off Blue Rocks and 30 barrels were taken in two traps at this station. During the succeeding week they were taken in fairly good quantities, but on the 26th, were reported very plentiful here and at Chester, and all traps full. Throughout August the average catches was fair, and on September 11th were reported plentiful on Quero Bank.

Liverpool.—Light catches were reported in October.

Sand Point.—Light catches were made during the first week of September and on the 13th were reported fairly plentiful but would not take jigs. On the 22nd they were reported good on La Have Bank, and fair off shore on the 29th. In the first week of October they became scarce on La Have Bank, there having been only sufficient for bait.

Freeport.—Light catches of squid were made from July 18th to 24th, inclusive; but few were afterwards reported until August 21st, when they became very

plentiful. During the first three weeks of September none were reported, but on the 23rd they again appeared in large quantities and on October 5th were reported in great abundance.

LAUNCE.

Quebec.

Ste. Marguerite.—Good catches were made regularly from July 17th to August 17th.

Seven Islands.—Launce appeared as usual about May 25th in good quantities, and towards the last of the month became very plentiful. During the first half of June the catches were excellent, but decreased somewhat during the latter half. Throughout July and August they were reported again plentiful, but afterwards became very irregular and but few were taken.

Moisie.—The catches were, as far as reported, very good from July 20th to September 20th, after which they slackened off and few were made afterwards.

Sheldrake.—During the months of June, July and August, and first half of September, the catches, although somewhat irregular, were very fair, but in the last of September became scarce and few were reported.

Thunder River.—About the same as Sheldrake.

River St. John.—Although it is reported that the majority of the bait is obtained from Long Point, yet some very good catches were obtained here in July and August.

Long Point.—Fair catches were reported on June 18th, and about the last of the month increased to very good, and remained so until September 1st, when they gradually decreased.

Esquimaux Point.—From about July 5th until the end of August some excellent catches were reported; none having been afterwards reported until the last week of September, during which time light catches were made quite regularly.

HALIBUT.

Ste. Marguerite and Moisie.—Light catches of halibut were reported each day during the last week in September.

Seven Islands.—A few light catches were made in the months of June, July and September.

Long Point.—About July 18th halibut appeared in good quantities and good catches were reported each day during the remainder of the month.

St. John's River and Esquimaux Point.—From July 27th until the end of the month good fishing was reported between these two stations.

New Brunswick.

Shippegan.—Light catches were reported each day from June 14th to 25th inclusive.

Grand Manan.—On May 28th light catches of halibut were reported at Dark Harbour; and during the first two weeks of June the catches continued light although fair fishing was being carried on at Southern Head and on soundings. After this bad weather set in and very little was done until about the 22nd September, when fair fishing was reported on Gravelly Ground, and light catches were made at Cheney's Passage, Seal Cove and Flagr's Cove. Total catch estimated at 20 tons.

Prince Edward Island.

The only catches of halibut reported during the season at stations on the island were in the second week of May, when a few excellent catches were made at Miminegash and Waterford, and fair at Tignish and Alberton.

Nova Scotia.

Musquodoboit Harbour.—Light catches were reported during the first ten days of June and August.

Liverpool.—Total catch considered in excess of past few years.

Lockeport.—Very few catches were reported during the season. Total catch is estimated about 1,300 or 33½ per cent, of last season's catch.

Sand Point.—On May 5th fair halibut fishing was reported on La Have Bank, but catches were made inshore until August 1st, when light hauls were made each day for about a fortnight.

Yarmouth.—Fair catches were made throughout May, although somewhat irregular, and on the 12th good catches were being made by the offshore fleet. Throughout June, the average catch was also fair, but during the remainder of the season the catches were poor and irregular. On August 1st halibut were reported plentiful on Seal Island ground.

Freeport.—The only report received regarding this fishery was during the last week of May, when some excellent catches were obtained. Total catch estimated at 20,000 lbs.

Digby.—About May 3rd good halibut fishing was reported at Port George, and on the 5th fishing commenced at Digby and good catches were reported each day throughout the month. Throughout June the catches were light, but in July there was a decided improvement.

ALEWIVES.

New Brunswick.

Escuminac.—Light catches of alewives were reported each day from May 25th until June 30th.

Cape Breton.

Mabou.—Small quantities taken from May 10th until June 3rd.

Margaree.—The average catch from May 16th until June 16th was light, although some good catches were made during the third week of May.

L'Ardoise.—Very few taken during the season.

West Arichat.—The catch of alewives, as far as reported is light, and boats will not average two barrels.

Nova Scotia.

Whitehead.—Light catches were reported quite regularly from May 22nd until July 16th, and the total catch is estimated at 150 brls.

Port Medway.—Although the catches were fair and irregular from May 5th until June 10th, it is reported that alewives have never been known to be so scarce.

Liverpool and Lockeport.—Light catches from May 12th until June 4th. Liverpool catches considered below that of 1893.

Sand Point.—During the first two weeks of May and June the catches were light, but from May 15th until the end of the month the catch was fair.

Port La Tour.—The catches from May 3rd until June 12th were light, but very regular, after which date bad weather set in and no catches were afterwards reported.

Yarmouth.—The average catch during the month of May was good, there having been some excellent hauls made from the 8th to 12th inclusive.

Digby.—A few good catches were reported from June 16th to 20th inclusive.

SALMON.

Quebec.

Seven Islands.—The catch of salmon from May 22nd until July 4th was on an average fair.

Sheldrake.—From June 13th until 22nd, fair catches were reported each day.

River St. John.—The catches from June 2nd until 12th varied from fair to good and is considered a good season, there having been about 60,000 pounds taken in the river with nets.

Long Point.—Fair catches were reported each day from June 11th until July 15th, and the total catch is about equal to that of 1893.

Mingan.—During the first half of June the catch was light, but it began to improve about the 18th, from which date until about July 12th the catch was fair.

Gaspé.—From May 18th until 25th, light catches were reported daily after which fishing improved, and during the first ten days of June fair catches were made each day at all sections of the bay. From the 11th until July 11th the catches were again light and fishing closed.

New Brunswick

Shippegan.—Average catch for the season has been fair, although the catches were somewhat irregular.

Escuminac.—Light catches were made quite regularly from May 19th until July 19th. Total catch estimated about 5,000 salmon.

Cape Breton.

Mabou.—Light catches were made pretty regularly from June 11th until July 20th.

Margaree.—The catch of salmon was light throughout June and former part of July.

Meat Cove.—Fair fishing was reported on May 4th, but about this time stormy weather set in and on the 8th considerable damage was done to nets, some of which were totally destroyed. During the latter half of June the catch, although irregular, was fair; but throughout the former part of July was poor. Total catch estimated at 4 barrels.

Ingonish.—This fishery commenced somewhat earlier this season and light catches were regularly made from June 4th until July 10th. Total catch considered somewhat in excess of 1893.

St. Ann's.—From June 18th until July 21st light catches were reported each day.

Petit-de-Grat.—Throughout June the catch was on an average fair, but during the former part of July was rather poor, when nets had to be taken up owing to a heavy southerly current which was running. It is estimated that 18 barrels have been salted in addition to quite a large quantity which found ready sale in Sydney.

Nova Scotia.

Bayfield.—Fishing commenced about June 12th, and with the exception of some good catches during the 1st of July, the catches were small. Total catch is estimated about one-half of that of 1893.

Canso.—Very few taken during the season.

La Have.—During the past season the catch of salmon on the La Have rivers in tidal waters has been about the same at last season, there having been about 853 fish averaging in weight about 11 lbs. taken, which were used for local consumption and the balance exported to the United States. Very few were taken in the lakes and rivers owing to the lowness of the water, which prevented the fish from ascending New Germany Falls, but lay along the river in pools.

Port Medway.—Throughout the months of May and June the average catch was fair but very irregular.

Liverpool.—Although very few catches were reported during the season yet the river fishing the past season is considered better than that of 1893.

Yarmouth.—Light and irregular catches were made from May 1st until July 7th.

CODFISH.

Quebec.

St. Marguerite.—From August 1st until about September 8th the catches were fair, when a stormy period set in and fishing operations were suspended until the 21st, after which date until the end of the month the catch was good.

Seven Islands.—Fishing commenced about June 7th and during the remainder of the month was on an average good. Throughout the months of July, August and former part of September, the catch was a fair average, but during the latter half of September some very good fishing was done.

Moisié.—Cod appeared about May 31st, from which date until September 20th the catch was, on an average, fair, but during the latter two weeks of September good catches were reported each day.

Sheldrake.—From May 28th until about September 30th, the catch was, on an average, fair, and compares favourably with last season's catch.

Thunder River.—First catch reported May 28th, from which date until the last of September the catches averaged fair, with exception of July and September, during which months they were poor and irregular.

Magpie.—Fishing commenced May 28th, and was a fair average catch until the last of August.

River St. John.—Although somewhat irregular the catches during the months of June and July were on an average good and are considered better than last year.

Long Point.—Codfish appeared about June 12th, and from that date until about August 13th, good catches were reported quite regularly. During the months of August and throughout September the catches were fair, when weather permitted fishing. Total catch for season is considered fair.

Gaspé.—Codfish appeared June 4th, from which date, until the end of the season, the catch was light. On August 28th they appeared in fair quantities in the bay, and were also reported fair on banks six miles off.

Point St. Peter.—Light quantities of cod were taken about May 17th, and during the last week became fair and remained so until the end of the season with the exception of the first week of July, when scarcity of bait prevented successful fishing. During the first two months fishing was reported fair on the banks, but on July 16th had improved to good, and remained so until September 30th, although the fishery had been fairly successful, the average is perhaps a little below that of last year, it having been reported this year to be 125 draughts per boat.

Grand River.—Fishing commenced here about May 18th, and during the past season ninety boats have been employed in this fishery, and have averaged about 150 draughts. The summer fishery has been very fair, although the dogfish appeared about July 23rd and nearly suspended operations. About September 15th bad weather set in and the inshore fishery was abandoned, although good catches were made when weather permitted, all through the months of June and July and latter part of September fair fishing was reported on banks which increased to very good during the first week of November, but bait was then reported very scarce.

Newport Point.—Cod appeared about May 18th, from which date until September 1st, the catch was on an average fair. About September 3rd boats returned from banks with fares increasing from 8 draughts to 25 draughts. The inshore fishery was not prosecuted during this month as bait was very scarce and bad weather made it difficult for the small boats. During the month of August the catch although irregular was good. Throughout the season catches varying from fair to good were reported quite regularly. Total catch for the season estimated about 8,000 draughts or about equal to last year's catch.

Paspébiac.—Fishing commenced May 15th and fair catches were made daily until about July 2nd, when bait became scarce, and from that date until the close of the season, the catches were light.

Anticosti.

English Bay.—Fishing commenced as usual on June 1st, and during the first week were taken in fair quantities. About the 8th they were reported very plentiful and excellent catches were made each day at all stations on western end of the island during the succeeding ten days, after which they were not so plentiful, although good fishing was reported up to the 20th July, when stormy weather prevented fishing. In the second week of August good catches were again reported, and during the last week of August and first week of October very good catches were made each day. Of the 28 boats, 21 of which are single boats, fishing on the western end of the island which comprises English Bay and Strawberry Cove, the total catch is estimated at 1,228 quintals, but this does not give anything like an adequate idea of the abundance of cod there, as the fishermen are reported to have scarcely fished half the season.

Fox Bay.—Fair fishing was reported on June 4th, but during the remainder of the month the catches were light and irregular, although excellent fishing was reported about forty miles above this place on the 6th. During the first weeks of July and October the catches were fair, but none were reported during the intervening months. Total catch of three boats fishing at this station is estimated at 99 quintals.

S. W. Point.—First report received June 14th indicated good fishing, which remained until the 25th, when bad weather prevented fishing. On the 28th cod appeared very plentiful at all sections, but bait was then very scarce, and but few catches were reported until about July 2nd, from which date until the 19th the fishing was good. During the remainder of the season the catches were poor and irregular, with the exception of the latter part of October, when cod appeared quite plentiful, some boats obtaining a draught or so on squid bait in a very short time. As far as could be learned no caplin came ashore during the past season, and this was a great drawback to the fishermen as they usually come ashore in immense quantities along the southern side and meet the requirements of bait.

New Brunswick.

Caraquet.—Fishing commenced about May 21st, but the catches were irregular until June 1st, when excellent hauls were made quite regularly throughout the month. During the month of July and former part of August the catches were, on an average, good, but during the remainder of the season were only fair, and throughout October were rather irregular. All throughout the past season the weather was very favourable for fishing, and as a result it is estimated that the total catch will be the largest for many years past.

Shippegan.—Fishing did not commence until about the 4th of June, but as in the past year it has proved an exceptionally successful month, and on the 29th the catch was reported to have had about doubled that of the previous year to same date. In the early part of the month the fish were small, but became large towards the end. Throughout July the catch was, on an average, fair, but bait became scarce and it fell to poor, and on the 18th of August the total catch to date was reported to be below that of 1893. During the last two weeks of August fishing somewhat improved, and fair catches were made each day until the 5th of the month. In the third week of September fish were reported plentiful, but bad weather prevented fishing. On the whole, the past season has been a fairly successful one, there having been in the vicinity of 15,000 quintals shipped from this place during the season. The smaller boats did very little after August, but the fishing was vigorously prosecuted by the schooners which seemed to be more and more coming into favour as the bounty given to such crafts seems to be a great encouragement to the fishermen.

Escuminac.—From May 25 until June 5th the catch was fair; but afterwards improved, and on the 20th of June excellent catches were reported each day until July 11th. During the following month the catch was good, and from August 11th

until September 7th the catches varied from fair to good, but afterwards became poor and remained so during the remainder of the season. The total catch is considered good, but as the fish are not put up or dried at this station an estimate of the total quantity caught cannot be given.

Beaver Harbour.—Codfish appeared May 16th, from which date the catch was light, although regular until the end of the season. About August 1st, dogfish struck in very plentifully and prevented fishing during that week.

Campobello.—Fishing commenced about May 17, from which date, until the end of June the catches were light. None reported afterwards.

Grand Manan.—First despatch received May 24th indicated good fishing at Bulk Head, and during the succeeding six days good catches were made on Yankee Bank, and light catches at Dark Harbour. On May 31st, excellent fishing was reported at Bulk Head and Gravelly Ground, and during the first eleven days of June fair fishing was prevalent on the surroundings. About the 13th June good fishing was reported on Ingall's Bank and Clark's Rock, and on the day following became fair at Bulk Head, Flagg's Bank and Gravelly Ground. During the latter part of the month good takes were made on Grand Manan Banks, Bulk Head and Clark's Rock, when weather permitted. Throughout July very few catches were made owing to the prevalence of dogfish, but during the first week of August good catches were made at Clark's Rock and fair at Bulk Head. From the 23rd to the 31st the catches at Rand's Rock, Bulk Head and Soundings varied from fair to good. Throughout the last ten days of September good fishing was reported at Rand's Rock and on Soundings, but poor at Cheney's Passage, Seal Cove and Flagg's Cove; and during the first three days of October good catches were made at Southern Head. Total catch for the season estimated at 4,000 quintals dry cod and 200 tons fresh cod, and is somewhat below the quantity taken during the season of 1893.

Magdalen Islands.

About May 23rd cod appeared in small quantities, but increased quite rapidly until very good fishing was reported on the southern side of the island on the 29th, and would have been good on the northern side if bait had been obtainable. During the first two weeks of June the catches varied from good to fair, although bait was very scarce which retarded the fishermen to a great extent. During the latter part of the month bankers were reported to have been doing well hand lining about 20 miles south-west of Entry Island, and good catches reported on northern part of island and Bryon Island, while fair hauls were made on the southern side. Throughout July the catch was poor owing to bad weather and scarcity of bait. In August the average catch was somewhat better, and although fish appeared bad weather prevented successful fishing. The catch throughout September was rather poor. The most noted ground for codfishing in this group are undoubtedly those around the Island of Bryon and Bird Rocks, where quite a fleet of schooners from D'Escousse and River Bourgeois, Cape Breton, carry off from one to two good fares each season. The Bryon Island fleet this year was composed of about 60 boats, and the catch is estimated about 600 quintals. Next to Bryon Island in importance as good fishing grounds comes Etang-du-Nord or Grindstone Island. The fleet of boats fishing at the Etang-du-Nord Cove during the past season numbered over 100, with a total of about 400 men, besides 200 boys from the age of 14 up. Total catch for this fleet estimated over 2,000 quintals. On the whole, it is reported that the catch has been short for the shore boats, particularly on the southern shore.

Prince Edward Island.

Miminegash.—Fishing commenced May 28th, and until 31st of August was a fair average, although it is reported that codfish were plentiful during the season; but, as in former years, this fishery was not prosecuted to any extent.

Alberton.—At this station the fishery is considered poor, although it is not doubted that the fish were on the grounds during the whole season, as some excellent catches were made during the last week of May.

Malpeque.—From the first report on May 24th until the close of the season, the catches varied from fair to good, and as the weather was unusually favourable and the fish came further inshore, it is considered that the total catch will be considerably in excess of 1893.

Georgetown.—Codfishing commenced on or about the 23rd May, and good catches were made each day until June 14th as trawling was good and fish were of fair size. During the second week of June cod were reported plentiful off Boughton and Pan-nure Islands, but the fishery was not prosecuted to any extent. About June 15th codfish became scarce inshore and remained so until the end of the season, although they were reported plentiful on the banks off Murray Harbour on August 18th, and were also reported plentiful in deep water. Good fishing was found off Souris on September 22nd and during the month of October. Cod and squid were reported very plentiful in the gulf.

Cape Breton.

Port Hood.—First report received 5th May, indicated light catches of cod, which, however, improved during the following week, and for the remainder of the season the average was fair, although somewhat irregular, throughout August. In the last week of October fishing became good, but about the same time dogfish appeared in large numbers, although they were reported to have not been as destructive as last year.

Mabou.—Fishing commenced about 17th May, and for about a week good catches were made each day, after which they fell to fair and remained so until the last of July. Throughout August the catches, although good on an average, were very irregular owing to dogfish becoming plentiful. The months of September and October proved very stormy and but few catches were made, although fish were fairly plentiful.

Margaree.—First report received 17th May, indicated fair fishing, which remained so until 1st August, throughout which month but few catches were reported; although boats which remained out over night obtained fair catches. During the first two weeks of September dogfish became very troublesome and bait scarce, and as a result very few catches were made; although on the 17th it was reported that boats which obtained bait had from 3 quintals to 4 quintals, but nothing worthy of note was reported after 30th September. The total catch for the past season is considered slightly in advance of last year. It is again reported that the fish are keeping much further off shore, and as a consequence fishermen of this locality have determined to build larger boats, as those now used are unsafe for the distance required to go.

Cheticamp.—Codfish appeared 5th May in fair quantities, but the average catch during the month was only light. Throughout June the catch was fair but fish again became scarce and light catches only were reported during the month of July and August. In September fishing somewhat improved, but October proving a very stormy month little was reported. It is estimated that boats with four men will average 120 quintals or 30 quintals per man, which is considered a fair season's work.

Meat Cove.—Fishing commenced 26th May, but little was done until June, throughout which month the catches were fair but irregular. In July and August bait was very scarce, which hampered this fishery very much and the catches were only light. During the succeeding two months bad weather prevented successful fishing and the catch taken as a whole is only an average one.

Ingonish.—From 24th May until 24th June the catch of cod was on an average fair, although about the 23rd codfish was reported plentiful, but as bait was very scarce little was done, the catch having fallen below that of last year. In the former part of July fair fishing was reported off shore, while the inshore fishing was poor

the entire month. Throughout August and September the average catch was fair, notwithstanding the fact that very strong currents were running which greatly interfered with fishing operations. It is claimed, however, that the catch from July to November was a better average than last year.

St. Ann's—Very fair catches of cod were reported each day from 15th May until 7th June, after which the catches although regular were poor until 21st July. After this date nothing was reported until 13th October, when good codfishing was reported in bay and 17 miles off shore.

North Sydney—The only catches worthy of note were those made during the latter part of May, when fair fishing was reported each day.

Lunenburg—Fishing commenced about 17th May, but from that date until the end of August the catches were light, dogfish having been reported very plentiful and preventing successful hook and line fishing, although strange to say did not trouble nets to any extent as in years past. Throughout September the weather was very stormy and few catches were reported. Total catch is considered a little below the average and is attributed to the prevalence of dogfish and the blustery weather from 15th July until 15th October.

L'Ardoise—From May 25th to 31st fair catches were reported each day, but throughout June the catch was lighter and boats left for Scattarie and Lingan about the first week of July. During the latter month the inshore catches were as usual light, but boats returning from Lingan and Scattarie about the 10th August, reported codfishing excellent. During the remainder of the season little was done. It is estimated that this fishery has been much better this season than last. The average having been in excess of late years, although the whole voyage was made in the month of June. Average per boat estimated about 28 quintals.

St. Peter's—On May 19th fair fishing was reported in Bras d'Or Lake, which remained so throughout the month. During the months of June and July the catches were very light. It was reported on July 14th that codfish were scarcer, especially in St. Peter's Bay, than for the past 29 years. On August 18th codfish were reported fair on Eastern Banks and in North Bay. On the whole the fishing is considered a failure from a remunerative standpoint as fair catches were obtained on Eastern Banks and in North Bay, but prices ruled low.

D'Escousse.—A few light catches of cod were taken during the last week of May, but improved somewhat throughout June, on the 27th of which month vessels reported fish scarce in North Bay. During the latter part of July and throughout August the inshore catches were light but very regular. On the 27th August codfish were reported plentiful in deep water of Canso Bay and vessels were doing well in North Bay.

There are nineteen vessels carrying a crew varying from ten to fourteen men engaged in the North Bay codfishing and the average catch during the past season is estimated at 700 quintals, which is somewhat lower than that of last season.

Petit-de-Grat.—From May 21st until June 18th the average catch was fair, but during the remainder of the season the catches were light, especially during the latter part of September when dogfish appeared quite abundantly. Total catch for past season estimated about 500 quintals less than catch of 1893.

West Arichat.—From the receipt of the first report on May 24th until the 1st September the catches of cod were light, owing chiefly to the scarcity of bait throughout June. During the latter part of September the weather was bad and prevented fishing to any extent, although light hauls were made regularly. It is reported that the catch is considerably in excess of last season, and that some of the most industrious of the fishermen have done very well.

Arichat.—Codfish appeared about May 12th, and were taken in fair quantities throughout the month. Throughout June the catches varied from fair to poor and in July became scarce and remained so until about September 1st, from which date the catches were on an average fair, until the close of the season. The past season's catch is considered below the average, which is attributed more to the scarcity of bait than to scarcity of fish in the bay.

Nova Scotia.

Bayfield.—From May 31st until July 4th, light catches were reported each day. On June 15th they were reported very plentiful, but owing to the scarcity of bait few were taken.

Canso.—Codfish struck in plentifully here on May 23rd, and good catches were made during the month. On the 25th, light catches were made on middle and western grounds but vessels on the northern grounds were reported to have done poorly. Throughout June until August 21st, the catches were very fair, but owing to bait becoming scarce catches were light during the remainder of the season.

Whitehead.—Fishing commenced about May 26th, but were taken in small quantities throughout the whole season; the total catch having been estimated at 900 quintals, which is much below that of 1893.

Isaac's Harbour.—Although the catches varied from fair to good throughout May and June, the total catch for the season is considered rather poor.

Salmon River.—As far as reported the catches throughout the season were fair, although very irregular.

Spry Bay.—Light catches of codfish were made during the three last days of May, but improved slightly the following month, after which no catches were reported until the 27th of August, from which date until the middle of September, the catch was fair.

Musquodoboit Harbour.—Codfish appeared about 28th of May, from which date until the last of September, the catches varied from fair to poor. During the month of October bad weather prevented good fishing, and throughout that month the catches were light.

Lunenburg.—About 2nd of May good codfishing was reported on shore surroundings, but no catches were made until the 25th, from which date until the end of the month the catch was fair. Throughout June the catches varied from fair to poor, and on the 11th, codfish were reported scarce on the banks, but on the 25th they became good on Quero Bank. On 9th July fishing was poor on western banks, but was much the same inshore as in June. About the first week in August dogfish began to appear and were very troublesome, but, notwithstanding this fact, the catches were very good during the whole month. On 4th September, fair fishing was reported on middle ground and good on Grand Bank; on the succeeding two days, fish became plentiful on Western Banks, and from the 22nd to the end of the month, codfish were reported plentiful on Grand and Misaine Banks, but scarce on Quero Bank, although bait was plentiful, as well as on other banks. Throughout the months of September and October, when weather permitted, fair catches were made inshore. It is reported that the fishing between 1st May and October was poor and below the average, but throughout November and former part of December was very good. The bank fishing during the past season was good and above the average, as the following results will show :—

LIST OF BANKING VESSELS.

	Qtls.		Qtls.
Lottie B.	150	J. A. Silver	1,100
Acadia	330	Melrose	1,200
Galatea	1,700	Merino	725
J. H. Ernst	775	Director	950
Molega	1,650	Eadie	1,600
Tyler	1,075	Yucatan	1,200
Urania	2,250	W. H. Walters	1,300
J. C. Schwartz	2,000	L. E. Young	1,350
M. B. Smith	1,900	Dictator	1,850
Atlanta	1,850	Howard Young	1,600
Werra	1,425	Magnolia	1,200
O. P. Silver	1,625	Minerva	1,400
Morris Geldert	1,100	Robert T. Mason	1,200
Argosy	1,500	J. W. Geldert	1,300
Milo	1,800	Bonanza	1,325
Oddfellow	1,150	Brittania	1,350
Burnham H.	1,700	Erminie	1,300

LIST OF BANKING VESSELS—*Concluded.*

	Qtls.		Qtls.
Glad Tidings	1,400	Dora	1,500
Clara E. Mason	1,650	Nyanza	1,800
Samoa	1,750	Ontario	2,000
Gleaner	1,900	Union	1,200
Panama	1,400	Bona Fides	1,700
Secret	1,375	Nonpareil	1,400
Bertie C. H.	1,700	Vivian	1,100
Florence M.	1,100	Orinoco	950
G. A. Smith	1,400	J. M. Young	1,200
Malabar	1,700	Alaska	1,000
Jennie Miller	1,400	La France	1,000
Arcana	1,475	Monarch	1,100
Westeria	1,750	Laura M. Knock	1,500
Maggie M. W.	1,750		

Port Medway.—Codfish appeared about May 3rd, but the catches up to August 1st have been very small, but as herring had just struck in the catches somewhat improved. Some good catches were made during the last week of August, but dogfish having become plentiful very few catches were reported afterwards.

Liverpool.—On May 12th, fair fishing was reported off shore, which improved somewhat during the last week of the month. The inshore fishing was light during the second week, but became very fair towards the last of the month and remained so throughout June although the catches were rather irregular. Very few catches were reported in the months of July, August and September, but they were very fair. On the 6th, fish were reported very scarce off shore and the inshore catches, during the month, were of a similar character. On the whole the catch of codfish by inshore boats has only been about half that of 1893 and this shortage is attributed to the scarcity of bait and the large number of dogfish frequenting the grounds, preventing bait nets from being set and suspending the fisheries for two and three weeks at a time. During the past season three vessels of this port fished at Labrador but only returned with half fares, and two vessels fished in North Bay and obtained fairly good fares.

Lockeport.—During the second week of May bankers and inshore boats reported light catches but on the 25th, off shore boats were reported to have done fairly with codfish, of very fine quality which increased in quantity, and offshore boats obtained good fares.

About June 9th cod were reported plentiful on the grounds and offshore fishermen did good work exceeding by far that which had been done last season to this date. From the above date until the end of the month good catches were made each day inshore; boats arriving on the 23rd had good fares and bankers were reported doing well. Throughout the month of July fishing was poor owing to the abundance of dogfish on the coast and bankers reported fish scarce on Banks. Fair catches were made very regularly from August 1st to September 12th, and during the first week of the latter month bankers were reported doing well. Very little was done during the former part of October but during the latter part, codfish were reported very good inshore but bait was very scarce. On the whole the past season's work is as good if not better than last year's as the following results will show:

Total catch for bankers for season	2,374,620 lbs.
do small craft for season	1,200,000 do
do boats for season	15,500 do

Grand total..... 3,590,120 lbs.

Sand Point.—During the first week of May good fishing was reported on La Have Bank and fair fishing eighteen miles south-east of Shelburne lighthouse; but during the third week fishing improved, and on the 22nd good catches were also made twenty miles south of Shelburne Light. On the 2nd June good fishing was reported on La Have and Roseway Banks and Ridges, eighteen miles north-east of Shelburne Light. About the 23rd, however, fishing became poor on La Have Bank

but continued good on grounds eighteen miles off shore and bait was also obtainable. Throughout the month the inshore catches varied from fair to poor. During the month of July the inshore catches were rather poor, but fair off shore although bait was scarce. On the 14th fish and bait were scarce on eastern banks and during the last week of the month codfish were reported good off shore and on the La Have bank, the inshore catch throughout August was fairly good but rather poor off shore. On the 18th, good fishing was reported fifteen miles south of Cape Negro and on the day following. The catch to date was reported very poor as compared with past years. On the 23rd, very good fishing was reported on Quero Bank, and from the 11th to end of August fair catches were obtained on La Have Bank; during the former part of September fair catches were made very regularly, but during the latter part the catches were poor. In the first week of this month bankers obtained good catches on Quero and La Have Banks, but on the 11th were reported scarce on La Have Bank and off shore grounds. On the 20th cod also became scarce on Roseway and Grand Banks, but on the 29th were reported fair on Brown's Bank. Throughout October the weather was very stormy and as a result the catches were light. On the 6th fair fishing was reported on La Have and Roseway Banks, but owing to bad weather very small catches were made; best bankers only having 42,000 fresh cod having been a fortnight out.

It is reported that Eastern Bankers with hand lines secured very good fares, but trawlers very poor. On the whole the past season's work has been very poor and the total catch will not be half an average catch as compared with former years.

Port La Tour.—Light catches of codfish were made very regularly until about August 24th but during the last three months bait was very difficult to obtain. On August 20th cod were reported plentiful at Scattarie, C.B., but were scarce on Quero Bank. About the 24th good schools were reported inshore but dogfish destroyed trawls although some fair catches were made during that week. On September 3rd a fair school of fish was on the ground but dogfish and scarcity of bait prevented any good catches being made during the remainder of the month. The total catch for the past season has been very poor and is reported to be less than last season's which was only about half a catch.

Pubnico.—First report received 17th May indicated fair fishing, which remained so until 5th September, although the catches were somewhat irregular. On 28th May fair catches were made at Brown's Bank, and on 4th June at Pubnico Point. About the 19th fair fishing was reported on shore soundings, and dogfish had become destructive on Brown's Bank and greatly retarded fishing operations. On the whole the catch of cod is considered fair.

Yarmouth.—Fishing commenced on 1st May, the first half of which month was poor. Throughout the remainder of May and first two weeks of June the catches were on an average good, but during the latter part of June bait became scarce and weather foggy, and the average somewhat diminished. During the first week of July the dogfish appeared and as a result the catches were small throughout the month, although good fishing was reported well off shore during the last week. Throughout August the average catch was fair although irregular, but during the former part of September somewhat improved. On 27th October very good schools of codfish were on shore, but no catches were reported.

Freeport.—No catches were reported this year until the first week of July, when fair catches were made each day during the month. In the latter part of August and throughout September the catch was light.

Digby.—The first report received from this station on 3rd May, indicated good fishing at Port George, while the catches at Digby varied from good to fair throughout the months of May and June. Throughout July the average catch was fair, but was a shade better in deep water. During the first three weeks of August the catches again varied from good to light, but about the 20th dogfish appeared, and during the remainder of the season catches were light.

MACKEREL.

Quebec.

Godbout River.—From July 27th until August 17th mackerel were reported schooling, but no catches were made as far as could be learned.

Gaspé.—The only catches made during the season were from the 12th to the end of May, during which time a few light and irregular takes were made.

Grand River.—Very few taken during the season.

New Brunswick.

Caraquet.—Mackerel appeared first about June 22nd, from which date until the 14th September light takes were made each day. During the first ten days of August they were reported to have been taking hooks freely in Caraquet Bay.

Shippegan.—First appearance noted was on July 7th, throughout which month the catches were light, though regular. During the first two weeks of August the average catch was good, and fish were of fair size; but during the remainder of the month catches were reported quite small, although fish were very large. Nothing later. The total quantity taken is estimated at about 1,500 barrels, a great quantity of which was shipped in ice to Boston, and the balance salted and exported.

Escuminac.—First reported on July 1st and during the following ten days taken in small quantities. From July 12th until August 5th they were reported to be taking hooks freely, and fair catches of good sized fish were made each day. During the five following days they were reported schooling and taking hooks freely, and the catches were good, but the fish were of small size. For the following two weeks the catches were light, but during the last week of August and the first week of September they were fair when weather permitted.

Grand Manan.—During a greater part of the season the cable was out of repair which greatly hindered the Bureau in ascertaining the movements of the fish. The total catch for the season is estimated at 40 barrels, which is just double the catch of 1893.

Magdalen Islands.

On May 26th, light catches were reported on the south-eastern part of the Islands, while very good fishing was being made at Grindstone and in Pleasant Bay. About June 12th, good fishing was reported on outside ground and at Bryon Island, but during the remainder of the month the fishing was not prosecuted to any extent, owing to the low prices prevailing. No catches were reported in the former part of July, but on the 16th they were reported in large quantities at South Beach, (Pleasant Bay) some boats having made good catches. As yet nothing had been done on the northern side; but on July 31st they became very good, mackerel having appeared in great numbers and boats varied from 600 to 800, while plentiful on northern side the catches were light on Southern side and particularly in Pleasant Bay. During the first three days of August very good catches were reported and boats varied from 250 to 800. In the succeeding ten day the catches varied from fair to poor, but the fish were large and fat in comparison to former years. On the 15th, mackerel were reported taking hooks freely, and were also plentiful on the northern side. From the latter date until the 6th of September the catches were good and the fish were very large and of excellent quality. On September 7th very good fishing was reported on the northern side, the fish being of very fine quality and very large, and the prospects were good if weather permitted. From the 7th September to 1st October light catches were made at Grindstone, but on September 17th fair catches were made at Bryon Island when weather permitted.

Bryon Island is the chief resort of the mackerel fishermen, who gather there from the other isles comprising the group, but chiefly from Alright and Grindstone.

The fleet during the past season was composed of sixty boats and the catch is reported at 1,800 barrels.

Next in importance is Etang-du-Nord or Grindstone Island which has a fleet of one hundred or more boats, carrying some four hundred men in addition to two hundred boys from the age of fourteen upwards. The catch at this station is reported to have been 1,600 barrels.

Next to Etang-du-Nord comes Grand Entry, where forty boats secured some 600 barrels; Wolf Island, where fifty boats secured over 800 barrels; Grosse Isle, where twenty boats secured 500 barrels, beside South Beach, on the Island of Al-right, a very fine fishing locality, thirty boats having secured 500 barrels.

Such stations as Old Harry, Head and Grand Entry on the Island of Coffin, Entry Island and Amherst Harbour, which has a fleet of about sixty boats, are noted mackerel localities. On the whole, as the above results will show, the past season has been very successful, particularly on the northern side; while catches on the southern side were mostly made up of spring mackerel, which were taken with nets at the entrance to Pleasant Bay.

Prince Edward Island.

Miminegash.—Fishing commenced about June 20th, but the catches were light until about August 27th, when they somewhat improved, and the catches, until September 20th, varied from fair to poor. During the first ten days of October the catches were again poor and fishing closed on the 12th.

It is generally reported that the past season's catch has been a comparative failure; and fishermen attribute this shortage to the fact that mackerel would not take the hook; and not to the scarcity of fish, as they say that they were very plentiful and large, during the greater part of the season.

Tignish and Kildare.—Light catches were reported at Tignish on June 6th, but on the 13th, fishing was reported fair at both stations. About July 11th there was a slight improvement in hooking, fish having been large and fat, and from the 20th until the end of the month, although mackerel were reported schooling each day, no catches were reported. A few light catches were reported in the first week of July and during the second week of August but nothing afterwards.

Alberton.—Fishing commenced as usual on June 6th, but the catches throughout the month were light and somewhat irregular. During the greater part of July very little was done, and mackerel, although schooling, were reported on the 20th to be too wild for seining. On the 30th they were reported taking hooks freely at East Point.

From August 1st to 16th, light catches were made each day, but a stormy period having set in, nothing was done afterwards, and on the 27th, fishermen were reported to be getting disheartened, as the prospects were anything but encouraging. It is reported that the season's catch has been a complete failure in all sections of this district, with the exception of West Cape and East Point. The boats in this district have not averaged over six barrels each.

Malpeque.—Mackerel appeared about June 23rd, from which date until the end of August the catches were light and irregular, although on the 10th August they were reported schooling. During the first week in September, when weather permitted, fair catches were obtained, and on the 8th, boat fishermen were doing well. About the 18th, mackerel were reported schooling in deep water but as the weather was stormy but few catches were made. It is estimated that the total catch will not exceed 50 barrels, which is a very large decrease on last season's catch.

Georgetown.—The first report received on June 16th indicated mackerel schooling off Panmure Island, but no catches were made at either station until July 6th, from which date light catches were made throughout the month at Georgetown. On July 18th mackerel were reported schooling at Fisherman's Bank and Cardigan Bay, and were taking hooks freely at Souris on the 18th and 19th. On the 21st and 22nd they were again schooling at Panmure Island, but no catches were reported, and on August 1st were taking hooks freely at Grand River. On August 6th they

were reported schooling between Souris and Broughten Island, and during the following week appeared plentiful at Georgetown but were very shy and refused to hook. From August 15th to 25th inclusive, mackerel were taking hooks freely, and on the 25th were schooling at Grand River. On the following day, Cardigan Bay and River were reported to be full of mackerel about the size of smelts. Throughout this entire month the catches at Georgetown were light but regular. On September 1st, large mackerel were reported to be keeping on the bottom, but the surface was swarming with tinkers, which devoured the bait before it sank to any depth. About the 8th, the catch at Cardigan Bay was poor, but outside of Broughten Island towards Grand River, fishermen fared somewhat better. On the 15th it was reported that schooners off East Point had good fares and that between Grand River and Souris boats were doing fairly. Large schools were observed between Souris and East Point on the 14th, while the hooking off this Point on the 24th was reported good. As in August, the catches throughout September were light. The boat fishing is reported to have been poor throughout the entire season.

Cape Breton.

Port Hood.—First appearance noted on July 4th, throughout which month the catches were fair. During the months of August and September the catches were rather irregular, but varied from fair to poor. The only takes reported in October were a few light ones during the third week. Total catch reported small, there having been only a few barrels taken.

Mabou.—Mackerel appeared July 3rd, but the catches, as far as reported, were light throughout the season.

Margaree.—Appeared first about July 3rd, but the catches, as far as reported, were light each day throughout the month. On the 26th, they were reported plentiful, but would not take hooks. Throughout the following months very few were taken, and the total catch is considered about 50 per cent of last season's catch. This shortage is attributed to the large number of dogfish on the coast which made it impossible to successfully carry on this fishery; although, it is reported, that the catch would have been fairly good had not dogfish interfered.

Cheticamp.—First appearance on July 17th, from which date until October 13th the catches were light. Season's catch considered a failure.

Meat Cove.—Appeared first May 30th, but only a very few catches were made until July 9th, during the remainder of which month the catches varied from fair to poor. On the 16th they were taking hooks freely in Pleasant Bay, and on the same date were schooling at Meat Cove. About the 24th they were reported schooling in Pleasant Bay, and fishermen did fairly with purse seines. During the former part of August the catches were light, and from the 20th to 25th were reported schooling plentifully at Meat Cove and taking hooks in Pleasant Bay, during which time fair takes were made each day. Throughout September the weather was stormy, and but few catches were made, although they were schooling at Meat Cove on the 22nd and fair catches made. It is reported that had the herring appeared, as usual, the catch of Mackerel would have been much larger, as the fishermen depend on this fish for Mackerel bait.

Ingonish.—Mackerel appeared in small quantities on May 28th, but on the following day the best boat was reported to have had 400. During the remainder of the season the catches, although very regular, were light. It is reported that the spring catch was only an average one, and that the hooking of mackerel has been a failure the past few years.

St. Ann's.—Appeared very plentifully on June 6th, but after the storm of the 8th, the catches became light and continued so during the remainder of the season.

North Sydney.—The only catches reported were a few excellent ones during the first week of June.

Louisburg.—First appearance noted May 23rd, and light catches were made until the 28th, when boats averaged 5 barrels, and fair catches were made during the remainder of the month. On June 1st and 2nd boats averaged 2 barrels, and on the

following two days they became very plentiful and were very large. During the remainder of the season the catches were light, although on August 17th they were reported to be of excellent quality but small in quantity. On September 14th they were reported to be not taking hooks, although they appeared quite plentiful.

Gabarus.—On May 30th boats averaged 600 mackerel, and on the following day boats varied from one to six barrels. On June 1st and 13th they were reported schooling, but the catches throughout the month were light, except on the 7th, when boats averaged 10 barrels at Whitepoint, which were mostly taken in deep water, as very few were reported in the bay. Throughout July, August, and former part of September, light catches were taken pretty regularly, and were reported schooling on August 31st, but would not take the hook.

L'Ardoise.—First appearance on May 5th, and during the succeeding week the catches varied from 100 to 200 mackerel per boat. During the first week of June the catches varied from good to fair, and on the 9th mackerel were reported to have moved out into deep water. The catch of this date was far in advance of the past five years; there having been a good quantity sold for bait, and also a good supply exported. During the remainder of the season the catches were light, although on the 14th of September mackerel of excellent quality, large and fat, were reported but would not take the hook.

St. Peter's.—About May 28th, fair fishing was reported in deep water off L'Ardoise and Point Micheau, and on the 31st improved to good. On June 2nd, heavy schools were reported in deep water, and were schooling off Cape La Ronde. During the succeeding four days, netters did fairly well in deep water, and light catches were regularly reported inshore until the season closed. In the latter part of August, they were reported to be of large size and where schooling in St. Peter's Bay, on September 27th, when catches of large fish were made by nets and hook. Notwithstanding that some good fishing was done, the mackerel fishery is considered the greatest failure ever experienced in St. Peter's Bay, and is largely accounted for by a large fleet of seiners in hot pursuit of a heavy run of summer mackerel, which scattered the fish in every direction and prevented them from striking inshore.

D'Escousse.—Although some light catches were made during the last week of May, they did not strike in the bay, until June 1st, during the former part of which month the catches were fair. After this, nothing was done until July 22nd, from which date the catches were reported pretty regularly until the end of August. Of the 20 boats engaged in this fishery, the average during the past season was about 4 barrels per boat.

Petit-de-Grat.—From May 26th until June 2nd, very good catches were made daily, but from the latter date until July 21st, the catches were light. Nothing was afterwards reported until October 19th, when a few fair takes were made during the remainder of that month.

Total catch, which was sold at 4 and 5 cents apiece fresh to bankers, was not equal to that of 1893.

West Arichat.—It is reported that this fishery is becoming extinct in this district, the total catch for the past season not having exceeded 30 barrels.

Arichat.—First appearance May 26th, from which date until June 14th, the catches varied from fair to poor. The only catches, worthy of note, made afterwards, were during the first two weeks of September, when light catches were made each day. The spring and fall catches have almost been a failure, as the catch was not at all general, and some netters are reported to have not caught any.

Nova Scotia.

Bayfield.—Mackerel appeared in good quantities June 23rd, and catches varying from good to fair were made each day until July 2nd. From this date until the 20th the catches were poor, after which they again became fair and remained so until August 10th. During the remainder of the month the catches varied from fair to poor, although they were reported plentiful from August 18th to 20th, inclusive, but would not take hook. Estimated total catch same as 1893.

Canso.—Reported schooling on May 28th, but no catches were made until June 2nd, when a few light takes were made during that week, but increased to very good on the following two days, and were also reported good in Chedabucto Bay. On the 18th and 19th mackerel were schooling at Canso, but the catches during the remainder of the season were light.

Whitehead.—The first report of mackerel in this district was on May 25th, when the schooner "Linwood" was reported to have taken 60 barrels, between this place and Canso, and netters obtained light catches. Throughout June the catches, although regular, were light. Total catch estimated at 200 barrels, which is a large increase on the catch of 1893.

Isaac's Harbour.—The only report of mackerel received was on June 5th, when fair catches were made. The total catch was very small, there having been but a very few barrels taken.

Salmon River.—On May 25th large schools were reported off shore, but no takes were made until the 29th, when they were schooling off Beaver Harbour, and some excellent takes captured. Throughout June the catches were light owing to bad weather, although mackerel were still schooling during the first week. No catches were afterwards made until the latter part of September, when very good catches of tinkers were reported.

Spry Bay.—On May 29th one vessel was reported to have taken 400 barrels off here, and boats averaged 2 barrels on the 31st. During the following month light catches were made when weather permitted, but nothing was afterwards reported.

Musquodoboit Harbour.—On May 25th mackerel were schooling at Clam Harbour, several boats having made catches varying from one to two barrels, and several large schools were seen between this station and Ship Harbour. Light but irregular catches were made from May 30th until June 23rd, but were not afterwards reported until September 20th, from which date until the close of the season the catches were regular although light.

Lunenburg.—First appearance was noted on May 21st, and fair catches of large fish were obtained. On the 24th, two American seiners were reported to have taken two large schools off Cranberry Island, and mackerel were schooling on shore soundings. On the 28th traps had 40 barrels and nets a few; but during the three succeeding days the catches became lighter. On June 1st they were reported schooling off Cross Island, but the general inshore catch was only light, although some very good hauls were made on the 13th, 15th and 18th, when traps varied from seven to fifteen barrels. The only catch reported during the months of July, August and September, was on July 16th, when twenty barrels were taken in traps at Chester. During the latter part of October, boats varied from 100 to 200 large mackerel, and 50 barrels were taken in traps on the 22nd. Total catch taken in traps estimated at 300 barrels. Of the general catch 100 barrels were sold fresh to the bankers for bait, and about 275 barrels iced were shipped to the United States.

Port Medway.—Appeared in small quantities May 30th, and were reported schooling on June 1st, when good catches were made. None reported during the remainder of the season.

Liverpool.—On May 25th, mackerel were reported schooling, and boats averaged about 50 good sized fish. From latter date until June 1st the catches were fair, as fish were reported schooling within two miles of the shore. Nothing was afterwards reported until August 2nd, when ten barrels were taken with drag seine. About September 17th, mackerel were reported schooling off the coast, but no catches were made. Throughout October the catches were light, the only one worthy of note being on the 13th, when boats varied from 3 to 4 barrels.

During the past season fishermen suffered greatly from loss of nets by dogfish and stormy weather. Total catch of fall mackerel estimated at 140 barrels, or about one-third of fall catch of 1893.

Lockeport.—Very few reported; total catch estimated at 100 barrels.

Sand Point.—During the last week in May mackerel were reported schooling off Brazil Rock, and on the 25th seiners took about 40 barrels. They were also reported schooling off shore on June 2nd, but no takes were reported. A few large

sized mackerel were taken in the first week of October, but the total catch is reported to not exceed 4 barrels which were sold fresh for home consumption.

Port la Tour.—Appeared in Barrington Bay June 21st, and light catches were reported during the succeeding four days. This fishing during the past season has almost been a complete failure, there not having been over 25 barrels taken in this district, exclusive of fish used for bait and home consumption.

This small catch is attributed to the same cause spoken of in former reports, viz., the practice of keeping the nets constantly in the water, thereby driving all the bait fishes from their usual haunts.

Pubnico.—Mackerel appeared about 16th May, and light catches were made until the 22nd, when traps had 18 barrels, and netters 50 mackerel each boat, which were iced and exported to the United States. On the following day bankers reported good takes 20 miles south of Shelburne lighthouse and 18 miles south west of light. The inshore catches during the remainder of May were fair by nets and poor by traps. During the former part of June, traps varied from 12 to 30 barrels, but were scarce the latter part of the month. The only catches reported during the remainder of the season were from July 1st to 6th, inclusive, when light takes were made each day, and also on the 16th, when light catches were reported at the head of John's Island.

Yarmouth.—On 16th May, traps were reported to have averaged 50 "mediums"; and during the succeeding five days light catches were made each day, although it was reported on the 19th that the first school had apparently passed broad offshore. On the 22nd traps averaged 800 very large fish, while on the following day the average increased to 2,000, and nets had comparatively few. During the remainder of the month, traps varied from 20 to 100 barrels, iced. From June 1st to 5th, traps varied from 800 to 1,500 "mediums"; and on the 9th were reported schooling well offshore but very scarce inshore. On the 12th traps averaged 12 barrels, and from the 19th to 21st, inclusive, varied from 5 to 10 barrels iced. From July 28th to August 1st, light catches of "tinkers" were reported at the mouth of Tusket River; and on the 25th August fat "mediums" appeared in St. Mary's Bay. None reported afterwards.

Digby.—On May 25th several barrels were taken in Joggins trap and from the 31st to the 1st June light catches of large fish were made daily. About July 11th coasters reported large quantities of mackerel schooling 20 miles west of Brier Island and fair catches were made in St. Mary's Bay on the 19th. With the exception of some light catches in St. Mary's Bay on September 22nd nothing was afterwards reported.

I have received the following information respecting the fisheries from various sources outside of our regular reporters, and as it appears to be of value, I deem it worth while to append it to my report for the information of the department.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. M. HUTCHINS,

Officer in charge Fisheries Intelligence Bureau.

From Messrs. A. N. Whitman & Son, Canso, N. S., forwarded by Mr. Thomas C. Cook, Collector of Customs at Canso, and reported for the Fisheries Intelligence Bureau.

1894.

CODFISH.

The catch of codfish in shore has been small, smaller than for many years. No special cause can be assigned for this. It is but as it has been in the past, years of scarcity following years of plenty without apparent cause, but due, no doubt, to the working of laws which have not yet been defined. There is nothing to indicate that the supply of this valuable staple is to be permanently diminished. The probability is that the quantity caught is so much smaller than the total stock of these fish in the ocean, that the catch has no appreciable effect upon it, and that years of plenty will reward the faith and patience of our fishermen.

HADDOCK.

The spring catch of haddock was practically *nil*. The catching of these fish in traps in the months of April and May has been kept up for many years, and sometimes large catches have been made, but this year was a complete disappointment. The remarks concerning codfish can be applied with equal force to haddock; they may come again more plentiful than ever. It has been discovered in recent years that a fine school of haddock visits this locality in the months of December and January, and quite an industry has been developed in the catching of these fish at a time of year when our fishermen have been accustomed to being idle. Their idleness was due to two causes, the want of bait and the supposed absence of any fish. A few years ago our local fish dealers began the freezing of squid and other fish for bait, and many thousands of dollars have been put into the pockets of our fishermen as a result. Having a supply of bait, they naturally continued fishing later in the season than they had been accustomed to, with the result that the winter school of haddock was discovered, and now thousands of dollars are paid out in this locality for haddock alone, and money which went to enrich the fishermen of the neighbouring republic is now spent among our own people. These fish are all shipped fresh either in ice or frozen, and the fish dealers of Montreal, Quebec, Ottawa, Toronto and other Canadian cities are looking to us now for supplies which they always obtained from Portland and Boston before. There seemed about the usual school of haddock on in January of this year, but rougher weather than usual somewhat curtailed the operations of our fishermen. December gives promise of fair average catch.

MACKEREL.

A small catch of mackerel, spring, summer and fall, is what we have to report for 1894 along this coast. The usual outfit was made but there sult has been exceedingly disappointing, though the high price paid by the dealers for the few caught to some extent made up for the smallness of the catch. Quite a transformation has taken place in the methods of marketing these fish as well as in the case of haddock. A few years ago all the mackerel caught here were salted, now when the catch is small about all are sold fresh, either put into cold storage houses and shipped in the winter, or packed in ice and shipped in barrels. The Boston market takes the bulk of the catch, Boston being the distributing point for all the States east of the Rocky Mountains, but our Canadian people are learning to value the mackerel more highly than they did, and the Canadian consumption of fresh mackerel is increasing year by year.

SALMON.

We have to report a small catch of salmon for 1894. There seems to be coming about a permanent reduction in the catch of these fish, and some of the causes may

not be far to seek. Very few of these fish are salted now with us, and the most of them packed in ice find their way to the Boston market, or are frozen and stored for winter trade. The catch of salmon has never been large in this locality.

HERRING.

We have to report a small catch of herring, both the fat July and the slim September. There seems to have come about a permanent diminution in the catch of herring on this coast, but from what cause it is difficult to say, though the coming years may show a return of these fish to their former haunts. The great fall-short in the catch of herring on the Norwegian coast may indicate that the tide has turned in our favour. The eminent naturalist, Frank Buckland, remarks that "it takes a million barrels of herring to make a breakfast for the Norwegian codfish." What they will do if the herring fail them we do not know. There is nothing to indicate that there are fewer herring in the ocean than former years. They certainly do abandon certain localities which they have frequented for years it may be to return to them again.

SQUID.

While this is not an edible fish, in the estimation of most of the people of this continent, it is certainly a large factor in the catch of fish which are edible. There is no bait of which the codfish is so fond as the squid, and when all other means of seducing him fail, the squid almost invariably proves too much for his bump of caution. The North Atlantic swarms with this curious fish during the summer months and countless millions of them to the square mile of ocean indicate how prolific and plentiful they are. They seem to begin and end their lives with the year, making their appearance first in the month of June, too small to be of much use to man, but growing so fast that you can almost see them grow till they reach the size of "bootlegs," which disappear from our coast in December, never to appear again. So greedy and voracious are they that a bit of lead surrounded by sharp pointed bent up pins and painted red suffices to attract them without any bait, and grasping it in their tentacles they become an easy prey to the fisherman, sometimes three and four at a time being hauled in and attached to one "jig," and a boat can be loaded by a couple of hands in an incredibly short time when the squid happen to be in the humour. At other times however though abundant as need be, nothing will induce them to bite. When large quantities are needed the fish trap is brought into use and thousands of barrels are sold fresh to our bank fishermen, who ice them down in pens on board their vessels for bait, returning in a fortnight for a fresh supply. Without the fish trap this demand could not be supplied. There has been no marked scarcity of squid this year on our coast, and many of the bankers caught enough from their rails on the fishing ground to supply all their needs.

A. N. WHITMAN & SON.

CANSO, N.S., 15th December, 1894.

From Mr. Gordon Taylor, Manager of Messrs. A. Wilson & Son's Fresh Fish Business at Canso, N.S.

CANSO, 15th December, 1894.

SPRING CATCH OF MACKEREL.

There was a much larger catch of spring mackerel this season than last. We shipped about 2,000 barrels in ice and a large quantity was salted, prices ruled good in the market; fresh and, later in the season, salt mackerel was good. There was a very small catch of summer mackerel; only packed and shipped about 200

barrels—last season about 1,700 barrels. Prices were high in the Boston market both summers.

The fall catch was light, only shipped 800 barrels fresh, and none salted. Last season we shipped over 2,000 fresh, and there was quite a quantity salted. The mackerel were good this season.

SALMON FISHERY.

These fish were not taken in any quantity here, did not ship exceeding 6,000, but there was a large catch north. Prices fresh ruled low. This season's catch will not reach more than half that of last year.

HADDOCK AND COD.

In the spring and summer these fish were very scarce and prices ruled low. The fall catch was fair. We did well on our haddock business through the summer season. The winter fishing so far has been good, and the prices paid gave the fishermen good courage to operate. In my opinion they are going to have a successful winter with the haddock.

HALIBUT.

The Lunenburg fleet landed a large quantity of these fish early in the month of May—high prices were paid and the shippers lost heavy on them—we were not heavy buyers and disposed of about all for the Canadian market and freezer. If more care was taken of these fish in cleaning and iceing aboard the schooners they would bring better prices and meet a ready sale. Our boat fishermen here at Canso have landed some six or seven thousand. We have always realized large prices for halibut.

Yours truly,

A. WILSON & SON,

From Mr. J. M. Viets, Collector of Customs at Digby, N.S., and reporter for the Fisheries Intelligence Bureau.

DIGBY, December 22, 1894.

W. M. HUTCHINS, Esq.,
Fisheries Bureau,
Halifax, N.S.

SIR,—Herewith I beg to inclose report of fishing for season 1894.

This comes short of what the actual figures should be as I have not yet been able to perfect the system of obtaining information in this district, but hope next season whoever reports will be able to have report more perfect.

You will notice that I have given values to the several quantities, which values may be of interest to you, if not of importance respecting the Bureau Report from you.

The Bureau Reports are still in favour and are looked for by the fishermen especially in the bait line.

The sardine factories of Maine watch the reports *re* herring and often their small schooners arrive here to purchase small herring.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

J. M. VIETS.

Return of fish for district of Digby, N. S., under Fisheries Bureau—season of 1894—with approximate values:—

Fresh mackerel,	15 bbls	.....\$	60 00
Pickled shad,	30 "	.....	150 00
Halibut,	39,034 lbs.	.....	2,341 00
Cod	304,117 "	.....	9,123 00
Haddock	521,220 "	.....	15,636 00
Hake	376,840 "	.....	11,305 00
Lobsters	1,547 bbls.	.....	7,735 00
Herring,	328 "	.....	1,312 00
Clams,	10 "	.....	100 00
Cod oil,	23 bbls or 690 gals.	.....	207 00
Sounds, 460 bags or	24,740 lbs.	.....	2,474 00
Herring smoked	8,400 boxes	.....	84 00
Salmon	1,200 lbs.	.....	240 00

From Halifax Morning Chronicle, June 12, 1894.

A Milford (Hants County) correspondent writes: There have been large quantities of shad and gaspereaux caught in the Shubenacadie River this spring, between Shubenacadie station and the Grand Lake. When the present fishery overseer of Milford went into office 18 years ago the people along the river could not get as many fish as would supply their families. Now every family is supplied and two-thirds of the fish caught are sold.

APPENDIX No. 5.

The Fur Sealing Industry of the North Pacific Ocean, as affected by the Behring Sea Award and consequent legislation, as well as by the International Agreement between Great Britain and Russia, by R. N. Venning.

PART I—THE BEHRING SEA QUESTION.

Some of the phases of this question have been annually traced in previous departmental reports, that for 1893 bringing it down to the award of the Paris Tribunal of Arbitration, a review of which was included.

It was stated that as the British legislation must be of an Imperial character, no definite information touching its nature and extent could be anticipated, beyond what was afforded by the phraseology of the award which was quoted.

At the time of writing the legislation to effect the award was engaging the attention of the Government of the United States and that of Her Britannic Majesty.

Much diplomatic correspondence ensued, upon the different bills in turn referred.

The Canadian Government, while quite willing to give adherence to any measures to effect the award in so far as the prohibitory provisions and enactments for their enforcement were concerned, took strong exception to the application of the legislation proposed by Her Majesty's government, the severity of the penalties and the substantial extension of the prohibition.

The view taken was that no restriction should be imposed upon the industry other than those specifically laid down by the award of the Paris Arbitration Tribunal. The award constituted the maximum interference in respect of a calling already sufficiently precarious.

The business had been declared open to the world, under certain restrictions, applicable only to British subjects and citizens of the United States. Every effort was made to avoid the introduction of legislation which involved any further or other restrictions.

The bill as originally referred, and its different amendments were considered to be open to objection on account of the penalties; failure to properly provide exemption for parties sailing without a knowledge of its provisions; failure to provide for the case of vessels carried within limits through stress of weather and the like contingencies, and generally that the severity and restrictiveness were beyond the requirements of obligation under the award.

In the meantime, numerous applications were received on behalf of the sealers for definite information as to the regulations which were likely to obtain for the season, but the department was unable to return any reply beyond that negotiations were pending, and that there was every likelihood of the award regulations being put in force during the year 1894.

In this uncertainty the main body of the sealers, therefore, sailed upon their voyages.

DEPARTURE OF THE SEALING FLEET.

The first vessels to clear for the sealing season of 1894 were the schooners "Enterprise" and "Rosie Olsen," both from Victoria, the former direct to the Japan coast, and the latter for the west coast of Vancouver Island for an Indian crew, preparatory to sailing for the Asiatic side. These vessels sailed on the 14th December, 1893, having cleared the day previous.

In addition to these, eight other vessels also cleared during December, 1893, all being bound for the Asiatic side.

By the 17th January, 1894, forty-four vessels had cleared and sailed.

On the 31st March, 1894, the collector of customs reported the complete list of the sealing fleet which had sailed for the season of 1894, giving the date of clearance in each case.

The list is divided into two classes as follows:—

List of Canadian vessels sealing on east side of North Pacific Ocean, season 1894.

Vessels.	Tons.	Masters.	Date of Clearing.	Port sailed from.
"Triumph".....	98	C. N. Cox.....	January 6th, 1894.....	Victoria, B.C.
"Sapphire".....	109	Wm. Cox.....	do 6th, do.....	do
"Beatrice".....	66	D. Macauley.....	do 11th, do.....	do
"Mascot".....	40	H. F. Seward.....	do 13th, do.....	do
"Favourite".....	80	L. McLean.....	do 13th, do.....	do
"Annie C. Moore".....	115	J. Daley.....	do 13th, do.....	do
"Labrador".....	25	J. J. Whiteley.....	do 13th, do.....	do
"Wanderer".....	25	H. Paxton.....	do 13th, do.....	do
"Pioneer".....	66	W. E. Baker.....	do 15th, do.....	do
"Saucy Lass".....	38	R. E. Crowell.....	do 16th, do.....	do
"Borealis".....	37	G. Meyer.....	do 19th, do.....	do
"Katharine".....	82	J. Gould.....	do 20th, do.....	do
"Ainoko".....	75	G. Heater.....	do 22nd, do.....	do
"Kate".....	58	N. Moos.....	do 27th, do.....	do
"Shelby".....	16	F. Jones.....	do 29th, do.....	do
"Venture".....	48	J. Mohrhouse.....	February 2nd, 1894.....	do
"Walter L. Rich".....	76	S. Baleom.....	do 6th, 1894.....	do
"South Bend".....	21	C. F. Dillon.....	March 15th, 1894.....	do
"Minnie".....	46	V. Jacobson.....	do 27th, 1894.....	do
"San Jose".....	31	M. Foley.....	do 28th, 1894.....	do
"Mountain Chief".....	23	Jamieson.....	January 11th, 1894, (coasting).	do
"Fisher Maid".....	21	C. Chipps.....	February 3rd, 1894, (coasting).	do
"C. D. Rand".....	51	.....	.....	Vancouver, B.C.
"Kilmeny".....	49	L. Olsen.....	Still in port, will clear in a few days.	

LIST of Canadian vessels sealing on the Asiatic side of North Pacific Ocean,
season 1894.

Vessels.	Tons.	Masters.	Date of Clearing.	Port of Sailing.
"Enterprise".....	69	Oscar Scarf.....	December 14th, 1893....	Victoria, B.C.
"Rosie Olsen".....	39	A. B. Whidden.....	do 14th do.....	do
"Umbrina".....	99	C. Campbell.....	do 18th do.....	do
"Oscar Hattie".....	81	T. Magnesen.....	do 19th do.....	do
"Diana".....	50	A. Nelson.....	do 20th do.....	do
"Brenda".....	100	C. E. Locke.....	do 21st do.....	do
"Arietis".....	86	A. Douglas.....	do 23rd do.....	do
"Casco".....	63	O. Buchhobz.....	do 26th do.....	do
"Dora Sieward".....	94	F. Cole.....	do 27th do.....	do
"Walter A. Earle".....	68	L. Magnesen.....	do 28th do.....	do
"Fawn".....	59	M. Keefe.....	do 29th do.....	do
"Agnes McDonald".....	107	M. Cutler.....	do 30th do.....	do
"Walter P. Hall".....	99	J. B. Brown.....	do 30th do.....	do
"Merrmaid".....	73	W. H. Whiteley.....	January 2nd, 1894.....	do
"City of San Diego".....	46	M. Pyke.....	do 3rd do.....	do
"Mary Taylor".....	43	E. F. Robbins.....	do 3rd do.....	do
"Libbie".....	93	F. Hackett.....	do 3rd do.....	do
"May Belle".....	58	E. Shields.....	do 4th do.....	do
"Mary Ellen".....	63	W. O. Hughes.....	do 4th do.....	do
"Viva".....	92	J. Anderson.....	do 4th do.....	do
"W. P. Sayward".....	60	G. A. Ferey.....	do 5th do.....	do
"Penelope".....	70	L. McGrath.....	do 5th do.....	do
"Vera".....	60	W. Shields.....	do 5th do.....	do
"Carlotta G. Cox".....	76	W. D. Byers.....	do 5th do.....	do
"Otto".....	86	J. McLeod.....	do 6th do.....	do
"E. B. Marvin".....	96	C. J. Harris.....	do 6th do.....	do
"Annie E. Paint".....	82	A. Bissett.....	do 6th do.....	do
"Geneva".....	92	W. O'Leary.....	do 9th do.....	do
"Teresa".....	63	F. Gilbert.....	do 9th do.....	do
"Ocean Belle".....	83	T. O'Leary.....	do 10th do.....	do
"Sadie Turpel".....	56	C. LeBlanc.....	do 10th do.....	do
"Beatrice" (Vancouver). ..	49	.....	.....	Vancouver, B.C.
"Maud S".....	97	R. McKeil.....	.....	Yokohama (Japan)
"Aurora".....	41	.....	.....	do

Thus the entire sealing fleet, consisting of fifty-eight vessels, had sailed prior to the passage of the Imperial Act to effect the award of the Behring Sea Arbitrators.

AWARD LEGISLATION.

On the 23rd April, legislation was reached by the Imperial Government, under the title "Behring Sea Award Act, 1894," 57 Victoria, chapter 2.

The full text of this Act is as follows:—

An Act to provide for carrying into effect the Award of the Tribunal of Arbitration constituted under a Treaty between Her Majesty the Queen and the United States of America.—(23rd April, 1894.)

Whereas by a treaty between Her Majesty the Queen and the Government of the United States of America various questions which had arisen respecting the taking and preservation of the fur-seal in the North Pacific, were referred to arbitrators as mentioned in the treaty;

And whereas the award of such arbitrators (in this Act referred to as the Behring Sea Arbitration Award) dated the fifteenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, contained the provisions set out in the First Schedule to this Act; and it is expedient to provide for carrying the same into effect;

Be it therefore enacted, by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1.—(1.) The provisions of the Behring Sea Arbitration Award set out in the First Schedule to this Act shall have effect as if those provisions (in this Act referred to as the scheduled provisions) were enacted by this Act, and the acts directed by articles one and two thereof to be forbidden were expressly forbidden by this Act.

(2.) If there is any contravention of this Act, any person committing, procuring, aiding, or abetting such contravention shall be guilty of a misdemeanour within the meaning of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, and the ship employed in such contravention and her equipment, and everything on board thereof, shall be liable to be forfeited to Her Majesty as if an offence had been committed under section one hundred and three of the said Act; provided that the court, without prejudice to any other power, may release the ship, equipment, or thing, on payment of a fine not exceeding five hundred pounds.

(3.) The provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, with respect to official logs (including the penal provisions) shall apply to every vessel engaged in fur-seal fishing.

(4.) Every person who forges or fraudulently alters any license or other document issued for the purpose of article four or of article seven in the First Schedule to this Act, or who procures any such license or document to be forged or fraudulently altered, or who knowing any such license or document to be forged or fraudulently altered uses the same, or who aids in forging or fraudulently altering any such license or document, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour within the meaning of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854.

(5.) Subject to this Act, the provisions of sections one hundred and three and one hundred and four and Part Ten of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, and of section thirty-four of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1876, which are set out in the Second Schedule to this Act, shall apply as if they were herein re-enacted, and in terms made applicable to an offence and forfeiture under this Act; and any commissioned officer on full pay in the naval service of Her Majesty the Queen may seize the ship's certificate of registry.

2.—(1.) Where an officer seizes, under this Act, a ship's certificate of registry, he shall either retain the certificate and give a provisional certificate in lieu thereof, or return the certificate with an endorsement of the grounds on which it was seized, and in either case shall direct the ship, by an addition to the provisional certificate or to the endorsement, to proceed forthwith to a specified port, being a port where there is a British court having authority to adjudicate in the matter, and if this direction is not complied with, the owner and master of the ship shall, without prejudice to any other liability, each be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds.

(2.) When in pursuance of this section a provisional certificate is given to a ship, or the ship's certificate is endorsed, any officer of customs in Her Majesty's dominions or British consular officer may detain the ship until satisfactory security is given for her appearance in any legal proceedings which may be taken against her in pursuance of this Act.

3.—(1.) Her Majesty the Queen in Council may make, revoke, and alter orders for carrying into effect the scheduled provisions, and this Act, and every such order shall be forthwith laid before both Houses of Parliament and published in the *London Gazette*, and shall have effect as if enacted in this Act.

(2.) If there is any contravention of any regulation made by any such order, any person committing, procuring, aiding, or abetting such contravention shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred pounds.

(3.) An Order in Council under this Act may provide, that such officers of the United States of America as are specified in the order may, in respect of offences under this Act, exercise the like powers under this Act as may be exercised by a commissioned officer of Her Majesty in relation to a British ship, and the equipment and certificate thereof, or such of those powers as appear to Her Majesty in Council

to be exerciseable under the law of the United States of America against ships of the United States; and that such British officers as are specified in the order may exercise the powers conferred by this Act, with any necessary modifications specified in the order, in relation to a ship of the United States of America, and the equipment and certificate thereof.

4.—(1.) Where any offence under this Act has been committed by some person belonging to a ship, or by means of a ship, or the equipment of a ship, the master of the ship shall be deemed guilty of such offence, and the ship and her equipment shall be liable to forfeiture under this Act.

(2.)—Provided that if it is proved that the master issued proper orders for the observance, and used due diligence to enforce the observance of this Act, and the regulations in force thereunder, and that the offence in question was actually committed by some other person without his connivance, and that the actual offender has been convicted, or that he has taken all proper means in his power to prosecute such offender, if alive, to conviction, the master or the ship shall not be liable to any penalty, or forfeiture other than such sum as will prevent any profit accruing by reason of the offence to the master or crew or owner of the ship.

5. The expression "equipment" in this Act includes any boat, tackle, fishing or shooting instruments, and other things belonging to the ship.

6. This Act may be cited as the Behring Sea Award Act, 1894.

7.—(1.) This Act shall come into operation on the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, provided that Her Majesty in Council, if at any time it appears expedient so to do, having regard to the circumstances which have then arisen in relation to the scheduled provisions or to the enforcement thereof, may suspend the operation of this Act or any part thereof during the period mentioned in the Order, and the same shall be suspended accordingly.

(2.)—Where on any proceeding in any court against a person or ship in respect of any offence under this Act it is proved that the ship sailed from its port of departure before the provisions of the award mentioned in the First Schedule to this Act were known there, and that such person or the master of the ship did not, after such sailing and before the alleged offence, become aware of those provisions, such person shall be acquitted, and the ship shall be released and not forfeited.

8. This Act shall remain in force so long as the scheduled provisions remain in force and no longer; provided that if by agreement between Her Majesty the Queen and the Government of the United States of America, the scheduled provisions are modified, then Her Majesty in Council may order that this Act shall, subject to any modifications specified in the order, apply, and the same shall accordingly apply, to the modified provisions in like manner as if they were set out in the First Schedule to this Act.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

PROVISIONS in Award of the Tribunal of Arbitration constituted under the Treaty concluded at Washington on the 29th of February, 1892, between Her Majesty the Queen and the United States of America.

And whereas the aforesaid determination of the foregoing questions as to the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States mentioned in Article VI. leaves the subject in such a position that the concurrence of Great Britain is necessary to the establishment of regulations for the proper protection and preservation of the fur-seal in or habitually resorting to the Behring Sea, the Tribunal having decided by a majority as to each article of the following regulations, we the said Baron de Courcel, Lord Hannen, Marquis Visconti Venosta, and Mr. Gregers Gram, assenting to the whole of the nine articles of the following regulations, and being a majority of the said arbitrators, do decide and determine in the mode provided by the treaty that the following concurrent regulations outside the jurisdictional limits of the

respective Governments are necessary, and that they should extend over the waters hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:—

Article 1. The Governments of the United States and of Great Britain shall forbid their citizens and subjects respectively, to kill, capture or pursue at any time and in any manner whatever, the animals commonly called fur-seals, within a zone of 60 miles around the Pribiloff Islands, inclusive of the territorial waters.

The miles mentioned in the preceding paragraph are geographical miles, of 60 to a degree of latitude.

Article 2. The two Governments shall forbid their citizens and subjects respectively to kill, capture or pursue, in any manner whatever, during the season extending each year from the 1st May to the 31st July, both inclusive, the fur-seals on the high sea in the part of the Pacific Ocean, inclusive of the Behring Sea, which is situated to the north of the 35th degree of north latitude, and eastward of the 180th degree of longitude from Greenwich till it strikes the water boundary described in article 1 of the Treaty of 1867 between the United States and Russia, and following that line up to Behring Straits.

Article 3. During the period of time, and in the waters in which the fur-seal fishing is allowed, only sailing vessels shall be permitted to carry on or take part in fur-seal fishing operations. They will, however, be at liberty to avail themselves of the use of such canoes or undecked boats propelled by paddles, oars or sails, as are in common use as fishing boats.

Article 4. Each sailing vessel authorized to fish for fur-seals must be provided with a special license issued for that purpose by its Government, and shall be required to carry a distinguishing flag to be prescribed by its Government.

Article 5. The masters of the vessels engaged in fur-seal fishing shall enter accurately in their official log-book the date and place of each fur-seal fishing operation, and also the number and sex of the seals captured upon each day. These entries shall be communicated by each of the two Governments to the other at the end of each fishing season.

Article 6. The use of nets, firearms, and explosives shall be forbidden in the fur-seal fishing. This restriction shall not apply to shot-guns when such fishing takes place outside of Behring's Sea during the season when it may be lawfully carried on.

Article 7. The two Governments shall take measures to control the fitness of the men authorized to engage in fur-seal fishing. These men shall have been proved fit to handle with sufficient skill the weapons by means of which this fishing may be carried on.

Article 8. The regulations contained in the preceding articles shall not apply to Indians dwelling on the coasts of the territory of the United States or Great Britain, and carrying on fur-seal fishing in canoes or undecked boats not transported by or used in connection with other vessels and propelled wholly by paddles, oars, or sails, and manned by not more than five persons each in the way hitherto practised by the Indians, provided such Indians are not in the employment of other persons, and provided that, when so hunting in canoes or undecked boats, they shall not hunt fur-seals outside of territorial waters under contract for the delivery of the skins to any person.

This exemption shall not be construed to affect the municipal law of either country, nor shall it extend to the waters of Behring Sea, or the waters of the Aleutian Passes.

Nothing herein contained is intended to interfere with the employment of Indians as hunters or otherwise in connection with fur-sealing vessels as heretofore.

Article 9. The concurrent regulations hereby determined with a view to the protection and preservation of the fur-seals, shall remain in force until they have been in whole or in part, abolished or modified by common agreement between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain.

The said concurrent regulations shall be submitted every five years to a new examination, so as to enable both interested Governments to consider whether, in the light of past experience, there is occasion for any modification thereof.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

This schedule, which it is not deemed necessary to print, comprises sections 103 and 104, part X., Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, and section 34 of the Merchant Shipping Act of 1876.

IMPERIAL ORDER IN COUNCIL.

An Imperial Order in Council under this Act empowering officers of the United States of America to act in respect of offences by British subjects against the legislation, and to provide for the issue of license, &c., was passed on the 30th day of April 1894.

This Order in Council reads as follows :—

At the Court at Windsor, the 30th day of April, 1894.

PRESENT :

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty.

Lord President.

Lord Steward.

Earl of Chesterfield.

Lord Chamberlain.

Sir Charles Russell.

Sir Frank Lascelles.

Whereas by "The Behring Sea Award Act, 1894," it is enacted that Her Majesty the Queen in Council may make Orders for carrying into effect the provisions of the Behring Sea Arbitration Award set out in the first Schedule to that Act, and therein referred to as the Scheduled provisions :

And whereas by the said Act, it is also enacted that an Order in Council made under that Act may provide that such officers of the United States of America as are specified in the Order may, in respect of offences under that Act, exercise the like powers under that Act as may be exercised by a commissioned officer of Her Majesty in relation to a British ship, and the equipment and certificate thereof or such of those powers as appear to Her Majesty in Council to be exercisable under the law of the United States of America against ships of the United States, and that such British officers as are specified in the Order may exercise the powers conferred by that Act, with any necessary modifications specified in the Order, in relation to a ship of the United States of America, and the equipment and certificate thereof :

And whereas the powers which Article 1 of this Order confers upon the officers of the United States therein specified are powers which, in respect of offences under the said Act, may be exercised by a commissioned officer of Her Majesty in relation to a British ship and the equipment and certificate thereof, and appear to Her Majesty in Council to be exercisable under the law of the United States against ships of the United States :

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, in virtue of the powers vested in Her by the said recited Act, and of all other powers enabling Her in that behalf, is hereby pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows :

1. The Commanding Officer of any vessel belonging to the Naval or Revenue Service of the United States of America, and appointed for the time being by the President of the United States for the purpose of carrying into effect the powers conferred by this article, the name of which vessel shall have been communicated by the President of the United States to Her Majesty as being a vessel so appointed as aforesaid, may, if duly commissioned and instructed by the President in that behalf, seize and detain any British vessel which has become liable to be forfeited to Her Majesty under the provisions of the recited Act, and may bring her for adjudi-

cation before any such British Court of Admiralty as is referred to in Section 103 of "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1854" (which section is set out in the second Schedule to the recited Act), or may deliver her to any such British officer as is mentioned in the said section for the purpose of being dealt with pursuant to the recited Act.

2. The Commanding Officer of any vessel belonging to the Naval or Revenue Service of Her Majesty, and appointed for the time being by Her Majesty for the purpose of carrying into effect the powers conferred by this article, the name of which vessel shall have been communicated by Her Majesty to the President of the United States as being a vessel so appointed as aforesaid, may, if duly commissioned and instructed by Her Majesty in that behalf, exercise the powers conferred by the recited Act in relation to a ship of the United States: provided that such officer, after seizing and detaining a ship of the United States in exercise of the said powers, shall take her for adjudication before a Court of the United States having jurisdiction to adjudicate in the matter, or deliver her to any naval or revenue officer or other authorities of the United States.

3. Until arrangements for giving further effect to articles 4 and 7 of the said Scheduled provisions shall have been made between Her Majesty and the Government of the United States, the following provisions should have effect:—

(a.) A Secretary of State, or any person duly authorized by him for the purpose, may grant a special license in such form and manner as he may think fit to any British sailing vessel, authorizing such vessel for the present year to fish for fur-seals during the period of time, in the manner and in the waters in which fur-seal fishing is allowed by the recited Act, and until the delivery of such special license, any British sailing vessel which before the date of this Order has left port, and is or is intended to be employed in the said fishing, shall be deemed to have been duly authorized, and duly provided with a special license, within the meaning of the said article 4; and all persons on board any such vessel, which is or is deemed to have been provided with a special license, shall be deemed to have been duly authorized to engage in fur-seal fishing within the meaning of the said article 7.

(b.) A Secretary of State may, by notice published in the *London Gazette* prescribe the flag to be used by such British vessels as are, or shall be, authorized to fish for fur-seals under the provisions of this Order, and may cause one such flag to be delivered to each authorized vessel which has left port before receiving a special license, and every authorized vessel to which such flag shall have been delivered, shall carry such flag during the period of time and in the waters in which fur-seal fishing is allowed by the recited Act, and shall hoist it at such times and in such manner as may be prescribed by such notice.

(c.) A Secretary of State may give such further provisional directions as he may deem necessary for the due observance of the provisions of the recited Act and this Order, and any such directions, on being published in such manner as he may direct, shall be observed as if they were contained in this Order.

4. This Order may be cited as "The Behring Sea Award Order in Council, 1894."

And the Right Honourable the Earl of Kimberley, K.G., the Most Honourable the Marquis of Ripon, K.G., two of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

C. L. PEEL.

The foregoing Act and Order in Council were published in the issue of the "Canada Gazette," 2nd June, 1894.

UNITED STATES LEGISLATION.

The legislation provided by the Congress of the United States will be found in the following Proclamation by the President:

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A Proclamation.

Whereas an Act of Congress entitled "An Act to give effect to the Award rendered by the Tribunal of Arbitration at Paris, under the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, concluded at Washington, February 29, 1892, for the purpose of submitting to arbitration certain questions concerning the preservation of the fur-seals," was approved April 6, 1894, and reads as follows:

Whereas the following articles of the award of the Tribunal of Arbitration constituted under the treaty concluded at Washington the twenty-ninth February, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, between the United States of America and Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, were delivered to the agents of the respective governments on the fifteenth day of August, eighteen hundred and ninety-three:

Article 1.

The Governments of the United States and Great Britain shall forbid their citizens and subjects respectively to kill, capture, or pursue at any time, and in any manner whatever, the animals commonly called fur-seals, within a zone of sixty miles around the Pribilof Islands, inclusive of the territorial waters.

The miles mentioned in the preceding paragraph are geographical miles, of sixty to a degree of latitude.

Article 2.

The two governments shall forbid their citizens and subjects, respectively, to kill, capture or pursue, in any manner whatever, during the season extending, each year, from the 1st of May to the 31st of July, both inclusive, the fur-seals on the high sea in the part of the Pacific Ocean, inclusive of the Behring Sea, which is situated to the north of the thirty-fifth degree of north latitude, and eastward of the one hundred and eightieth degree of longitude from Greenwich till it strikes the water boundary described in article one of the treaty of eighteen hundred and sixty-seven between the United States and Russia, and following that line up to Behring's Straits.

Article 3.

During the period of time and in the waters in which the fur-seal fishing is allowed, only sailing vessels shall be permitted to carry on or take part in fur-seal fishing operations. They will, however, be at liberty to avail themselves of the use of such canoes or undecked boats, propelled by paddles, oars or sails, as are in common use as fishing boats.

Article 4.

Each sailing vessel authorized to fish for fur-seals must be provided with a special license issued for that purpose by its government, and shall be required to carry a distinguishing flag to be prescribed by its government.

Article 5.

The masters of the vessels engaged in fur-seal fishing shall enter accurately in their official log book the date and place of each fur-seal fishing operation, and also the number and sex of the seals captured upon each day. These entries shall be communicated by each of the two governments to the other at the end of each fishing season.

Article 6.

The use of nets, firearms and explosives shall be forbidden in the fur-seal fishing. This restriction shall not apply to shotguns when such fishing takes place outside of Behring Sea, during the season when it may be lawfully carried on.

Article 7.

The two governments shall take measures to control the fitness of the men authorized to engage in fur-seal fishing; these men shall have been proved fit to handle with sufficient skill the weapons by means of which this fishing may be carried on.

Article 8.

The regulations contained in the preceding articles shall not apply to Indians dwelling on the coast of the territory of the United States or of Great Britain, and carrying on fur-seal fishing in canoes or undecked boats not transported by or used in connection with other vessels and propelled wholly by paddles, oars or sails and manned by not more than five persons each in the way hitherto practised by the Indians, provided such Indians are not in the employment of other persons and provided that, when so hunting in canoes or undecked boats, they shall not hunt fur-seals outside of territorial waters under contract for the delivery of the skins to any person.

This exemption shall not be construed to affect the municipal law of either country, nor shall it extend to the waters of Behring Sea, or the waters of the Aleutian Passes.

Nothing herein contained is intended to interfere with the employment of Indians as hunters or otherwise in connection with fur-sealing vessels as heretofore.

Articles 9.

The concurrent regulations hereby determined with a view to the protection and preservation of the fur-seals, shall remain in force until they have been, in whole or in part, abolished or modified by common agreement between the Governments of the United States and of Great Britain.

The said concurrent regulations shall be submitted every five years to a new examination, so as to enable both interested Governments to consider whether, in the light of past experience, there is occasion for any modification thereof.

Now therefore, be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no citizen of the United States, or person owing the duty of obedience to the laws or the treaties of the United States, nor any person belonging to or on board of a vessel of the United States, shall kill, capture, or pursue, at any time, or in any manner whatever, outside of territorial waters, any fur-seal in the waters surrounding the Pribilof Islands within a zone of sixty geographical miles (sixty to a degree of latitude) around said islands, exclusive of the territorial waters.

Section 2. That no citizen of the United States, or person above described in section one of this Act, nor any person belonging to or on board of a vessel of the United

States, shall kill, capture, or pursue in any manner whatever, during the season extending from the first day of May to the thirty-first day of July, both inclusive, in each year, any fur-seal on the high seas outside of the zone mentioned in section one, and in that part of the Pacific Ocean, including Behring Sea, which is situated to the north of the thirty-fifth degree of north latitude and to the east of the one hundred and eightieth degree longitude from Greenwich till it strikes the water boundary described in article one of the treaty of eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, between the United States and Russia, and following that line up to Behring Straits.

Section 3. No citizen of the United States or person above described, in the first section of this Act, shall, during the period and in the waters in which by section two of this Act the killing of fur-seals is not prohibited, use or employ any vessel nor shall any vessel of the United States be used or employed, in carrying on or taking part in fur-seal fishing operations, other than a sailing vessel propelled by sails exclusively, and such canoes or undecked boats, propelled by paddles, oars or sails as may belong to, and be used in connection with, such sailing vessels; nor shall any sailing vessel carry on or take part in such operations without a special license obtained from the Government for that purpose, and without carrying a distinctive flag prescribed by the Government for the same purpose.

Section 4. That every master of a vessel licensed under this Act to engage in fur-seal fishing operations shall accurately enter in his official log book the date and place of every such operation, and also the number and sex of the seals captured each day; and on coming into port, and before landing cargo the master shall verify, on oath, such official log book as containing a full and true statement of the number and character of his fur-seal fishing operations, including the number and sex of seals captured; and for any false statement willfully made by a person so licensed by the United States in this behalf he shall be subjected to the penalties of perjury; and any seal skins found in excess of the statement in the official log book shall be forfeited to the United States.

Section 5. That no person or vessel engaging in fur-seal fishing operations under this act shall use or employ in any such operations, any net, firearm, airgun, or explosive: *Provided however*, that this prohibition shall not apply to the use of shotguns in such operations outside of Behring Sea during the season when the killing of fur-seals is not there prohibited by this act.

Section 6. That the foregoing sections of this act shall not apply to Indians dwelling on the coast of the United States, and taking fur-seals in canoes or undecked boats propelled wholly by paddles, oars, or sails, and not transported by or used in connection with other vessels, or manned by more than five persons, in the manner heretofore practiced by the said Indians: *Provided however*, that the exception made in this section shall not apply to Indians in the employment of other persons, or who shall kill, capture, or pursue fur-seals outside of territorial waters under contract to deliver the skins to other persons, nor to the waters of Behring Sea or of the passes between the Aleutian Island.

Section 7. That the President shall have power to make regulations respecting the special license and the distinctive flag mentioned in this Act and regulations otherwise suitable to secure the due execution of the provisions of this Act, and from time to time to add to, modify, amend, or revoke such regulations, as in his judgment may seem expedient.

Section 8. That, except in the case of a master making a false statement under oath in violation of the provisions of the fourth section of this Act, every person guilty of a violation of the provisions of this Act, or of the regulations made thereunder, shall for each offence be fined not less than two hundred dollars, or imprisoned not more than six months, or both; and all vessels, their tackle, apparel, furniture, and cargo, at any time used or employed in violation of this Act, or of the regulations made thereunder, shall be forfeited to the United States.

Section 9. That any violation of this Act, or of the regulations made thereunder, may be prosecuted either in the district court of Alaska or in any district court of the United States in California, Oregon or Washington.

Section 10. That if any unlicensed vessel of the United States shall be found within the waters to which this Act applies, and at a time when the killing of fur-seals is by this Act there prohibited, having on board seal skins or bodies of seals, or apparatus or implements suitable for killing or taking seals; or if any licensed vessel shall be found in the waters to which this Act applies, having on board apparatus or implements suitable for taking seals, but forbidden then and there to be used, it shall be presumed that the vessel in the one case and the apparatus or implements in the other was or were used in violation of this Act until it is otherwise sufficiently proved.

Section 11. That it shall be the duty of the President to cause a sufficient naval force to cruise in the waters to which this Act is applicable to enforce its provisions, and it shall be the duty of the commanding officer of any vessel belonging to the naval or revenue service of the United States, when so instructed by the President, to seize and arrest all vessels of the United States found by him to be engaged, used, or employed in the waters last aforesaid in violation of any of the prohibitions of this Act, or of any regulations made thereunder, and to take the same, with all persons on board thereof, to the most convenient port in any district of the United States mentioned in this Act, there to be dealt with according to law.

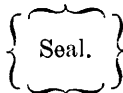
Section 12. That any vessel or citizen of the United States, or person described in the first section of this Act, offending against the prohibitions of this Act or the regulations thereunder, may be seized and detained by the naval or other duly commissioned officers of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, but when so seized and detained they shall be delivered as soon as practicable, with any witnesses and proofs on board, to any naval or revenue officer or other authorities of the United States, whose courts alone shall have jurisdiction to try the offense and impose the penalties for the same: Provided, however, that British officers shall arrest and detain vessels and persons as in this section specified only after, by appropriate legislation, Great Britain shall have authorized offices of the United States duly commissioned and instructed by the President to that end to arrest, detain, and deliver to the authorities of Great Britain vessels and subjects of that Government offending against any statutes or regulations of Great Britain enacted or made to enforce the award of the treaty mentioned in the title of this Act.

Approved, April 6, 1894.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Act specially to be proclaimed to the end that its provisions may be known and observed; and I hereby proclaim that every person guilty of a violation of the provisions of said Act will be arrested and punished as therein provided; and all vessels so employed, their tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, will be seized and forfeited.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this 9th
day of April in the year of Our Lord
one thousand eight hundred and
ninety-four, and of the Independence
of the United States the one hun-
dred and eighteenth.



GROVER CLEVELAND.

By the President:

W. Q. GRESHAM,
Secretary of State.

Subsequently the United States Congress passed an Act providing for the application of the penalties of the Behring Sea Award Act for violation by United States

citizens of any conventions for the protection of fur-seals entered into by the United States Government with foreign powers. The following is the text of this act:—

(Public—No. 76.)

An Act supplementary to an Act approved April 6, 1894, for the execution of the award rendered at Paris, August 15, 1893, by the Tribunal of Arbitration constituted under the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, concluded at Washington, February 29, 1892, in relation to the preservation of the fur-seal.

Whereas, by the VIIth article of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, concluded at Washington, the 29th February, 1892, in relation to the preservation of the fur-seal, the high contracting parties agree to co-operate in securing the adhesion of other powers to such regulations as the arbitrators under said treaty might determine upon for that purpose; and

Whereas, by an Act of Congress, approved on the 6th April, 1894, provision has been made by the United States for the execution of the regulations so determined upon and for the punishment of any infractions of said regulations; therefore

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the procedure and penalties provided by said act, in case of the violation of the provisions of said regulations, are hereby made applicable to, and shall be enforced against, any citizen of the United States, or person owing the duty of obedience to the laws or the treaties of the United States, or person belonging to or on board a vessel of the United States who shall kill, capture or pursue, at any time or in any manner whatever, as well as to and against any vessel of the United States used or employed in killing, capturing or pursuing, at any time or in any manner whatever, any fur-seal or other marine fur-bearing animal, in violation of the provisions of any treaty or convention into which the United States may have entered or may hereafter enter with any other power for the purpose of protecting fur-seals or other marine fur-bearing animals, or in violation of any regulations which the President may make for the due execution of such treaty or convention.

Approved 5th June, 1894.

BRITISH ADMIRALTY INSTRUCTIONS.

The instructions which were issued to H. M. Naval officers entrusted with the duty of enforcing the regulations under the legislation were as follows:—

ADMIRALTY, 24th April, 1894.

SIR,—Her Majesty's Government have made arrangements, in conjunction with the United States of America, for carrying into effect the Award of the Behring Sea Arbitration Tribunal, and have obtained the sanction of Parliament to the necessary provisions.

The Act of Parliament will come into force on the 1st May. Copies of it are inclosed.

You are to arrange for enforcing the regulations contained in the Award of the Arbitrators, copies of which are inclosed for your information. You are to make such arrangements as may be consistent with the other duties of the squadron under your orders for sending a cruiser or cruisers to watch over the execution of these regulations.

Although the provisions of the Award were matters of common knowledge before the sealers started, it is nevertheless considered advisable that officers in command of Her Majesty's ships should take every possible means to give to sealers now at sea specific warning of the regulations, and of the intention to enforce them. A sealer thus warned should be supplied with a copy of the Act, and the fact of the warning having been given should be recorded in the sealer's log.

You will observe that regulation 1 of the Award prohibits the hunting of fur-seals at any time within a zone of 60 geographical miles around the Pribyloff Islands, inclusive of the territorial waters. In other words, sealing is forbidden within 60 miles from the shore. Further, by article 2 of the Award, during the close time, that is, from the 1st May to the 31st July, both inclusive, sealing is prohibited in the Pacific Ocean (inclusive of the Behring Sea) within the limits which are specified in regulation 2.

Further, during the time, and in the waters in which fur-sealing is allowed, sailing vessels only are permitted to hunt fur-seals, and every such sailing vessel must have a special license from its Government, and must carry the proper distinguishing flag.

You will observe that the use of certain means of hunting, e. g. nets and explosives, and (with a certain exception for shot-guns) fire-arms are forbidden.

The water boundary of article 1 of the Treaty of 1867, which is referred to in regulation 2, is as follows:—

“The western limit within which the territories and dominion conveyed are contained passes through a point in Behring Straits on the parallel of 65°, 30' north latitude at its intersection by the meridian which passes midway between the island of Krusenstern, or Ignalook, and the Island of Ratmanoff or Noonarbook, and proceeds due north, without limitation, into the same frozen ocean. The same western limit, beginning at the same initial point, proceeds thence in a course nearly south-west, through Behring Straits and Behring Sea, so as to pass midway between the north-west point of the Island of St. Lawrence and the south-east point of Cape Choukotski, to the meridian of 172 west longitude; thence, from the intersection of that meridian, in a south-westerly direction, so as to pass midway between the island of Attu and the Copper Island of the Komandorski Couplet or group in the North Pacific Ocean to the meridian of 193 west longitude, so as to include in the territory conveyed the whole of the Aleutian Islands east of that meridian.”

The limits in article 11 do not include any territorial waters, whether British or American.

If a vessel is hunting seals at any time within the 60 mile zone round the Pribyloff Islands, or during the close time within the limits specified in Regulation 2, it is immaterial whether the vessel is licensed or not, as such hunting is absolutely prohibited.

If a vessel which appears to be a sailing vessel is found in any waters in which, at the time, hunting is prohibited, the officer in command of Her Majesty's ship should ascertain whether she is there for the purpose of hunting, or whether she has hunted, or whether she was carried there by stress of weather or by a mistake during fog, or is there in the ordinary course of navigation on her passage to any place.

If he is satisfied that the vessel has hunted contrary to the Act, he will seize her and order her to proceed to the British port hereinafter mentioned; but if he is of opinion that no offence has been committed, he should warn her, and keep her as far as he thinks necessary and as is practicable under supervision.

He must judge from the presence of seal-skins or bodies of seals on board, and other circumstances and indications, whether the vessel has been engaged in hunting.

If the vessel is found outside the specified limits, and it is evident that she has been hunting within those limits, and that thus an offence has been committed, he will seize her and send her to port.

A vessel, though not herself within the prohibited limits, may violate the Act by her boats hunting within such limits.

As respects the license for ships and a distinguishing flag an Order in Council will be issued, copies of which will be sent to you.

The licenses and the distinguishing flag are not required for a vessel hunting fur-seals except when within the waters specified in regulation 2. Therefore, an unlicensed vessel hunting within British territorial waters, or in the waters of the Pacific outside the limits specified in regulation 2, would not have committed an offence.

But an unlicensed vessel which has hunted within the specified limits, and thus committed an offence, can be seized if she is found afterwards outside those limits.

In order to avoid the hardship which the necessity for returning to Canada for the license and flag would inflict on sealers which have already sailed, it is intended that all such vessels, a list of which will be sent you, shall be licensed for the current year. And, further, licenses in blank will be sent out in any ship employed in connection with the patrol of the sea fisheries, and the officers in command of the ships will fill up the license, and give it to any sealer they may meet which is mentioned in the list.

Similarly, special flags will also be sent out and distributed in the same way.

The regulations are to be enforced in a manner similar to that adopted in "The Behring Sea Fishery Act, 1893", namely, by means of seizure of the ship under sections 103 and 104 of "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1854". There is also power, instead of taking a ship back to port, to seize her certificate.

The Act requires that where the officer seizes the certificate, he shall either retain it and give a provisional certificate in lieu thereof or return it with an endorsement of the grounds on which it was seized, and the act further requires him in either of these cases to direct the ship to proceed to a particular port.

It is to be observed that the seizure of the certificate does not mean the taking of the certificate from the captain for examination, but a formal act of seizing it on the ground that an offence has been committed which renders the ship liable to forfeiture.

The port to which the ship is to be sent should be Victoria, British Columbia, unless on the representation of the master it is judged proper to send the ship to Yokohama.

It is proposed that the Order in Council which is to be made should confer on officers of the United States' navy power to enforce the regulations of the Award by seizing British ships; and similar authority is intended to be given to British naval officers as regards United States ships.

But the Act of the United States Congress requires that any vessel of the United States which is seized by a British officer shall be delivered as soon as practicable, with any witnesses and proofs on board, to some naval or revenue officer or other authority of the United States. It does not confer any power to seize and retain or indorse the certificate of registry of the ship.

Consequently, that latter power will not be conferred on United States' officers as regards British ships. But if a British ship is handed over by a United States' officer, the British naval officer will be at liberty to seize the certificate in accordance with the British Act.

You will make arrangements with the United States' officers for the mutual handing over of ships of the one country seized by the officers of the other country.

If the officer in command of Her Majesty's ship is unable to hand over a United States' ship to a United States' cruiser, he must take her into some American Port, either in Alaska, California, or Washington, and there hand her over to the United States' authorities.

UNITED STATES NAVAL INSTRUCTIONS.

The instructions issued by the United States' Government to the commanders of the vessels of that nation, entrusted with the enforcement of the Award legislation were as follows:—

1. Congress having passed Acts which were approved April 6, 1894, and April 24, 1894, and the Government of the United States having made arrangements with Great Britain to give effect to the Award rendered by the Tribunal of Arbitration at Paris, under the Treaty between the United States and Great Britain, concuded at Washington, February 29, 1892, for the purpose of submitting to arbitration certain questions concerning the preservation of fur-seals, you are detailed to command a force of naval and revenue vessels to carry out the provisions of the Award, of the Acts of Congress and of the President's Proclamation dated Washington, D.C., April 9, 1894.

2. You will order the vessels under you command to warn all American and British vessels they may meet not to engage in fur-seal fishing within the area of the Award, during the periods of time in which fur-seal fishing is forbidden, and to deliver to the master of each of such vessels a copy of the President's Proclamation, of the Act of Congress, approved April 24, 1894, of the President's regulations governing vessels employed in fur-seal fishing, of the British Act and of these instructions.

3. Whenever a vessel may be warned, the commander of the cruiser, or the Customs Officer, as the case may be, after making an examination of the vessel, leave with the master of said vessel, a certificate showing the date and place of examination, the number of seal skins, and the number of bodies of seals then on board, and shall preserve a duplicate of said certificate. And no officer, subsequently boarding such vessel, shall seize the same, unless he shall be satisfied, as herein provided, that it has committed a violation of law by killing fur-seal within the area of the Award, subsequent to the 30th day of April, 1894.

4. Fur-seal fishing is forbidden to all persons mentioned in section one of the said Act of Congress, to all subjects of Great Britain, to persons owing the duty of obedience to the laws or the treaties of Great Britain, and to all persons belonging to or on board of a vessel of Great Britain, at any time, or in any manner whatever, outside of territorial waters, in the waters surrounding the Pribilof Islands within a zone of 60 geographical miles thereof (60 to a degree of latitude) around said islands, inclusive of territorial waters.

5. Fur-seal fishing is forbidden during the season extending from May 1st to July 31st, both inclusive, in each year, to all persons mentioned in the first section of the said Act of Congress, and to all subjects of Great Britain, to persons owing the duty of obedience to the laws or the treaties of Great Britain, and to all persons belonging to or on board of a vessel of Great Britain, not only in the zone mentioned in the fourth paragraph of these instructions, but in that part of the Pacific Ocean, including Behring Sea, which is situated to the north of the 35th degree of north latitude, and to the east of the 180th degree of longitude from Greenwich till it strikes the water boundary between the United States and Russia. This boundary line passes through a point in Behring Straits, on the parallel of 65° 30' north latitude, at its intersection by the meridian which passes midway between the islands of Krusenstern or Ignalook, and the islands of Ratmanoff or Noonarbook, and proceeds due north, without limitation, into the same frozen ocean. The same western limit, beginning at the same initial point, proceeds thence in a course nearly southwest, through Behring Straits and Behring Sea, so as to pass midway between the north west point of the island of St. Lawrence and the south east point of Cape Choukotski to the meridian of one hundred and seventy-two west longitude; thence from the intersection of that meridian, in a south westerly direction, until it strikes the 180th degree of longitude from Greenwich.

6. Any vessel or person described in the first section of said Act of Congress, or any vessel or subject of Great Britain, or person owing obedience to the laws or the treaties of Great Britain, or any person belonging to or on board of any vessel of Great Britain unauthorized by this Act, found to be or to have been engaged in fur-seal fishing within the area of the Award during the periods of time in which fur-seal fishing is forbidden, you will order seized.

If a vessel which appears to be a sealing vessel is found within the area of the Award, during the periods of time in which fur seal fishing is forbidden, you will ascertain whether she is there for the purpose of fur-seal fishing, whether she has been engaged in fur-seal fishing, whether she was carried there by stress of weather, by a mistake during foggy or thick weather, or is there in the ordinary course of navigation making the best of her way to any place. You must judge whether such vessel has been engaged in fur-seal fishing from the presence of seal skins or bodies of seals on board, and from other circumstances and indications. If such vessel is found outside of the area of the Award, and it is evident that she has been engaged in fur-seal fishing within said area, and has thus committed an offence, you will order her seized. A vessel may violate the law by her boats fur-seal fishing within said area, while the vessel, herself, is outside of said area.

7. The Commanding Officer making the seizure will, at the time thereof, draw up a declaration in writing, stating the condition of the seized vessel, the date and place of seizure, giving latitude and longitude and circumstances showing guilt. The seized vessel will be brought or sent, as soon as practicable, with all persons on board thereof, in charge of a sufficient force to insure delivery, together with witnesses and proofs, and the declaration of the officer making the seizure, if American, to the most convenient port of Alaska, California, Oregon or Washington, and there delivered to the officers of the United States Court having jurisdiction to try the offence and impose penalties for the same; and if British, to Unalaska, and there delivered to the Senior British Naval Officer present, or carried to the most convenient port in British Columbia, and delivered to the proper authorities of Great Britain, or to the Commanding Officer of any British vessel charged with the execution of the Award herein referred to.

8. A signed and certified list of the papers of the seized vessel will be delivered to the master thereof, and a duplicate copy will be transmitted with the declaration.

9. You will arrange with the Commanders of the British vessels engaged in carrying out the provisions of the Award for the mutual delivery of vessels of the one country seized by officers of the other.

10. These instructions will remain in force only during the present season.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR 1894.

Pending the passage of legislation, to effect the whole award, and in view of the lapse of time, it was considered advisable that a discussion should immediately proceed towards arriving at some agreement upon a method for carrying out articles 4 and 7 of the award.

The articles provided respectively for the licensing of the vessels engaged in the business, the obligation for their carrying a distinguishing flag, and the ascertainment of the fitness of the men authorized to engage in fur-seal fishing, who were to be proved fit to handle with sufficient skill, the weapons by means of which lawful fishing operations might be carried on.

To this end a conference was held at Washington, during the month of April 1894, at which Great Britain, Canada and the United States were represented.

The points touching the form of license and the ascertainment of the fitness of the hunters were speedily settled.

A suggestion however was made involving the sealing up of the implements of the sealers while in passage during the close season, or while crossing waters in which certain implements were forbidden.

The ground for this proposal was that the fact of a boarding officer finding the implements sealed and thus rendered useless would afford *prima facie* evidence of innocent intent on the part of the sealer.

This appearing to involve an extension of the terms of the award, and in view of the vast area affected, the Canadian delegate, by direction, protested against any such arrangement, and returned to Ottawa, on the completion of the agreement as to articles 4 and 7, without any engagement having been entered into regarding the proposal for sealing the implements.

The form of license agreed upon and used during the season is as hereunder:

License to British Sailing Vessels engaged in Fur-Seal Fishing.

(Name) _____ Master or Owner _____ of the British Sailing Vessel _____ having satisfied the undersigned, at the port of British Columbia, as to the fitness of his hunters to engage in fur-seal fishing, this license is hereby granted to the said sailing vessel to kill, capture and pursue fur-seals, in accordance with the conditions and within the limits described in the regulations endorsed on this license and prescribed in the Award of the Tribunal of arbitration constituted under article 1 of the treaty concluded at Washington on the 29th February, 1892, between Her Britannic Majesty and the United States of America.

This License shall continue in force for the Year 1894.

Any violation of or non-compliance with the above mentioned regulations renders the vessel liable to seizure and prosecution for the penalties prescribed by the Imperial Act (56 & 57 Victoria, Chapter) in addition to the forfeiture of the license.

Dated this day of A.D. 1894,

Collector of Customs at
the Port of

Endorsed upon this license is an extract from the award containing the regulations.

THE DISTINCTIVE FLAG.

Hereunder is a description of the flag to be carried by both British and United States sealing vessels under the emblem of their nationality. Four feet square composed of two pieces of yellow and black bunting joined from the right hand upper corner of the fly to the left hand lower corner of the luff. The part above and to the left, to be black and the part to the right and below to be yellow.

MEASURES TO REACH THE SEALERS AT SEA.

The sealing vessels having all left their home ports before either the form of license or description of distinguishing flag had been decided upon, special arrangements were made for furnishing these requisites at sea by the commanders of cruisers and otherwise.

To this end a supply of licenses and flags were given to Her Majesty's Cruisers patrolling the North American side of the North Pacific Ocean for issue to vessels encountered by them.

A further supply was sent to Yokohama by Canadian Pacific Railway steamship, to be distributed to those of the fleet operating on the Asiatic side, with the consent of Her Majesty's Government, through Her Majesty's ships on the China station, and Her Majesty's Consul at Hakodate, Japan, where the sealers were expected to call.

THE ARRANGEMENT FOR THE SEALING OF IMPLEMENTS.

Subsequently it was learned that by an exchange of notes between the two governments an arrangement for the sealing up of implements, to which Canada had been unable to accede, and against which the government had protested, was reached under the heading of "Regulations respecting sealing vessels lawfully navigating the maritime area of the award during the close season."

The terms of this agreement were :—

(1.) No sealing vessel shall be seized or detained by reason of the absence of a license or of a distinctive flag or merely on account of seals, sealskins or fishery implements being found on board, but unless there be evidence of unlawful sealing, the commander of the cruiser visiting such sealing vessel shall deliver to the master a certificate of the number of seals and seal-skins found on board on that date (keeping a copy of such certificate) and allow the vessel to proceed on her way.

(2.) Any sealing vessel lawfully traversing or intending to traverse the said waters during the close season for the purpose of returning to her home port or of proceeding to any other port, or to or from the sealing grounds or for any other legitimate purpose, may, on the application of the master have her fishery implements sealed up, and an entry thereof made on her clearance or log book, and such sealing up and entry shall be a protection to the vessel against interference by any cruiser in the said waters, during the close season, so long as the seals so affixed shall remain unbroken, unless there shall be evidence of seal hunting notwithstanding.

(3.) The sealing up of fishery implements and the entry thereof may be effected by any naval officer or customs officer or (in Japan) by any consul of the nation to which the vessel belongs. It may be also effected at sea as regards United States vessels by the commander of a British cruiser, and as regards British vessels, by the commander of a United States cruiser.

SEALERS ASK CONSIDERATION.

While legislation was pending before the Imperial Parliament, and with the sealing fleet at sea in entire ignorance of what was transpiring, the interested parties in Victoria represented that they were without any official and authoritative information and that all they could learn as to the legislation was gleaned from conflicting newspaper reports.

In their state of uncertainty and in view of the importance of the industry to the province, they asked that provision should be made for:

1. Due notice of the enactment of the law, in order that they might govern themselves accordingly ;

2. A sufficient number of days grace after the 30th April, not to kill seals, but to reach port from the sealing grounds ;

3. Leave to clear at Custom house and sail from Sand Point not later than 20th July so as to enable them to reach Unimak Pass by 1st August ;

4. Leave to clear and sail from Victoria not later than 1st July for the same purpose and to sail across the intervening ocean affected by the close season (in what at that date not a seal is to be seen) without liability to seizure.

WARNING ASKED FOR.

In the meantime the Canadian Government had persistently urged that as the sealing fleet had sailed months prior to the passage of the Act, and in the assured legality of the industry in which they were engaged until future British legislation affected it, no vessel should be arrested or interfered with until it had been found that the master thereof had specific knowledge of the British law forbidding or restricting sealing.

The ground taken was that although it might be true that the terms of the award were known to the sealers who left port, and that there was some reason for believing in the probability of an arrangement being made to carry them out, it could not be admitted that this constituted a very satisfactory answer to those engaged in the sealing industry.

They had no reason to know that legislation would be obtained which would be retroactive or apply in May of 1894 to vessels which had sailed from port in 1893 and which did not communicate with land in the interim.

Also they had received no official notice of the intention of Her Majesty's Government by legislation to make it illegal for them to do certain acts or to attempt to enforce this year those provisions of the suggested regulations with which compliance was impossible.

A supposition of possible legislation based upon the suggested award regulations, could scarcely be regarded as sufficient to control their operations under the peculiar circumstances of the industry.

Hence a request was made of Her Majesty's Government to send a vessel to warn the sealers operating on the American side of the North Pacific Ocean of the terms of the legislation which had been reached.

To this request Her Majesty's Government responded and the Admiralty detailed Her Majesty's ships "Pheasant" and "Hyacinth" to warn the vessels at the time sealing of their liability to seizure without warning after the first of May.

These vessels sailed from Esquimaux respectively on the 26th and 28th of April carrying with them a complete list of the sealing vessels and the date of their sailing and such information as it was possible to afford as to where they might be found.

SEIZURES BY HER MAJESTY'S SHIP "HYACINTH" SENT TO WARN SEALERS.

On the 2nd June the department received telegraphic notification of the seizure by Her Majesty's ship "Hyacinth" (one the vessels sent to warn the sealers of the legislation reached), of the sealing schooners "Favourite," "Annie C. Moore" and "Triumph."

Inquiry elicited that the charge against these vessels was that they were caught sealing with their boats out.

Under the circumstances this action on the part of the commander of the "Hyacinth" was regarded as so remarkable that the collector of customs was directed to take no responsibility nor to act respecting the seized schooners without direct authority from the Canadian Government.

In the meantime, representations were made to Her Majesty's Government protesting against the course of seizing these vessels without previous notice, as inconsistent with the object for which the "Hyacinth" sailed and even without warrant under the Admiralty instructions, had she not gone on the special mission of warning the vessels of their liability under the Act, inasmuch as these instructions of themselves impress upon the commanders of Her Majesty's ships the desirability of taking every possible means to give to the sealers at sea specific warning of the regulations and the intention to enforce them, notwithstanding the award had been a matter of common knowledge.

Thirteen sealing schooners including those seized were warned by the vessels sent for that purpose.

It subsequently transpired that the seized vessels were released by order of the Admiral.

THE WARNING OF THE SCHOONER "MINNIE" BY THE UNITED STATES SHIP "ADAMS."

The Collector of Customs at Victoria reported the arrival from the American side of the North Pacific Ocean on the 4th June, of the sealing schooner "Minnie." This vessel had been encountered by the United States ship "Adams" on the 21st May in latitude 56° 10' north, longitude 138° 50' west, and formally warned.

Among the documents given the captain of the "Minnie" was a license in the following form :

UNITED STATES SHIP "ADAMS," 3RD RATE.

At sea, Lat. : 56° 10 N. ; Long. : 138° 60' W.

May 21, 1894.

" This is to certify that V. Jacobson, master of the schooner "Minnie" 46, 31 tons register, No. 94,806, cleared from Victoria, 28th March, 1894, with 46 seal skins and 44 bodies of seals on board, has signed a declaration stating that he intends to proceed direct to the port of Victoria, and that I have in accordance with the requirements of the regulations issued by the president 4th May 1894, secured under seal all arms, ammunition and sealing implements on board.

" And I do further certify that there has been entered upon the log book, under the column for this date, the number of seal skins, bodies of seals, fire-arms, nets and the amount of ammunition and explosives found on board."

" The master is hereby licensed to proceed to the above named port.

Signed

J. J. BRICE,

" Commander U. S. Navy, Commanding.

" Per W. J. HANNUM. }
Lt. U.S.N." }

This was regarded as involving an unwarranted assumption of right and authority over British ships on the high seas. It could not be conceded that the commander

of a foreign war ship had the right or power to license a British ship on the open ocean to proceed to a home port.

Such a proceeding, it was thought, constituted a dangerous precedent, since it contemplated further and exceptional interference and restriction than a fair interpretation of the award and international obligation demanded.

Nor could any warrant for such action be found in the agreement reached between the two governments.

Moreover, as the sealing up process had rendered the implements useless for the time being, the commander of the "Adams" assumed a right and authority over a British ship on the high seas wholly incompatible with the conditions of the case. This action it was considered involved an interference with the traditional rights of the freedom of navigation.

The "Minnie" was encountered at sea approximately 150 miles from the nearest land, Baranoff Island, bearing north-east by east in a direct line. This is about 1,000 miles distant from the position where the Behring Sea question originally arose, and immediately in the water way of the North American coast of the North Pacific Ocean, far removed from the locality where seals are found at this season of the year and within comparatively close proximity of the home port.

Representations were, therefore, made to Her Majesty's Government remonstrating against any recognition of the act of the commander of the "Adams" in view of the established rights of navigation.

It was subsequently announced that on the attention of the United States Government being called to the action of the commander of the "Adams," instructions had been given to avoid such proceeding in future.

THE BEHRING SEA VOYAGE.

Beginning with the 4th May, the sealing schooners operating on the American side of the North Pacific Ocean, returned to Victoria on the advent of the close season, where they refitted for the Behring Sea voyage beginning on the 1st August. The vessels which sought Behring Sea under these circumstances are as follows:

"Saucy Lass" cleared.....	11th June
"Beatrice" ".....	"
"Triumph" ".....	16th "
"Sapphire" ".....	16th "
"Favourite" ".....	16th "
"Annie C. Moore" ".....	16th "
"Katherine" ".....	18th "
"Ainoko" ".....	18th "
"Borealis" ".....	19th "
"Minnie" ".....	19th "
"Henrietta" ".....	19th "
"Labrador" ".....	21st "
"Kilmeney" ".....	22nd "
"Kate" ".....	27th "

To these may be added the "San Jose," to which vessel a license and flag were sent to Sitka.

Each of these vessels on clearing, were supplied with:

1. License.
2. Distinguishing flag.
3. Copy of the arrangement agreed upon by Her Majesty's Government and the United States' Government as to sealing of arms.
4. Copy of the Award Act.
5. Instructions as to manner of hoisting the distinguishing flag.
6. Instructions as to mode of keeping log required by award.

There remained beside the above named vessels, nine others which had cleared before the close season and had not returned to port.

Two of these vessels had been supplied with licenses and flags at Sitka, by Her Majesty's ship "Pheasant;" one of them, the "C. D. Rand," having gone to the Russian side, and the other—the "Shelby," remaining at Sitka.

Operations in Behring Sea, being, by the award, restricted to spearing, no fire-arms or ammunition were carried by these vessels.

The Indian hunters requisite for the voyage resided on the West Coast of Vancouver Island.

The collector of customs finding it impossible to get the Indians to go to Victoria with the spears, (of which they are the owners) for the purpose of having them sealed in accordance with the agreement reached, was compelled to make some arrangement which, while complying with agreement, would be satisfactory to the sealers.

He accordingly deputed two responsible persons on the west coast to seal up the implements, one at Clayoquot and the other at Kyuquot, sending them the necessary articles in advance, with particular instructions as to the sealing, and had prepared a certificate on both the log book and clearance ready for the insertion of the number of spears and signature.

SEIZURES BY UNITED STATES' CRUISERS.

During the season the schooners "Wanderer" and "Favourite" were seized for alleged infraction of the agreement entered into as to sealing up of implements.

The charge against both of these vessels was that each had on board an unsealed gun.

At page 141, preceding, the text of the agreement under which these seizures were made is given.

The agreement leaves the sealing up of implements optional or voluntary as is implied by the words "may on application of the master have her fishing implements "sealed up," but the fact of the implements being sealed seems to have afforded the only actual safeguard against interference under the circumstances.

While imparting to the sealing up a voluntary appearance, in effect it may as well have been compulsory, and the master of the vessel is unfairly put in a wrong position by neglect or disinclination to avail himself of a remedy otherwise unprovided for.

Moreover, in the case of the "Wanderer," the master had had all his sealing equipment placed under seal by a United States' Naval officer. The one gun, the possession of which led to her subsequent seizure, was the personal property of the mate, who had not surrendered it with the equipment to be sealed, but had stowed it away where it was subsequently found, not having been used.

The agreement itself contemplated vessels "lawfully navigating the maritime area of the award," while it also provided against just such an event inasmuch as it stipulates that no sealing vessel shall be seized merely because fishing implements are found on board.

The seizures were in no way warranted by the award nor indeed by the legislation thereunder.

Although the legislation previously recited gave exceptional powers to United States' officers, yet it will be observed they are only permitted to interfere with such vessels as have become liable to be forfeited under the provisions of the act, to effect the award. Neither of these vessels had become so liable.

There was, therefore, nothing whatever in either the legislation or the arrangement to render the possession of sealing implements sealed or unsealed an offence.

Indeed, in the case of the "Favourite," the gun was said to have been a signal gun, and it is not difficult to conceive that it might be highly convenient if not necessary, on a cruise from January to August, to be possessed of one or more guns and ammunition for the purpose of killing game for food or for other unforeseen purposes.

On the whole this interpretation of an agreement said to be designed to protect sealers lawfully pursuing their vocation from interference, and which itself provided against the event complained of, was not thought to be warranted, and the deprivation of a ship at sea of her signal gun, or her seizure because of the existence on board of such a gun, could scarcely meet with favour in any quarter.

Prompt representations were made to Her Majesty's Government on the subject of these seizures, and the owners have filed claims for compensation.

THE IDENTIC NOTE.

By the treaty between Great Britain and the United States of America providing for the arbitration of the seal fisheries in Behring Sea agreement was reached to co-operate in securing the adhesion of other powers to the regulations.

Article 7 of the treaty bears upon this point.

To this end an identic note has been agreed to inviting the adherence of all the maritime powers to the regulations prescribed by the award, with a view to their application to the vessel and subjects or citizens of the respective countries and to their enforcement by appropriate national legislation.

THE BEHRING SEA CLAIMS.

The question of the settlement of claims for compensation arising out of the controversy is yet pending, and although that branch of the award providing regulations has been promptly effected, satisfaction for untoward acts by the United States' Government remains in abeyance.

Diplomatic correspondence, however, has been continued. A conditional agreement for the settlement of these long standing claims by the payment of a lump sum of \$425,000; was reached by Her Majesty's Government and that of the United States.

This arrangement was necessarily conditional on the action of the United States Congress in respect of the appropriation of the requisite sum, and at its recent session the resolution providing for the appropriation was defeated, leaving this branch of the question still the subject of diplomatic correspondence between the two governments.

THE RESULT OF THE SEASON'S OPERATIONS.

The following table by Collector Milne, of Victoria, B.C., will reveal the result of the season's operations.

SEALING SEASON, 1894.

Vessels.	Masters.	Tonnage.	CREWS.		Boats.	Canoes.	CATCH.					Total.	Remarks.
			White.	Indian.			Brit. Col- um bia Coast.	Japan Coast.	Vicinity of Copper Island.	Behring Sea.			
										Males.	Fe- males.		
Enterprise.....	O. Scarf.....	69	22		8			1,254	314			1,568	
Rosie Olsen.....	A. B. Whidden.....	39	6	16	2	8		1,043		425	451	1,899	
Umbrina.....	C. Campbell.....	99	25		8			2,588	153	30	30	2,801	
Oscar and Hattie.....	A. Folger.....	81	24		7			1,733	176			1,909	
Diana.....	A. Nelson.....	50	19		6			1,961	433			2,394	
Brenda.....	C. E. Locke.....	100	26		8			2,383	343			2,726	
Aristis.....	A. Douglass.....	86	25		8			1,197		39	52	1,288	
Casco.....	O. Bucholz.....	63	22		6			1,926				1,926	
Dora Siewerd.....	F. Cole.....	94	26		8			2,584				2,584	
Walter A. Earle.....	L. Magnuson.....	68	8	20	2	10		1,471		155	517	2,143	
Fawn.....	M. Keefe.....	59	6	18	1	9		911		310	336	1,557	
Agnes McDonald.....	M. Cutler.....	107	26		8			1,707	471			2,178	
W. P. Hall.....	J. B. Brown.....	99	24		7			710				710	
Merrmaid.....	W. H. Whiteley.....	73	25		8			1,603	505			2,108	
City of San Diego.....	M. Pike.....	46	16		5			1,304	250			1,554	
Mary Taylor.....	E. Robbins.....	43	19		5			874	250			1,124	
Libbie.....	F. Hackett.....	93	22		7			1,010	200			1,210	
May Belle.....	E. Shields.....	58	14		6			925	197			1,122	
Mary Ellen.....	W. O. Hughes.....	63	23		7			1,909	86	105	352	2,452	
Viva.....	J. Anderson.....	92	26		7			1,437				1,437	
W. P. Sayward.....	G. Ferrey.....	60	20		6			606	35			641	
Penelope.....	L. McGrath.....	70	20		7			1,306	296			1,602	
Vera.....	W. Shields.....	60	19		6			1,075		80	115	1,270	
Carlotta G. Cox.....	W. Ryers.....	76	24		7			1,947				1,947	
Triumph.....	C. Cox.....	98	8	36	3	17	1,320			1,163	2,077	4,560	
Otto.....	J. McLeod.....	86	25		8			1,014	623			1,637	
E. B. Marvin.....	C. J. Harris.....	96	23		7			2,118				2,118	
Sapphire.....	W. Cox.....	109	8	32	4	16	535			1,226	879	2,640	
Annie E. Paint.....	A. Bissett.....	82	26		9			1,497	531			2,028	
Geneva.....	W. O'Leary.....	92	27		9			1,092	558			1,650	
Teresa.....	F. Gilbert.....	63	25		7			1,102	120			1,222	
Ocean Belle.....	T. O'Leary.....	83	22		6			530	274			804	
Sadie Turpel.....	C. Leblanc.....	56	22		8			1,783	171			1,954	
Maud S.....	R. McKiel.....	97	24		8			1,343	86			1,429	

SEALING SEASON, 1894—*Concluded.*

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MARINE AND FISHERIES.

Vessel.	Masters.	Tonnage.	CREWS.		Boats.	Canoes.	CATCH.					Total.	Remarks.
			White.	Indian.			Brit. Columbia Coast.	Japan Coast.	Vicinity of Copper Island.	Behring Sea.			
										Males.	Fe- males.		
Aurora ..	H. J. Lund ..	41	18	.....	5	.....	.....	693	21	79	138	931	
Florence M. Smith.	J. Allen ..	99	27	.....	8	.....	.....	96	81	.....	.....	177	
Beatrice ..	D. Macauley ..	66	5	22	1	11	358	.....	.....	342	818	1,518	
Mascot ..	H. F. Siewerd ..	40	1	16	1	7	.....	558	.....	299	246	1,103	
Favourite ..	L. McLean ..	80	5	37	1	18	606	.....	.....	752	488	1,846	
Annie C. Moore ..	C. Hackett ..	113	8	37	1	18	309	.....	.....	938	1,009	2,256	
Labrador ..	J. J. Whiteley ..	25	5	14	1	7	308	.....	.....	179	381	868	
Wanderer ..	H. Paxton ..	25	2	7	1	5	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	
Pioneer ..	W. E. Baker ..	66	24	.....	6	.....	418	.....	1,263	.....	.....	1,681	
Saucy Lass ..	R. E. Crowell ..	38	7	17	2	8	170	.....	.....	290	378	838	
Borealis ..	G. Meyer ..	37	6	20	1	10	303	.....	.....	90	1,059	1,452	
Katharine ..	J. Gould ..	82	6	26	1	13	269	.....	.....	490	569	1,328	
Ainoko ..	G. Heater ..	75	5	22	2	11	467	.....	.....	1,092	565	2,124	
Kate ..	N. Moas ..	58	5	20	1	10	79	.....	.....	303	564	946	
Shelby ..	J. Searle ..	16	5	10	1	5	34	.....	.....	232	145	411	
Venture ..	J. Mohrhouse ..	48	3	17	1	9	.....	.....	.....	417	492	909	
Walter L. Rich ..	S. Balcom ..	76	9	25	2	13	691	.....	.....	1,000	749	2,410	
Mountain Chief ..	J. Jamieson ..	23	1	13	.....	6	175	.....	.....	.....	.....	175	
Fisher Maid ..	C. Chipps ..	21	.....	8	.....	4	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	92	
Minnie ..	V. Jakobson ..	46	6	20	.....	12	488	.....	.....	679	986	2,153	
San Jose ..	M. Foley ..	31	5	14	2	7	20	.....	.....	256	593	869	
Kilmeny ..	J. Jamieson ..	19	2	12	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	307	327	634	
Henrietta ..	J. Daley ..	31	5	17	1	8	315	.....	.....	427	340	1,082	
C. D. Rand ..	.....	51	7	22	2	11	357	.....	.....	.....	.....	357	
Beatrice (Vancouver). ..	.....	49	21	.....	6	.....	.....	1,703	.....	.....	.....	1,703	
Canoe catch by Indians. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,989	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,989	
		3,866	888	518	266	259	11,703	48,993	7,437	11,705	14,636	94,474	

CATCH OF AMERICAN SCHOONERS LANDED AT VICTORIA.

Louis Olsen .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	435	.....	18	66	519	.....
Anna Matilda .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
Josephine .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	.....	.....	.....	48	.....
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,703	49,483	7,437	11,723	14,702	95,048	.....

SUMMARY OF SEALING CATCH, 1894.

British Columbia Coast, catch.....	11,703
Off Japanese Coast do	49,483
Vicinity of Copper Island do	7,437
Behring Sea do males.....	11,723
do do females.....	14,702
Grand catch.....	95,048

STATEMENT of Catch, 1889-1894.

	Year.	Catch.
Total catch.....	1889	35,310
	1890	43,325
	1891	52,365
	1892	49,743
	1893	70,592
	1894	95,048

REMARKS ON THE CATCH OF 1894.

Considerable interest will attach to the statistics of the year 1894, inasmuch as it is the initiatory year of the industry under the restrictions imposed by the Paris Tribunal.

In some quarters in the United States considerable stress is being laid upon the success of the pelagic sealers this year, notwithstanding the curtailment of privileges involved in the regulations recommended by the arbitrators at Paris.

This success is regarded, or at least has been suggested in the press of that country, as affording an argument upon which to base a recommendation looking to the absolute prohibition of pelagic sealing, if not for all time, at least for a term of years.

Apart from all other considerations this can only be looked upon as a most remarkable attitude in the face of the decision of the arbitrators as to an industry so long embarrassed and misrepresented, especially when it is taken into consideration that the decision was reached on terms of submission which, to say the least, were as favourable to the United States' Government as it was possible under the circumstances to make them, while they were certainly not such as to receive Canadian commendation.

The objections on their face would indicate that the large take of 95,048 seal skins was secured from the seals frequenting the Pribylov Islands, or as they have been commonly termed by United States' authorities "the Alaskan seal herd."

An examination of the figures, however, will quickly dispel any such apparent misapprehension, and show that out of the 95,000 skins taken but 26,400 were secured in the Behring Sea the only waters which the United States' Government originally sought to protect.

The remainder, 68,623 seal skins, secured by the Canadian sealers this year were taken in waters in which neither the United States' Government nor the lessees of the Pribylov Islands have any interest whatever beyond that of pelagic sealing itself.

If, for argument sake, were added the 11,700 taken on the British Columbia coast to the Behring Sea catch, there would be a total of 38,000 skins which might be said to have been taken from what has been termed by the United States "the

Alaskan seal herd," still leaving 57,000 of the total drawn from outside sources, nearly the whole of which have been secured off the coast of a country (Japan) which recognizes pelagic sealing proper, and has already embarked in the venture.

It may also be added that in the persistent denunciation of the operations of the sealers great force was given to the iterated and reiterated statements as to the percentage of females killed which had left the islands for food whilst suckling their young, which also succumbed as a consequence.

The popular statement was that 80 or 90 per cent of those killed were suckling females.

It will be seen that one of the obligations under the Award requires authentic log entries on this point, which this year enables this point to be elucidated with absolute exactness.

Reference to the tabulated statement will show that in the waters of Behring Sea, the catch this year comprised 11,723 males and 14,702 females.

It has not yet been satisfactorily shown that females while nursing, whatever they may do after they have ceased suckling their young, seek the open sea to any great distance from shore, and indeed the preponderance of the evidence is in the negative, but the above figures must be regarded as very significant in successfully combatting the statements hitherto advanced. Nor should it be forgotten that further significance is lent to these figures when it is considered that the Behring Sea catch was taken only during August and September when the bulk of the mothers had ceased nursing their young and after a long sojourn on the islands, might naturally be expected to seek the open sea.

There is every reason to believe that still fewer females, if indeed any appreciable number, would have been taken had the operations of the sealers covered the month of July, when the mass of the pups are depending upon the fostering care of the mothers.

Taking the converse side of the question it will be found that notwithstanding the comparatively large take this year, a fleet of between fifty and sixty vessels scouring the whole of the North Pacific Ocean from America to Asia, has not yet in any one year reached the number of skins taken *annually* for twenty years under the lease of the old company, and only twice exceeded the stipulated number allowed to be taken by the new lessees of the two little islands of St. Paul and St. George, the former sixteen by seven and the latter eight by six miles in extent, where these animals annually congregate for the reproduction of their species.

The figures representing the take on the islands for the season of 1894 are, at the time of writing, not available for comparison, but taking the catch of the lessees from 1871 up to 1893* shows a grand total of 1,919,204.

The combined take of the last four years—1890-1-2 and 3—represents only 47,991 skins. This is due to the United States agent in 1890 limiting the number because in his opinion the herd on the Islands would not stand further drain that year, combined with the fact that for 1891-2-3 the lessees under the *modus vivendi*, were restricted to the killing of 7,500 seals annually to provide food for the natives, while the pelagic sealers were prohibited entering Behring Sea altogether.

It will thus be seen that had the lessees taken the number of skins authorized by their lease from the government the product of these four years would have been 240,000 instead of 47,991, raising the total take in such case to the end of 1893 to 2,111,213, since 1871.

It may be mentioned that these figures do not include 47,400 pups killed for food between 1871 and 1889.

During the same period, *i. e.*, from 1871 to 1893, the total product of the Canadian pelagic sealing industry reached 383,452 seal skins, drawn from the Asiatic as well as the American herds.

It has been shown that the actual land slaughter on the Pribylov Islands alone during the same period was 1,966,604. No account will be taken of the number killed on the Russian Islands, which it may be incidentally stated was during that period 855,346.

*Report Behring Sea Commissioners.

From the point of destruction of seal life alone the Canadian pelagic sealer would appear to be comparatively provident.

It may be said the industry is of but comparatively recent development and that its gradual growth may be looked for, but this does not appear to constitute a sufficient reason for its suppression in the interests of those controlling the land-killing operations, for if an undue number of seals is being killed the fact is not wholly due the existence of the pelagic sealing fleet.

It is not the intention to discuss at any length in this article the relative merits of the two methods of sealing. That is a matter upon which considerable difference of opinion obtains.

The advocates of clubbing on land contend that their method is superior because they kill only males, and the pelagic sealing is denounced because males and females promiscuously are killed.

Without entering into a consideration of this branch of the subject, it may be said that it is not usual in other industries to confine the killing operations entirely to animals of one sex, and it is at least of doubtful providence to draw millions of seal skins from the seal herd taken from young males alone.

The males are as necessary as females for breeding purposes, and their undue slaughter would appear to be susceptible of much the same objection as would the same slaughter of females.

As a matter of fact United States agents are in evidence to the effect that the annual killing of young males for so many years past has impoverished the rookeries by reducing to a minimum the number of young bulls fit for rookery service.

On the other hand as previously stated, the log entries of this year shows the take of females in Behring Sea to have been little over half the total catch which compared with the killing of other animals, bears about a proper ratio.

It is also a fact that the operations of the pelagic sealers leave inviolate the small circumscribed places to which the seals annually travel many thousands of miles for the purposes of procreation.

INCIDENTAL TO THE BEHRING SEA QUESTION.

THE CASE OF THE STR. "COQUITLAM."

In the report for the year 1892, Part II., Fisheries, page 56, the seizure of the supply steamer "Coquitlam" and her condemnation in the District Court of Alaska was explained.

The case is incidental only to the Behring Sea Question, inasmuch as it is one affecting Customs jurisdiction of the United States in Alaska.

The question raised by this seizure has formed the subject of considerable diplomatic correspondence. As the subject was before the courts of the United States it was thought legal process should be exhausted before any diplomatic decision was reached.

An appeal was consequently entered and it was understood that the case was to come up for hearing before the fall session of the United States' Court of Appeals at San Francisco, 1894.

It appears, however, that through some informality in the arrangement of the record, the United States' attorney found it impossible to proceed with the case.

The department is informed, however, that the appellants, who appear to have been unaware of the informality, intend taking immediate measures to perfect the appeal by having the record corrected to the satisfaction of the United States' attorney, and the case is expected to reach a hearing in February next.

THE CASE OF THE "OSCAR & HATTIE."

This case arose out of the *modus vivendi* in Behring Sea. The circumstances are as follows:

On her return trip from the vicinity of Copper Island, off the coast of Russia, to Victoria, the "Oscar & Hattie" entered the prohibited waters of Behring Sea at

Gotzleb Harbour, Attou Island, for the sole purpose of obtaining a supply of water. She was seized by an officer and boat's crew from the United States' ship "Mohican", and taken with her crew and equipment to Ounalaska where in accordance with the terms of the *modus vivendi* she was handed over to the commander of Her Majesty's ship "Melpomene."

The master of the schooner was ordered to Victoria to hand his vessel over to the customs authorities of that port which he did.

The cargo was disposed of and the money accruing was deposited in the Bank of British Columbia, pending the result of adjudication.

A glance at a chart of the North Pacific Ocean will show that Attou Island, being the most westerly of the Aleutian Chain lies directly in the course of a vessel returning from the vicinity of Copper Island on her homeward voyage to Victoria.

Had the harbour visited by the "Oscar & Hattie," for water, been on the southern side of the island, not even the appearance of a breach of the agreement could have been sustained against her, but it so happens that it is situated on the northern or Behring Sea side, and consequently technically within the water area laid down in the *modus vivendi* in which the killing of seals was interdicted.

The presumption was against the vessel, inasmuch as the legislation provided that when a British ship is found within the prohibited water of Behring Sea, the burden of the proof is upon the owner or master to rebut by positive evidence that the vessel is not there used or employed in contravention of the "Seal Fishery (Behring Sea) Act, 54 & 55 Vic., Cap. 19, sec. 1, s.s. 5.

From Copper Island to Attou Island is about 186 miles. Attou Island, as before stated, is the westernmost point of United States territory, and is about 600 miles distant from the Pribylov Islands, whereon the seal rookeries exist.

Vessels entering Behring Sea to take seals usually do so through the Unimak Pass, which is 720 miles from the Island of Attou, but only about 200 miles from the Pribylov Islands, the vicinity of which group is sought for sealing purposes.

It is therefore obvious that a vessel entering Behring Sea to kill seals would not select a point of entrance over 700 miles from their known haunts and in a locality where seals have never yet been sought.

The fact that this vessel was returning from localities in which she had been legally plying her calling, that she was on a voyage across the North Pacific Ocean, and that she was found in a harbour within the prohibited area (yet technically so) taking water, should, it is submitted, have afforded *prima facie* evidence of innocent rather than of evil intent, which latter position could only be justified by a strained and illiberal interpretation of international agreement, and a disregard of the time honored rights and privileges of vessels in the matter of obtaining water.

Nevertheless the ship, her equipment and everything on board were condemned in contravention of the act, and the owners were condemned in costs, before the Chief Justice of British Columbia, sitting as local judge in admiralty for the British Columbia admiralty district.

On appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada it was decided that the appeal must be allowed with costs and the action for condemnation in the admiralty dismissed with costs.

It was held, reversing the judgment of the court below, that there was positive and clear evidence that the "Oscar & Hattie" had entered the prohibited waters at Gotzleb Harbour for the sole purpose of getting a supply of water on her return trip from Copper Island to Vancouver Island and that she was not used or employed at the time of her seizure in contravention of the Act.

In his reasons for judgment Mr. Justice Gwynne said :

"This appeal must in my opinion be allowed with costs. Granting that the ship having been taken within the Behring Sea, casts upon the appellant the onus of proving that the vessel had not been used and employed in taking seals in the Behring Sea; that onus was completely discharged by the evidence of the officers in charge of the vessel, whose veracity was not assailed in the slightest particular.

"The evidence established beyond doubt that the vessel, almost immediately after she had entered the sea on the north side of one of the Aleutian Islands, which

constituted the extreme southern boundary of the sea where she had entered for water, and within 200 miles of which, as was shown by independent testimony, seals had never been known to be taken or seen.

"The naval officer of the United States who took the vessel and handed her over to the authorities for trial, entertained no doubt of the truth of the statement made by the captain of the vessel when taken, as to the purpose for which she had gone to the north side of the island instead of to the south, and had so entered the Behring Sea, namely, the state of the wind at the time, and the wonder is that she should have been taken at all, or being taken should have been put upon trial."

A claim has been filed in respect of this vessel.

THE CASE OF THE "HENRIETTA."

This vessel was seized by the United States' cruiser "Yorktown" in Behring Sea, on the 4th day of September, 1892, in latitude 54° north, longitude 170° 35' west, about 60 miles from land.

She was said to have on board at the time of seizure 420 fur-seal skins taken in Behring Sea.

She was removed to Ounalaska where charges were made against her for alleged breaches of the revenue laws of the United States.

The vessel was then delivered to Captain Hooper of the United States' revenue cutter "Corwin" with instructions to take her to Sitka, and deliver her to the authorities of the United States District Court for trial upon the above mentioned charges, and in case of failure to condemn her upon them, she was to be handed over to the British authorities at Victoria for violation of the provisions of the *modus vivendi* of 1892.

The circumstances upon which the charge of an infraction of the customs laws were, that some time prior to entering Behring Sea, the "Henrietta" had sought Tonki Bay, in the Island of Afognak to repair sails and take water. While at this place the master transferred to the schooner "Kate," a vessel belonging to the same owner as the "Henrietta," 108 seal-skins—his coast catch. None of the other schooners found at the rendezvous were seized for similar transactions.

It was stated by the captain of the schooner that the information regarding this schooner had been gained from the crew subsequent to the seizure.

It appears that the vessel was detained for a period of no less than six months awaiting trial, which never took place, upon the charge of violating the revenue laws.

If the vessel was seized for a violation of the customs laws, it must have been under section 2867 of the Revised Statutes which reads as follows:—

"If after the arrival of any vessel laden with merchandise, and bound to the United States within the limits of any collection district, or within four leagues of the coast, any part of the cargo of such vessel shall be unladen for any purpose whatever before such vessel has come to the proper place for the discharge of the cargo, or some part thereof, and has been duly authorized by the proper officer of customs to unlade the same, the master of such vessel and the mate or other person next in command shall respectively be liable to a penalty of \$1,000 for each offence, and the merchandise so unladen shall be forfeited except in the case of some unavoidable accident, necessity or distress of weather."

* * * * *

The seizure of the "Henrietta" 60 miles from land, can therefore find no warrant in the above quoted section of the statute. Hence it was contrary to the law of nations.

Even had the vessel been seized within the four league limit asserted by the statute, that instrument makes it necessary that she should have been "bound to the United States," which it is not thought any attempt would be made to establish.

But supposing that such a seizure could be supported by the statute and that it had actually been made within the asserted limit of four marine leagues, it could not be admitted that the mere assertion of this extra jurisdiction on the part

of the United States could in any way render a foreign vessel liable to interference beyond the ordinary three mile limit, without special agreement between the respective powers interested.

It is difficult, therefore, to conceive upon what grounds the district court of Sitka could claim jurisdiction in the matter.

The conclusion, therefore, to be reached is that the seizure could only be warranted under the *modus vivendi* agreement between the two governments excluding all sealing vessels of the two nations from what has been termed the American half of the Behring Sea, or in other words, that portion of the sea in question lying east of the line of demarcation laid down in the Treaty of Cession of 1867 between the United States and Russia.

Even under that arrangement the seizure was conditional upon the immediate transfer of the vessel to British authority, in whom alone existed the right to try the offence and impose the penalty.

This insuperable condition was entirely ignored as the vessel is shown to have been held at Sitka for over six months before any readiness was exhibited in that direction, and then only upon representation, during which period the charge of infraction of the Customs Act appears to have fallen through.

The detention of the vessel was therefore unlawful, inasmuch as :

She should have been handed over to British authorities for adjudication ;

A seizure made beyond the territorial jurisdiction of the United States, for offences against municipal law, can confer no jurisdiction on United States courts. A jurisdiction is asserted which, in view of the law of nations, cannot be claimed against foreign vessels.

In September, 1893, the United States' Government agreed to release the vessel, and asked whether she should be sent to Victoria or given in charge of her captain. It was left optional, and the vessel was delivered over to the master at Sitka.

It subsequently transpired that some difficulties had arisen between the owners and the master of the vessel who had visited Victoria while the vessel was held at Sitka.

It appears that his action in receiving the vessel was in express violation of instructions given him before his departure from Victoria.

The owners informed him that they would not accept the vessel and cargo at Sitka in their then condition, and they claimed that he had no authority to act for them in the matter.

The collector of customs at Victoria reported that on the 17th February, 1894, the " Henrietta " arrived at that port direct from Sitka, Alaska, under command of the captain who was in charge of the schooner when arrested in Behring Sea in 1892.

The captain stated that the vessel had been delivered to him by the authorities at Sitka together with 420 seal skins, and, on obtaining possession, he hypothecated 105 skins to enable him to obtain sails and provisions for the homeward voyage to Victoria.

In the meantime, in view of the irregular treatment of the vessel previously explained, a claim had been filed against the United States' Government in respect of the vessel and cargo, and as the owners contended that the master had accepted the vessel at Sitka in direct opposition to their wishes and instructions, the collector reported that he was unaware that they took any interest in her return.

As the vessel was delivered to the master and not handed over with a view to forfeiture by British authorities for a breach of the *modus vivendi*, under whose jurisdiction alone could proceedings against her be instituted, Her Majesty's Government took no steps in that direction, interpreting the fact that the captain of the vessel was allowed to receive her as a virtual waiver of claim for alleged breach of the *modus vivendi*.

The claim of the owners to compensation was, therefore, added to those presented to the United States' Government in connection with the Behring Sea question.

It was considered that although the master may have acted without authority in receiving the vessel, yet he was ostensibly the only person in a position to take

charge of her, and the question between the owners and the master was not one for governmental action.

It was therefore held that, as the vessel returned to Victoria, the claim should accordingly be restricted to depreciation and loss, or expenses caused by the irregular proceedings.

THE CASE OF THE "WINNIFRED."

This vessel was seized by a United States' cruiser in Behring Sea, for an alleged violation of the Behring Sea *modus vivendi* of 1891.

It was learned that on March 1st, 1894, the judge of the United States' District Court of Alaska, entered a decree condemning the schooner as forfeited to the United States.

All that was known of the case, however, was based upon rumour.

The United States' Government was requested through Her Majesty's Government, to supply a statement of the circumstances connected with the case, but as they were not at the time in possession of any information on the subject, the authorities at Sitka were asked by them for a report of the facts.

This has not yet been received.

In the light of the circumstances, so far as known, however, this case would appear to be similar to that of the "Henrietta," so far as the application of the *modus vivendi* is concerned. The remarks, therefore, under that heading apply with equal force and it seems that the treatment of this vessel has been irregular and without warrant.

The United States' Government now announces that the vessel is so much out of repair, if not absolutely unseaworthy, as to render it impracticable to deliver her up for trial to a British court in pursuance of the terms of the *modus vivendi*. A claim in respect of this vessel is included among those existing against the United States' Government.

PART II.—AGREEMENT BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND RUSSIA IN RESPECT OF THE SEAL FISHERIES IN THE NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN.

Under the heading "Pelagic Fur-sealing," this subject was treated in the report for 1893.

The text of the agreement and the legislation to give it effect were quoted.

A list of the vessels seized thereunder during 1893, showing the positions at the time of seizure, was also included.

The cases against the vessels were pending at the time, in Yokohama and Victoria, respectively.

A short review of the decisions in these cases might be of interest.

SCHOONER "AINOKO."

On seizure by the Russian authorities this vessel, like the others, was ordered to Yokohama, Japan, for adjudication, but the crew, being principally Indians, refused to be taken there and the master sailed for Victoria in consequence.

The learned judge found that the ship was driven into the prohibited zone by a succession of gales and a current, the existence of which the master was ignorant.

As a consequence, he was unconsciously set in for four days previous to the seizure of the vessel, in the vicinity of Copper Island.

The circumstances were held to discharge the presumption of law that was against the master because of his being within the prohibited belt, "manned, armed "and equipped for killing or taking or attempting to kill or take seal."

The court also agreed that the master had throughout acted in good faith, and had not varied in the substantial purport of his statements from first to last.

It was held that the appearance of the schooner, at a point 16 miles south-west of Copper Island, was fully explained and the presumption against the captain of the ship was discharged.

The court was satisfied with the master's explanation for sailing to Victoria, instead of proceeding to Yokohama as directed.

Judgment was pronounced in favour of the vessel, each party to pay his own costs.

SCHOONER "MAUD S."

In accordance with the orders of the seizing officer, the master of this vessel sailed direct to Yokohama, where the case was tried.

In his review the learned judge referred to the fact that under the 6th subsection of the Act, it became incumbent on the master to prove that his vessel was not, as a fact, at the time and place in question, "used or employed in contravention of the Act."

The evidence that no seal-skins had been taken within the 30-mile zone was considered satisfactory, and the court proceeded to investigate the presumption that the vessel was, where found, in pursuit of seals.

The explanation that through an error in his chronometer, the captain was misled as to his exact position was accepted as proven, as also was the fact that the vessel was on a course at the time, sailing from one point to another point, where she had a perfect right to be.

The judge ventured the opinion that even if actually sealing under the circumstances, it was doubtful if under a *bona fide* mistake, it could properly be considered as a contravention of the statute. He added: "it certainly would be a very harsh, if a sound construction of the Act."

It was therefore decided:—"Having thus gone into the question at some length, as under the circumstances I consider it advisable to do,—it appears clear that there is no real conflict between the master's statement and the documentary evidence on the other side. As I am further quite satisfied of his truthfulness, and, I will add, of his *bona fides* throughout, I pronounce in favour of the ship and dismiss the petition."

Having settled this branch of the case, there remained the defendant's counter-claim for damages.

The court considered that there was no foundation for the counter case and it was consequently dismissed, each party to pay his own costs.

SCHOONER "ARCTIC" (OF SHANGHAI).

This vessel, although a British sealing schooner, does not belong to the Canadian fleet. She was seized by the Russian authorities under the agreement of 1893.

The case was tried in Yokohama.

The judge held that once it was established that the ship was within the 30-mile zone, the onus of the proof turns, and the burden is changed, it becoming the defendant's duty to satisfy the court that his vessel was not at the time, "used or employed in contravention of the Act."

He had been urged to treat her mere presence there, within the zone, equipped for sealing, as proof or presumptive proof, that she was then hunting for seals.

He thought the answer was that the circumstances made hunting for seals then impossible.

The vessel was there in search of her boats and hunters who had been lost, and the weather was such that no hunting could be done.

The court was satisfied that the defendant was not engaged in contravention of the Act, and the case fell to the ground.

The counter-claim for damages was also dismissed, each party paying his own costs.

SCHOONER "WORLOCK."

As explained in last year's report this case was not an actual seizure. Upon the master of the vessel reporting to Her Majesty's consul at Yokohama, his papers were returned to him, no charge having been laid against the vessel warranting prosecution.

Representations respecting the action of the Russian authorities in respect of this vessel were forwarded, and Her Majesty's Government decided that under the circumstances the case was not one for further representation.

SCHOONER "MINNIE."

This is the only one of the five vessels which was condemned. She was tried in Victoria, British Columbia.

The court found that the presumption against the vessel had not been displaced.

The learned judge said: "The lesson which this law teaches has yet to be learned, and the present is a case wherein, from the total absence of *bona fides* in defendant from first to last, it has become the duty of the court to enforce the provisions of the law."

In every case these vessels were interfered with merely because they were found within the zone provided by the agreement entered into between the two powers.

It may be regarded as fortunate for those vessels which were acquitted, that circumstances were such as to justify the opinion of the respective courts that the presumption raised against them by the Act had been removed.

Had not such been the case, no matter how innocent of evil intent or how ignorant of actual position, there would appear to have been no alternative on the part of the courts than to have condemned the vessels under the legislation provided for enforcing the agreement.

In the case of the "Minnie" it was not proven that she had actually committed a breach of the agreement, but she was condemned merely through the absence of sufficient proof of innocent intention to remove the presumption raised by her presence within the zone, which constituted a *prima facie* case against her.

THE RENEWAL OF THE AGREEMENT.

Early in January of 1894, the Canadian Government received official information to the effect that Her Majesty's Government had arranged with the Russian Government for the renewal of the agreement providing protective zones in respect of the seal fisheries, until further notice, on the understanding that vessels of the United States of America were to be subject to similar restrictions.

This arrangement, therefore, involved the prohibition of sealing within a zone of 10 marine miles along the Russian coasts, and a zone of 30 marine miles around the Komandorski Islands, in the North Pacific Ocean proper and Behring Sea, and Tulenew or Robben Island, in the sea of Okhotsk.

As a compensating concession, the Russian Government agreed to restrict the number of seals killed upon the islands to 30,000 during the year.

On being made acquainted with this decision for renewal of the arrangement, the collector of customs at the port of Victoria, British Columbia, reported that he had promulgated the information in every possible way, but that 29 sealing schooners had already sailed for the Japan coast.

The following notice was published in the *Canada Gazette* :

"NOTICE TO SEALERS.

"PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that Her Britannic Majesty's Government have arranged with the Imperial Russian Government for a renewal, until further notice, of the provisional agreement of 1893 providing a protective zone of 30 miles around the Komandorski Islands, in the North Pacific Ocean, and Tulenew or Robben

Island, in the Okhotsk Sea. Also a protective zone of 10 miles along the shores of the Russian mainland.

"All sealers found within these limits are liable to seizure by Her Majesty's ships or those of the Imperial Russian Government."

SEAL FISHERY (NORTH PACIFIC) ORDER IN COUNCIL, 1894.

The Imperial Order in Council for giving effect to the renewal of the arrangement was published in the *Canada Gazette* of 21st April, 1894, as follows:—

Extract from the London Gazette of Tuesday, January 30, 1894.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 29th day of January, 1894.

PRESENT :

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty.

Lord Steward.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt.

Sir Henry Ponsonby.

Sir John Cowell.

Sir Philip Currie.

Whereas, by "The Seal Fishery (North Pacific) Act, 1893," it is enacted that Her Majesty the Queen may, by Order in Council, prohibit during the period specified by the Order, the catching of seals by British ships in such parts of the seas to which that Act applies as are specified by the Order; and that for carrying into effect an arrangement with any foreign State, an Order in Council may provide that such officers of that State as are specified in the Order may exercise the like powers under the Act as may be exercised by a commissioned officer on full pay in the Naval Service of Her Majesty in relation to a British ship, and the equipment and crew and certificate thereof; and that any such Order may contain any limitations, conditions, qualifications and exceptions which appear to Her Majesty in Council expedient for carrying into effect the object of the said Act;

And whereas the said Act applies to the seas within that part of the Pacific Ocean known as Behring Sea, and within such other parts of the North Pacific Ocean as are north of the forty-second parallel of north latitude;

And whereas an arrangement has been made between Her Majesty the Queen and His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, whereby British ships engaged in hunting seals within such parts of the said seas as are hereinafter specified may be seized by Russian cruisers;

And whereas an Order in Council intituled "The Seal Fishery (North Pacific) Order in Council, 1893," was issued on the fourth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, prohibiting the catching of seals by British ships within the zones as therein defined until the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, in virtue of the powers vested in Her by the said recited Act, and of all other powers enabling Her in that behalf, is hereby pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. From and after the date of the present Order until Her Majesty in Council shall otherwise direct the catching of seals by British ships is hereby prohibited within such parts of the seas to which the recited Act applies as are comprised within the following zones, that is to say:

(1.) A zone of ten marine miles on all the Russian coasts of Behring Sea and the North Pacific Ocean, and

(2.) A zone of thirty marine miles round the Komandorsky Islands and Tulenew (Robben Island).

2. The powers which under the recited Act may be exercised by any commissioned officer on full pay in the Naval Service of Her Majesty may be exercised by

the Captain or other officer in command of any war vessel of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia in relation to a British ship, and the equipment and crew and certificate thereof.

3. This Order may be cited as "The Seal Fishery (North Pacific) Order in Council, 1894."

C. L. PEEL.

Arrangements were also made by Her Majesty's Government for the promulgation of the renewal through Her Majesty's Consuls in Japan, principally at Yokohama and Hakodate, where the sealing vessels usually call.

Meantime negotiations proceeded between Russian and the United States which resulted in the following agreement being reached :

AGREEMENT between the Government of the United States and the Imperial Government of Russia for a *modus vivendi* in relation to the Fur-Seal Fisheries in Behring Sea and the North Pacific Ocean.

For the purpose of avoiding difficulties and disputes in regard to the taking of fur-seal in the waters of Behring Sea and the North Pacific Ocean, and to aid in the preservation of seal life, the Government of the United States and the Imperial Government of Russia have entered into the following temporary agreement, with the understanding that it is not to create a precedent for the future, and that the contracting parties mutually reserve entire liberty to make choice hereafter of such measures as may be deemed best adapted for the protection of the fur-seal species, whether by means of prohibitive zones, or by the complete prohibition of pelagic sealing, or by appropriate regulation of seal hunting in the high seas.

1. The Government of the United States will prohibit citizens of the United States from hunting fur-seal within a zone of ten nautical miles along the Russian coasts of Behring Sea, and of the North Pacific Ocean, as well as within a zone of thirty nautical miles around the Komandorsky (Commander) Islands and Tulenew (Robben) Island, and will promptly use its best efforts to ensure the observance of this prohibition by citizens and vessels of the United States.

2. Vessels of the United States engaged in hunting fur-seal in the above mentioned zones outside of the territorial waters of Russia may be seized and detained by the naval or other duly commissioned officers of Russia; but they shall be handed over as soon as practicable to the naval or other commissioned officers of the United States or to the nearest authorities thereof.

In case of impediment or difficulty in so doing, the commander of the Russian cruiser may confine his action to seizing the ship's papers of the offending vessel in order to deliver them to a naval or other commissioned officer of the United States, or to communicate them to the nearest authorities of the United States as soon as possible.

3. The Government of the United States agrees to cause to be tried by the ordinary courts, with all due guarantees of defence, such vessels of the United States as may be seized, or the ship's papers of which may be taken, as herein prescribed, by reason of their engaging in the hunting of fur-seal within the prohibited zones outside of the territorial waters of Russia aforesaid.

4. The Imperial Russian Government will limit to 30,000 head the number of fur-seal to be taken during the year 1894, on the coasts of the Komandorsky (Commander) and Tulenew (Robben) Islands.

5. The present agreement shall have no retroactive force as regards the seizure of any seal hunting vessel of the United States by the naval or other commissioned officers of Russia prior to the conclusion hereof.

6. The present agreement being intended to serve the purpose of a mere provisional expedient to meet existing circumstances, may be terminated at will by either party upon giving notice to the other.

In witness whereof, we, Walter Q. Gresham, Secretary of State of the United States and Prince Gregoire Cantecuzene, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, have, on behalf of our

respective Governments, signed and sealed this Agreement in duplicate, and in the English and French languages, in the City of Washington, this 4th May (22nd April) 1894.

(Signed) WALTER Q. GRESHAM, [L.S.]
PRINCE CANTECUZENE, [L.S.]

The vessels this year operating in the vicinity of the Russian Seal Islands, are reported to have kept well outside the protective zone, principally working about 100 miles south-east of Copper Island. As a consequence the present year's operations are marked by an almost total absence of interference with the Canadian sealing fleet by Russian authorities.

The only instance reported is that of a sealing boat of the schooner "May Belle" of Victoria, B.C., manned by Joseph Morrell, Charles K. Leclair and James Costin, which lost the vessel in a fog and after remaining out all night and failing to find the schooner on the following morning, the occupants fearing a storm, which was threatening, made for the shore of Copper Island for shelter.

They were discovered and arrested just before landing.

The boat and her equipment were retained at Copper Island and the three men were taken to Petropaulovski, on the mainland of Kamtschatka, where, after a detention of 32 days, they were handed over to Her Majesty's ship "Daphne," taken to Yokohama, Japan, and delivered to Her Majesty's consul at that port.

They were imprisoned but released some four hours later, and informed by the consul that the charge against them was not sufficient for their detention.

They were accordingly sent by Her Majesty's consul to Victoria, B.C., by Canadian Pacific Railway steamship, where they arrived on the 20th November, 1894.

Claims for damages have been filed by the parties and by the owners of the sealing boat, and representations have been made to Her Majesty's Government on the subject.

REMARKS ON LEGISLATION TO EFFECT THE AGREEMENT.

As in legislation to carry out the Behring Sea award, that provided under this agreement, appears in effect to extend the prohibitions stipulated therein.

It has been shown that although condemnation resulted in only one instance in respect of the vessels seized under the agreement in 1893, yet each of these vessels had its season broken up and was put to the expense of litigation and proof of innocent intent, without any recourse whatever.

By the agreement with Russia, Great Britain engages:

1. To prohibit, during the time specified, Her subjects *from killing or hunting seal within certain zones.*

2. British vessels *engaged in hunting seals within the limits* outside territorial waters may be seized by Russian cruisers and handed over to British authority.

3. To bring to trial the British vessels which may be seized *as having been engaged in sealing within the prohibited zones.*

This engagement is entered into without prejudice to the rights and position of either power.

The only offence then, under the agreement, and which appears to be contemplated by its terms, may be said to be *killing, taking, hunting or attempting to kill, take or hunt seals within the zones specified.*

The right of passage or any other right possessed by a British vessel on the high seas, were in no way involved.

The Admiralty instructions to Her Majesty's ships for their guidance under the arrangement, began by explaining that British cruisers were to co-operate with Russian naval vessels in preventing persons belonging to British ships from *killing or hunting seals* during the period and within the zones specified.

Section 2 directs: "British ships likely to be affected should be warned that they will be liable to capture if *found killing or hunting seals within those zones.*"

While section 3 reads: "If any person belonging to a British ship kills, takes, hunts or attempts to kill or take any seal during the said period or within the said zones, or if any British ship or the equipment or crew thereof, is or are used or employed in such killing, taking, hunting or attempt, a British or a Russian cruiser may stop and examine the ship."

Section 4 provides that when a commander stops and examines a ship he should draw up a statement in writing to serve as evidence.

Section 5 directs that if the officer decides to seize the ship he will take her or send her to one of the specified ports for adjudication, Yokohama being considered to be ordinarily the most convenient.

Section 8 refers to the duty of a Russian cruiser authorized to stop and examine a British ship, to hand her over to British authority.

Up to this point the powers vested in both British and Russian commanders appear to conform to the obligations under the agreement, for although a vessel may be stopped and examined, it would still appear that this could only be done in the event that the vessel, her equipment or crew was or were being used or employed in killing, taking, hunting or attempt to do such during the period, and within the limit, respectively specified.

The Imperial Act, "Seal Fishery" (North Pacific Act) 1893, may next be examined.

The sole object of this act was to give effect to the agreement entered into between the two powers.

After providing for an Order in Council it proceeds:—

"(a.) A person belonging to a British ship shall not kill, take, or hunt or attempt to kill or take, any seal during the period and within the seas specified by the order; and

"(b.) A British ship shall not nor shall any of the equipment or crew thereof be used or employed in such killing, taking, hunting or attempt."

Penalties are provided for these specific offences, and they would appear to constitute the only offences recognized by the terms of the agreement.

But the Act goes further inasmuch as sub-section 4 of section 1 enacts: "Any commissioned officer on full pay in the naval service of Her Majesty the Queen shall have power during the period, and in the seas specified by the order, to stop and examine a British ship, and to detain her or any portion of her equipment, or any of her crew, if in his judgment the ship is being or is prepared to be used or employed in contravention of this section."

Similar power is conferred upon Russian officers.

By referring to the Imperial Order in Council previously quoted as giving effect to the renewal of the agreement for 1894, it will be seen that section 2 provides that like powers may be exercised by Russian officers under the recited Act, to those conferred upon Her Majesty's officers.

Subsection 6 of section 1 of the Act may next be quoted as follows:—

"(6.) If during the period and within the seas specified by the order, a British ship is found *having on board thereof fishing or shooting implements or seal skins or bodies of seals*, it shall lie on the owner or master of such ship to prove that the ship was not used or employed in contravention of this act."

The far reaching effect of these two latter provisions may not appear at first sight.

It must be obvious that in the very nature of things any ship equipped for a sealing voyage may be said not only to be preparing, but to be at all times and under all circumstances, prepared to take seals.

It is nevertheless contended that until she has taken seals in an illegal manner or in protected areas, she should not become liable, and no offence should be assumed against her.

The vessels are regularly cleared at customs and licensed for the sole purpose of prosecuting a sealing voyage in the North Pacific Ocean.

They are manned and equipped accordingly, and among their equipment are necessarily the requisite implements for the conduct of their business.

It is presumed that there can scarcely be any doubt that they, in common with all other British ships, may be legally within the protective zone for other purposes than those prohibited by the agreement or the legislation thereunder, and being sealing vessels in no way impairs their right of passage through the zone to and from points at which the operations for which they are licensed are restricted by no law or regulation.

The legislation imposes upon the master of the vessel, the burden of establishing his innocence should the necessary implements of his voyage, seal skins or bodies of seals be found on board, but this can only be done before the court and after the seizure has been effected and his voyage broken up, even if then.

At all times and in every locality of her voyage, from America to Asia and return, every sealing vessel must necessarily and properly have all or most of these things on board, as an absolute condition of the industry, in which she is engaged.

Hence it would appear to be somewhat exacting that such proof should devolve upon the master, in the light of the fact that the possession of these articles, even at the time or within the limit, is not an offence against the agreement with Russia.

These remarks deal with some of the effects of the legislation on the sealing industry, but there is an aspect of the question which may be said to be of infinitely more vital importance when viewed in the light of the principle involved in the admission of the right of search over all ships flying the British flag in the waters affected by the agreement, on mere suspicion.

R. N. VENNING.

APPENDIX No.6.

NOVA SCOTIA.

District No. 1.—Comprising the four counties of the Island of Cape Breton.

Inspector, A. C. Bertram, North Sydney, C.B.

District No. 2.—Comprising the counties of Cumberland, Colchester, Pictou, Antigonish, Guysboro', Halifax and Hants.

Inspector, Robert Hockin, Pictou.

District No. 3.—Comprising the counties of King's, Annapolis, Digby, Yarmouth, Shelburne, Queen's and Lunenburg.

Inspector, J. R. Kinney, Yarmouth.

DISTRICT No. 1.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE FISHERIES OF CAPE BRETON ISLAND COMPRISING THE COUNTIES OF CAPE BRETON, INVERNESS, RICHMOND AND VICTORIA.

NORTH SYDNEY, C.B., 31st December, 1894.

Honourable JOHN COSTIGAN,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the fisheries of Cape Breton Island for the year 1894, together with synopsis of the reports of the local fishery officers, the statistical returns of the different counties of the island, and the usual comparative tables:—

The following are the aggregate values of the fishery products of the Island of Cape Breton from 1890 to the end of 1894:—

Year.	Product value.
1891	\$ 1,086,721 90
1892	1,047,042 35
1893	1,072,414 89
1894	1,177,453 55

The above statistics show that there is a marked increase in the value of the fisheries over each of the four preceding years; the increase over the year 1893 being as much as \$105,038.66. This increase, however, does not apply to the whole island, but only to the counties of Cape Breton, Richmond and Victoria. The usually productive county of Inverness shows a decrease of \$32,481.26. This decrease comes from the leading branches of cod, salmon, mackerel, and lobsters; herring alone

showing an increase. The following table will show more clearly the increase and decrease in each county.

County.	Value.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1893.	1894.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Cape Breton.....	182,705 21	230,946 61	48,241 40	
Inverness.....	357,753 83	325,272 57		32,481 26
Richmond.....	369,629 89	432,492 32	62,862 43	
Victoria.....	162,325 96	188,742 05	26,416 09	
	1,072,414 89	1,177,453 55	137,519 92	
Increase.....			105,038 66	

The decrease in the county of Inverness is largely confined to the districts of Margaree and Cheticamp, where the returns exhibit a marked falling off in the catch of cod and salmon. The reasons which led to the decrease in these two important branches of the fishing industry are varied, but the chief cause in the case of cod may be set down to a scarcity of fish on the banks and to the scarcity of bait. The falling off in salmon in Cheticamp and Margaree districts was due to unfavourable weather just at the time when these fish made their appearance inshore. During the whole fishing season, heavy storms prevailed, which did considerable damage to gill-nets set along the exposed coast of Margaree.

The following table shows that there was an increase of seventeen fishing vessels and of sixty-seven boats over the number of last year, and an increase of 708 men :—

Counties.	Men.		Vessels.		Boats.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
Cape Breton.....	1,630	1,553	8	11	846	818
Inverness.....	1,936	2,196	12	17	785	808
Richmond.....	2,070	2,434	68	75	1 283	1,305
Victoria.....	1,288	1,449	2	4	795	845
	6,924	7,632	90	107	3,709	3,776

The increase in vessels and boats is largely due to the fishing bounty and to the fact that the shore fishermen, who go off into deep water, do better than those who carry on their industry inshore. In former years, the boats used by fishermen in several districts were of a small size, the result being that a large percentage of the fishermen were unable to go outside the bays and harbours to fish. These boats were also too small to entitle their owners to the bounty. Hence, the change from a small to a larger class of boats. The increase of bounty to fishing vessels three years ago has had the effect of encouraging fishermen to build a class of vessels with which they are able to carry on cod-fishing in deep water. In some seasons, the cod does not come on the shore banks, but remains outside the reach of boats. It is here that vessel fishermen have an advantage over boat fishermen.

MACKEREL.

It is a misfortune that United States vessels are allowed to seine mackerel before the month of August. When mackerel schools strike the coast of Nova Scotia during the latter part of May and the month of June, on their way to the spawning grounds, these fish are full of spawn. Tens of thousands of barrels of "spawn mackerel" are captured by United States seining vessels. This was more notice-

able during the early part of this season than in former years. When mackerel schools reached the coast, the fish were found unusually large and filled with spawn, United States seining vessels made immense hauls, thus destroying these fish at the very time when they should have been protected. An impression prevalent among fishermen, was that mackerel did not spawn on the coast of Cape Breton but that they went to North Bay and Magdalen Islands and other places for that purpose. This is a mistake as it is known that mackerel spawn in Cape Breton waters, and I am of the opinion that Aspy Bay and Bay St. Lawrence are excellent spawning grounds for these fish. When mackerel reach the above stated waters, they suddenly disappear, evidently seeking the sandy bottoms of these bays. There appears to have been no doubt of their sudden disappearance from the United States seining vessels in June last at Aspy Bay. In conversation with the crews of some of the fishing vessels and with the officers of the "Grampus" of the United States Fishery Commission, which remained on our coast for several weeks, I learned that in their opinion mackerel spawned in the above named bays. As an evidence of this fact the waters adjacent to Aspy Bay and Bay St. Lawrence were literally alive with young mackerel during the months of July and August. Should any international agreement be arrived at between Canada and the United States by which mackerel fishing is prohibited before 1st July in each year, it would be in the interest of this fishery and both countries would benefit thereby in the end.

COD.

In three counties, Cape Breton, Richmond and Victoria, codfishing was better in the early part of the season than for several years past. This fishery is invariably good in this district in autumn when the fish are found more plentiful in-shore; but this season, the fishermen did fairly well in the early part of the summer, which accounts for the increase in the yield. The returns would be much larger were it not for the fact that hundreds of fishermen who formerly engaged in this branch of fishing, now prosecute the lobster fishery instead. The proprietors of factories pay cash every month to the fishermen, which is the greatest inducement to engage in this fishery. After an idle winter, money is much needed by the average fisherman, and it can be more readily obtained from lobster packers than from merchants who seldom pay cash to cod fishermen.

HERRING.

This fishery shows an increase of 4,653 barrels over the catch of last year. The returns from Inverness gives the largest percentage of increase in the four Island counties. The spring and fall herring fishery was good, but the midsummer fishery shows similar poor result as in previous years. Why the summer run of herring does not make its appearance in our harbours and bays as it did in former years is unaccountable. The loss of this fishery to the people of Cape Breton is great. For home consumption these fish are preferred to any others by farmers and fishermen. Well cured July herring could always command a good price on foreign markets.

LOBSTERS.

There is a falling off in the lobster fishery of 156,175 lbs. This falling off as compared with the returns of 1893, is due to the fact that no extension was granted during the fishing season in 1894. Lobsters are as plentiful in most of the districts as they were in former years. The two best feeding and spawning grounds for these crustaceans are in the deep waters of Gabarus and Fourchu. The new regulations which come into force next year, by which factory owners will have to take out licenses, are undoubtedly made in the interests of this fishery. These regulations will enable the fishery officers to control this fishery in a more satisfactory manner. The packers approve of the granting of licenses, and since the suspension of the regulations respecting the width of laths in lobster traps, the Act meets the approval of everyone.

SALMON.

While pickled salmon shows an increase of 82 barrels, there is a decrease in fresh salmon of 32,969 lbs. This falling off is confined to the district of Margaree, where as already stated storms interfered with the fishery on that exposed part of the coast. Salmon were as plentiful this fall on the spawning beds as they were ever known to be. However, they did not make their appearance in large numbers in the pools of rivers during the month of July. This was due altogether to the dryness of the season, which caused the rivers to become low and clear. Anglers were discouraged and a smaller number of salmon were accordingly killed in the several rivers during the season than in previous years since sportsmen became attracted to our fine angling streams.

HALIBUT.

The returns give an increased catch of 88,813 lbs. in this fishery. This increase is due to the fact that this fishery was more vigorously prosecuted than in former years by the fishermen who supplied the hotels and towns in the county of Cape Breton. A number of them attempted to supply the demand for this fish in the local markets, and succeeded fairly well.

OTHER BRANCHES.

Smelts, bass, flounders, pollock, hake, eels and squid show an increase, while trout, alewives and oysters show a decrease. The causes of the falling off in the returns in coast and river fisheries are not always due to the absence of fish. These may apply to the majority of the kinds of fish enumerated in the foregoing report.

IMPROVEMENTS ON STREAMS.

The department has, during the season, expended a sum of \$1,200.00 in improving streams for the purpose of enabling salmon and trout to reach the upper fresh waters from the sea. This expenditure was confined to the county of Richmond, and all those who are acquainted with the excellent spawning grounds thus opened up, readily admit that the expenditure was in the interest of the county. The largest expenditure, about \$1,100, took place on Grand River Falls. These falls are the outlet of the waters of Loch Lomond. This stream, after a course of twelve miles, empties into the Atlantic Ocean. What is popularly designated as Loch Lomond consists of a series of three lakes measuring altogether about seven miles in length by about half a mile in breadth. After a run of about two miles from the lower of these lakes, Grand River has two falls following each other in close succession; the first being about 6 feet and the second or lower one about 23 feet perpendicular height; altogether, about 29 feet. The area of the lakes is about ten and a half square miles, equal to 10,500 acres. The waters are clear, pure and cool, with an even shelving bottom, composed of sand and gravel, covering all the requisite natural conditions of first class breeding grounds for salmon and trout. Native trout of a fine size and quality are found in the lakes above. The opening of a passage for salmon and sea trout to these lakes will make them one of the finest angling resorts to be found in Nova Scotia. Under the superintendence of Wm. McCarthy, resident engineer at St. Peter's Canal, and a competent foreman, the falls were blasted; pools or rests, were made, so that salmon or trout from the sea can now reach the lakes above. I am informed by a reliable resident that several salmon were seen in the upper pools this autumn. This is the best proof that fish are enabled now, for the first time, to reach these upper waters.

The other expenditure of \$100.00 was occasioned by the clearing of debris in River Tom. This river empties into the Bras d'Or Lakes and is one of the best salmon and trout spawning rivers in the county of Richmond. Owing to the accumula-

tion of debris, obstructions were formed at several places in the river by which it was impossible for salmon trout and gaspereaux to reach the upper waters. All these debris, the accumulation of a century, have been cleared, and fish can now ascend the river without interruption. There are other streams in this district on which similar work is necessary. Two or three hundred dollars judiciously expended every year would, within five or six years, place our valuable streams in good condition and enable sea trout and salmon to reach good spawning grounds in the upper waters of our magnificent rivers.

GOVERNMENT CRUISERS.

The services performed by the fisheries protection vessels was fairly effective. I would, however, recommend having one of the cruisers placed in commission one month earlier than in former years. If there has been any purse-seining inside the three mile limit during the year it occurred before the arrival of the cruiser, and by American vessels. It does not always follow either that because the seining fleet is reported in North Bay, that there are no seining vessels elsewhere along the Cape Breton coast. A seiner can be seen almost at any time in these waters; hence the necessity for having a cruiser stationed on this coast during the whole season. However, I am not finding fault with the good work done by the government cruisers. Considering the large sea area to protect from hundreds of American seiners, I consider that the service was well performed.

The efforts of the department to protect the sea-coast, lake, and river fisheries is fully appreciated by the public.

SYNOPSIS OF FISHERY OVERSEERS' REPORTS FOR THE ISLAND OF CAPE BRETON.

CAPE BRETON COUNTY.

Overseer Francis Quinan reports an increase in cod, mackerel, herring and halibut over the previous year, and a decrease in salmon, lobsters and the smaller kinds of fish. He attributes the above increase to favourable weather and to the fact that fish were more plentiful on the shore grounds. The decrease was occasioned by salmon and lobster fishings not being prosecuted so vigorously as in previous years. There was only one lobster factory in operation in the whole of this district, although some 41 tons of lobsters were taken and sold to the Main-a-Dieu factory which will appear in the statistics of another district. Owing to the owners of the Cow Bay Head factory being in financial trouble, the factory there was not operated but will likely be in 1895. Some of the fishermen lost their salmon nets in the storms of 1893 and as these nets were not replaced, the salmon fishery shows a decrease when compared with 1894. The decrease in the smaller kinds of fish, particularly trout, is caused by the fact that the season was dry and the waters low in the rivers and streams. While a quantity of cod, mackerel, and herring taken in this district was marketed in Halifax, the consumption of these fish together with halibut was greater than formerly, owing to a larger number of people employed in and around the mines and on the railroad works. The regulations were well observed, there being only one violation which was reported to the inspector and the offender fined.

Overseer Alexander McDonald, of East Bay, reports an increase in the catch of cod, mackerel, and herring. This increase is due to the fact that shore fishermen now go out further to sea to fish both with hand-lines and gill-nets. Of late

years, mackerel and herring have not tarried long in the inshores and bays; hence the necessity for fishermen going outside to prosecute this fishery. Cod are found in greater abundance during the fall on the shore banks than in summer. The weather is, however, more boisterous at this season of the year, and only on occasional days are the fishermen able with their small boats to go out. These shore fishermen who, outside the head-lands, have been so much encouraged that it is likely a good deal of fishing will be done off shore in future. The pack of lobsters in Gabarus Bay shows a decrease of 32,560 cans. The overseer assigns three reasons for this decrease. (1.) Shorter fishing season; there being no extension. (2.) Scarcity of bait during the best part of the season, and (3), boisterous weather. The grounds were well supplied with lobsters. Although packing has been carried on in this district for over twenty years, there are no signs of the grounds getting depleted. The catch of cod in the Bras d'Or Lakes is about the same as that of last year. The fishery is carried on by farmers who fish and farm. The same may be said of the herring fishery. Fishing through the ice was also carried on in the lakes, and the fish were largely disposed of to local consumers. There are only four salmon nets in this district and the few fish that are caught are used for home consumption. The alewife fishery is not prosecuted although these fish are plentiful. They are largely used for bait. The fishery product of this district is disposed of in Canadian markets. The regulations were well observed; there being no violations to report to the inspector.

Overseer Wm. Burke, of Mira Ferry, reports very little change in the fisheries of his district, excepting in the mackerel fishery, which shows a decrease of about 50 per cent over the previous year. He cannot assign any cause therefor. The lobster fishery at the Main-a-Dieu factory shows a slight increase owing to the territory being larger as there was no factory operated at Cow Bay Head. The cod fishery on the Island of Scattarie also exhibits a slight increase, but in other districts this fishery is about the same as last year. About 12 per cent of the product of the fisheries is used for home consumption, the balance is marketed at Halifax. The regulations were well observed, violations occurring only in the gaspereaux fishery. Seventeen nets were confiscated. There are no saw-mills in this district.

Overseer Richard Hickey, of North Sydney, reports that the two most important branches in his district are the cod and lobster, both of which show appreciable increases over the preceding year. Of the deep sea fisheries the cod fishery is the only one which is vigorously prosecuted by the fishermen of this division and upon which they depend, to a large extent, for a livelihood for themselves and families. It is, therefore, pleasing to notice that this important industry shows an increase over 1893 of no less than 100 per cent. This large increase was occasioned by an abundance of fish during the first months of the season and favourable weather afterwards. The catch of fish during the early part of the season was phenomenally large and had it not been for the appearance of dogfish and the unfavourable weather experienced in the fall a still larger increase would have been the result. Herring and mackerel fishing were not prosecuted with the same vigour as in former years. The falling off in the quantity of fish taken of late has convinced the fishermen that it does not pay the expense and trouble of fitting out in a proper manner for the prosecution of what used to be at one time two of the leading branches of the fisheries of this district. Nearly all the fishermen, therefore, devote most of their time to cod fishing alone. The mackerel fishery is nearly abandoned. The scarcity of these fish in the harbours and bays which they used to frequent in large numbers is attributed to various causes, some of which have been referred to in previous reports. The chief cause, however, may be directly attributed to the practice of purse-seining by United States vessels. Just as soon as these fish appear on the coast of Cape Breton, they are followed by the seiners, and pursued from one locality to another. The few which escape being frightened, seek other waters, and do not come within the reach of local fishermen. One of those vessels is known to have captured in a single day a greater number of mackerel than that taken by all the local fishermen during the whole season. The mackerel catch of this district for the past season is therefore very small; a decrease of 25 barrels being noticed

as compared with the short catch of 1893. A slight improvement is noticed in the herring fishery, there being an increase over last season of 157 barrels. Haddock and halibut show an increase, which is attributed to favourable weather and abundance of fish during the early part of the season. Salmon fishermen report an average catch, there being an increase of 130 lbs. in fresh salmon over the previous year. The summer of 1894 was unusually dry; the waters in the brooks and non-tidal streams have therefore been lower than for many years past. On this account this has been a very poor season for anglers; the oldest residents asserting that the scarcity of trout has not been equalled within their recollection. With the exception of cod and lobsters, all the kinds of fish taken in this district are used for home consumption. About 80 per cent of the season's catch of cod was sold in Canada, chiefly in Halifax; the balance being consumed at home. The catch of lobsters canned at Little Bras d'Or factory was shipped to Boston, where the proprietors have their headquarters. The several close seasons were well observed, no violations of the law being reported from any quarter. One case of illegal fishing was discovered. On one occasion while inspecting the lobster factory at Little Bras d'Or several undersized lobsters were found on the premises. The matter was promptly reported to the Inspector of Fisheries, and the manager of the factory was found guilty and convicted. There were no mills in operation during the past season in this district, no damage has therefore been done the fisheries by the dumping of mill refuse into the streams; neither are there any fishways in operation.

INVERNESS COUNTY.

Overseer D. F. McLean, of Port Hood, reports an increase in the catch of salmon, herring, lobsters, cod, hake, haddock, smelts, bass, alewives and eels, and a decrease in mackerel, trout, halibut and squid. No special reasons are given for the decrease except in mackerel which is attributed to over-fishing by purse-seines in former years. Dogfish appeared as usual on the coast this year, but were not so abundant nor so injurious as in 1893. Every fisherman cherishes a hope that these destructive animals may take a farewell of the waters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence for forty years at least, as was the case from 1852 to 1892. The increase in the catch is due to three causes; fish were more abundant, the weather more favourable, and the fishery more vigorously prosecuted. The quantity of fish used for home consumption in this district is estimated at 12 per cent of the whole catch. About 90 per cent of salmon and mackerel, 80 per cent of smelts and eels, and 70 per cent of lobsters are sent to the United States; the remainder is shipped to Halifax, thence reshipped to England and France. About 80 per cent of cod, haddock and salted herring find their way to the West Indies and other foreign markets. The balance is sold and consumed in the Dominion of Canada. The different close seasons were well observed. This overseer has watched closely the localities where violations of the fishery laws would likely occur. The special guardians patrolled the rivers assigned to them and all of them report that the fishery regulations were duly observed. Three cases of violation of the lobster fishery regulations came to this overseer's notice during the season. He immediately sent a complaint to the Inspector, and at the fishery court held for hearing these complaints, two of the defendants were fined twenty dollars and costs, and the other eleven dollars and costs. The Sawdust Act was duly complied with by mill-owners in this district. There are no fish-ways in this district at present, and there does not appear to be any necessity for them. One trap-net was set at Port Hood. The catch was as follows:—

Mackerel, salted,	20 brls., value.....	\$ 160 00
do fresh, 1,800 lbs., do	60 00	
Herring, salted,	39 brls., do	195 00
Haddock and codfish, fresh, 5,400 lbs., value.	36 00	
Squid, fresh, 16,000 lbs., value	140 50	

Total value.....\$ 591 50

Overseer Jas. Coady, of South-west Margaree, reports a decrease in the catch of salmon, as compared with that of 1893. The catch for 1894, however, is considered a good average one. The same remarks apply to alewives and trout. Cod, mackerel and herring show an average catch, being the same as in the previous year. The lobster fishery show a decrease of 9,640 pound cans, as compared with the previous year. This decrease is attributed solely to a less vigorous prosecution of the industry. The season being dry and the water low caused a decrease in the salmon and trout fishery. Angling was poor throughout the summer, that is to say, from 20th of June until the last of August. Fish ascended the rivers in large numbers in October when the water became high and were well protected by the officers. Several unsuccessful attempts at poaching were made in this district. The offenders who escaped lost two boats and nine nets, all of which were confiscated. Four weirs and four nets found in the river in Upper Margaree, set in violation of the law, were seized and confiscated. This overseer reports that about 75 per cent of the fish caught in his district is marketed in Canada, while the balance is used for home consumption. There are no fish-ways in this district and none are required.

Overseer David Ross, of North-east Margaree, reports a decrease in the catch of cod, compared with the previous year, owing to fish being scarce and the weather being boisterous. There was also a decrease of about 300 barrels of mackerel, yet the fishermen state that fish were abundant in the shore waters but could not be caught with hook and line as in former years. The catch of salmon was much below that of last year, owing to unfavourable weather during the fishing season. The herring fishery was almost a total failure. A small increase in the catch of lobsters is reported. About 75 per cent of the fish taken is exported abroad, chiefly to Brazil and the United States, and about 14 per cent is used for home consumption. The guardians were most vigilant. Complaints were made against several offenders who, on being reported and summoned to the fishery court, were fined. Two salmon nets and three boats were seized and confiscated. The mill-refuse regulation is complied with.

Overseer Lewis McKeen, of Mabou, reports an increase in the catch of cod, hake and haddock, owing to the fact that gypsum quarries and coal mines in his district were closed during the fishing season. These industries formerly employed a number of men who engaged in fishing. Better autumn fishing is reported than in former years. Cod and hake were abundant, and splendid bait was supplied by the large numbers of squid taken by the fishermen. Had it not been for the presence of dogfish on the coasts the returns would show much larger catches. These fish injure the trawls and nets, besides they frighten away other fish. This overseer reports a slight increase in herring. This branch of the fishery is, however, of but little importance in his district. The fish are not exported but used for home consumption and bait. Mr. McKeen is of the opinion that lobster pots frighten herring out of the bays. The mackerel fishery exhibits the usual poor results. The fishermen have become so discouraged that little or no attention is likely to be given to this branch of the industry in future. The salmon fishery is about the same as last year. Only a few salmon gill-nets are used in this district. Four lobster canneries were operated during the season. These began operations on or about the 8th May up to the beginning of June. Fish were abundant and the weather favourable, but after the latter date until the 5th July the fishery was very irregular owing to scarcity of bait and storms. From the 5th July up to the end of the season the canneries did a good business; bait was abundant and the weather favourable. Trout were scarce owing to the dry season. The product of the fisheries of this division was marketed to Halifax and the United States; about 12 per cent being used for home consumption. The sawdust regulations were well observed. The mills are located on small streams, of little or no importance to the fisheries. The officers were vigilant and the regulations well enforced.

Overseer Peter McEachren, of Glendale, reports an increase in the catch of all kinds of fish in his district with the exception of trout; the streams being so low that few trout entered the rivers during the angling season. The oyster fishery was fairly successful and the bivalves found a ready market in Canadian cities. The fall

run of salmon did not enter the rivers until the early part of November this year, weeks later than formerly owing to low water. The regulations were well carried out.

Overseer Joseph Deveau, of Cheticamp, reports a large decrease in the cod fishery as compared with the previous year. The statistics of 1893, however, show a very large increase over 1892, so that while this year's returns exhibit a marked decrease an average catch of cod has been secured as compared with the several years previous to 1893. The mackerel fishery was about 20 per cent better than in 1893. The increase in the catch of mackerel is due to the absence of purse-seines. The salmon returns show a decrease of 30 per cent over last year. Three lobster factories were operated in this district during the season, employing fifty three hands. This fishery was fairly successful. About 60 per cent of the fish caught is marketed abroad. The regulations were fairly well observed. There are no fish-ways in this district and none required.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Overseer D. Cameron, of St. Peters, reports an increase of nine vessels and thirty fishing boats during the year. The increase in the catch is confined to cod, herring and haddock. The mackerel fishery was almost a failure. None of the fishermen can give reasons for the scarcity of these fish during the past two years. The other branches of the fisheries were much the same as in 1893. The fish taken in this district are marketed in Canada. The close season was well observed, guardians being vigilant. There are no mills on the streams of this district.

Overseer Alfred Lenoir, of Arichat, reports an increase in the catch of herring, cod and lobsters, and a decrease in mackerel and haddock. The usual spring run of mackerel did not strike in in as large schools as formerly. In the overseer's opinion the cause of these fish passing his district is due to the interference of seiners off the coast. On the return of mackerel in the fall, a severe gale prevailed which prevented the fishermen from engaging in that fishery, hence the few taken in this district. Not only did storms interfere with the prosecution of the mackerel fishery, during the fall, but the nets and boats of the fishermen were considerably damaged by the severe gales which then prevailed. The catch of haddock was also poor and fish were unusually scarce. The herring fishery turned out good during the months of July and September. The lobster fishery proved successful in April, May and June, but in July the fish became scarce and several of the canning establishments had to close down before the expiration of the season. Five cases of illegal fishing were reported, the accused brought before the fishery court and fined. The regulations were well enforced.

Overseer John Murchison, of Grand River, reports a large increase in the catch of mackerel, and a small one in cod and pollock, together with a slight decrease in herring, haddock and lobsters. The following will show the increase and decrease in the different kinds of fish in this district.

Increase.	Decrease.
Mackerel, 2,133 bbls.	Herring, 41 bbls.
Cod-fish, 113 qtls.	Haddock, 93 qtls.
Pollock, 40 qtls.	Alewives, 14 bbls.
	Lobsters, 52,760 lbs.

Halibut have disappeared from the inshore grounds and the same may be said of haddock. The overseer cannot account for this. The high prices paid for mackerel and the good catch has encouraged the fishermen and made them anxious to give this branch of the fishery more attention next year. About 85 per cent of the total product of the catch of this division is exported, and the remainder used for home consumption. The close season was well observed. One case of illegal fishing was reported, the accused summoned before the fishery court and fined. The money expended on the Grand River for the blasting of the falls and making rests for the fish to ascend to the breeding pools is considered to be greatly in the interests of the fishery. The same may be said of the expenditure in River Tom, where fish were prevented from reaching the upper waters.

VICTORIA COUNTY.

Overseer C. L. Campbell, of New Campbellton, reports an increase in salmon, herring, mackerel, haddock, halibut, smelts and squid, and a decrease in cod and hake; also a decrease of 1,328 pound cans of lobsters. The shortage in lobsters occurred principally at South Bay, Ingonish, and is due to the fact that there was no extension this year. Dog-fish proved a great hindrance to the fishermen destroying nets and frightening fish from the inside waters. The spring herring fishery was good, but the mid-summer run poor. Salmon was canned during the season at North Shore only. Of the two fish traps in operation in this district, that at Englishtown caught the largest number of fish, and did much better than last year. The trap at South Bay, Ingonish did not pay working expenses. Fishermen at New Campbellton and Big Bras d'Or have about given up shore cod fishing, finding it more profitable to work in the coal mines. The fish kept so far off shore during the past few years that the fishermen with their small boats are unable to proceed so far out to sea. The product of this district was disposed of in North Sydney and Halifax, except what was used for home consumption which amounts to about one-fifth of the quantity caught. The close season was well observed and the guardians proved vigilant.

Overseer Wm. Hellen, of Aspy Bay, reports an increase of 455 barrels in the catch of mackerel in his district over the previous year. This increase he attributes to the abundance of fish in the inshore waters caused by the absence of purse-seiners. The mackerel fishery would have been much better had it not been for the presence of dogfish which are so destructive to gill-nets. This overseer reports a decrease of 131 barrels in the catch of herring. This decrease is attributed to the fish keeping out in deep water and not coming in shore. There is an increase of 1,052 cwts. in the catch of cod. This fishery was fairly remunerative during the season, the fish being more abundant than in the previous year on the inshore banks. Lobsters show an increase of 23,988 pounds. This increase is confined to the cannery at Meat Cove which had not been in operation for some years previous. This establishment suffered from the loss of gear owing to the storms which prevailed during the season. A slight decrease is reported in the salmon catch owing to a less vigorous prosecution of the fishery. A number of fishermen who formerly fished in this district, went salmon fishing in another county during the past season. In the other branches of the fishery there is an increase, except in Halibut, which is year by year growing scarcer in our waters. The sawdust regulations were well complied with. Guardians were vigilant, and the fishery regulations throughout the season were well observed.

Overseer Daniel McCharles, of Middle River, reports a fairly successful season in the cod and herring fishery, but mackerel were unusually scarce. This district is inland, and fish are caught by a class of people who farm and fish alternately, and limit their fishing operations to the Bras d'Or Lakes. The salmon fishery was not good as in previous years. The season being dry and the waters low, trout did not ascend them during the angling season. There are no fish-ways in this district, and guardians efficiently protect the rivers.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. C. BERTRAM,
Inspector of Fisheries.

DISTRICT No. 2.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE FISHERIES OF DISTRICT No. 2 OF NOVA SCOTIA, COMPRISING THE COUNTIES OF CUMBERLAND, COLCHESTER, PICTOU, ANTIGONISH, GUYSBOROUGH, HALIFAX AND HANTS, FOR 1894, BY INSPECTOR ROBERT HOCKIN.

PICTOU, N.S., 31st December, 1894.

Honourable JOHN COSTIGAN,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the fisheries in District No. 2, province of Nova Scotia, together with tabulated returns, showing the quantities and values of each kind of fish caught as well as comparative tables showing the increase and decrease of the fisheries in each county, also the increase and decrease of the catch of each kind of fish.

The returns show a slight increase in the value of the catch of 1894 over that of 1893, the catch for 1894 being estimated at 1,510,904, and that for 1893 at 1,427,605, showing an increase of 83,299, or about six per cent.

The schedule prices for 1894 have slightly changed, the rates having been lowered in some instances and raised in others, thus affecting the results in a very slight degree for if a comparison were made based upon the schedule prices for 1893, the estimated value of the catch of this season would be increased by about \$2,289.

In the anadromous fish, the increases and decreases are as follows:—

Salmon, a decrease of	3¼ per cent.
Shad do	15 do
Alewives, an increase of	25 do
Smelts do	15 do

In the deep sea fish, the catch of halibut shows an increase of about 33 per cent, while in the cod family, the showing is as follows:—

Cod, a decrease of	6½ per cent.
Hake, an increase of	20 do
Pollock do	55 do
Haddock do	20 do

Much difficulty is experienced in procuring a correct analysis of the fish of the cod family for the information must necessarily be obtained from fishermen, and very often it occurs that while they can give a fair approximate of their total catch, they are unable to do more than guess at the quantities of each kind. Grouping the whole family, which is perhaps the surest way of estimating the catch, we have 77,322 cwt. for 1894, as against 71,971 for 1893, or an increase in quantity of about 7½ per cent.

SALMON.

In the coast waters and rivers flowing thereinto, of the Atlantic Ocean, the catch exhibits a decrease of 14 per cent from that of 1893.

In the coast waters of the Straits of Northumberland, where these fish are caught (few being taken in the rivers), there is a similar decrease of 14 per cent.

On the other hand in the coast waters and rivers of the Bay of Fundy, there is an increase of 19 per cent over the catch of last season, and it will be remembered that last year the catch was unusually large, being the largest recorded for the last fifteen years.

The quantities of these fish caught in this district during the past five years has been as follows:—

Year.	Lbs.
1890	148,802
1891	154,728
1892.....	196,366
1893.....	261,141
1894.....	253,809

I think it will be found in the future that the season of 1894 has been an unfortunate one for this fishery. Not for many years has the water in the rivers been so low at the time the fish ascend for spawning purposes, and the poachers have been unusually active, for while the water is at a low stage, the fish are readily located, the pools being few and well defined.

But if the poachers have been active I am happy to be able to report that the guardians have been equally active, particularly when they have been employed at per diem wages, for there has not, since I have assumed the duties of this office, been so many cases of violation of the close season regulations reported as during the season just past.

The guardians on the River Philip seized and had confiscated nine nets, and reported one case for prosecution.

The guardians on Wallace River seized two nets and one boat and, during the struggle, Overseer George Bland was treacherously struck with a stone on the back of his head, crushing the skull, and for some time his life was despaired of.

Six cases were reported for prosecution by the guardians, Geo. H. Woodland, James Patriquin and William Bland.

Wallace River seems to be frequented by a lawless group of men and when it was found that the guardians prevented them from fishing they resorted to the expedient of disguise and came to the river in gangs of twelve or fifteen, overpowering the guardians, their faces being blackened so that they could not be identified.

This is so serious a condition of affairs that a reward is being offered for information which will lead to the conviction of these persons.

The guardian on Waugh's River, Colchester County, reported four violations for prosecution, and seized and had confiscated two nets.

The guardian on the West River, Pictou County, seized two nets, drove off a number of Micmac Indians found on the river with spears, taking their spears from them.

The guardians upon East River seized two nets, and reported two cases for prosecution.

The guardians on Sutherland's River, in the county of Pictou, reported two cases, and one net was seized and confiscated.

HERRING.

The value of the catch of these fish over that of last year is about 32 per cent, but is only 9 per cent over the average catch of the past five years.

MACKEREL.

The returns show a further decrease in the quantity of this fish of about 6 per cent.

Along the Guysborough coast there was a good catch of spring mackerel, but the fall fishery was a failure, not from scarcity, but that the fish, in the language of the fishermen, did not trim near the shore.

On the western part of Halifax County the spring mackerel kept off from shore and few were taken.

It may become necessary in the near future to restrict the catching of mackerel in the spring months; the fish are then full of spawn, and not in as good condition as in the autumn months.

A recapitulation of the catch in this district shows as follows:—

	Brls.
1889	19,751
1890	23,139
1891	27,124
1892	14,332
1893	10,851
1894	10,175

During the same period the total catch in the Atlantic waters of the Dominion was:—

	Brls.
1889	62,237
1890	96,246
1891	139,261
1892	95,044
1893	67,912

In connection with this fishery I beg to draw your attention to the following quotation from a circular letter of a prominent fish importing firm of Boston:—

"It has seemed to us that during the past two years there has been more damage to lots of mackerel that have been received from Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island from stain rust, than we have known before, and from close observation there is no doubt in our minds that the cause is chiefly owing to too little salt being used in the packing.

"That barrels are full of strong pickle is not sufficient. A liberal quantity of salt should always be used.

"We have consulted our leading packers and dealers about this and they agree fully with these ideas.

"It has been more or less talked since Irish mackerel have been imported that when prices should again rule low these would not be brought to this country; but as they are still coming forward and are being packed specially for our markets this idea can no longer be entertained. The methods of handling this kind of mackerel have been greatly improved. The colour of the fish is white and compares favourably with our home packs. The weights are good, frequently over-running, and so much care is being taken with the cull that they get the preference and bring better prices than provincial caught fish.

"Something should be done to cause your fishermen and packers to change their careless handling. Better colour of fish by more careful soaking, full weights, better barrels—that will hold pickle, and a more uniform inspection are some of the requirements that are necessary. If a reform is not brought about the prejudice that acquired so strong a hold last season will become permanent, greatly to the injury of the trade you have in this kind of fish."

The question as to the advisability of a compulsory inspection by government turns largely upon the point whether or not in the markets of the world the Canadian pack stands or falls together, or whether buyers discriminate between the pack placed upon the market by reliable and responsible dealers and those whom they may not know to be such. If there is such discrimination then it would appear that no interference were necessary in the public interest, but, on the other hand, if fish from Canada improperly preserved is found to injure the reputation of the Canadian packed fish as a whole, then it would appear as if there were little doubt that the trade would benefit by an official inspection, which necessarily would have to be compulsory.

The returns from the lobster fishery exhibit an increase over the catch of last year of about six per cent, the returns from the coast waters of the Atlantic Ocean showing an increase of $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent, and from the Straits of Northumberland an increase of about 11 per cent.

Since 1889 the returns for this district have been as follows:—

	Lbs. Preserved.	Sold Fresh.
1889.....	3,379,173	
1890.....	3,273,779	
1891.....	3,811,771	156 Tons
1892.....	3,321,153	140 do
1893.....	3,631,843	132 do
1894.....	3,824,512	147 do

The increased catch of the past season has been owing to unusually favourable weather during the fishing season, and the indications are that a very much larger number of traps are being set now than formerly.

Very little trouble has been given by the violations of the season regulations for lobsters this season, owing first to the fact that cases required to be marked, but probably more to the fact that dealers and fishermen are becoming convinced that the regulations are in their best interest.

Upon those areas where the law has been violated it was found to materially affect the spring catch, and in some instances the fishermen formed associations for the purpose of enforcing the law.

SHAD.

In the Bay of Fundy portion of this district, which is the chief shad producing area, there has been an increase of the quantity of shad caught over that of last year, about 32 per cent.; the yield over the same area since 1889 being as follows:—

	Brls.
1889.....	535
1890.....	750
1891.....	1178
1892.....	1811
1893.....	746
1894.....	981

It will therefore be seen that this fishery is subject to great fluctuations over the same area during the years 1878, 1879, 1880, the total catch as per official returns was 19,755 barrels or an average of 6,918 barrels per annum

INSPECTOR'S COURTS.

During the past year complaints have been received from the overseers and cases tried as follows:—

Halifax County.

Four cases for fishing in a fish-way.
Two cases for illegally fishing with nets.

Guysborough County.

One case fishing for gaspereaux in close season.
One allowing sawdust and mill rubbish to drift into a stream frequented by sh

Pictou County.

One case allowing sawdust to drift, etc.
Four cases illegally fishing for salmon.

Colchester County.

Four cases for illegally fishing for salmon.

Cumberland County.

Three cases allowing sawdust to drift.
Two cases fishing for oysters in close season.
Five cases fishing for oysters without license.
One case canning lobsters without a license.
Five cases illegally fishing for salmon.

The foregoing being in addition to fines on view had of the offence inflicted by the overseers.

The following is a synopsis of overseers' reports:—

Overseer Wm. Cameron, of Guysborough, reports that although the catch of salmon in his division was below that of last year, the fishermen say they were as abundant as usual, but the prevalence of east winds made the water turbid, and as these fish prefer clear water, they kept off the coast.

A good catch of spring mackerel was secured, but the fall mackerel fishery was a failure and very few fish were taken.

Fishermen attribute the failure to the heavy easterly storm about the beginning of November, stating that mackerel will not stay in shoal water when it is rough, but go off into depths not affected by storms.

The shipment of fresh mackerel is increasing at places having rail or steam communication.

Some twenty tons of fresh lobsters were shipped from this division. This is the first year that any quantity has gone forward in this condition.

The returns from the lobster fishery show a steady increase for a number of years. This is mainly to be attributed to the greater number engaging in the fishery. Upon the whole, the result of the season's operations is quite satisfactory.

Close seasons have been strictly observed, and no fall packing of lobsters in this division.

Very little illegal fishing came to this overseer's notice. He imposed three fines on his view of the offence—two for having small lobsters in possession, and one for setting a trap net without a license. Another offender was tried before the Inspector's Court and fined. This fine was not paid, and the man was sent to jail, where he served out his sentence.

Overseer McQuarrie, of Sherbrooke, reports that a large school of fall herring visited the shores of his division, which led to an increase of 90 per cent in the catch. Many more might have been taken.

Alwives were abundant and ascended the streams in large numbers.

It is considered that the salmon fishery which yielded 12 per cent less than last year, is being injured by the very extensive lumbering operations carried on at St. Mary's River, the chief salmon stream of the division.

The measures adopted to prevent the violation of the fishery regulations by the appointment of guardians, seem to be well adapted for the protection of the fisheries of this division.

The principal abuse, viz., the packing of lobsters out of season, seems to have died out, and has received no countenance in those places where it was persistently practised.

One mill-owner was convicted before the inspector for allowing mill rubbish to drift into a stream frequented by fish and a fine was imposed. As a rule, mill-owners are careful about dumping their sawdust and refuse into the water.

There are four fish-ways in this division; the one at Sherbrooke, and at McKeen's dam are in good condition. The one on the Antigonish branch owned by Fisher & Sons is out of order and needs repairing.

The overseer again urges that a sum of about \$20 be devoted to clearing a large brook in Smithfield from rubbish which obstructs the passage of fish particularly when the water is low.

The fish trap at Nix's Mate proved a failure this year as well as last.

Gaspereaux nets are kept in streams ostensibly for alewives when all the fish have passed. Actually they are fishing for sea trout when the fish ascend in July.

The season wherein gaspereaux nets should be set ought to be limited.

Overseer Rowlings, of Halifax County, reports that there has been very little trouble with the fishermen canning lobsters during the close season, the trouble seems to be at an end. The fishermen have found that when they caught lobsters in the fall they were very scarce in the spring when they brought a better price. So many badly preserved lobsters were put up that the merchants would not buy.

Salmon were more abundant in this division than last year, but alewives were not.

Herring were more abundant and seemed to remain about the shore longer.

Summer mackerel plenty, but very few fall ones. Six cases were reported for violation of the Fisheries Act to the overseer, the cases were tried in the inspector's court, and five convictions recorded.

The fish-way at Hills and French's dam, Musquodoboit River, has been improved, as well as that on the dam owned by the same firm at Ship Harbour.

Overseer Gaston, of Halifax County, reports a slight falling off in salmon, and a considerable decrease in lobsters, which were scarce, but the close season has been strictly observed.

Of the four fish-ways in this division three need repairs.

Overseer Bartlett, of West Halifax, reports a considerable decrease in every species of fish, more especially mackerel, cod and herring. Quite a number of fishermen around the north shore of St. Margaret's Bay, were compelled to purchase from neighbours their winter supply of herring.

Large schools of mackerel were seen in the month of June in St. Margaret's Bay, but they kept off in the deep waters.

Generally speaking the fishermen are rather in a destitute condition. Some of them have not caught enough fish to entitle them to receive the bounty, though fishing for six or seven months.

Hoosier's River is blockaded with debris which should be removed, costing probably twenty dollars.

The fish-way on Indian Lake is in good condition and working admirably.

That on the Ryno dam is likewise in good order. Trout were very abundant in this river, and salmon nearly as plentiful as last year.

A new mill-dam has been built on North East River: There is no fish-way on the river, notwithstanding that considerable numbers of salmon trout and gaspereaux are seen in the vicinity.

A stone dam on the little N. E. River should be opened.

The fish-way at Hubbard's Cove is not very efficient. That on the Nine Mile River is in fair condition.

This overseer reports that he has found the guardians, one and all, to be painstaking officials.

Overseer McDonald, of Antigonish County, reports a falling off in his division. Fewer fishermen were engaged in the business, the opening of iron mines in that vicinity having induced many to change their occupation.

Herring were abundant and some good catches were made. Mackerel kept out in deep water. Fishermen who caught the most fish had their nets set five or six miles from shore.

The decrease in the lobster catch is due to the fact that one factory at Bayfield and another at Malignant Cove were not operated this season.

Up to June 20 lobsters were more abundant and of a larger size than last year, but after that date they became scarce; many fishermen took up their traps, and some of the factories closed before 1st July.

Salmon fishing was not up to the catch of last year. It may have been affected by the number of baited lobster traps (the bait in these being partly decomposed) along the track frequented by the salmon.

The same applies to the mackerel fishery.

Gaspereaux were abundant in the West River, more so than for forty years.

Overseer Allan McPhie, of Pictou County, reports a small decrease in the quantity of salmon, but a large increase in the number of lobsters taken, compared with last year.

Another dam has been built on the east branch of Barney's River, cutting off fish entirely from the headwaters at a distance of about four miles from tidewater.

Much benefit has been derived from the Order in Council prohibiting torching for eels during the months of October and November.

Overseer John D. McQueen, Pictou County, reports that during the months of October and November the guardians were diligent and faithful, and that they have curtailed the lawless operations of the poachers materially.

Two parties were identified torching on Sutherland's River, and on being summoned before the inspector were fined.

There is only one fish-way in his division and it is in good condition.

Overseer A. O. Pritchard, of Pictou County, reports that guardians were active and confiscated three nets. Two persons were summoned before the inspector for violation of the Fisheries Act.

Overseer R. Sutherland, of Pictou County, reports salmon were abundant in the rivers, which may be the result of a small number of fry deposited there a few years ago.

Two or three cases of violations came to this officer's notice, and fines were inflicted.

Overseer J. W. Davidson, of Colchester County, says that there has been an increase of shad over last year—nearly double—but still less than the year previous.

What is wanted is to ascertain the true reason of the decline of the shad fishery from its former proportions and, if possible, to effect a remedy.

The fishermen are of the opinion that there is too great a destruction of the spawning fish, and that these should be better protected. Other fish are guarded during the spawning season and the shad fishery is of sufficient importance to warrant considerable effort in this direction.

Large numbers of shad are caught in the Stewiacke and Shubenacadie Rivers during the spawning season. This overseer recommends a close season from 1st January to 10th June.

Salmon have been on the increase for several years which goes to show the good done by protection. The rivers are better watched than formerly.

Overseer Pollock, of Colchester County, reports an increase in all kinds of fish in his district. Shad, gaspereaux and salmon were more abundant owing, no doubt, largely to the protection afforded in close season.

One net and canoe were confiscated and destroyed. The owners could not be found.

There is one fish-way in this district in good repair.

Overseer Bland, of Cumberland County, reports that owing to a more vigorous prosecution of the fisheries there has been an increase in the various kinds of fish caught.

A number of cases of violation of the Fisheries Act came under this officer's notice, and the guilty parties were summoned before the inspector and fined—ten cases in all.

There are two fish-ways in this division; one at Rhindress' mill, which is in good repair, but the one in the dam above is considered too steep.

Overseer Fowler, of Cumberland County, reports a slight falling off in his district owing, not to a scarcity of fish, but to the fact that the fishermen found more profitable employment elsewhere.

Two cases of violation of the Fisheries Act came under this officer's notice and a fine was inflicted.

There are five fish-ways in this district and they are all in good repair.

Overseer Snide, of Hants County, reports an increase in the quantities of fish taken, both of salmon and alewives.

The increase of salmon may be due to the young fry which were deposited in the rivers having now reached maturity.

The increase in gaspereaux is doubtless owing to the fact that obstructions which formerly existed and prevented the fish having free access to the lakes have been removed.

Overseer W. B. Smith, of Hants County, reports more salmon in the Bay of Fundy than usual.

Shad were not so plentiful this year as last, and this officer thinks that a serious injury is done by the destruction of the gravid fish in the Shubenacadie River.

Overseer J. B. Colter, of Shubenacadie River, Hants County, reports gaspereaux more numerous than for the past twenty-five years.

The catch of salmon, shad and bass was also better than last year.

Close seasons have been strictly observed; no illegal fishing came to this overseer's knowledge. No mill refuse goes into the water.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT HOCKIN,

Inspector of Fisheries.

DISTRICT No. 3.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE FISHERIES OF DISTRICT No. 3 OF NOVA SCOTIA, COMPRISING THE COUNTIES OF KING'S, ANNAPOLIS, DIGBY, YARMOUTH, SHELburnE, QUEEN'S AND LUNENBURG, FOR 1894, BY INSPECTOR J. R. KINNEY.

YARMOUTH, N.S., 31st December, 1894.

Honourable JOHN COSTIGAN.

Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Ottawa.

SIR,—In submitting my annual report for this year, I have to call your attention to a small decrease in the value of the catch as compared with that of 1893.

Cod exhibits a decrease of about 5,000 cwt, which is evidently due to a scarcity of fish as there was a slight increase in the tonnage of vessels.

The shortage in the mackerel fishery is a serious matter to those who have large investments in traps and other appliances. The county of Lunenburg was reported in 1893 as having taken upwards of 9,000 bbls. of this fish; the year just ended exhibits an almost total failure. The fishery officers have made no attempt to account for this failure of the mackerel fishery; neither would I assume to offer an opinion on the subject with the view of suggesting remedial measures, as the movements of deep sea fish are seemingly so erratic that it is impossible to formulate data whereby human calculations could be realized. Some gill-net fishermen attribute their short catch to the effects of putrid lobster bait, but it can be clearly shown that where putrid bait has been most freely used the least falling off in the catch of herring has occurred, and, as a matter of fact, the year now ended shows an increase of 37,000 barrels, of which quantity 31,000 barrels are credited to the counties of Yarmouth, Shelburne and Lunenburg, where stinking bait is used almost exclusively. Herring fishing, it is true, is largely carried on at a season of the year when lobster fishing is illegal, but the same rule applies to summer and fall mackerel fishing.

The lobster fishery is one of great importance; its aggregated value in this district being upwards of one-half a million of dollars. Three-fourths of this value consists in the shipment of live lobsters to the states, where there seems to be no limit to the demand. As many as 180,000 lobster pots are in use, and nearly 2,000 men are employed in this fishery; hence the recent investigation of the department and the adoption of stringent measures for its preservation are highly commended by packers and fishermen who have a regard for the future. Several fishermen contend that winter fishing is injurious, others claim that the size limit should be raised, others again urge that the fishing season is too long whilst some are of opinion that the same close season should not apply generally. In this connection Overseer T. C. Shreve of Digby writes:—

“It would be a great boon to lobster fishermen in Digby and Granville, and to those living near the shore of the Bay of Fundy skirting the county of Annapolis, were the season for taking lobsters extended until the 15th day of August in each year.

“The lobster season opens in January; the fishermen of Yarmouth, Lunenburg, Shelburne and in the lower part of Digby County can commence with the opening of the season, their bays and fishing grounds being more sheltered from rough weather than it prevails at that season of the year than the fishing grounds of those first referred to. The high seas and winds which prevail from Gulliver's Cove, in the county of Digby, on the Bay of Fundy, and along that shore to Black Rock, in the county of King's, render it impossible for the fishermen residing in that district to commence fishing until the first of May.”

Should the suggestion of Overseer Shreve be adopted, very little benefit would accrue to those for whom this change is asked, as fishermen from other localities would go into the privileged district and at once avail themselves of the extended time. To this, however, Overseer Shreve replies:—

"If it is urged that such an extension would induce the fishermen residing in the more favoured places to follow up the coast and take advantage of the additional month in the locality referred to, an enactment could be made, if necessary, confining the exercise of the privilege created by the extension to fishermen residing between the points referred above."

This proposition I consider impracticable, as any citizen of Canada could easily make himself a resident of the reserved locality.

Referring further to this subject, I may be permitted to speak of the complaints that too many of the canned product of our country have become "smutted." Various reasons are assigned for the existence of this evil. Some suggest that the cause may be found in careless sealing, or that the putrid bait might possibly be a reason; others hint at the chemical action attributable to the canning of fish at a period when the meat is unfit for food. Mr. John McDonnell, of Argyle, an old lobster packer and an intelligent observer, writes as follows in response to an inquiry upon this subject:—

"The real cause, in my judgment, has not been touched by any of the newspaper articles; we must go back to look for it. Years ago, when tin plates cost three times as much as they do now, there was no such trouble. During the past few years tin plate has been very cheap, and is made of steel; only since this cheap steel plate has been in use has the "smut" been prevalent. Every one in the trade knows that the 'smut' is principally found under the can where the raw edge is exposed, and on the inside of the lap-seam, and from these places it spreads over the surface of the inside of the can and finally blackens the whole contents. The muriatic acid which is largely used as a flux, coming in contact with the raw edge of the tin, makes matters worse. I have never known a case of 'smut' but could be traced to some defect in the coating of the tin plate, or to a raw edge. I believe that the acids used in the manufacture of the steel plates, together with the fact that the new style of cheap plates are thinly coated, have more to do with the 'smut' trouble than anything else."

These observations of Mr. McDonnell's are, I submit, worthy of consideration. I have conversed with other packers who agree with Mr. McDonnell.

The sawdust regulations have been fairly observed; a few cases of infraction being proceeded against. On the Kempt and LaHave Rivers, appliances for burning or otherwise caring for the sawdust have been constructed, and, where completed, are working well.

Overseer *R. F. Reid*, of Wolfville, King's County, writes: According to the report of 1879, no sawdust went into the river and no fish were caught. The catch of alewives has been steadily increasing since 1883, which, I believe, is owing to the efficiency of the ladder, and to the fact that the fish have no difficulty in getting to their spawning grounds and the proper protection of the young fish.

The north ladder at White Rock is in good condition; the south one is out of repair, and never has been of much use. About 1,100 barrels of alewives were exported, the remainder were used for home consumption.

Overseer *J. S. Miller*, Canning, King's County, reports as follows:—The catch of salmon was not up to last year's, which was unprecedented, but it was good. The shad fishery was below the average. Fish seemed to be scattered, only a few in a place; no large schools at all. Herring proved a good catch. In some places they were quite abundant, in others not so much. There are still the usual complaints on account of lobster pots keeping the herring off shore. No fines to report nor violations of law. One mill was complained of for letting sawdust go into the water, but the owner said he was burning his sawdust, and no further complaints were heard.

Overseer *David Evans*, Chester, Lunenburg County, states: The catch of mackerel was only about one-third that of last year, and last year's catch was so small as to be

considered a failure. The mackerel fishery in my district is a very uncertain industry; the cause is such as to be beyond my knowledge.

The catch of herring was very large, this was partly due to the fact that the fishermen's attention was centered on it, there being no mackerel or other more valuable fish than herring to look after.

The increase in the catch of cod may also be accounted for by the same cause. Not more than five per cent of the fish caught in this division is consumed in the county. Herring, mackerel and cod are nearly all exported.

Overseer W. M. Solomon, West LaHave, Lunenburg County, writes: The catch of cod, haddock, pollock and hake is considerably behind that of last season, owing to the scarcity of fish on the shore soundings. The shore fishermen did very poorly, indeed. On being questioned as to the reasons for this scarcity of fish, they state that they are under the impression that dogfish, which have been known to frequent our shores in large numbers for the last two or three years, is the principal cause. There has been no lack of energy on the part of the fishermen to make the fishing industry a success; a proof of this is the increase of vessels, which number more than last year, and it is said that next season will show a still larger increase. The law governing sawdust was strictly carried out, and I am not aware of any mill refuse having been dumped in the streams. There are about nine fish-ways in this district in fairly good order.

The catch of herring far exceeds that of last season. These fish struck on our shore in very large numbers at the close of the season. Mackerel proved a complete failure, owing to a scarcity of fish and not to any neglect on the part of the fishermen. Lobster fishing was quite a success, and the high prices paid by the canneries proved quite a boon to the fishermen. The catch of salmon exceeds that of last year, and the law regulating this fishery was very generally observed. The catch of alewives was very small, owing to a scarcity of fish. It is impossible to come to any definite conclusion as to the reason why these fish are so abundant one year and so scarce another year.

Overseer J. A. Hatfield, of Turket, Yarmouth County, states: There is a large decrease in the cod-fishery as compared with 1893. The scarcity of bait, no doubt, had a good deal to do with it. The catch of lobsters also shows a falling off, although more people were engaged in the fishery. Lobsters were undoubtedly scarce. The catch of salmon is also below that of 1893. There are three fishways in this county, all in good repair, two of which were built anew this year. The Sawdust Act was not observed, as it should have been, at the Carleton and Salmon River mills. Great injury is done to the fisheries at these places by the practice of dumping mill refuse into the water.

Overseer W. M. Bailey, of Round Hill, Annapolis County, says: In vessels and tonnage there is an increase, the same in boats and men, with a proportionate increase in value. While weirs have increased, the catch of herring in the Annapolis Basin is very small, yet it was somewhat better than last year, and had the island weirs been built earlier in the season a much larger catch would be reported. Mackerel was a complete failure. Lobsters show a slight falling off. The catch of all kinds of line fish has increased perceptibly. A number of nets were confiscated and destroyed. Two complaints have been issued, and the offenders will be brought to justice.

Overseer W. J. McGill, of Shelburne County, reports: Bank fishing was, as usual, diligently prosecuted by our fishermen, and with fair results. The catch is not considered quite as good as that of last year, the quantity caught by trawlers not being up to the usual figures. The increase of 845 cwt. of codfish is due to a better catch by boat fishermen inshore. The catch by the large boats off Lockport during May and June was seldom better. There is an increase of 6,705 barrels of herring above last year's returns. Herring fishing was seldom better and these fish are still in abundance on our coast. The money expended in removing obstructions from Dexter's Brook at Roseway has had good results, as a large number of young alewives were seen in the brook during the month of October, returning to the sea. The opening of this stream is looked upon as a great

boon by the residents of the locality. The Sawdust Act was fairly well complied with by the mill-owners. The dumping of sawdust into the water in this district would have a very injurious effect, as it would fill up the harbours, and several people are of the opinion that where it lays on the bottom it has a tendency to destroy the natural beds where fish resort. There are eight fishways in this district, about all in good order and they are carefully looked after.

Overseer E. S. Goudey, Barrington, Shelburne County, writes: The returns show an increase in salmon of about 500 pounds. More of these fish were taken on the Clyde River than for the last ten years. There are no obstructions on the river to prevent them from reaching the spawning grounds.

There is an increase in codfish of about two thousand quintals. This is due to the more vigorous prosecution of the fishery. There is also an increase in the halibut fishery; more boats and vessels being engaged in this fishery than last year. The catch in all other kinds of fish is about the same as last year.

The several close seasons have been well observed. No illegal fishing came to my knowledge. No fines or confiscations of fish or fishing apparatus were made.

Overseer J. N. Freeman, Liverpool, Queen's County, states: The boat catch of codfish falls short of last year's catch, but vessels fishing on the banks and at Labrador more than make up the deficiency. The catch of haddock, hake and pollock is but a little more than one-third the catch of last year, owing to the extent to which our fishing grounds have been denuded of those kinds of fish by American haddockers. A fleet of those vessels line our coast in winter, and can be seen distinctly from the shore, fishing in clear weather. Fall herring came early and stayed late. This gave an exceptionally large catch, largely in excess of last year's. Mackerel passed our harbours without visiting them, and the catch was, in consequence, insignificantly small. The catch of salmon varies but little from that of last year, while, in alewives, there is a marked decrease, owing to a scarcity of fish. No abuses requiring mention. The several close seasons were well observed without special steps being necessary for the enforcement of the law.

Overseer T. C. Shreve, of Digby, reports as follows: The quantity of fish taken this year is considerably below that of 1893, owing mainly to rough weather, which prevented the fishermen from proceeding to sea and pursuing their avocation. Another reason is, that there was no run of mackerel the same as last year, and this alone leads to a considerable shrinkage in the returns. The decrease is not in any way owing to a less vigorous prosecution of the fishing regulations, but is attributable only to two causes: the unusually rough weather, and the scarcity of fish as compared with last season.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

J. R. KINNEY,

Inspector of Fisheries.

NOVA SCOTIA—DISTRICT No. 1.

RETURN showing the Number and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries, Fishing Materials, and the Kinds and Quantities of Fish, as well as the Number of Men employed in the Fishing Industry of the Province of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1894.

Number.	DISTRICT.	FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.						FISHING MATERIAL.						KINDS OF FISH.									
		Vessels.				Boats.		Gill-Nets.		Trap-Nets.		Seines.		Salmon, salted, brls.	Salmon, fresh in ice, lbs.	Salmon, smoked, lbs.	Herring, salted, brls.	Herring, fresh or frozen, lbs.	Herring, smoked, lbs.	Mackerel, salted, brls.	Mackerel, fresh or served (in cans), lbs.		
		No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Fathoms.									Value.	
Cape Breton County.				\$		\$			\$		\$		\$										
1	From False Bay Beach to Long Beach.....					42	1102	70	3960	1050						900		70	2800		123	5600	1
2	From Long Beach to Glace Bay and Bridgeport.....					14	360	17	1540	369						300		42	2800		20	1400	2
3	From Lingan to South Bar and Sydney River.....					61	876	99	3520	1204						1180		275	47000		20	2600	3
4	From Sydney to North-west Arm, Sydney Forks.....					40	470	56	1820	500						20		169	37800	2000			4
5	From Grand Narrows Bridge to Christmas Island.....					37	480	80	990	490						450		242			15		5
6	Boisdale and George's River.....					17	195	24	315	280						170		40			5		6
7	Little Bras d'Or and Boularderie.....	8	130	2225	38	60	1100	125	3400	1100								300			25		7
8	Sydney Mines, Big and Little Ponds.....					28	310	31	980	495						1670		130			2		8
9	North Sydney to Ball's Creek.....					18	280	36	1470	690						65		205			15		9
10	Louisburg and Kennington Cove.....	1	17	300	5	46	2060	112	7040	3520								445			498		10
11	Big and Little Lorraine.....					51	2550	107	9560	4780						16	3000		518		385		11
12	Bauline.....					13	480	32	1100	550						5	350		65		60		12
13	Main-a-Dieu.....					44	2200	99	8250	4125						6			220		284		13
14	Mira Bay and River.....					58	1740	110	14840	5936						15	7800		270		190		14
15	Scattarie Island.....					10	1100	30	900	450									25		42		15
16	Gabarus, Big Lake and Belfry.....	2	35	700	12	166	4930	286	6510	3305	1	450	1	160	800		400	364			476		16
17	Grand Narrows and Benacadie.....					51	690	80	1220	610								168					17
18	North side East Bay and Eskasoni.....					62	656	104	1460	730						150		120	1600				18
Totals.....		11	182	3225	55	818	21579	1498	68875	30184	1	450	1	160	800	42	16055	400	3668	92000	2000	2171	9600

RETURN showing the Number and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries, Fishing Material, &c.—Nova Scotia—Con.

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Number.	DISTRICT.	KINDS OF FISH.														FISH PRODUCE.					Number.					
		Lobsters, preserved in cans, lbs.	Lobsters, alive or fresh, tons.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Hake, dried, cwt.	Haddock, cwt.	Pollock, cwt.	Trout, lbs.	Halibut, lbs.	Smelts, lbs.	Alewives, brls.	Oysters, brls.	Clams, brls.	Eels, brls.	Shad, brls.	Squid, brls.	Tom-cod or Frost Fish, lbs.	Fish Oils, galls.	Seal Skins, No.	Fish used as Bait, brls.		Fish used as Manure, brls.	Fish Guano, tons.	TOTAL VALUE.		
	<i>Cape Breton County.</i>																						\$	cts.		
1	From False Bay Beach to Long Beach		41	1210	4	215	2	900	13350	2000	10	21	35					593		298		15	15,381	70	1	
2	From Long Beach to Glace Bay and Bridgeport			499		80		800	2750	2000	15		15					249		124		12	4,508	10	2	
3	From Lingan to South Bar and Sydney River	21072		540	5	90	2	600	40800	2000	21		20					270		135		46	14,350	08	3	
4	From Sydney to North-west Arm, Sydney Forks			23				1200		3000	45		30					12		6	20		2,154	30	4	
5	From Grand Narrows Bridge to Christmas Island			1750		350		150		500	120		15					700		350			11,964	00	5	
6	Boisdale and George's River			395	20			200		425	25		5					190		60			2,468	75	6	
7	Little Bras d'Or and Boularderie	48920		5780	35	380	25	150	6600		40		15					1500	450	630			39,131	30	7	
8	Sydney Mines, Big and Little Ponds			475	15	85	10		500		30		6					85		65			4,368	00	8	
9	North Sydney to Ball's Creek			560		75			950	900			10					200		80			3,890	00	9	
10	Louisburg and Kennington Cove	25162		1300		470	18		1060	200	5				130			856		144			21,251	58	10	
11	Big and Little Lorraine			1690		665	18		600		35		4		68			1126		153			19,746	40	11	
12	Bauline			400		130			120	50	6				20			266		39			3,820	90	12	
13	Main-à-Dieu	63840		1400		440	20		1000		30				40			932		132			22,840	40	13	
14	Mira Bay and River			540		270	20	600	4000	1000	196	20	14	6	60			380		90			11,201	00	14	
15	Scattarie Island			1170		205	28		3000						20			800		45			7,520	50	15	
16	Gabarus, Big Lake and Belfry	115800		2875		330		150		8400	35		5	8				1387		618			40,873	30	16	
17	Grand Narrows and Benacadie	1440		359				50			9		1					168		130			2,886	30	17	
18	North side East Bay and Eskasoni			150				540		800	46	19	84				400	90		50			2,590	00	18	
	Totals	276234	41	21116	79	3785	143	5340	74730	21275	668	39	21	259	14	338	400	9804	450	3149		20	73	230,946	61	

RETURN showing the Number and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries, Fishing Material, &c.—Nova Scotia—Con.

Number.	DISTRICTS.	FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.						FISHING MATERIAL.								KINDS OF FISH.								
		Vessels.				Boats.		Gill-Nets.		Trap Nets.		Gaspar-aux Weirs.		Seines.		Salmon, salted, brls.	Salmon, fresh in ice, lbs.	Salmon, preserved in cans, lbs.	Herring, salted, brls.	Herring, fresh or frozen, lbs.	Mackerel, salted, brls.	Mackerel, fresh or pres ved (in cans) lbs		
		Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value	Number.	Value.	Number.								Fathoms.	Value.
	<i>Inverness County.</i>			\$			\$		\$		\$		\$			\$								
1	Port Hood	1	26	350	5	75	1500	170	10000	3800	1	800						250		200	10000	120		
2	Little Mabou					30	300	45	1200	400										140	4000	20		
3	Seaside					15	200	30	2500	900										220	6000	20		
4	Judique and Little Judique					55	650	112	6000	2000								400	1050	50000	70			
5	Long Point					27	380	45	2000	700								3500		400	7000	60		
6	Creignish					16	160	32	2100	900								4850		420	6000	20		
7	Low Point					25	250	45	2500	800										850	8000	10		
8	Port Hastings	1	34	1000	3	23	500	42	1800	600										700	3000	30		
9	Port Hawkesbury	3	164	4800	15	20	300	30	6000	180					3	525	600			900	1000	890		
10	West Bay to Malagawatch	1	60	1500	13	97	1840	275	9920	3224										2200				
11	Orangedale Boom and R. Dennis					32	815	123	3570	1234										185				
12	Seal Cove, R. Inhabitants and Estmere					23	445	69	2080	685										95				
13	Mabou Harb., Coal Mines and Sight Pt.					24	510	54	900	430							5	460	500	52			10	
14	Port Pain and Broad Cove					12	240	26	600	290										31			22	
15	Whycocomagh					23	420	52	1600	570								750		52				
16	Scottsville and East L. Ainslie					8	68	12	540	145														
17	West side Margaree Harbour, Margaree River and Forks	1	26	1500	7	8	230	16	1740	528			68	580				33857		20			8	560
18	Margaree Island					17	320	36	980	264										38			350	
19	Broad Cove Marsh to Whale Cove					34	704	69	2038	610								540		119			102	
20	Grand Etang					16	1000	50	1700	910								200		200			526	
21	Friar's Head and Doucett's Cove					44	1870	161	2770	1590								7400		256			470	
22	North-East and East Margaree	2	17	220	15	23	1400	89	4500	4700							2	5000		23			75	
23	Eastern Harbour	8	95	2300	37	79	2855	269	3040	2025							8	3800		517			322	
24	Cheticamp Point and Cape Rouge					82	3330	267	2160	900							3	4000		120			1260	
	Totals.....	17	422	11670	95	808	20287	2119	72238	28385	1	800	68	580	3	525	600	18	65007	500	8788	95000	4385	560

RETURN showing the Number and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries, Fishing Material, &c.—Nova Scotia—Con.

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Number.	DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH.																	FISH PRODUCTS.				TOTAL VALUE.	
		Lobsters, pre- served in cans, lbs.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Cod tongues and sounds, brls.	Hake, dried, cwt	Hake sounds, lbs	Haddock, cwt.	Trout, lbs.	Halibut, lbs.	Smelts, lbs.	Bass, lbs.	Alewives, brls.	Oysters, brls.	Clams, brls.	Eels, brls.	Squid, brls.	Dogfish, lbs.	Coarse and mix- ed fish, brls.	Fish Oil, galls.	Seal Skins, No.	Fish used as bait, brls.	Fish used as ma- nure, brls.		
Inverness County.																								
1	Port Hood	58107	2000	1000	700	500	300	300	800	300					20	200	2000		1600	300	20		8 cts.	
2	Little Mabou		450	60	60	50	100	225	400		25					15	800		60	60			26,739 98	
3	Seaside	33971	150	180	70	60		225	200		15					25	1000		50	80	10		3,674 50	
4	Judique and Little Judique	35083	260	100	60	70	2000		1100		10				80	60	1600		50	80	10		7,818 44	
5	Long Point		150			20	1000		400		20				10		700		30	50			14,512 62	
6	Creignish		140			60					20						300		60	60			4,566 50	
7	Low Point		180			25					25						400		40	50			4,252 00	
8	Port Hastings	15360	160			55	200		6000		35				100				40	60	20		5,157 50	
9	Port Hawkesbury		260			60	600	850	2000		40				20	50			1600	50			8,246 40	
10	West Bay to Malagawatch		690	33			3100		6600		145	140	55	233	380				147	2400			19,422 50	
11	Orangedale Boom and R. Dennis		235	12			3200		7600		52	650	22	180	100				37	1425			22,953 80	
12	Seal Cove, R. Inhabitants and Estmere		100	4			1600		1600		40	90	23	41	80				16	40			10,002 30	
13	Mabou Harbour, Coal Mines and Sight Pt.	23280	350		84		47	400	225	4000	400	17			10	15		19	245	117			2,611 90	
14	Port Bain and Broad Cove	4896	105		14		18		40	4200		3				5		7	70	38			6,690 70	
15	Whycocomagh		135	2				2000	3900		15	15	8	102	40				57	15			2,055 44	
16	Scottsville and East L. Ainslie						17300				129				58								2,799 80	
17	West side Margaree Harbour, Mar- garee River and Forks																						2,826 00	
18	Margaree Island	4560	1412		30	60	1730	350		1439					5	7	7600		820	50			20,839 00	
19	Broad Cove Marsh to Whale Cove	6000	160		10	25		280								20	8900		80	118			7,149 50	
20	Grand Etang	7200	271			42		100								15	30000		171	134			5,085 40	
21	Friar's Head and Doucett's Cove	22000	1805		25	65		400							8	250			1050	2	850			22,614 00
22	North-East and East Margaree	4416	1250			101		400											335	32			16,030 74	
23	Eastern Harbour		1750			200	600				68								700	5			11,378 75	
24	Cheticamp Point and Cape Rouge	21600	7365		360	372										966			3555	1428			53,519 00	
		35520	3592		222	213									10	400			885	20	521			44,325 80
Totals		271993	22970	51	2085	890	2043	34130	3395	38800	700	2098	895	108	877	2628	53300	26	11698	27	7958	60		325,272 57

MARINE AND FISHERIES.

RETURN showing the Number and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries, Fishing Material, &c.—Nova Scotia—*Con.*

Number.	DISTRICTS.	FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.						FISHING MA- TERIAL.		KINDS OF FISH.								Number.	
		Vessels.				Boats.			Gill-Nets.	Salmon, salted, brls.	Salmon, fresh in ice, lbs.	Herring, salted, brls.	Mackerel, salted, brls.	Lobsters, preserved in cans, lbs.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, brls.	Haddock, cwt.		
		No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.											
		No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.									
	<i>Richmond County.</i>			%			%			%									
1	Arichat and Petit de Grat.....	12	230	4125	40	177	1770	208	25000	8124	5	.....	2187	533	81272	3337	10	1181	1
2	Cape Auget and West Arichat.....	4	109	2115	12	209	2090	233	27820	8346	.....	.....	2968	144	86728	1475	8	1238	2
3	Rocky Bay.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	420	62	9800	2940	.....	.....	321	189	.....	285	.....	82	3
4	D'Escousse and Lower D'Escousse ..	17	749	12460	187	189	1890	110	8300	2480	.....	.....	411	334	54340	8623	7	188	4
5	River Bourgeoise.....	23	618	10170	170	19	200	22	2800	1000	.....	.....	200	.....	8000	.....	.....	150	5
6	Grandigue and Port St. Louis.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	530	46	4000	1450	.....	.....	200	200	.....	200	.....	50	6
7	River Inhabitants and Basin.....	6	154	1600	22	100	9600	180	38500	9500	.....	.....	1700	250	.....	6900	.....	3020	7
8	Port Malcolm and Gut of Canso	7	304	3300	50	83	930	100	7400	3075	.....	.....	835	74	9600	1400	.....	15	8
9	West Bay.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95	950	190	4500	1850	12	.....	350	.....	550	.....	.....	.....	9
10	From Fourchu to St. Esprit .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	1200	140	7480	1309	.....	.....	210	230	86880	1490	.....	88	10
11	From L'Archevêque to Point Michaud ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	1265	150	15300	2678	.....	.....	390	828	23240	652	.....	165	11
12	Lower L'Ardoise, L'Ardoise and Rockdale.....	2	22	400	7	199	3485	396	35000	6125	.....	3000	1480	2824	73008	3670	.....	1580	12
13	Grande Grève and St. Peter's.....	4	99	1195	16	38	855	93	7780	1624	.....	.....	290	161	.....	1326	.....	149	13
	Totals.....	75	2285	35365	504	1305	25185	1930	193680	50501	17	5500	11542	5767	415068	37908	25	7906	

RETURN showing the Number and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries, Fishing Material, &c.—Nova Scotia—*Con.*

Number.	DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH.								FISH PRODUCTS.		TOTAL VALUE.	Number.
		Pollock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Smelts, lbs.	Alewives, brls.	Clams, brls.	Eels, brls.	Squid, brls.	Flounders, lbs.	Coarse and Mixed Fish, lbs.	Fish Oils, galls.	Fish used as Bait, brls.	
	<i>Richmond County.</i>											\$ cts.	
1	Arichat and Petit de Grat	1472	1145		49	102	22	226	6900	640	1716		56,689 48 1
2	Cape Auger and West Arichat	52	763		123	182	96	396	71900		1673	60	47,252 92 2
3	Rocky Bay	21	90		23	27	4	46	1270		282	10	6,390 80 3
4	D'Escousse and Lower D'Escousse	7	23570	2400	102	296	53	70	1800	25	2841		60,454 50 4
5	River Bourgeoise						8				6000	120	40,085 00 5
6	Grandigue and Port St. Louis			10000	20		100				100	50	6,470 00 6
7	River Inhabitants and Basin			14000	850		40				450	60	57,540 00 7
8	Port Malcolm and Gut of Canso				458						500	65	14,619 50 8
9	West Bay				12		15				170	10	4,523 00 9
10	From Fourchu to St. Esprit	19	1700	800	24		14				501	195	24,327 60 10
11	From L'Archevêque to Point Michaud	26	600	940	67	6	32				219	120	21,675 70 11
12	Lower L'Ardoise, L'Ardoise and Rockdale	70			240		28				1225	260	81,357 12 12
13	Grande Grève and St. Peter's	61		1412	53		29				479	95	11,106 70 13
	Totals	1728	27868	29552	2021	613	441	738	81870	665	16156	1045	432,492 32

RETURN showing the Number and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries, Fishing Material, &c.—Nova Scotia—Con.

Number.	DISTRICTS.	FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.						FISHING MATERIAL.						KINDS OF FISH.								
		Vessels.				Boats.		Gill-Nets.		Trap-Nets.		Seines.		Salmon, salted, brls.	Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, preserved, in cans, lbs.	Herring, salted, brls.	Mackerel, salted, brls.	Lobsters, preserved in cans, lbs.	Lobsters, alive or fresh, tons.		
		No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.								Fathoms.	Value.
	<i>Victoria County.</i>			¢		¢		¢		¢		¢		¢								
1	Meat Cove, Wreck Cove and Burton's Beach					39	580	65	1736	868					11		192	22	56	30816		1
2	Bay St. Lawrence Pond to Middle Harbour Head					96	1910	177	6104	3052					41			28	749			2
3	White Point, New Haven and Neil's Harbour					137	4360	246	8716	4358					31		240	67	195	19728		3
4	Green Cove and North Bay					91	2195	154	4480	2090					40			12	205	724		4
5	Big Bras d'Or, Bird Island and New Campbellton					48	490	35	2250	710					2	400		325	30	1680		5
6	Englishtown, Barasois and Breton Cove	2	25	400	8	145	1625	262	12100	4120	1	400	3	250	150		590	1225	500	15552		6
7	Wreck Cove and Path End					30	480	33	3050	980					16			125	150			7
8	South Bay and Middle Head	2	31	550	8	90	1600	194	13240	3600	1	400			65			21	390	24000		8
9	Baddeck and Kemp Head					48	583	65	1365	415					6	150		169	2			9
10	North and south sides Little Narrows					41	398	59	1285	315					1			239	4			10
11	Washabuck					16	131	20	550	138					2			44				11
12	Iona					64	582	123	2490	475					3	200		395	15			12
	Totals	4	56	950	16	845	14934	1433	57366	21121	2	800	3	250	150	259	750	1022	2672	2296	92500	1

Number.	DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH.													FISH PRODUCTS.				TOTAL VALUE	Number.
		Cod, dried, cwt.	Cod, tongues and sounds, brls.	Hake, dried, cwt.	Haddock, cwt.	Pollock, cwt.	Trout, lbs.	Halibut, lbs.	Smelts, lbs.	Alewives, brls.	Oysters, brls.	Eels, brls.	Squid, brls.	Dogfish, lbs.	Coarse and Mixed Fish, brls.	Fish Oils, galls.	Seal Skins, No.	Fish used as Bait, brls.		
	<i>Victoria County.</i>																		\$ cts.	
1	Meat Cove, Wreck Cove and Burton's Beach	500			50		100							7800	36	264	2	240	8,491 14	1
2	Bay St. Lawrence Pond to Middle Harbour Head...	1495			160		2800	400				25		36000	94	1180	5	260	20,635 75	2
3	White Point, New Haven and Neil's Har- bour.	6700		97	565			1300						90000	255	5000	30	710	43,592 92	3
4	Green Cove and North Bay.....	3997		16	340		400	500						39000	101	2340	20	300	25,075 86	4
5	Big Bras d'Or, Bird Island and New Camp- bellton	200								2		4	20	2000		80		10	3,324 70	5
6	Englishtown, Barasois and Breton Cove...	1200		160	241	10		1000	6000	10	60	80	250	2000	400	1000		460	26,892 78	6
7	Wreck Cove and Path End.....	225		5	110			1500		10			50	17000	112	125		45	5,342 00	7
8	South Bay and Middle Head.....	2200	5	60	370	60		5000		30			1750	11000	175	1600		700	31,444 50	8
9	Baddeck and Kemp Head.....	1620					1750		3935	20	70	30			10	191		29	9,461 15	9
10	North and south sides Little Narrows	164					300		1330	54	48	16			4	62		14	2,607 80	10
11	Washabuck	67					750		1200	3	100	3			6	20		5	1,142 00	11
12	Iona	1355							865	51	500	18				253		20	10,731 45	12
	Totals.....	19723	5	338	1836	70	6100	9700	13330	180	778	176	2070	204800	1193	12115	57	2793	188,742 05	

RECAPITULATION

Of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries of the Island of Cape Breton for the Year 1894.

Kinds of Fish.		Quantities.	Rate.		Value.
			\$	cts.	\$ cts.
Salmon, pickled.....	Brls.	336	16	00	5,376 00
do fresh.....	Lbs.	87,312	0	20	17,462 40
do preserved.....	Cans.	1,522	0	15	228 30
do smoked.....	Lbs.	400	0	20	80 00
Herring, pickled.....	Brls.	26,670	4	50	120,015 00
do fresh or frozen.....	Lbs.	187,000	0	01½	2,337 50
do smoked.....	"	2,006	0	02	40 00
Mackerel, pickled.....	Brls.	14,619	14	00	204,666 00
do preserved.....	Cans.	10,160	0	12	1,219 20
Lobsters do.....	"	1,055,795	0	14	147,811 30
do fresh.....	Tons.	42	75	00	3,150 00
Cod, dried.....	Cwts.	101,717	4	50	457,726 50
do tongues and sounds.....	Brls.	81	10	00	810 00
Hake, dried.....	Cwts.	2,502	2	50	6,255 00
do sounds.....	Lbs.	890	0	50	445 00
Haddock, dried.....	Cwts.	15,370	3	50	54,495 00
Pollock, dried.....	"	1,941	2	50	4,852 50
Trout.....	Lbs.	45,570	0	10	4,557 00
Halibut, fresh.....	"	115,693	0	10	11,569 30
Smelts.....	"	102,957	0	05	5,147 85
Bass.....	"	700	0	10	70 00
Alewives.....	Brls.	4,967	4	00	19,868 00
Oysters.....	"	1,712	4	00	6,848 00
Clams.....	"	742	6	00	4,452 00
Eels.....	"	1,753	10	00	17,530 00
Shad.....	"	14	10	00	140 00
Squid.....	"	5,774	4	00	23,096 00
Flounders.....	Lbs.	81,870	0	05	4,093 50
Tom-cods.....	"	400	0	05	20 00
Coarse and mixed fish.....	Brls.	1,884	3	00	5,652 00
Fish oil.....	Galls.	49,773	0	40	19,909 20
Fish as bait.....	Brls.	14,945	1	50	22,417 50
Fish used as manure.....	"	80	0	50	40 00
Fish guano.....	Tons.	73	25	00	1,825 00
Seal skins.....	No.	534	1	25	667 50
Dogfish.....	Lbs.	258,100	0	01	2,581 00
Total.....					1,177,453 55
Total for 1893.....					1,072,414 89
Increase.....					105,038 66

TABLE showing the Number and Value of Vessels and Boats, Nets, Seines, etc., engaged in the Fisheries of the Island of Cape Breton, and the Approximate of the Value of other material not included in the Statistical Returns for the Year 1894.

Material.	Value.
	\$ cts.
107 vessels, 2,945 tons.....	51,210 00
3,776 boats.....	81,985 00
392,159 fathoms of nets.....	130,191 00
47 canning establishments.....	36,320 00
91,512 lobster traps.....	81,500 00
Hand-lines, trawls, &c.....	17,166 00
Fishing piers, fish houses and other sundries.....	79,389 00
Steamers, smacks, canoes, &c.....	9,950 00
33 smelt nets.....	3,909 00
4 trap-nets.....	2,050 00
7 seines.....	1,550 00
Total.....	495,220 00

District No. 2.

in the Fisheries, Quantity and Value of Fishing Material, Kinds and Quantities of in District No. 2, of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1894.

Mackerel.		Lobsters, preserved in cans.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Hake.		Haddock, cwt.	Trout, lbs.	Smelts, lbs.	Bass, lbs.	Alewives, brls.	Oysters, brls.	Eels, brls.	Shad, brls.	Fish oils, galls.	Fish used as bait, brls.	Fish used as manure, brls.	TOTAL VALUE.
Salted, brls.	Fresh or preserved in cans, lbs.			Dried, cwt.	Sounds, lbs.												
84	68	10	15	13	100	1500	.....	43	.....	10	.....	60	84	.....	\$ 3,634
51	74500	53	14	30	14	300	1200	.....	44	27	100	.....	80	100	.....	14,611
26	42000	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	800	3000	.....	28	119	20	.....	20	70	.....	8,376
.....	38400	49	8	12	.....	2000	8000	.....	36	.....	75	.....	50	132	.....	71,218
68	24500	325	461	593	68	.....	.....	.....	61	.....	.....	.....	860	238	.....	10,705
76	17300	319	685	1281	60	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	1080	184	.....	9,344
42	44500	66	221	527	27	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	420	96	.....	11,565
347	42000	199200	905	1399	2458	182	3200	13700	.....	254	146	205	.....	2570	904	.....	69,453
4858	5040	27888	4074	3498	1229	637	320	685	.....	1016	584	2050	.....	1028	1356	.....	.....
.....	29600	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	12000	.....	.....	30	2	.....	.....	30	150	5,054
.....	2700	.....	300	143	.....	.....	62	.....	.....	.....	2,392
.....	77	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	827
.....	9	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	82	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,656
.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	177	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,755
.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	176	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,822
.....	29600	86	.....	.....	.....	3900	12000	300	143	30	2	500	.....	30	150	26,506
.....	4144	387	.....	.....	.....	390	600	30	572	120	20	5000	.....	45	75	.....

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

[illegible]

in the Fisheries, Fishing Material, &c.—Nova Scotia—Continued.

KINDS OF FISH.															FISH PRODUCTS.			VALUE.	Number.
Herring, salted, brls.	Herring, fresh or frozen, lbs.	Herring, smoked, lbs.	Mackerel, salted, brls.	Lobsters, preserved (in cans), lbs.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Haddock, cwt.	Pollock, cwt.	Trout, lbs.	Halibut, lbs.	Smelts, lbs.	Alewives, brls.	Oysters, brls.	Eels, brls.	Shad, brls.	Fish Oils, galls.	Fish used as bait, brls.	Fish used as manure, brls.		
4	1200		5	518602				500		61200	50	99		2		1246	2500	\$	cts.
								1000		16000	200	400	4	5				79,487	00
											570		15	10				3,352	00
										500	70			5				3,030	00
														155				400	00
239	1000				75	28												1,638	00
186		300		1000	90	25	48		650						15			1,578	00
65	2000	300			105	25	29		1400						20			1,668	00
															15			1,636	00
494	4200	600	5	519602	270	78	77	1500	2050	77700	890	499	19	177	50	1246	2500	92,789	00
2223	42	12	70	72744	1215	273	192	150	205	3885	3560	1996	190	1770	20	1869	1250	.....

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats, engaged in the Fisheries, Fishing Material, &c.—
Nova Scotia—Continued.

Number.	DISTRICTS.	FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.						FISHING MATERIAL.										KINDS OF FISH.						Number.			
		Vessels.				Boats.		Gill Nets.		Trap Nets.		Seines.		Smelt Nets.		Weirs.		Trawls.		Salmon, salted, brls.	Salmon, fresh in ice, lbs.	Salmon, smoked, lbs.	Herring, salted, brls.		Herring, fresh or frozen, lbs.	Mackerel, salted, brls.	
		No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.								Value.
	Guyborough County.			\$		\$		\$		\$			\$		\$		\$		\$								
1	Ecum Secum.....	..	..	..	..	65	900	74	900	560	..	..	3	180	110	..	..	..	4	20	..	1100	140	40	..	..	1
2	Marie Joseph.....	..	..	..	..	47	1000	62	1400	900	..	..	2	160	80	..	..	..	3	15	..	..	..	120	..	..	2
3	Liscombe, Spanish Bay and Gegoggin.....	..	..	..	..	120	2800	150	4500	2700	..	..	2	180	100	..	..	..	7	35	..	950	250	350	..	..	3
4	St. Mary's River and Bay.....	..	..	..	..	45	600	60	1800	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	15	..	8400	500	400	..	..	4	
5	Wine Harbour.....	..	..	..	..	20	350	27	1650	500	..	..	2	130	110	..	..	..	4	20	..	900	80	360	..	..	5
6	Indian Harbour and Lake.....	..	..	..	..	50	950	75	3650	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	60	..	200	..	600	..	..	6	
7	Holland Harbour and Indian River.....	..	..	..	..	17	800	12	1000	500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	450	..	460	..	..	7	
8	Port Beckerton.....	..	..	..	..	54	1350	62	4050	1525	..	..	..	..	..	2	30	5	25	..	..	..	1200	..	..	8	
9	Fisherman's Harbour.....	..	..	..	..	30	750	50	4000	1200	..	..	..	..	..	2	30	..	..	..	..	..	670	..	..	9	
10	Country Harbour and Isaac's Harbour.....	..	..	..	..	72	1200	95	2670	1300	..	..	3	200	250	..	..	..	4	20	..	1600	80	480	..	..	10
11	Isaac's Harbour to Whitehead.....	8	195	5100	36	646	23018	661	108100	35295	2	200	51	1505	570	9	135	1	8	160	800	10	..	..	7360	55200	2385
12	Whitehead to Canso, including Tittle.....	2	31	620	8	215	10000	280	32100	8020	29	7000	4	1200	920	..	..	..	120	500	..	6000	..	1060	..	..	12
13	Canso to Salmon River.....	..	..	..	..	316	3998	272	40120	9486	40	4600	6	710	600	2	40	..	264	800	..	4000	..	2051	49000	407	13
14	Salmon River to Antigonish County Line, including Cook's Cove, Guysborough, North Shore and Canso.....	11	325	4329	54	458	9160	492	81291	16429	..	..	6	1100	660	6	120	..	144	578	..	10424	..	4017	189000	1435	14
	Totals.....	21	551	10049	98	2155	56876	2372	287231	80415	71	11800	79	5365	3400	17	295	5	68	733	2888	10	34024	1050	19168	293200	4981
	Value.....\$	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	160	6804	210	86256	2932	69734	

**RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats, engaged in the Fisheries, Fishing Material, &c.—
Nova Scotia—Continued.**

Number.	DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH.																	FISH PRODUCTS.			VALUE.	Number.		
		Mackerel, fresh or preserved (in cans), lbs.	Lobsters, preserved in cans, lbs.	Lobsters, alive or fresh, tons.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Hake, dried, cwt.	Haddock, cwt.	Pollock, cwt.	Trout, lbs.	Halibut, lbs.	Smelts, lbs.	Bass, lbs.	Alewives, brls.	Clams, brls.	Eels, brls.	Squid, brls.	Flounders, lbs.	Ton-cod or Frost Fish, lbs.	Coarse and mixed fish, brls.	Fish Oils, Galls.	Fish used as bait, brls.			Fish used as manure, brls.	
	<i>Guysborough County.</i>																						\$	cts.	
1	Ecum Secum.....		32000		450		80		1600	460	500		10	64	15	48	1000			260	460	150	9,193	00	1
2	Marie Joseph.....		58800		750	40	75			260	1200			90	20	26	750	600		450	600	240	14,936	00	2
3	Liscombe, Spanish Bay and Gegoggin.....		76150		1700	20	100		2950	3200	1500		195	240	45	25	800	700		950	900	380	27,341	00	3
4	St. Mary's River and Bay.....		35620		175	15	25		8900	2000	2500	150	60	25	12	10	400	300		125	200	175	11,898	00	4
5	Wine Harbour.....				190		12		500	600	1000		5	10	10	10	200	200		100	150		3,598	00	5
6	Indian Harbour and Lake.....	100	38400		120		20		800	250	900		45	10	22	10	300	600		75	300	190	10,088	00	6
7	Holland's Harbour and Indian River.....	600			60		15		6000	240				5	10		600	300		40	125		3,618	00	7
8	Port Beckerton.....		52600		140	10	20		500				10	80	25		600	300		90	700	262	16,351	00	8
9	Fisherman's Harbour.....		22000		150	20	30			1200	1000		4	10	40					85	175	110	8,318	00	9
10	Country Harbour and Isaac's Harbour.....		62300		195				1300	200	2000		30	15	20	10	400	600		100	260	310	13,865	00	10
11	Isaac's Harbour to Whitehead.....	16400	439300		8699	268	3456	1255	6300	106454	4760	850	847	65	268	100		700	1838	18837	3352	2000	220,617	00	11
12	Whitehead to Canso, including Tittle.....	107000	279600	20	5450	545	1090	1090	975	4000			106		65	2100			500	9585	2400	1400	118,088	00	12
13	Canso to Salmon River.....	291800	57600		2202	284	1378	128	1700		2500		46		12	3500			1450	9864	3528	250	101,196	00	13
14	Salmon River to Antigonish County Line, including Cook's Cove, Guysborough, North Shore and Canso.....	200400	5952		1871	308	1342	69	2150		10200		429		38	900			1230	8398	1250	300	94,730	00	14
	Totals.....	616300	1160322	20	22152	1510	7643	2542	33675	118864	28060	1000	1787	614	602	6748	5050	4300	5018	48959	14400	5767	653,837	00	
	Value.....	\$ 73956	162445	1500	99684	3775	26750	6355	3368	11886	1403	100	7148	4298	6020	26992	252	215	7527	19583	21600	2884			

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MARINE AND FISHERIES.

27	Tangier	1	39	1750	12	38	817	40	8580	570	320	493	26	
28	Pope's Harbour and Gerrard's Island	50	857	41	2520	413	556	27	
29	Spry Bay, Taylor's Head & Mushaboon ..	6	173	3300	39	90	2000	60	6020	1208	1	500	.....	.....	10	165	.....	.....	559	.....	340	.....
30	Sheet Harbour and Sober Island	2	53	850	10	61	1043	52	3220	575	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	30	420	550	503	.....	72	.....
31	Beaver Harbour and Salmon River .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	504	64	1500	300	.....	1	60	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	3	.....
32	Quoddy and Harrigan Cove	1	10	200	3	40	600	60	600	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	14	.....	3	.....
33	Moser River and Smith's Cove	27	530	30	300	60	1	600	3	3
34	Mitchell's Bay and Ecum Secum .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	620	40	800	80	.....	1	400	100	.....	.....	200	.....	22	.....	8	.....
Totals		78	2190	62070	549	2768	43968	2928	318230	38856	15	2900	418	41985	74210	856	2150	23710	1125	17779	54150	4798	11000
Value		\$	4742	225	80005	542	67172	1320

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats, engaged in the Fisheries, Fishing Material, &c.—
Nova Scotia—Continued.

Number.	DISTRICTS.	LOBSTERS.		COD.		HAKE.		KINDS OF FISH.												FISH PRODUCTS.				VALUE.
		Preserved in cans.	Alive or fresh.	Dried.	Tongues and sounds	Dried.	Sounds.	Haddock.	Pollock.	Trout.	Halibut.	Smelts.	Alewives.	Clams.	Eels.	Squid.	Flounders.	Coarse and mixed fish.	Fish Oils.	Fish used as Bait.	Fish used as Manure.	Seal Skins.		
	<i>Halifax County.</i>	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwt.	Brls	Cwt	Lbs	Cwt.	Cwt	Lbs	Lbs.	Lbs.	Brls	Brls	Brls	Brls	Lbs.	Brls	Galls.	Brls	Brls	No.	\$ cts.	
1	North Shore.....		14	90	30	15	50	30	800				10		2	2	1000	10	80	1			4281 50	
2	East St. Margaret's.....			60	30	25	20	25	200			200	4	5	3	1	150	2	45	8			2663 00	
3	Indian Harbour.....		14	1300	1000	1700	250	200	250	600	150	40	14	8	3	800	30	1000	130				55407 50	
4	Peggy's Cove.....		1	150	120	185	70	50	20	180		13		13	2	400	25	180	25				7422 00	
5	Dover.....		20	600	1200	800	250	95	600	1500	200	25	2	2	2	300	12	800	120				19687 50	
6	Prospect.....		14	1000	250	400	80	75				48	12	2	4	15000	20	500	75				26048 50	
7	Terence Bay.....	10000	40	1050	600	900	50	200		1000	60	25	23	8	18000	50	800	80					22897 50	
8	Pennant.....	9000	14	1500	150	250	150	60	500	1200	200	50	2	3	3	5000	15	850	90				13304 50	
9	Sambo.....	160000	10	700	80	160	50	200	300	100	150	12	1	2	13	3000	10	750	35				29576 00	
10	Ketch Harbour.....		7	200	200	310	175	200		125	15				3	600	10	300	25				5939 50	
11	Portuguese Cove.....		3	40			10	10								200	5	25	3				2045 50	
12	Herring Cove.....		1	800	300	450				150000						150	2	560	180				21249 50	
13	Ferguson's Cove.....			10	45	75	10	45			3000					300	3	58	20				1699 00	
14	Bedford.....		2	25			5	5	100				1		4	100	1	20	1				801 00	
15	Halifax.....			600	40	60	120	8										1800	86				4591 50	
16	Eastern Passage and Devil's Island.....			1054	2	2	221	89			11455		4	20	4			530	70				9033 50	
17	Lawrencetown and Cow Bay.....			222			4	60	600	490	4000	60	19	8				130	18				3715 00	
18	Seaforth and Three Fathom Harbour.....			1096			100	10	275	108	10000	14	24	3				400	60				7897 50	
19	West Chezzetcook.....			4606	2		219	59		2380	9000	94	287	10				2000	284				30972 00	
20	East Chezzetcook.....			629	1		20	40	500	1400	1000	34	48	7				410	46				5273 50	
21	Petpiswick Harbour.....	25300		575	1		56	192	500	1200		407	40	8				380	44	250			10505 00	
22	Musquodoboit Harbour.....			718			97	58	1000	3425	4600	12	35	18				430	28				7163 50	
23	Jeddore.....	40416		4520	2	140	190	227	104	160	5060	1000	10	50	14			2170	300	400			36118 00	
24	Clam Harbour and Owl's Head.....	50496		524	23	16	8	32	23	1000	2990		8	28	4			330	30	500			20491 00	
25	Ship Harbour.....	10800		630	1	60	12	73	27	290	5550	200	164	17	4			420	34	100			11581 00	
26	Pleasant Harbour.....	25536		330		160	400	53	18		2090		3	13				250	16	250			7372 50	

27	Tangier			598		140	300	132	28	450	2000	1000	13	16	5				570	30			7151	50
28	Pope's Harbour and Gerrard's Island....	36800		437		12		64	17		1920			3	2	5			410	30	180		10847	00
29	Spry Bay, Taylor's Head & Mushaboon.....	153984		1100		235	340	128	22		2255			4	4	10			860	86	700		36201	00
30	Sheet Harbour and Sober Island.....	93936		665		70	65	74	5		1225		30	5	4	6			320	34	400		20807	00
31	Beaver Harbour and Salmon River.....	118320		112		7		8	4		650				1	2			70	4	500	21	17622	00
32	Quoddy and Harrigan Cove.....	79776		75				12							4				40		350	9	11887	00
33	Moser River and Smith's Cove			92				14							15				55				695	00
34	Mitchell's Bay and Ecum Secum.....	73440		254				40			2900			2					185	12	350		12386	00
Totals.....		887804	127	26362	11½	4887	6645	2864	1959	7545	204803	31700	1131	661½	146	52½	45000	195	17728	2005	3980	30	485,333	00
Value		\$124294	9525	118629	115	12217	3322	10024	4897	755	20480	1585	4524	4630	1460	210	2250	293	7091	3006	1990	30		

in the Fisheries, Fishing Material, &c.—Nova Scotia—Continued.

KINDS OF FISH.																FISH PRO- DUCTS.				
Herring, fresh or frozen, lbs.	Herring, smoked, lbs.	Mackerel, salted, brls.	Lobsters, preserved in cans, lbs.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Haddock, cwt.	Trout, lbs.	Smelts, lbs.	Bas, lbs.	Alewives, brls.	Oysters, brls.	Clams, brls.	Eels, brls.	Shad, brls.	Flounders, lbs.	Tom cod or frost fish, lbs.	Coarse and mixed fish, brls.	Fish used as bait, brls.	Fish used as manure, brls.	VALUE.	Number.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	755	487	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,084	1
.....	8500	.....	.....	63	.....	.....	4900	600	94	.....	.....	.....	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,607	2
.....	8500	.....	.....	159	10	12270	4900	175	10	.....	.....	.....	88	.....	.....	85	.....	.....	3,316	3
.....	8500	.....	.....	222	10	12270	4900	1530	184	.....	.....	.....	148	3700	6750	85	.....	70	6,685	4
.....	170	.....	.....	999	35	1227	245	153	775	.....	.....	.....	304	3700	6750	85	.....	70	16,692	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3100	.....	.....	.....	3040	185	337	127	.....	35	.....
.....	.....	20	402278	20	.....	300	12000	.....	.....	25	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	955	1960	60,117	1
.....	.....	6	264000	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	200	1300	38,519	2
77400	.....	18	39800	144	.....	1000	16000	300	250	100	25	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,505	3
.....	.....	.....	133000	.....	.....	.....	5300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	200	10,702	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6000	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	600	21,155	5
.....	.....	.....	188906	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,940	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	110	900	29,402	7
77400	.....	44	1027984	174	.....	1300	39300	300	250	125	25	215	.....	.....	.....	20	1415	4960	166290	8
774	.....	616	143918	783	.....	130	1965	30	1000	500	175	2150	.....	.....	.....	30	2123	2480	.....

RECAPITULATION

Of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries in District No. 2, Nova Scotia, with Comparative Statement of the Increase or Decrease for the Years 1893 and 1894.

Articles.	Quantity in 1894.	Rate.	Totals.	Increase.	Decrease.
		\$ cts.	\$	Quantity.	Quantity.
Salmon, salted	Brls. 10	16 00	160		2
do fresh	Lbs. 251,634	0 20	50,326		8,385
do canned	"	0 15			1,112
do smoked	" 2,175	0 20	435	35	
Herring, salted	Brls. 39,462	4 50	177,579	9,124	
do fresh	Lbs. 428,950	0 01	4,290	332,450	
do smoked	" 19,900	0 02	398	6,900	
Mackerel, salted	Brls. 10,175	14 00	142,450		676
do canned	Lbs. 669,300	0 12	80,316		82,550
Lobsters, canned	" 3,824,512	0 14	535,433	192,669	
do fresh	Tons. 147	75 00	11,025	15½	
Cod, dried	Cwt. 50,171	4 50	225,771		3,325
Cod tongues and sounds	Brls. 11½	10 00	115		½
Hake, dried	Cwt. 7,796	2 50	19,490	1,239	
do sounds	Lbs. 9,103	0 50	4,551		870
Haddock	Cwt. 10,777	3 50	37,719	1,759	
Pollock	" 4,578	2 50	11,444	1,678	
Trout	Lbs. 63,390	0 10	6,339		1,240
Halibut	" 323,717	0 10	32,571	80,626	
Smelts	" 207,360	0 05	10,368	27,119	
Bass	" 3,130	0 10	313		2,343
Alewives	Brls. 5,230	4 00	20,920	1,109	
Oysters	" 800	4 00	3,200	46	
Clams	" 1,300½	7 00	9,103	76	
Eels	" 1,189	10 00	11,890	210	
Shad	" 981	10 00	9,810		365
Squid	" 6,800½	4 00	27,202		1,145½
Flounders	Lbs. 53,750	0 05	2,687	11,300	
Tom cod	" 11,650	0 05	552	8,300	
Coarse fish	Brls. 5,318	1 50	7,977	2,441	
Fish oils	Galls. 69,307	0 40	27,722	22,993	
Seal skins	No. 30	1 00	30		21
Fish used as bait	Brls. 20,000	1 50	30,000	4,196	
do products used as manure	" 17,427	0 50	8,714	13,245	
Total			1,510,900		

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Value of Fisheries in each County of District No. 2, Nova Scotia, for the Years 1893 and 1894.

County.	Value in 1893.	Value in 1894.	Increase.	Decrease.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Antigonish	71,936	69,454		2,482
Colchester	22,448	26,506	4,058	
Cumberland	86,374	92,792	6,418	
Guysborough	593,143	653,837	60,694	
Halifax	498,883	485,333		13,550
Hants	13,014	16,692	3,678	
Pictou	141,807	166,290	24,483	
Total	1,427,605	1,510,904	99,331	16,032
		1,427,605	16,032	
Increase		83,299	83,299	

**STATEMENT of Lobster Plant and other fixtures used in the Fishing Industry of
District No. 2, for the season of 1894.**

COUNTIES.	LOBSTER PLANT.				No. of hands employed.	OTHER FIXTURES USED IN FISHING.							
	Traps.		Canneries.			Freezers and Ice houses.		Smoke and Fish houses.		Piers and Wharves.		Steamers and Smacks.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.		No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
	£	£	£	£		£	£	£	£	£	£		
Antigonish.....	13204	9060	6	5580	129			68	1164	3	800	3	140
Colchester.....	2300	1500	2	500	20					1	100		
Cumberland.....	26256	14075	25	24757	439			11	110				
Guysborough.....	77750	42025	28	29500	523	22	14730	508	13281	234	7028	30	12075
Halifax.....	46360	14112	29	15775	336	9	700	959	26059	711	15780	3	1700
Hants.....								8	90	1	30		
Pictou.....	36500	17330	23	29880	434			11	795	14	1912		
Totals.....	202370	98102	113	105992	1881	31	15430	1565	41499	964	25650	36	13915

TABLE showing the value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c., engaged in the Fisheries of District No. 2, Nova Scotia with an Approximate Value of other Fishing Material for the year 1894; also showing the number of hands employed therein.

Articles.	Values.
	\$
102 vessels, 2,859 tons.....	72,719
5,839 boats.....	119,632
760,367 fathoms gill nets.....	145,950
86 trap nets.....	14,700
497 seines, 47,350 fathoms.....	77,610
35 weirs.....	5,738
103 smelt nets.....	2,284
2,148 trawls, &c.....	8,979
202,370 lobster traps.....	\$98,102
113 canneries.....	105,992
36 steamers and smacks.....	\$13,915
91 freezers and ice houses.....	15,430
1,565 smoke and fish houses.....	41,499
964 piers and wharves.....	25,650
	96,494
Total	748,200

Number of hands engaged on vessels.....	657
do boats.....	6,888
do packing, cleaning and curing fish.....	900
do employed in lobster canneries.....	1,881
	<u>10,326</u>

NOVA SCOTIA,

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

Number.	DISTRICTS.	FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.						FISHING MATERIAL.										
		Vessels.				Boats.		Gill-Nets.		Weirs.		Salmon, fresh in ice, lbs.	Herring, salted, brls.	Herring, smoked, lbs.	Mackerel, fresh, lbs.	Lobsters, alive or fresh, tons.	Cod, dried, cwt.	
		Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.							Value.
	<i>Annapolis County.</i>			\$			\$		\$		\$							
1	Margaretsville	4	98	2940	22	12	240	21	1200	600	1	300	3000	650		5	688	
2	Port George.....					19	380	35	2000	1000			470		6	380		
3	Port Lorne.....	1	22	660	4	19	380	39	3000	1500			597		6	486		
4	Hampton.....	1	25	750	6	17	340	26	1400	700			493		7	700		
5	Phinny's and Young's Coves.....					16	320	28	1700	850			300		12	900		
6	Parker's Cove.....					16	320	29	1500	750			300		12	270		
7	Hillsboro' and De- lap's Coves.....					28	560	40	2800	1400			590		15	440		
8	Victoria Beach and Lower Granville...	7	268	8040	80	30	600	52	3000	1500			200		7	6113		
9	Thorn's Cove to Ferry	1	22	660	4	10	200	20	900	450	4	600	50	20000	800	50		
10	Clementsport and Bear River.....	2	26	780	10	25	500	40	600	300	10	2000	50	214000	2060	2	449	
11	Annapolis East to County Line.....								3500	1700	7	350	6500					
12	Lequille River.....										1	50	3050					
13	Round Hill River and Inland Waters.....												1000					
	Totals	16	461	13830	126	192	3840	330	21600	10750	23	3300	13550	3700	234000	3800	72	10476
	Value	\$											2710	16650	4680	190	5400	47142

DISTRICT No. 3.

the Fisheries, Quantity and Value of Fishing Material, Kinds and Quantities of Fish District No. 3 of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1894.

KINDS OF FISH.														FISH PRODUCTS.				TOTAL VALUE.		Number.
Cod, tongues & sounds, brls.	Hake, dried, cwt.	Hake, sounds, lbs.	Haddock, cwt.	Pollock, cwt.	Trout, lbs.	Halibut, lbs.	Smelts, lbs.	Bass, lbs.	Alewives, brls.	Clams, brls.	Eels, brls.	Shad, brls.	Tom-cod or frost fish, lbs.	Fish oils, galls.	Fish used as bait, brls.	Fish used as manure, brls.	Fish guano, tons.			
4	125	75	2500	1850	....	4600	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	205	355	75	12	\$ 21,218 00	1
2	275	100	275	190	....	5000	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	220	310	50	10	8,138 00	2
6	500	250	240	200	....	5800	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	250	425	60	22	9,571 00	3
4	570	250	540	420	....	5000	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	300	400	40	15	11,638 50	4
3	155	300	1000	340	....	4500	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	300	410	80	10	12,282 50	5
3	300	150	400	310	....	2000	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	205	300	....	30	7,677 00	6
2	481	350	400	400	....	3500	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	380	400	....	25	10,884 50	7
10	4200	2100	5000	2750	....	77380	....	....	....	200	....	....	....	1000	1200	....	40	76,096 50	8
....	150	....	200	15	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	40	25	....	2,035 00	9
....	800	....	850	220	....	2300	....	....	....	500	....	....	....	250	200	40	30	17,000 50	10
....	....	....	....	....	1000	....	2000	2000	150	....	20	180	1000	....	....	....	30	5,100 00	11
....	....	....	....	....	600	....	....	....	300	....	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,990 00	12
....	....	....	....	....	9000	....	....	200	25	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,220 00	13
34	7556	3575	11405	6695	10600	110080	2000	2200	475	700	32	180	1000	3110	4040	370	224	184,851 50		
340	18890	1787	39918	16737	1060	11008	100	220	1900	4900	320	1800	50	1244	2020	185	5600			

RETURN showing the Number and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries, &c.—Nova Scotia—Con.

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Number.	DISTRICTS.	FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.						FISHING MATERIAL.									KINDS OF FISH.					Number.	
		Vessels.				Boats.		Gill-Nets.		Trap-Nets.		Weirs.		Seines.			Salmon, fresh in ice, lbs.	Herring.					
		No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Fathoms.		Value.	Salted, brls.	Fresh or frozen, lbs.	Smoked, lbs.		Mackerel, salted, brls.
	Digby County.			\$			\$		\$		\$		\$			\$							
1	Digby	20	950	26500	231	5	145	9	375	152			2	150	4	750	1800		160	5000	2000		1
2	Bayview					9	270	19	240	99			1	1000	5	840	2350	2000	50	1000	800		2
3	Broad Cove					8	240	16	470	200													3
4	Rossway					10	300	20	550	200			5	600				300		1500			4
5	Waterford					7	200	13	260	100			2	90						9000			5
6	Centerville					34	1020	68	2000	844								125					6
7	Sandy Cove					16	480	30	960	405					2	300	250						7
8	Mink Cove	1	34	1000	9	9	270	18	525	220	1	1500			2	300	250						8
9	Little River					33	990	70	1980	836					2	300	250						9
10	White Cove					7	200	14	300	110													10
11	Long Beach & Whale Cove					12	360	24	320	115													11
12	East Ferry					4	120	7	240	98									20				12
13	St. Mary's Bay					8	240	16	500	200									25	30000			13
14	Weymouth					5	150	10	220	88	2	3200	1	500									14
15	White's Cove					24	700	48	390	140	1	1500	1	100				2000	15				15
16	Church Point	2	25	600	12	12	360	24	420	150									20				16
17	Metegan					25	750	50	4000	1844			2	200					30				17
18	Cheticamp					8	240	16	320	125									40				18
19	St. Mary's					15	870	36	870	350													19
20	Smith's Cove	1	10	200	3	12	240	28	180	100			13	750					150	40000	56125	25	20
21	Westport	24	489	19500	176	40	3400	75	18000	7200					10	600	2500		1500				21
22	Freeport	12	303	7200	91	59	1940	118	6425	3800					5	300	1000		700				22
23	Tiverton	7	185	5200	59	36	2060	72	7060	3540									275				23
	Total	67	1996	60200	581	398	15545	861	46605	20916	4	6200	27	3390	30	3390	8400	4425	2985	86500	58925	25	
	Value	\$																885	13432	4325	1179	250	

RETURN showing the Number and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries, &c.—Nova Scotia—Con.

11a-14½

Number.	DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH.												FISH PRODUCTS.					TOTAL VALUE.	Number.	
		Lobsters.		Cod.		Hake.		Haddock, cwt.	Pollock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Haddock, shipped fresh, lbs.	Clams, brls.	Shad, brls.	Squid, brls.	Fish oils, Galls.	Finnan Haddies, cases.	Fish used as bait, brls.	Fish used as man- ure, brls.			Finnan Haddies, (canned), lbs.
		Preserved in cans, lbs.	Alive or fresh, tons.	Dried, cwt.	Tongues & sounds, brls.	Dried, cwt.	Sounds, lbs.														
	<i>Digby County.</i>																			\$ cts.	
1	Digby	15168	31	3500	10	1000	7800	9600	400	51200	.....	75	.....	.....	6000	1600	3400	400	.....	98,593 52	1
2	Bayview .....	.....	.....	80	3	250	280	80	50	1000	.....	10	.....	.....	280	.....	40	30	.....	2,568 00	2
3	Broad Cove .....	.....	.....	35	3	250	320	120	18	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	350	.....	50	40	.....	1,672 50	3
4	Rossway .....	.....	.....	120	4	500	820	150	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	.....	100	50	.....	3,335 00	4
5	Waterford .....	.....	.....	25	2	120	175	40	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	15	10	.....	1,187 50	5
6	Centerville .....	.....	10	300	4	2000	4500	680	40	750	.....	.....	.....	.....	2400	550	300	80	70000	22,840 00	6
7	Sandy Cove .....	.....	6	70	2	240	275	50	40	1000	.....	.....	.....	.....	225	.....	30	10	.....	2,007 50	7
8	Mink Cove .....	.....	4	100	4	800	1200	120	10	1000	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	.....	80	50	.....	4,320 00	8
9	Little River .....	.....	5	250	3	1750	2750	1100	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1750	500	180	25	.....	13,232 50	9
10	White Cove .....	.....	.....	80	1	450	700	40	10	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	450	.....	60	20	.....	2,280 00	10
11	Long Beach & Whale Cove .....	.....	10	300	2	1200	1800	200	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1100	.....	130	10	.....	7,292 50	11
12	East Ferry .....	.....	10	130	3	560	725	80	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	550	.....	60	10	.....	3,815 00	12
13	St. Mary's Bay .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	125	25	300	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	250	.....	30	.....	.....	3,127 50	13
14	Weymouth .....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	489 50	14
15	White's Cove .....	.....	5	50	2	360	500	150	40	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	2,945 00	15
16	Church Point .....	.....	5	125	3	80	100	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	1,591 50	16
17	Metegan .....	.....	10	400	3	100	125	130	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	.....	4,520 00	17
18	Cheticamp .....	.....	3	150	2	.....	.....	40	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	1,567 50	18
19	St. Mary's .....	.....	5	350	4	.....	.....	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	2,440 00	19
20	Smith's Cove .....	.....	.....	80	1	160	200	10	16	1000	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	150	.....	6,167 50	20
21	Westport .....	.....	375	21000	15	8600	2000	17000	22000	56000	180000	.....	.....	38	28600	.....	4200	300	.....	289,327 00	21
22	Freeport .....	.....	80	9500	12	6000	1750	9800	12000	22000	.....	.....	.....	25	13500	.....	2100	350	.....	141,120 00	22
23	Tiverton	9500	110	3800	10	2100	900	2700	8000	8000	.....	.....	.....	18	5000	.....	1800	150	69500	75,354 50	23
	Totals	24668	674	40445	93	35620	27045	42340	43575	142950	180000	185	32	81	61555	2650	13377	1685	139500	691,794 02	
	Value	\$ 3454	50550	182002	930	89050	13522	148190	108937	142 5	3600	1295	320	324	24622	6360	6688	842	16740		

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

KINDS OF FISH.											FISH PRODUCTS.			TOTAL VALUE.	Number.			
Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Herring, salted, brls.	Herring, smoked, lbs.	Lobsters, alive or fresh, tons.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Hake, dried, cwt.	Haddock, cwt.	Pollock, cwt.	Trout, lbs.	Halibut, lbs.	Bass, lbs.	Alewives, brls.	Shad, brls.	Fish oils, galls.			Fish used as bait, brls.	Fish used as manure, brls.	
				20							1400	8					\$ cts.	
												25					5,770 00	1
												22					250 00	2
												80					220 00	3
												12					800 00	4
	8			25					1000	500		9		40	90		483 50	5
	40			12					300	300		5			30		399 00	6
	30	12000							300						60		605 00	7
9000	570	8000		240		160	160						300		290		6,985 00	8
18000	900	85000	2	300		180	150					10	75	250	400		12,310 00	9
2000	45			25		17	15						200	30	75		944 50	10
2500	200			80		26	12						220	40	90		2,013 00	11
1000	500	55000	1	150		40	60						300	75	95		4,795 00	12
8000	600	60000		60		30	30						60	50	100		6,049 00	13
1800	50			50		16	12						20	40	50		949 00	14
500	60	10000	2	40		40	20					100	70	20	160		2,208 00	15
	200			70	10	25	18						35	40	125		1,469 00	16
1400								700									350 00	17
2000								1500			1000						4,550 00	18
46200	3203	230000	5	1072	10	528	477	2200	1600	800	2400	271	1780	735	1565		51,150 00	
9240	14414	4600	375	4824	25	1848	1193	220	160	80	9600	2710	712	367	782			

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

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Number.	DISTRICTS.	FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.						FISHING MATERIAL.						KINDS OF FISH.									
		Vessels.				Boats.		Gill-nets.		Trap-nets.		Seines.		Salmon.		Herring.			Mackerel, salted, brls.	Lobsters.		Number.	
		No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Fathoms.	Value.	Fresh in ice, lbs.	Smoked, lbs.	Salted, brls.	Fresh or frozen, lbs.		Smoked, lbs.	Preserved in cans, lbs.		Alive or fresh, tons.
	<i>Lunenburg County.</i>			\$		\$		\$		\$			\$										
1	Chester.....	1	30	500	8	150	3000	140	25000	4000	33	12000	12	9000	3200	8000	600	2000	1000		110	50000	1
2	Mahone Bay & Martin's Point.....	23	1500	58000	265	200	3000	95	16500	2400	14	5500	10	6000	1800	3100		800	150000		50		2
3	Fox Point.....	1	39	750	10	85	1450	118	34000	2600	14	6000	17	12500	6500	950		700	1000		200		3
4	Mill Cove.....					75	1350	75	26000	1750	9	4000	15	10000	4200	600		200			150		4
5	Lodge.....					25	750	30	20000	1200	4	1500	12	7000	3800	200		100			50		5
6	North-west Cove.....					62	1600	60	25000	1600			20	12000	6500	600		560			175		6
7	Aspotogan.....	1	14	150	3	25	700	35	15000	1250	2	800	10	6000	3000	850		320			100	38400	7
8	Beeches.....					42	1000	52	25000	1600			12	7000	3000	230		300			75		8
9	Blandford.....					95	2300	95	65000	4000	12	4500	16	11000	5000	350		2500			375		9
10	Little Tancook.....					45	2000	40	40000	2000	6	2000	10	5000	3000	75		2000			70		10
11	Big Tancook.....					175	6000	200	130000	10000	10	4000	32	25000	10000	450		10000			300	19200	11
12	Deep Cove.....					25	400	30	15000	800	3	800	8	5000	900	650	175	250			40		12
13	Lunenburg to Cross Island.....	75	6000	450000	1200	200	9000	184	29453	17464	38	10600	4	470	750	1800	1200	3560	35600	1000	500	211320	290
14	La Have River, Ritcey's Cove and Dublin.....	63	4410	375000	882	254	10450	186	36000	18000	30	12000	5	550	950	850	210	4240	20000	5000	223		237
15	Petite Rivière to County Line.....	8	560	39000	112	187	3610	150	24800	12400	5	2100	4	350	800	1500	420	4050		10000	75		175
	Totals.....	172	12553	923400	2480	1645	46610	1490	526753	81064	180	65800	187	116870	53400	20205	2605	31580	207000	16000	2493	318920	702
	Value..... \$															4041	521	142110	10350	320	24930	44649	52650

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries, &c.—Nova Scotia—Continued.

Number.	DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH.														FISH PRODUCTS.				TOTAL VALUE.	Number.		
		Cod.		Hake, dried, cwt.	Haddock, cwt.	Pollock, cwt.	Trout, lbs.	Halibut, lbs.	Smelts, lbs.	Alewives, brls.	Clams, brls.	Eels, brls.	Squid, brls.	Flounders, lbs.	Tom Cod or Frost Fish, lbs.	Whitefish, brls.	Fish oils, galls.	Fish used as bait, brls.	Fish used as manure, brls.			Fish Guano, tons.	
		Dried, cwt.	Tongues and sounds, brls.																				
	Lunenburg County.																				\$ cts.		
1	Chester	15000	3	75	60	250	1000	1200	4000	125	20	35	100	7600	750	....	630	130	125	....	90,029	50	1
2	Mahone Bay & Martin's Point.....	43800	100	300	70	50	250	30000	2800	15	12	15	30	4000	350	....	9000	2000	50	....	219,861	50	2
3	Fox Point.....	1300	5	125	50	250	625	1500	525	5	....	6	40	4500	125	....	650	175	45	....	13,482	50	3
4	Mill Cove.....	300	....	75	50	125	125	....	175	....	....	4	15	1500	....	....	120	30	40	....	4,824	25	4
5	Lodge.....	275	....	65	30	25	....	300	....	3	....	....	6	600	....	....	150	40	10	....	2,738	50	5
6	North-west Cove.....	320	1	80	65	70	....	340	....	4	....	3	10	850	....	....	160	42	18	....	6,699	00	6
7	Aspotogan.....	175	....	....	45	30	....	250	....	....	....	5	8	650	....	....	135	28	12	....	9,219	50	7
8	Beeches.....	230	....	30	....	75	....	400	....	3	....	4	....	950	....	....	160	33	10	....	3,668	50	8
9	Blandford.....	850	....	....	75	325	....	2500	....	9	6	12	20	1250	150	....	1050	70	60	....	21,053	00	9
10	Little Tancook.....	500	2	20	150	55	....	650	....	....	4	....	....	750	....	....	240	40	30	....	12,959	00	10
11	Big Tancook.....	625	....	....	400	150	....	725	....	....	6	....	4	1000	225	....	375	175	300	....	55,944	75	11
12	Deep Cove.....	40	....	....	....	50	....	200	....	15	4	20	15	1250	175	....	95	8	15	....	2,483	75	12
13	Lunenburg to Cross Island.....	87000	125	2320	4793	520	120	215000	....	25	80	4	100	....	120	80	45000	425	125	125	535,848	30	13
14	La Have River, Ritcey's Cove and Dublin.....	72373	80	435	1932	225	....	25000	....	25	45	10	....	....	725	55	27000	100	225	200	394,631	25	14
15	Petite Riviere to County Line.....	7250	10	....	325	25	180	8000	....	80	30	50	20	....	400	30	20000	160	155	125	80,019	50	15
	Totals	230038	326	3525	8045	2225	2300	286065	7500	309	207	168	368	24900	3020	165	104765	3456	1220	450	1,453,462	80	
	Value..... \$	1035171	3260	8812	28158	5562	230	28607	375	1236	1449	1680	1472	1245	151	990	41906	1728	610	11250			

the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Material, &c.—Nova Scotia.—Con.

KINDS OF FISH.															FISH PRODUCTS.		TOTAL VALUE.	Number.
Smoked, lbs.	Herring, salted, brls.	Mackerel, salted, brls.	Preserved in cans, lbs.	Alive or fresh, tons.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Hake, dried, cwt.	Haddock, cwt.	Pollock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Alewives, barrels.	Clams, barrels.	Eels, barrels.	Shad, barrels.	White fish, coarse and mixed fish, barrels.	Fish oils, gallons.	Fish used as bait, brls.		
....	1808	47	.....	.....	3257	15	88	16	4319	25	....	9	..	57	686	39	25,597 00	1
....	1150	32	..	.....	390	..	20	19	505	1	....	....	..	59	292	21	7,903 30	2
....	992	39	32640	.....	308	..	20	3	....	....	10	....	..	23	107	16	11,145 90	3
....	802	..	6480	.....	134	..	34	3	....	25	6	9	..	40	98	10	5,761 90	4
....	5473	10	36000	178	1510	8	36	10	280	....	....	....	..	8	248	60	50,289 70	5
....	454	8	58320	9	105	3	9	2	....	....	26	....	..	9	99	9	11,759 40	6
....	855	14	29376	.....	124	..	15	....	..	7	....	....	..	4	207	11	8,850 94	7
....	1084	6	.....	.....	2206	..	22	....	150	200	....	....	..	....	959	15	17,488 10	8
500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800 00	9
260	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	290	.....	20	6	.....	.....	.....	2,400 00	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,656 80	11
760	12618	156	162816	187	8034	26	244	53	5254	848	42	38	6	200	2696	181	143,653 04	
152	56781	1560	22794	14025	36153	65	854	133	525	3392	294	380	60	1200	1078	91		

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats, and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Material, &c.—
Nova Scotia—Continued.

218

MARINE AND FISHERIES.

Number.	DISTRICTS.	FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.						FISHING MATERIAL.						KINDS OF FISH.				Number.		
		Vessels.				Boats.		Gill-Nets.		Trap-Nets.		Seines.		Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Herring, salted, brls.	Mackerel.				
		No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.			Fathoms.	Value.		Salted, brls.	Fresh, lbs.
	<i>Shelburne County.</i>			%		%			%		%			%						
1	Barrington	2	110	5500	22	58	1500	62	13000	1200					350	300				1
2	Wood's Harbour	3	79	3500	31	128	2500	130	19000	1800	1	2000	1	1600	500	1500		40000		2
3	Shag Harbour	2	31	1050	16	43	1100	45	15000	1250						600		2000		3
4	Bear Point	2	28	600	12	40	1000	25	9000	850						175				4
5	Cape Island	27	525	30000	270	360	7200	460	58500	5400	6	11000				7000		340000		5
6	Port la Tour and Baccaro	2	100	3000	19	250	3500	130	50000	6000						1650				6
7	Upper Port la Tour	3	50	1200	18	35	350	34	14500	550						400				7
8	Cape Negro and Blanche					83	1000	42	12500	900						1100	30	2000		8
9	Cape Negro Island					58	1300	60	16500	1100	1	1500				2200	40	2000		9
10	Port Clyde					6	60	6	650	30					3000					10
11	North-east Harbour	1	17	1000	5	13	1200	28	6400	1050					1500	284				11
12	Black Point and Round Bay	2	35	1300	11	48	2850	75	16000	2600						1610	15			12
13	Roseway and McNutt's Island					50	3600	86	15900	2500						2746				13
14	Gunning Cove, Churchover and Birchton					45	1700	76	8300	1385					350	2459				14
15	Shelburne and Sandy Point	8	462	14500	88	50	1300	74	18900	3150					950	2420				15
16	Jordan	1	95	3500	22	50	1500	67	12500	2080					2500	2000				16
17	Lockeport	18	1060	62000	204	100	7500	240	24000	5200			2	600	500	600	7100	100		17
	Totals	71	2592	127150	718	1417	39160	1640	310650	37045	8	14500	3	2200	1000	9250	33544	185	386000	
	Value	\$													1850	150948	1850	19300		

**RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats, and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Material, &c.—
Nova Scotia—Continued.**

Number.	DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH.												FISH PRODUCTS.		TOTAL VALUE.	Number.	
		Lobsters.		Cod, dried, cwt.	Hake, dried, cwt.	Haddock, cwt.	Pollock, cwt.	Trout, lbs.	Halibut, lbs.	Smelts, lbs.	Alewives, brls.	Clams, brls.	Eels, brls.	Fish oils, galls.	Fish used as bait, brls.			
		Lobsters, pre-served in cans, lbs.	Alive or fresh, tons.															
	<i>Shelburne County.</i>															\$	cts.	
1	Barrington		90	3000		2000	250	550	1700	350	700	25	25	1300	1900	34,232	50	1
2	Wood's Harbour	70176	650	900		150	90		1000					250	4500	74,574	64	2
3	Shag Harbour	16320	80	1050		500	200	200	5000	180	30			200	650	19,113	80	3
4	Bear Point	34000	45	300		100	75		950					60	575	11,216	50	4
5	Cape Island	56000	750	10000		4000	350		120000			50	50	6000	7000	191,215	00	5
6	Port la Tour and Baccaro		225	2250		750	1900		2500		200			4000	1300	45,100	00	6
7	Upper Port la Tour		60	400		175	275		1400					350	450	9,905	00	7
8	Cape Negro and Blanche		300	500		650	150		1000					200	475	33,167	50	8
9	Cape Negro Island		200	450		300	200		2750					1800	850	30,395	00	9
10	Port Clyde	7680					600				425					3,435	20	10
11	North-east Harbour	20928	50	495	3	135	35		850		25		7	250		11,407	92	11
12	Black Point and Round Bay			750	17	586	63		1000		30			400	500	13,651	00	12
13	Roseway and McNutt's Island		16	625	20	871	298				15		12	650		20,653	00	13
14	Gunning Cove, Churchover and Birchtown		1	382		333	533				40			300	200	15,807	50	14
15	Shelburne and Sandy Point	34608	70	7836	168	728	188	6000	4000		80		5	1600	800	62,285	12	15
16	Jordan			2359		398	17	2500		10000	45			700		22,761	00	16
17	Lockeport	8544	185	19200	1680	2676	1390	2500	12500		50	425		3000	600	157,757	16	17
	Totals	248256	2722	50497	1888	14352	6014	12350	154650	10530	1640	500	99	21060	19800	756,677	84	
	Value	\$ 34756	204150	227237	4720	50232	15035	1235	15465	526	6560	5000	990	8424	9900			

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats, and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Material, &c.—
Nova Scotia—Continued.

220

MARINE AND FISHERIES.

Number.	DISTRICTS.	FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.						FISHING MATERIAL.						KINDS OF FISH.						Number.	
		Vessels.				Boats.		Gill-Nets.		Trap-Nets.		Weirs.		Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Herring, salted, brls.	Mackerel, fresh, lbs.	Lobsters, preserved in cans, lbs.	Lobsters, alive or fresh, tons.	Cod, dried, cwt.		
		No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.								
	<i>Yarmouth County.</i>			\$			\$			\$		\$									
1	Yarmouth	16	622	18000	191	41	800	82	4000	1500	3	10000	1	80	3000	3076	120000	344544	960	31600	1
2	Tusket					175	1400	175	14000	4000				6000							2
3	Tusket Wedge	5	360	10000	92	30	400	60	2000	800	1	1000	2	300		1686	12300			5600	3
4	West Pubnico	11	794	18000	204	27	1350	50	1275	400	2	600				750	3000	36000	140	9600	4
5	East Pubnico	1	96	2000	22	15	750	30	560	140	1	2000				250	12000	40600	50	1300	5
6	Sandford	1	20	500	4	26	550	46	5550	2350	1	3000			5000	3850	5000		70	550	6
7	Port Maitland	1	12	300	2	26	800	52	3000	1000						1530	2250		70	2480	7
8	Argyle	3	72	2000	22	20	250	40	1500	500						500				440	8
9	Eel Brook	1	13	800	5	25	200	40	1500	600						100	15000			70	9
10	Arcadia and Little River	1	40	800	10	30	500	60	1000	400			2	1000		7055	1800		115	230	10
11	Salmon River					20	150	20	2000	400					500						11
12	Sluice Point	1	10	250	5	20	400	40	2000	500						500				200	12
	Totals	41	2039	52650	557	455	7550	695	38385	12590	8	16600	5	1380	14500	19297	171350	421144	1405	52070	
	Value	\$													2900	86836	8568	58960	105375	234315	

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats, and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Materials, &c.—
Nova Scotia—Continued.

Number.	DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH.													FISH PRODUCTS.		TOTAL VALUE.	Number.	
		Cod, tongues and sounds, brls.	Hake, dried, cwt.	Haddock, cwt.	Pollock, cwt.	Trout, lbs.	Halibut, lbs.	Smelts, lbs.	Alewives, brls.	Eels, brls.	Shad, brls.	Squid, brls.	Finnan Haddies, cases.	Tom Cod or Frost Fish, lbs.	Alewives, smoked, M.	Fish Oils, galls.			Fish used as bait, brls.
	<i>Yarmouth County.</i>																	\$ cts.	
1	Yarmouth	5	1695	2310	1336	6000	38550	4000	3500	20	25	40	650	25000	20	2300	800	305,885 66	1
2	Tusket							70000		70								21,660 00	2
3	Tusket Wedge		200	520	705		5000			5						2000	600	39,134 50	3
4	West Pubnico			1320	750		10000									1795	660	70,880 00	4
5	East Pubnico			200	300		5000									250	75	19,096 50	5
6	Sandford			100			1900										100	26,890 00	6
7	Port Maitland.			486	1272								333			1200	115	29,625 20	7
8	Argyle			170	55	1000	15000	15000	300	40					8	300	120	9,156 50	8
9	Eel Brook.		30	16	17	600	1000	4000	200	175								4,598 50	9
10	Arcadia and Little River.		40	80	50			3000	50	50						100		42,892 50	10
11	Salmon River.					800		2000	500	20				15000				3,230 00	11
12	Sluice Point.			50			500	2000	200	10						50		4,395 00	12
	Totals.	5	1965	5252	4485	8400	76950	100000	4750	390	25	40	983	40000	28	8175	2470	577,444 36	
	Value. \$	50	4913	18382	11212	840	7695	5000	19000	3900	250	160	2359	2000	224	3270	1235		

RECAPITULATION

Of the Yield of the Fisheries of District No. 3, Nova Scotia, 1894.

Kinds of Products.	Quantities.	Rate.		Value.	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Salmon, pickled	Brls. 2	16	00	32	00
do fresh, in ice	Lbs. 128,550	0	20	25,710	00
do smoked	3,365	0	20	673	00
Herrings, salted	Brls. 106,927	4	50	481,171	50
do fresh or frozen	Lbs. 293,500	0	05	14,675	00
do smoked	" 538,925	0	02	10,778	50
Mackerel, salted	Brls. 2,859	10	00	28,590	00
do fresh, shipped in ice	Lbs. 561,150	0	05	28,057	50
Lobsters, preserved in cans	" 1,175,804	0	14	164,612	56
do shipped alive	Tons 5,767	75	00	432,525	00
Cod, dried	Cwt. 392,632	4	50	1,766,844	00
do tongues and sounds	Brls. 458	10	00	4,580	00
Hake, dried	Cwt. 50,590	2	50	126,475	00
do sounds	Lbs. 30,620	0	50	15,310	00
Haddock, dried	Cwt. 82,166	3	50	287,581	00
do preserved in cans	Lbs. 139,500	0	12	16,740	00
do shipped fresh	" 180,000	0	02	3,600	00
do smoked (finan haddies)	Cases 3,633	2	40	8,719	20
Pollock, dried	Cwt. 63,524	2	50	158,810	00
Trout	Lbs. 35,850	0	10	3,585	00
Halibut	" 777,549	0	10	77,754	90
Smelts	" 120,030	0	05	6,001	50
Bass	" 3,000	0	10	300	00
Alewives, pickled	Brls. 10,422	4	00	41,688	00
do smoked	M. 28	8	00	224	00
Clams	Brls. 1,634	7	00	11,438	00
Eels	" 727	10	00	7,270	00
Shad	" 514	10	00	5,140	00
Squid	" 489	4	00	1,956	00
Flounders	Lbs. 24,900	0	05	1,245	00
Tom-cods	" 44,020	0	05	2,201	00
White-fish	Brls. 365	6	00	2,190	00
Fish oil	Galls. 203,141	0	40	81,256	40
do used as bait	Brls. 44,059	0	50	22,029	50
do do manure	" 4,840	0	50	2,420	00
do guano	Tons 674	25	00	16,850	00
Total for 1894				3,859,033	56
Total for 1893				3,907,259	60
Decrease				48,226	04

TABLE showing the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets and Weirs engaged in the Fisheries of District No. 3, of **Nova Scotia**, and Estimate of other Material not included in the Returns.

Material.	Value.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
385 vessels, tonnage 20,260.....	1,197,630 00	
4,709 boats.....	124,282 00	
984,860 fathom gill-nets.....	178,338 00	
210 trap-nets.....	107,000 00	
266 seines, 135,057 fathoms.....	72,965 00	
5 smelt-nets.....	270 00	
62 weirs.....	8,770 00	1,689,255 00
180,699 lobster traps, at 80c.....	144,559 20	
39 lobster canneries.....	31,800 00	176,359 20
103 freezers and ice-houses.....	12,630 00	
1,527 smoke and fish-houses.....	85,249 00	
484 piers and wharfs.....	64,345 00	
31 sailing and steam smacks.....	40,630 00	
Trawl gear.....	49,504 00	252,358 00
		2,117,972 20

NUMBER of Men employed in the Fisheries of District No. 3, Nova Scotia.

In steam and sailing vessels.....	4,580
In boats.....	5,703
In factories.....	587
Total.....	10,870

RECAPITU

RETURN showing the Number and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the
Number of Men employed in the Fishery Industry of

Number.	COUNTIES.	FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.							FISHING MA-						
		Vessels.				Boats.			Gill-Nets.		Trap-Nets.		Weirs.		Seines
		No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
				\$			\$			\$		\$		\$	
1	Cape Breton.	11	182	3,225	55	818	21,579	1,498	68,875	30,184	1	450			1
2	Inverness . . .	17	422	11,670	95	808	20,287	2,119	72,238	28,385	1	800	68	580	3
3	Richmond . . .	75	2,285	35,365	504	1,305	25,185	1,930	193,680	50,501					
4	Victoria	4	56	950	16	845	14,934	1,433	57,366	21,121	2	800			3
5	Antigonish . . .					200	3,233	278	115,415	7,276					
6	Colchester . . .					117	2,034	190	15,540	3,710			16	5,100	
7	Cumberland . . .	2	110	400	8	197	6,940	616	3,792	1,388			3	85	
8	Guysborough . .	21	551	10,049	98	2,155	56,876	2,372	287,231	80,415	71	11,800	5	68	79
9	Halifax	78	2,190	62,070	549	2,768	43,968	2,928	318,230	38,856	15	2,900			418
10	Hants	1	8	200	2	136	1,446	141	9,230	2,500			11	485	
11	Pictou					266	5,135	363	10,929	11,805					
12	Annapolis	16	461	13,830	126	192	3,840	330	21,600	10,750			23	3,300	
13	Digby	67	1,996	60,200	581	398	15,545	801	46,605	20,916	4	6,200	27	3,390	30
14	King's	6	104	1,700	17	93	2,020	159	8,400	3,950			7	700	35
15	Lunenburg . . .	172	12,553	923,400	2,480	1,645	46,610	1,490	526,753	81,064	180	65,800			187
16	Queen's	12	515	18,700	101	509	9,557	588	32,467	12,023	10	3,900			11
17	Shelburne	71	2,592	127,150	718	1,417	39,160	1,640	310,650	37,045	8	14,500			3
18	Yarmouth	41	2,039	52,650	557	455	7,550	695	38,385	12,590	8	16,600	5	1,380	
	Totals	594	26,064	1,321,559	5,907	14,324	325,899	19,571	2,137,386	454,479	300	123,750	165	15,088	770

LATION.

Fisheries, Fishing Materials and the Kinds and Quantities of Fish, as well as the the whole Province of **Nova Scotia**, for the Year 1894.

TERIAL.		KINDS OF FISH.											Number.
Fathoms.	Value.	Salmon, salted, brls.	Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, preserved in cans, lbs.	Salmon, smoked, lbs.	Herring, salted, brls.	Herring, fresh or frozen lbs.	Herring, smoked, lbs.	Mackerel, salted, brls.	Mackerel, fresh or preserved in cans, lbs.	Lobsters, preserved in cans, lbs.	Lobsters, alive or fresh, tons.	
	\$												
160	800	42	16,055	.....	400	3,668	92,000	2,000	2,171	9,600	276,234	41	1
525	600	18	65,007	500	.....	8,788	95,000	.....	4,385	560	271,993	.....	2
.....	.....	17	5,500	.....	.....	11,542	.....	.....	5,767	.....	415,068	.....	3
250	150	259	750	1,022	.....	2,672	.....	.....	2,296	.....	92,500	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	37,900	<i>A</i>	.....	1,691	.....	.....	347	42,000	199,200	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	74,535	<i>and</i>	.....	.....	.....	10,800	.....	.....	29,600	.....	6
.....	.....	.....	5,615	<i>Cann</i>	.....	494	4,200	600	5	.....	519,602	.....	7
5,365	3,400	10	34,024	<i>ly.</i>	1,050	19,168	293,200	.....	4,981	616,300	1,160,322	.....	8
41,985	74,210	.....	23,710	<i>ly.</i>	1,125	17,779	54,150	.....	4,798	11,000	887,804	127	9
.....	.....	.....	32,270	<i>Raw</i>	.....	130	.....	8,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
.....	.....	.....	43,580	<i>Pie</i>	.....	200	77,400	.....	44	.....	1,027,984	.....	11
.....	.....	.....	13,550	.....	.....	3,700	.....	234,000	.....	3,800	.....	72	12
3,390	8,400	.....	4,425	.....	.....	2,985	86,500	58,925	25	.....	24,668	674	13
11,400	6,950	.....	46,200	.....	.....	3,203	.....	230,000	.....	.....	.....	5	14
116,870	53,400	.....	20,205	.....	2,605	31,580	207,000	16,000	2,493	.....	318,920	702	15
1,197	3,215	2	20,420	.....	760	12,618	.....	.....	156	.....	162,816	187	16
2,200	1,000	.....	9,250	.....	.....	33,544	.....	.....	185	386,000	248,256	2,723	17
.....	.....	.....	14,500	.....	.....	19,297	.....	.....	.....	171,350	421,144	1,405	18
183,342	152,125	348	467,496	1,522	5,940	173,059	909,450	560,825	27,653	1,240,610	6,056,111	5,956	

RECAPITU

RETURN showing the Number and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the
Number of Men employed in the Fishery Industry of the

Number.	COUNTIES.	KINDS OF FISH.											
		Cod, dried, cwt.	Cod, tongues and sounds, brls.	Hake, dried, cwt.	Hake, sounds, lbs.	Haddock, cwt.	Pollock, cwt.	Trout, lbs.	Halibut, lbs.	Smelts, lbs.	Bass, lbs.	Alewives, brls.	Oysters, brls.
1	Cape Breton.	21,116	....	79	.....	3,785	143	5,340	74,730	21,275	.....	668	39
2	Inverness ...	22,970	51	2,085	890	2,043	.....	34,130	3,395	38,800	700	2,098	895
3	Richmond ...	37,908	25	.....	.....	7,906	1,728	.....	27,868	29,552	.....	2,021	.....
4	Victoria ...	19,723	5	338	.....	1,836	70	6,100	9,700	13,339	.....	180	778
5	Antigonish...	905	.....	1,399	2,458	182	.....	3,200	.....	13,700	.....	254	146
6	Colchester ...	86	.....	.....	.....	.....	77	3,900	.....	12,000	300	143	30
7	Cumberland.	270	.....	.....	.....	78	.....	1,500	2,050	77,700	.....	890	499
8	Guysborough	22,152	.....	1,510	.....	7,643	2,542	33,675	118,864	28,060	1,000	1,787	.....
9	Halifax.....	26,362	11½	4,887	6,645	2,864	1,959	7,545	204,803	31,700	.....	1,131	.....
10	Hants	222	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	12,270	.....	4,900	1,530	775	.....
11	Pictou	174	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,300	.....	39,300	300	250	125
12	Annapolis...	10,476	34	7,556	3,575	11,405	6,695	10,600	110,080	2,000	2,200	475	.....
13	Digby	40,445	93	35,620	27,045	42,340	43,575	.....	142,950	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	King's	1,072	.....	10	.....	528	477	2,200	1,600	.....	800	2,400	.....
15	Lunenburg ..	230,038	326	3,525	.....	8,045	2,225	2,300	286,065	7,500	.....	309	.....
16	Queen's	8,034	.....	26	.....	244	53	.....	5,254	.....	.....	848	.....
17	Shelburne...	50,497	.....	1,888	.....	14,352	6,014	12,350	154,650	10,530	.....	1,640	.....
18	Yarmouth ...	52,070	5	1,965	.....	15,252	4,485	8,400	76,950	100,000	.....	*4,750	.....
Totals. ...		544,520	550½	60,888	40,613	108,513	70,043	144,810	1,218,959	430,347	6,830	20,619	2,512

+ Haddock, fresh, etc., valued at \$29,059.20.

* Alewives, smoked, valued at \$224.

LATION.

Fisheries, Fishing Materials and the Kinds and Quantities of Fish, as well as the whole Province of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1894—*Concluded.*

KINDS OF FISH.									FISH PRODUCTS.					TOTAL VALUE.	Number.
Clams, brls.	Fels, brls.	Shad, brls.	Squid, brls.	Dogfish, lbs.	Whitefish.	Flounders, lbs.	Tom-cod or Frost Fish, lbs.	Coarse and Mixed Fish, brls.	Fish Oils, galls.	Seal Skins, No.	Fish used as Bait, brls.	Fish used as Manure, brls.	Fish Guano, tons.		
														\$ cts.	
21	259	14	338				400		9,804	450	3,149	20	73	230,946 61	1
108	877		2,628	53,300				26	11,698	27	7,958	60		325,272 57	2
613	441		738			81,870		665	16,156		1,045			432,492 32	3
....	176		2,070	204,800				1,193	12,115	57	2,793			188,742 05	4
	205								2,570		904			69,453 00	5
	2	500									30	150		26,506 00	6
	19	177							50		1,246	2,500		92,789 00	7
614	602		6,748			5,050	4,300	5 018	48,959		14,400	5,767		653,837 00	8
661½	146		52½			45,000		195	17,728	30	2,005	3,980		485,333 00	9
		304				3,700	6,750	85				70		16,692 00	10
25	215							20			1,415	4,960		166,290 00	11
700	32	180					1,000		3,110		4,040	370	224	184,851 50	12
185		32	81						61,555		13,377	1,685		691,794 02	13
		271							1,780		735	1,565		51,150 00	14
207	168		368		165	24,900	3,020		104,765		3,456	1,220	450	1,453,462 80	15
42	38	6			200				2,696		181			143,653 04	16
500	99								21,060		19,800			756,677 84	17
....	390	25	40				40,000		8,175		2,470			577,444 36	18
3676½	3,669	1,509	13,063½	258,100	365	160,520	55,470	7,202	322,221	564	79,004	22,347	747	6,547,387 11	

RECAPITULATION

Of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries of the whole Province of Nova Scotia
for the year 1894.

Kinds of Fish.	Prices.	Quantity.	Value.	Total Value.
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salmon, pickled..... Brls.	16 00	348	5,568 00	100,482 70
do fresh..... Lbs.	0 20	467,496	93,498 40	
do in cans..... "	0 15	1,522	228 30	
do smoked..... "	0 20	5,940	1,188 00	
Herring, pickled..... Brls.	4 50	173,059	778,765 50	811,284 50
do fresh..... Lbs.	.....	909,450	21,302 50	
do smokhd..... "	0 02	560,825	11,216 50	
Mackerel, pickled..... Brls.	.....	27,653	375,706 00	485,298 70
do fresh..... Lbs.	.....	1,240,610	109,592 70	
Lobsters, preserved..... "	0 14	6,056,111	847,856 86	1,294,556 86
do fresh and alive..... Tons.	75 00	5,956	446,700 00	
Cod, dried..... Cwt.	4 50	544,520	2,450,341 50	2,455,846 50
do tongues and sounds..... Brls.	10 00	550½	5,505 00	
Hake, dried..... Cwt.	2 50	60,888	152,220 00	172,526 00
do sounds..... Lbs.	0 50	40,613	20,306 00	
Haddock, dried..... Cwt.	3 50	108,513	379,795 00	408,854 20
do preserved in cans..... Lbs.	0 12	139 500	16,740 00	
do smoked (finnan haddies).... Cases.	2 40	3,633	8,719 20	
do fresh..... Lbs.	0 02	180,000	3,600 00	
Pollock, dried..... Cwt.	2 50	70,043	.....	175,106 50
Trout..... Lbs.	0 10	144,810	.....	14,481 00
Halibut..... "	0 10	1,218,959	.....	121,895 20
Smelts..... "	0 05	430,347	.....	21,517 35
Bass..... "	0 10	6,830	.....	683 00
Alewives, pickled..... Brls.	4 00	20,619	82,476 00	82,700 00
do smoked..... No. per M.	8 00	28	224 00	
Oysters..... Brls.	4 00	2,512	.....	10,048 00
Clams..... "	.....	3,676½	.....	24,993 00
Eels..... "	10 00	3,669	.....	36,690 00
Shad..... "	10 00	1,509	.....	15,090 00
Squid..... "	4 00	13,063½	.....	52,254 00
Whitefish..... "	6 00	365	.....	2,190 00
Flounders..... Lbs.	0 05	160,520	.....	8,025 50
Frost fish..... "	0 05	55,470	.....	2,773 00
Coarse and mixed fish..... Brls.	.....	8,493	.....	16,210 00
Fish oil..... Galls.	0 40	322,221	.....	128,887 60
do bait..... Brls.	.....	79,004	.....	74,447 00
do manure..... "	0 50	22,347	.....	11,174 00
do guano..... Tons.	25 00	747	.....	18,675 00
Seal skins..... No.	.....	564	.....	697 50
Total for 1894.....	.....	.....	.....	6,547,387 11
do 1893.....	.....	.....	.....	6,407,279 49
Increase.....	.....	.....	.....	140,107 62

RECAPITULATION

SHOWING the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c., engaged in the Fisheries of Nova Scotia, with an Approximate value of other Fishing Material for the Year, 1894.

Articles.	Value.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
594 vessels, 26,064 tons.....	1,321,559 00	
14,324 boats.....	325,899 00	
2,137,386 fathoms of gill-nets.....	454,479 00	
770 seines, 183,342 fathoms.....	152,125 00	
300 trap-nets.....	123,750 00	
165 weirs.....	15,088 00	2,392,900 00
474,581 lobster traps.....	324,161 20	
199 canneries.....	174,112 00	498,273 20
141 smelt bag-nets.....	6,463 00	
Hand-lines, trawls, &c.....	75,649 00	
134 freezers and ice-houses.....	28,060 00	
3,092 smoke and fish houses.....	126,748 00	
Steamers, smacks, dories, &c.....	64,495 00	
Fishing piers and wharves.....	169,384 00	470,799 00
		3,361,972 20

APPENDIX No. 7.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

District No. 1, comprises the county of Charlotte.—**Inspector J. H. Pratt, Andrew's.**

District No. 2, comprising the counties of Restigouche, Gloucester, Northumberland, Kent and Westmoreland.—**Inspector R. A. Chapman, Moncton.**

District No. 3, comprising the counties of Albert, St. John, King's, Queen's, Sunbury, York, Carleton and Victoria.—**Inspector H. S. Miles, Oromocto.**

DISTRICT No. 1.

REPORT ON THE FISHERIES OF DISTRICT No. 1, NEW BRUNSWICK,
COMPRISING THE COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE, FOR THE YEAR 1894,
BY INSPECTOR JOHN H. PRATT.

ST. ANDREW'S, N.B., 31st December, 1894.

Honourable JOHN COSTIGAN,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my sixth annual report on the fisheries of District No. 1, New Brunswick, comprising the mainland and islands of the county of Charlotte, also, the fisheries of the Chiputneticook Lakes, extending from Vanceboro northward along the international boundary line between the state of Maine and New Brunswick.

I also inclose tabulated statements showing the quantities and values of each kind of fish caught, with synopsis of each fishery officer's report. The amount of capital employed in the various fisheries is also given.

I feel much pleasure in stating that the returns show an increase in value over the preceding year of over one quarter of a million dollars. The figures are as follows:—

Total value of fisheries for 1893.....	\$ 771,182 35
“ “ “ 1894.....	1,101,077 29
Increase in 1894.....	<u>\$329,894 94</u>

Nearly all kinds of fish show a large increase over the previous year, in fact, this season's catch is the best since 1887.

The largest increase occurs in the herring fishery, which more than doubled the catch for 1893. It should also be pointed out that the catch of all kinds of fish is greatly in excess of what appears in the returns, for the reason that numbers of vessels come from other ports to fish in this district and take their catches for disposal to other places. These vessels may possibly make returns of their catch at their several home ports. It is estimated that \$100,000.00 would hardly represent the value of the catch of such vessels in this district.

During the season several cruises were made in my vessel to the Nova Scotia coast, as far as Lunenburg, but these duties only occupied my attention for a very short time.

The new system of employing special guardians, introduced by the department, has proved beneficial to the fisheries service.

SALMON.

A couple of rivers only in this district are frequented by salmon, and the St Croix River is the principal one. Owing to the determination of poachers, who infest both sides of the international boundary line at Calais and St. Stephen, several guardians were employed to check attempts at poaching at various favourable spots along the St. Croix River during the season, with the result that little or no poaching was carried on. An increase in the number of salmon was noticed, far exceeding that of any previous season. A great many were taken at St. Stephen by sportsmen with the fly. The services rendered by the guardians on this river, acting under the immediate supervision of Overseer Todd, were very satisfactory; they spared no pains, both day and night, to discharge their duties faithfully.

LOBSTERS.

There is an increase in the catch of lobsters, due not only to better fishing, but to a more vigorous prosecution of the fishery with an increased number of hands. The lobster fishery is yearly becoming more valuable to the Bay of Fundy fishermen, and the prices have a constant tendency to rise.

The remunerative prices obtained induces a number of lawless fishermen to begin fishing before the expiration of the close season. However, owing to the vigilance of the several officers, the traps with some few exceptions were discovered and destroyed, and the guilty parties punished. A strong effort is being made in this district, by the aid of petitions, to have the present limit of nine inches changed to a ten and a half inch limit. Petitions are being largely signed, showing that the feeling of the large majority of the lobster fishermen of this district is in favour of a change in the present law.

HERRING.

The large increase in the herring catch, almost doubling the catch of 1893, will be hailed with pleasure. In several districts the fishermen unhesitatingly assert that there were more herring in the schools which visited the coast than for a great many years. These reports are very encouraging in view of the fact that there are so many seemingly intelligent fishermen who are constantly claiming that "our herring fishery is fast becoming a thing of the past," and in other ways striving to convince the public that our various fishing and other industries are fast becoming involved in ruin. The evidence furnished by the large increase in the catch of herring this season points indisputably to the fact that herring are still with us and that they have come to stay. It requires only slight efforts on the part of the fishermen to secure all that is required for the markets.

Small herring for sardine canning purposes were very abundant, and the catch far exceeded the demand.

An exceedingly brisk competition to secure desirable herring weir locations was in progress during the season, and, seemingly to the ordinary observer, about every desirable spot on which a weir can be built in this country is now secured under license. A better idea will be had of the locations secured when it is stated that during the year just closed 374 weir licenses were issued. Several weirs paid remarkably good dividends to their owners.

The prices for all kinds of herring were somewhat better than during the previous season.

COD, POLLOCK AND HADDOCK.

The catch of these fish shows a large increase over 1893. This is not only due to more attention being paid to this fishery, but to the fact that larger schools of fish visited the grounds. Cod especially shows a large increase over 1893, when the catch was 6,338 cwt., while this season's returns show the catch to have been 30,533 cwt.

HAKE.

The catch of this fish has been about the same as the previous year. The presence of dogfish in such immense numbers in the Bay of Fundy during the fishing season undoubtedly impeded the fishermen's operations to a great extent; otherwise much larger returns would be shown.

MACKEREL.

Only fifty barrels of mackerel were caught in this district this season. This is to be regretted as the weir owners among the outer islands look forward with great expectations to the coming of the fishing season, fondly hoping that some of the mackerel schools will visit their weirs as they frequently did in years gone by. However, knowing full well the erratic movements of these fish they take their disappointment cheerfully.

FISH-WAYS.

Such of the officers in this district who have charge of fish-ways, strictly attended to keeping them in working order during the season. With the exception of the new dam required at St. George and some slight repairs to a few other fish-ways on the Magaguadavic River, all are in good working order. The Linton stream fish-way may require some alteration next season, but until the new dam is built below the "notch" at St. George, no extensive repairs need be made to it. Full reports have already been sent to the department with reference to the construction of a new dam and fishway below this "notch." It is, therefore, unnecessary to dwell further on the matter, the construction of this dam seems to be absolutely necessary.

ILLEGAL FISHING.

It is to be regretted that there are still in the district quite a number of persons who embrace every favourable opportunity of fishing illegally. However, they are becoming better known, and no doubt their operations in future will be confined to much smaller limits than in the past. The addition of a steam launch to the equipment of the "Curlew" will be the principal factor in reducing the poachers operations to a very small area. Most of this poaching consists in seining herring, and is all done during the night.

CAMPOBELLO FISH FAIR.

Before closing this report it should be stated that the Campobello Fishery Society again held their fish fair this fall which eclipsed all previous efforts of the energetic officials of this society. Numerous exhibits of all kinds of fish were pronounced by competent judges to be of a quality which could not be excelled anywhere. Liberal prizes were awarded to successful exhibitors. Hundreds of fishermen who visited this fair were highly pleased and went away convinced that these annual exhibitions of fish and gathering of fishermen have a decided tendency to benefit all parties concerned. These meetings of fishermen should be encouraged in the same manner as they are among agricultural and other communities.

SYNOPSIS OF FISHERY OFFICERS' REPORTS.

Overseer Campbell, of St. Andrew's, reports fishing on the whole, good, and very little trouble experienced. The close seasons were generally well observed; although some illegal seining for herring was attempted, but the presence of the cruiser "Curlew" promptly stopped it. The presence of this vessel on the coast is a great help to the local officers, and has prevented much trouble. There were no large herring during the past season, but larger schools of sardine herring came into St. Andrew's Bay than ever before. The waters were teeming with these fish for a great part of the summer. Sardines being so plenty prices were correspondingly low, and although the weirs caught more fish than in other years, the profits were below the average. Some trouble was experienced in preventing the taking and using of small herring for manure. Lobster fishing was not very good and fewer traps were set. There should be a close season for lobsters in St. Andrew's Bay for a couple of years, as they are annually becoming scarcer. Females are often killed in January and this has a tendency to decrease the number of breeding lobsters. Line fishing was better than last year. Hake and haddock were the fish mostly caught. Small pollock were numerous, and this along with the squid probably kept the schools of herring up in the bay. No mackerel were seen this year, except a few small ones late in the fall. Smelts were unusually plenty but there was no fishing for them. The opening of a fish curing establishment at St. Andrew's is of immense benefit to the fishermen. It supplies them with a good market where they can readily dispose of their catch at remunerative prices.

For some unknown reason, the catch of land locked salmon in the Chamcook lakes was small. These fish are very gamey and feed largely on small fresh water smelts which seek deep water at the time of the best fishing.

The fish-ways at St. George are generally in good order, with the exception of a few small repairs which are required. The roll dam at the lower falls should be rebuilt, as it is almost impossible for salmon to ascend this river. Salmon undoubtedly ascended while the old dam was standing. The estimated amount for building a new one is quite small.

The catch in St. Andrew's district was marketed in Canada, with the exception of lobsters and sardine herring, which nearly all went to the United States. Line fish are becoming more abundant in St. Andrew's Bay and St. Croix River. The sardine industry does not seem to decrease the quantity of small herring in this district, as they have never before been more abundant than last year.

Special Guardian Cross, at Beaver Harbour, reports that the fisheries of his district are in about the same condition as last year. The catch was up to the average. Prices for sardine herring were low, and on this account a larger quantity of herring were smoked. Line fishing was better inshore, but very few cod were taken. More men engaged in lobster fishing than formerly, but the catch has not increased.

All the fish caught in this division found a market in Canada, with the exception of lobsters and sardine herring, which went to the States. No abuses occurred and little, if any, illegal fishing is reported.

Special Guardian Dick, of Mascarene, reports an increase in the catch of sardine herring over last year, and the catch of other fish about the same.

Special Guardian Frawley, of St. George, reports no abuses during the year in his division. The close seasons were well observed and little, if any, illegal fishing was done, or even attempted.

There are six fish-ways in this division, which this guardian visited on numerous occasions, keeping them clean, and in good condition for the passage of fish. A good deal of money has been expended in the construction of several fish-ways on this river, but they are useless on account of the absence of the roll dam which should be rebuilt below the "notch" and a fish-way inserted in it. The past season has shown this to be absolutely necessary, as before its removal salmon were seen up river but now the fish cannot get through the "notch" unless with a high run of water. No doubt salmon were killed attempting to pass this "notch," as several dead ones weighing from twelve to fifteen pounds lay in the gully below.

Observer Todd, of St. Stephen, reports an increase of salmon in the St. Croix River, but as these fish are all killed with the rod, and are fished only at the head of the tide below all the saw-mills, the number of pounds shown in the returns is no indication of the numbers of fish passing up the river. No fish except about one-third of the alewife catch are exported; the balance being used for local consumption. The principal violations of the law consist in drifting with nets, and spearing salmon on the spawning beds, but the efficient services of the Canadian guardians, with the co-operation of the United States officers, put a stop to these abuses. Close seasons have been well observed. Two swing nets were seized and destroyed. There are three fish-ways in this division on the Canadian side of the river and on Dennis stream. There are four more on the United States side of the river. The chief want of the St. Croix River, now that it is well protected, is a generous supply of sea salmon, planted annually in its head waters.

Special Guardian Haney, of West Isles, reports the catch of all kinds of fish about the same as last year, with the exception of sardine herring, which shows a decrease. Very little illegal fishing was attempted, owing to the fact that frequent visits were made, day and night, to the locality where it would be attempted, and also to the frequent visits of the "Curlew" to the same place.

Overseer Brown, of Campobello, reports an increase in the catch of all kinds of fish. Dogfish were very numerous in the Bay of Fundy during the summer, remaining there all the season. Pollock shows a large increase over all previous years. These fish were very large and of good quality. The close seasons were well observed with the exception of some lobster fishermen who persist in fishing before the beginning of the legal season. All the traps that could be found were destroyed. The smoked herring and sardine herring are all exported to the States. The same with lobsters and one-half the quantity of pickled herring. The remainder of the catch is marketed in Canada.

Overseer Martin, of Grand Manan, reports a very large increase in the herring fishery of the island, which he attributes to the large schools of dogfish and silver hake, which have inhabited the off-shore schools of herring during the entire season. There were more weirs built and more men engaged in the fishery than last year, but this would not effect the large increase in the herring catch. There is an increase in the haddock catch of about one hundred per cent, due to a larger number of boats and vessels engaged in this fishery. Haddock is rapidly growing in favour especially fresh and smoked. Prices are annually increasing on this account, as well as owing to the fact, that the cost of catching this class of fish is less than for other kinds, and as there is no expenses in curing, this fish is fast becoming highly prized by the fishermen.

The catch of pollock has increased owing also, it is believed, to dogfish keeping them inshore, and to the pollock following the herring. There is a large decrease in the hake catch, although it is believed these fish were as numerous as ever in the waters adjacent to North Head, where this industry is principally pursued. The dogfish striking inshore very early in summer, a large proportion of the fishermen who generally fish for hake were compelled to seek employment at the pollock and herring fishery. A slight increase is noticed in the lobster catch owing to a greater number of men being employed at it and fishing longer than in previous years. The Dark Harbour fishery was, as usual, very successful. The only existing abuse is the leaving of nets in the water during daytime, especially with herring in them, which it is considered, has a tendency to scare the herring and drive them off-shore. This practice is carried on very largely at North Head. The close seasons were well observed, not one violation of the law having come to this officers notice during the whole season. There were several reports of Sunday fishing at North Head, but when the place was visited it was found that these reports were incorrect.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN H. PRATT,

Inspector of Fisheries.

DISTRICT No. 2.

REPORT ON THE FISHERIES OF DISTRICT No. 2, COMPRISING THE COUNTIES OF RESTIGOUCHE, GLOUCESTER, NORTHUMBERLAND, KENT AND WESTMORELAND FOR THE YEAR 1894, BY INSPECTOR R. A. CHAPMAN.

MONCTON, 31st December, 1894.

Honourable JOHN COSTIGAN,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report on the fisheries of District No. 2, comprising the counties of Westmoreland, Kent, Northumberland, Gloucester and Restigouche, in the province of New Brunswick, with extracts from the reports of local fishery officers; also tabulated statements giving the product and value by districts and counties, together with a return of the capital employed in the prosecution of the fisheries. The returns show an increase in the aggregate over last year of \$147,215.80, and over that of 1890 of \$1,494,980.18, or upwards of one hundred per cent, the figures being:—

For 1890	\$1,445,194 82
“ 1893	2,792,969 20
“ 1894	2,940,185 00

The catch of the principal kinds of fish taken in the first and last of these years were:—

	1890.	1894.
Salmon, lbs.	1,016,197	2,011,480
Smelts “	3,778,952	6,723,500
Lobsters (cans), lbs.....	2,365,256	2,932,500
Bass, lbs.....	4,000	404,000
Mackerel, lbs.....	45,520	541,700
Herring, brls.....	57,110	159,900
Mackerel “	2,200	6,170
Cod, cwt.	57,400	78,650

While the catch in other parts of the Maritime Provinces has been nearly stationary the remarkable increase in this district is due largely, I believe, to a better understanding of their respective duties by fishery officers and fishermen, as while, with the hundreds and hundreds of miles of rivers and coasts teeming with fish, at their respective seasons, it is impossible to prevent or detect every violation of the fishery laws and regulations without a much larger force of men than the appropriations will allow. To the increased vigilance of the officers employed coupled with the feeling yearly gaining ground, especially amongst the more law-abiding of the inhabitants, that protection of the fisheries is necessary, these very satisfactory results are mostly due.

SHAD.

While a large increase is again reported from the Gulf of St. Lawrence districts, no improvement can be expected in the catch of these valuable fish in the Bay of Fundy until a close time during the spawning season is established.

SALMON.

While there is a falling off in the Miramichi River districts from the phenomenal catch of last year, the increase on the Restigouche River and parts of the coast leading thereto has brought the aggregate almost to last year's big figures. The streams were also everywhere full of salmon and grilse this fall; the abundance of the latter promising a good catch of salmon next year.

HERRING.

Not only were herring taken in unusually large quantities last spring (so that in many places the shores were winrowed with spawn), but more fish were found on the Caraquet and Miscou banks in September than for thirty years, and these were of excellent quality.

SMELTS.

Owing to the heavy fall of snow immediately after the first ice had formed in December, 1893, these fish left the rivers earlier than usual. However, nearly as many were taken on the whole coast as during the year before, yet for two years past, notwithstanding this enormous catch, larger numbers have come into the streams to spawn in the spring than for many years past. It should here be remarked that before this fishery, which is now one of the most important in the district, was put under regulations, immense quantities of smelts were used for manure, feeding hogs, &c. This has now been entirely stopped.

BASS.

There has been a large increase in the catch of these fine fish during the past two years. Each season the fish grow of larger size being evidently the outcome of the three years prohibition on the Miramichi River.

COD.

A much larger catch of these staple fish is reported this year. They were extremely abundant up to a late date this fall directly on the coasts so that boats could go out and secure full fares in a few hours.

MACKEREL.

These fish were abundant on most parts of our coasts, in some places only for a short time, but there were of excellent size and quality. Young fish (tinkers) were scarcely ever before known to appear in such large numbers everywhere along the shores and in the estuaries of rivers.

LOBSTERS.

These fish were scarcely up to last year's pack; the decrease occurring mostly at places where the factories have multiplied fastest and over-fishing has been most manifest.

OYSTERS

An increase is reported notwithstanding that no fishing is allowed in winter. There appears to be no limit to what might be taken at Bay du Vin and elsewhere in the estuary of the Miramichi River. The bottom being favourable for spat, the areas there are increasing yearly.

SYNOPSIS OF FISHERY OVERSEERS' REPORTS.

RESTIGOUCHE COUNTY.

Overseer J. A. Verge reports a large increase in the catch of salmon in his district and that the take of smelts (nearly a new industry) has increased tenfold over that of last year. The close seasons and regulations were generally well observed.

Overseer Donald McLean, of Charlo, reports a larger catch of salmon than for many years past. Larger numbers of these fish and grilse have been seen in all the streams this fall which assures a future supply. Lobsters were below the average of other years. Smelts are almost a new industry in this district. Large preparations being made for the coming season. The close time and other regulations were well observed.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

Overseer Wm. Sweeney reports an increased catch of salmon and a very abundant run of spring herring which with lobsters (slightly under last year) are the principal fish in his district. The regulations were well carried out.

Overseer James Hickson says that salmon is about equal to last year. Herring exceedingly abundant everywhere on the coast. Mackerel abundant, but would not take bait. Young fish (tinkers) swarming everywhere. Cod abundant during the whole season. Smelts hardly up to the average.

Overseer James D. Theriault reports cod abundant up to time ice formed. Mackerel struck in but only for a short time. Other fish scarcely up to the average, but lobsters of larger size than usual.

Overseer X. D. Albert reports a large increase in the catch of cod, which is the staple fish of his division, also in spring and fall herring. The latter were of fine quality and more abundant on the Caraquet banks than for several years past.

Overseer Arcade Landry reports a very large catch of cod and herring. Mackerel were also abundant and large numbers of very fine fish were taken.

Overseer Adolphe Ache reports an increased catch of cod, the principal fish in his division. Spring and fall herring were also very plentiful.

Overseer Wm. Walsh reports fair fishing in his division. The regulations have been well enforced. Strongly urges a close time for alewives, commencing 20th June, instead of 1st July, as after first named date, fish are of little use and trout are caught in the nets.

Overseer Oliver Robicheaud reports a large catch of cod and smelts. Mackerel abundant, but would not take the bait.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Acting Overseer F. Robicheaud reports a falling off in catch of salmon owing to the winds. These fish were, however, very abundant at and after the close of the season. Herring very abundant; cod also, everywhere on the coast. Smelts, a good catch and good prices realized.

Overseer J. G. Williston reports a falling off in salmon from last year's enormous catch, but says that the rivers and streams were teeming with fish this fall. Mackerel abundant and of fine size and quality. Rivers and bays swarming with young fish (tinkers) all the fall. Cod unusually abundant. Oysters a fine catch and good prices realized. The fisheries of his division are in a healthy condition.

Overseer Patrick Hogan reports salmon fishing fair. The catch of shad and alewives was very large, as well as that of bass. Large numbers of salmon and grilse reached the spawning beds.

Acting Overseer Robt. C. Boyes reports a fair fishing season, and that an immense number of salmon and grilse went up the south-west Miramichi River this fall. Complaint is made that the boom company blocks the river with logs every spring.

KENT COUNTY.

Overseer W. F. Hannah reports fair fishing in his division, but a large falling off from the enormous catch of smelts during the previous year. Believes that the exemptions of saw-mills in his division have been of great injury to the fisheries.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

Overseer Robert Goodwin states that there has been a large increase in the catch of smelts, trout and salmon. He attributes this to the fact that our streams are now kept open and the fish have a clear way to and from the spawning grounds. No sawdust or rubbish is going into the streams as formerly. The regulations are well observed.

Overseer Dennis T. Cormier reports a small catch of shad, and again urges a close time for these fish to the 20th or 25th June, which, he claims, is the only way to restore this fishery.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

R. A. CHAPMAN,

Inspector of Fisheries.

DISTRICT No. 3.

REPORT ON THE FISHERIES OF DISTRICT No. 3, OF NEW BRUNSWICK, COMPRISING THE COUNTIES OF VICTORIA, CARLETON, YORK, SUNBURY, QUEEN'S, KING'S, ST. JOHN AND ALBERT, FOR THE YEAR 1894, BY INSPECTOR H. S. MILES.

OROMOCTO, 18th December, 1894.

The Honourable JOHN COSTIGAN,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my second annual report and statistics, showing in tabular form the kinds, quantities and values of the fishery products for the year just closed; the kind and value of material used in the prosecution of this industry, together with synopsis of reports from overseers and wardens. These returns show a very large increase over the returns of last year, which were incomplete owing to the dismissal and suspension of three overseers. This year full returns have been obtained, and the figures are:

1893	\$181,969 85
1894	292,886 40
Increase	<hr/> \$110,916 55

This increase is largely due to the fact that the aggregate worth of fish taken in St. John County was more than double the catch of last year; the gain being in salmon, lobsters, hake, haddock, pollock, halibut, alewives, shad and sardines. Salmon especially were so abundant that they were retailed as low as 12 cents per pound in the local markets. The catch of alewives was immense. These fish were sold to the Nova Scotia fishermen for bait during the months of April, May and June. They were also largely shipped to the West Indies. Alewives are becoming more important every year. The Nova Scotia fishermen say that its failure would be most disastrous to them, as they would be unable to get a sufficient quantity of bait, herring having failed. The increase in alewives was 20,066 barrels over the catch of the previous year.

SALMON.

The causes assigned for an increase in the catch of salmon are as follows:—

The department is affording the various rivers excellent protection; the planting of fry is most beneficial, a larger number of men were engaged in the salmon fishery than usual.

LOBSTERS

This fishery was vigorously prosecuted from the beginning of the season; a larger number of fish than usual were therefore taken. The fishermen having now gained a better understanding of the habits of the lobster, fish in deep water during the winter and nearer shore as the weather gets fine and the water warmer.

HERRING.

These fish were below the average, owing to the great abundance of dogfish which in several cases destroyed all the nets of the fishermen. Some vessels engaged in this fishery but returned with only small fares.

TROUT.

The trout caught in this district are almost exclusively used for home consumption. It is, therefore, exceedingly difficult to estimate the catch. These beautiful fish are found in great abundance in many lakes, streams and brooks, and the strict enforcement of the close season alone prevents their being overfished.

LINE FISH.

These fish were unusually abundant and the prices obtained remunerative. More men than usual were engaged in fishing for hake, cod, halibut, haddock, &c.

SARDINES.

Sardines were abundant, but as there are no canning factories in this district, they were only taken in sufficient quantities to supply bait to lobster and line fishermen.

SYNOPSIS OF FISHERY OVERSEERS' REPORTS.

Overseer Sutherland Stewart, of Alma, Albert County, reports a scarcity of herring, mackerel, and of all kinds of line fish which were so abundant in this vicinity years ago. He attributes this great falling off to the wholesale destruction caused by brush and other weirs with which this coast was lined before steps were taken to prevent overfishing. The total catch for this county is valued at \$6,620, the fish being used entirely for home consumption. The several close seasons were well observed and no illegal fishing was attempted. The fish-way is in good working condition and salmon and other fish pass freely through it.

Warden K. T. Wilbur, of Midway, Harvey, Albert County, reports an increase of salmon and alewives in Beaver Brook, and other streams. During the fishing season, trout were overfished and a considerable decrease in the catch is noted. No illegal fishing was done and the close seasons were well observed.

Warden Wallace Taylor, of Coverdale, Albert County, reports a decrease in the catch of salmon, owing to so many being caught in weirs and nets in the bay. There is only one fish-way in this division and it is in good condition. The Sawdust Act has been well observed, also the close seasons.

Overseer O'Brien, of Carleton, St. John County, reports an increase in the catch of the most important kinds of fish, and states that the past season has been most remunerative to the fish owners who found ready markets in St. John and the United States. This officer is of the opinion that this increase is largely due to the enforcement of the protection laws, and to a strict observance of the weekly and other close seasons. He expects that in the near future our rivers will again be teeming with fish as of old.

Overseer W. H. Heine, of Norton Station, King's County, reports the catch of alewives below that of last year, owing to the prevalence of cold easterly winds during the fishing season, but in Darling's Lake and over the overflowed marshes of the Kennebecasis River, during the months of May and June, alewives swarmed in great numbers. Although vigorously prosecuted, the shad fishery was a failure, owing to the fact that in the Kennebecasis River there was no freshet last spring and the water was filled with a green slimy substance, which attached itself to the nets and made fishing difficult. The shad that were caught were either used at home or shipped fresh to the towns along the Intercolonial Railway. Salmon were not caught to any extent, but few fish having ascended the river until after the close season began. Pickerel were taken in large numbers in Darling's Lake during the fall and winter season and shipped to the United States, where remunerative prices are obtained. This industry is becoming more important every year. The close seasons were well observed. The greatest difficulty lies in confining the fishermen to no more than one-fourth of the stream under section 19, subsection 1 of the Fishery Regulations. Nine seizures were made for violations of this section. Three parties were prosecuted and fined, and five nets were destroyed.

Overseer J. W. Nowlan, of Smith's Creek, King's County, reports a strict observance of the laws and regulations through his section of King's County.

Warden Pearson, of English Settlement, King's County, reports a strict observance of the fishery laws and regulations in his division. For the last few years portable steam-mills, burning all their refuse, have been running in this section, and no violations of the Sawdust Act have been observed. The principal fish are trout, which are used for home consumption only.

Mayes Case, of Wickham, Queen's County, had charge of the St. John River in King's County this season, as no overseer was appointed to look after that district since the dismissal of Overseer Belyea. He reports a good catch of fish and says that no violations came under his notice, and the close seasons were well observed.

Overseer J. H. Gray, of Springfield, King's County, reports a larger catch of salmon than usual due to a larger number of men engaged in fishing. Pickerel were more abundant and taken in larger quantities than during the previous year. Alewives came with the freshet and were eagerly sought after until the close season set in. Shad were far below the average owing to the scarcity of fish. About fifty per cent of the fish caught were used at home and the balance exported. The close seasons were strictly observed. The Sawdust Act was not enforced; the mills here are small and only run about two months each year.

Overseer Mayes Case, of Wickham, Queen's County, reports the catch of alewives much below the average owing to low freshet in the early spring, and again when the later run came the price was so reduced by the St. John fishermen having caught such quantities of them that the Queen's County fishermen did not engage very actively in this branch of fishing, and few, if any, more than sufficient to supply the local demand were taken. There was an increase in the catch of salmon owing to more men engaging in the prosecution of this fishing. Eels are a great source of annoyance to salmon fishermen, as very often when a salmon is caught it is attacked by eels which enter through the mouth. Sometimes, an otherwise empty salmon skin contains from one to seven eels which have devoured everything except the skin and bones. In some cases eel pots are used beside nets. Fishermen are anxiously awaiting the time when bass fishing will be allowed. The protection which the department is affording this fish will no doubt prove most beneficial as bass were being overfished on account of the high price paid for them in the United States market where quantities of pickerel are now shipped. Several violations of the weekly close time were committed and prosecutions are to follow.

Overseer Hoben, of Swan Creek, Sunbury County, reports the aggregate catch in his division slightly in excess of last year's valuation. Fewer salmon were taken, but there was an increase in alewives, shad and pickerel. Salmon and shad were used for home consumption; pickerel shipped to the United States. Alewives were all sold to fish merchants in St. John, except about five per cent which were used fresh or smoked. The close seasons were strictly observed and the Sawdust Act fairly well enforced. The two "Hockin fish-ways" in this division are of no use, as fish cannot get through them on account of the velocity of the water.

Overseer Robert Orr, of Fredericton, York County, reports the catch of salmon, pickerel and trout on the St. John River about the same as last year. Shad and alewives not so abundant. On the south-west Miramichi River full grown salmon were scarce, but grilse were very numerous. There was a great increase in the catch of alewives on this stream, seventy-five barrels being taken against six last year. This increase is due to the protection which of late years has been given to Lake Brook, the great spawning ground of these fish. Trout and pickerel were about the same, all these fish were consumed in Canada or sent to the United States. Drifting is carried on to some extent on the St. John River and above tidal-waters. This can only be stopped by the appointment of more guardians, and it would be a source of considerable expense to the department. On the St. John River both in York and Carleton Counties, violations have been reported and there are several prosecutions to be entered in a short time. On the south-west Miramichi in addition to the Government guardians, the anglers' club employed several men, and the result is that efficient protection has been afforded this river. There are no fish-ways in this division.

Guardian Lindsay, of Highlands, Carleton County, reports a decrease in the catch of this year from that of last. The law prohibiting net fishing for salmon on the St. John River is also in force on the Miramichi River in this county. As salmon do not rise to the fly on the St. John, and no fly fishing for salmon is permitted upon the Miramichi by the lessee of the riparian owners, there must be a falling off in the catch of salmon. In fact were I only to report the number of pounds of fish caught legally, five hundred pounds would be in excess of the amount. There was no scarcity of fish; the less vigorous prosecution of the fishing is due to the fact that the law forbids it. All fish caught are used for home consumption.

Overseer Thomas D. Ryan, of Grand Falls, Victoria County, reports a fine run of salmon in the Tobique River this year; however, a lesser number were taken than last year on account of dull times in the States, which cause fewer American sportsmen to come here than usual. The Tobique Salmon Club give this river efficient protection until 1st October. There was an abundance of salmon in the St. John River, in fact, they were never known to have been so numerous. In Madawaska River there was an unusually large number of trout caught with the fly. Guardians Griffith and Raymond patrolled this river, and no illegal fishing was reported. The other waters in this division are frequented by trout, whitefish, perch and suckers, which are all used for home consumption. The catch, &c., in this division is valued at \$10,955.00.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. S. MILES.

REPORT ON THE PROTECTION OF SALMON IN THE SOUTH-WEST MIRAMICHI RIVER BY THE SECRETARY OF THE CLUB.

FREDERICTON, N.B., Dec. 1, 1894.

I now beg leave to submit my annual report of the protection of the south-west Miramichi for the season just passed, and in doing so have much pleasure in congratulating the owners of these fishing waters with the results obtained. Following up the work of the previous year, I was enabled to take advantage of the weak points which could only be learned by experience and observation. Protection began about the same time as last year, 19th June, and the guardians were kept on till 15th November, although it was not contemplated they should remain later than 1st November, but on account of a very mild and open season I thought it advisable to run no risks in encouraging poachers to clean out the pools which we had taken so much pains and expense to protect. The same number of guardians were placed on the river as last season, and every encouragement was extended us by the Fisheries Department at Ottawa. To Inspector Miles the anglers of the south-west will always owe a debt of gratitude. He not only encouraged the work as an officer of the department, but was ever ready to further any steps taken by myself for the welfare of the river. His overseer, Robert Orr, spent a large part of his time on the river, and to him and head guardian McDonald a large part of the success depends. Our men were all sworn in and appointed special Dominion guardians and worked in consort with departmental officers. The following are the stretches from Boiestown to the forks of the south-west, a distance of 47 miles, and names of guardians:—

1. Boiestown to Tug Pond, 9 miles—*Joseph Norrad, Wm. Palmer.
2. Tug Pond to Burnt Hill, 14 miles—*Robert McKay, *Edward Munn.
3. Burnt Hill to McKeel Brook, 9½ miles—Silas Standish, *Wm. Green and Robert Munn.
4. McKeel Brook to Forks, 14½ miles, and up North Branch—*Donald McKay, *Harvey Scott.

Those marked with an * (excepting the latter, who was in our employ until 1st August) were maintained under the expense of the anglers; the remainder being officers under the pay of the Dominion Government.

Of these guardians, two were paid by the Burnt Hill and Clearwater Clubs through the management of A. T. Wood, of Boston, an angler who has always had the welfare of the river at heart. One guardian was in the employ of the Rocky

Bend Club; one paid by Messrs. Harry and Charles Beckwith and J. H. Phair, and the remaining two by F. Stancliffe of Montreal. The total amount paid guardians was \$754.28.

Little, if any, poaching was reported during the season, which speaks well for the vigilance of the officers. The guardians stationed at the forks were subjected to considerable annoyance from settlers in that section, and it was the intention of the club to prosecute these offenders, but from a lack of magistrates in that vicinity we were prevented at the time from laying the necessary information. Steps should yet be taken to punish these people who openly defy the law.

Through arrangements with the Dominion Government I applied and placed 100,000 salmon fry in the river. These fish which were planted in the river in front of the settlement, were obtained from the Newcastle hatchery; but the opinion is expressed by experienced anglers like Messrs. Phair and Hanson that as this spawn is got from fall fish the results will be that as they propagate and grow they will only return to the river late in the year and long after the angling season has passed. Be this as it may, I am of the opinion some good results will follow from the planting of this spawn. Application will be made to the government for another lot of fry from the Rapides Femmes hatchery, as, from what we can learn, these fish are secured in the summer months, and any objection such as noted above will be removed.

The protection of the river from Boiestown down to tide head, a distance of 68 miles was, on the whole, better than last season, but there is great room for improved service here. The guardians, six in number, are wholly in the pay of the government. There is a great lack of systematic protection, but now that a new overseer has been appointed, we are in hopes of a better state of things in the future. Overseer Boyce since his appointment to office has shown good work and from what I can learn from him there will be a fearless and systematic protection over the district in his charge in the future.

On the 25th July last I thought it advisable to send Guardian Joseph Norrad over these waters and make a full report on the state of the river. I had previously heard that illegal fishing was being carried on in the open day, which was only too fully verified after our guardian's inspection. Several seizures were made by him and evidence of spearing and sweeping were plainly to be seen on several of the stretches. These reports were conveyed by me by telegram to Ottawa at once and followed up by an explanatory letter that if a change was not effected in the mode of protection, the anglers would feel justified in throwing up what had already cost so much, and withdrawing our men from the angling waters. I am glad to report that, by the prompt action of the government, we saw fit to allow our men to remain. During Guardian Norrad's inspection of the river, he was subjected to the insults of a mob of poachers at Blackville, and steps are now being taken to prosecute these open violators of the law. I have every confidence that under the new arrangement effected there will be good work done here during the coming year.

One great obstacle to the fish ascending the river is the narrow pass (not more than twelve feet wide) at the booms below Tide Head. This narrow way is the space left between the booms and the outer sets of the settlers' nets, which is very often closed, under the cover of darkness. When the booms are filled, the logs are often jammed to the bottom, and one can hardly be surprised how any large fish, under these circumstances, can ascend the river at all, and those that get through are principally grilse. There is strong evidence of this being the case, as about four out of every five caught bore net marks. It is a crying shame the space is not widened to at least two rods (38 feet), and if the reports of the officers are taken, the Government will order this additional width to be observed in future.

Daily reports were kept by our guardians during the season and forwarded weekly by the head guardian to my office. As usual, there was a large amount of correspondence.

In conclusion, I give it as my opinion, that if protection is carried on under the conditions named, I feel fully convinced that our river will soon become, as it was of old, not one of the best, but *the* best angling stream in New Brunswick.

Yours obediently,

T. G. LOGGIE.

NEW BRUNSWICK—DISTRICT No. 1.

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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 District No. 1, of the Province of **New Brunswick**, for the Year 1894.

Number.	DISTRICTS.	FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.						FISHING MATERIAL.						KINDS OF FISH.									
		Vessels.				Boats.		Gill-Nets.		Weirs.		Seines.		Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Herring, salted, brls.	Herring, fresh or frozen, lbs.	Herring, smoked, lbs.	Mackerel, salted, brls.	Mackerel, fresh or preserved (in cans), lbs.	Lobsters, preserved (in cans) lbs.	Lobsters, alive or fresh, tons.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Number.
		Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.											Fathoms.	Value.
	<i>Charlotte County.</i>			¢		¢			¢		¢			¢									
1	Lepreaux to L'Etang	13	245	3800	59	109	1805	150	4380	2190	30	3900	30	870	1740	400	18000	3000	284	290	1		
2	L'Etang to St. George	4	54	1025	20	144	4190	147			66	16625	65	1769	2616		500		69	1000	2		
3	St. George to St. Stephen					74	1640	79			43	11825	40	1310	1365		15000		13	25	3		
4	St. George (inland)																					4	
5	St. Stephen (inland)																					5	
6	West Isles	8	143	3225	31	505	10591	292	4606	1013	110	36362	110	3050	4125	311	6757	2000	127	897	6		
7	Campo Bello	13	319	6375	64	138	7444	158	4807	1469	16	6400	20	700	1000	1063	542255		257	22620	7		
8	Grand Manan	21	355	8275	65	369	30303	478	12247	3289	41	48900	36	1426	5905	7740	8951000	40	574	5701	8		
	Totals ..	59	1116	22700	239	1139	55973	1304	26040	7961	306	124012	301	9125	16751	500	9514	8957757	40	2000	3000	1324	30533

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

Number.	DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH.																FISH PRODUCTS.				TOTAL VALUE.	Number.		
		Hake, dried, cwt.	Hake Sounds, lbs.	Haddock, cwt.	Pollock, cwt.	Trout, lbs.	Halibut, lbs.	Smelts, lbs.	Finnen Haddies, smoked, lbs.	Alewives, brls.	Sardines, canned, lbs.	Clams, brls.	Clams, shelled, lbs.	Squid, brls.	Sardines, brls.	Pickered, lbs.	Flounders, lbs.	Tonn Cod or Frost Fish, lbs.	Fish Oils, galls.	Fish used as Bait, brls.	Fish used as Manure, brls.			Fish Guano, tons.	
	<i>Charlotte County.</i>																						\$	cts.	
1	Lepreaux to L'Etang. . . .	3575	3575	1000	150	.....	10000	.....	.....	.....	180000	2930	5935	15	17950	.....	3700	.....	3700	600	260	80	.....	95,239	25 1
2	L'Etang to St. George. . . .	1102	1000	1167	1509	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	66877	.....	.....	.....	2000	1000	750	.....	.....	157,326	00 2
3	St. George to St. Stephen	45	.....	70	45	3000	.....	.....	75000	.....	20000	150	15600	.....	25779	.....	3800	.....	200	15	2435	6	.....	64,843	00 3
4	St. George (inland) . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	6000	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	640	00 4
5	St. Stephen (inland) . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	4000	.....	4500	.....	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3000	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,400	00 5
6	West Isles.	1961	847	3945	5891	.....	277	.....	.....	.....	20000	50	.....	10	17278	.....	800	.....	3793	924	.....	.....	.....	88,666	54 6
7	Campo Bello.	11463	6862	10800	4846	.....	30900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	299	4094	.....	.....	.....	9701	1326	.....	.....	.....	219,550	50 7
8	Grand Manan.	4050	6075	2170	6019	500	21000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31990	1731	1300	.....	.....	490,812	00 8
	Totals.	22196	18359	19152	18460	13500	61277	4500	75000	135	220000	3130	21535	349	131978	3000	8300	500	51384	5596	4745	86	.....	*1,118,477	29

* Including : Clams, canned, 15,200 lbs., value \$760 ; also, 800 lbs. Periwinkles, value \$80.

RECAPITULATION

OF the Yield and Value of the Fisheries, District No. 1, New Brunswick, for the Year 1894.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantity.	Price.		Value.	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Salmon, fresh.....	lbs. 500	0	20	100	00
Herring, salt.....	brls. 9,514	4	50	42,813	00
do fresh or frozen.....	lbs. 8,957,757	0	02	179,155	14
do smoked.....	" 7,432,755	0	02	148,655	10
Mackerel, fresh.....	" 2,000	0	12	240	00
do salted.....	brls. 40	14	00	560	00
Cod.....	cwt. 30,533	4	50	137,398	50
Alewives.....	brls. 135	4	00	540	00
Hake.....	cwt. 22,196	2	50	55,490	00
do sounds.....	lbs. 18,359	0	50	9,179	50
Lobsters, alive or fresh.....	tons. 1,324	75	00	99,300	00
do canned.....	lbs. 3,000	0	14	420	00
Haddock.....	cwt. 19,152	3	50	67,032	00
Pollock.....	" 18,460	2	50	46,150	00
Trout.....	lbs. 13,500	0	10	1,350	00
Halibut.....	" 61,277	0	10	6,127	70
Finnan Haddies, smoked.....	" 75,000	0	10	7,500	00
Sardines.....	brls. 131,978	2	00	263,956	00
do canned.....	lbs. 220,000	0	05	11,000	00
Smelts.....	" 4,500	0	05	225	00
Clams.....	brls. 3,130	1	25	3,912	50
do canned.....	lbs. 15,200	0	05	760	00
do shelled.....	" 21,535	0	05	1,076	75
Periwinkles.....	" 800	0	10	80	00
Squid.....	brls. 349	4	00	1,396	00
Flounders.....	lbs. 8,300	0	05	415	00
Frost fish.....	" 500	0	05	25	00
Pickarel.....	" 3,000	0	05	150	00
Fish oil.....	galls. 51,384	0	40	20,553	60
do used as bait.....	brls. 5,596	1	50	8,394	00
do do manure.....	" 4,745	0	50	2,372	50
do guano.....	tons. 86	25	00	2,150	00
Total.....				1,118,477	29
Value of catch for 1893.....				771,182	35
Increase during 1894.....				347,294	94

NUMBER and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, Weirs, &c., engaged in the Fisheries of
District No. 1, New Brunswick, for the Year 1894.

Materials.	Value.
	\$ cts.
59 vessels, 1,116 tons	22,700 00
1,139 boats	55,973 00
26,040 fathoms of gill-nets	7,961 00
306 weirs	124,012 00
16,876 lobster traps	13,026 00
2 do canneries	800 00
4 fish presses	400 00
301 weir seines, 9,125 fathoms	16,751 00
2,000 hand-lines	2,000 00
500 dip-nets	2,500 00
716 trawls	8,463 00
3 icehouses	1,000 00
571 smoke and fish houses with fixtures	132,877 00
11 steamers and smacks	4,200 00
246 wharfs and piers	43,286 00
3 sardine canneries	8,700 00
1 fish curing factory	1,200 00
Total	445,849 00

NEW BRUNSWICK—

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

Number.	DISTRICTS.	VESSELS AND BOATS.						FISHING		
		Vessels.				Boats.			Gill-Nets.	
		No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.
<i>Restigouche County.</i>				¢			¢		¢	
1	Above Dalhousie					30	600	30	7090	7090
2	Dalhousie to Belledune.....					180	2000	350	18000	15000
Totals.....						210	2600	380	25090	22090
<i>Gloucester County.</i>										
1	Petit Rocher.....					280	5000	540	23000	15000
2	Bathurst, &c.					340	10000	780	20050	26500
3	Grand Anse.....	1	24	400	3	210	3800	416	7560	6000
4	Upper Caraquet.....	6	74	3400	20	49	6700	82	1900	1650
5	Caraquet.....	66	753	26900	215	46	11500	150	22400	6480
6	Shippegan (Mainland)	21	246	9550	69	48	3500	108	3500	1500
7	Shippegan Island.....	41	482	24600	131	121	8600	260	8700	3500
8	Miscou and Little Shippegan.....	2	26	700	6	82	1820	178	1200	500
9	Pokemouche (Parish of Inkerman).....	2	25	1500	6	180	3600	280	16500	10500
10	Tracadie (Parishes of Saumureiz and St. Isidore).....	7	78	2800	22	121	2500	254	28000	12500
Totals		146	1708	69850	472	1477	57020	3048	132810	84130
<i>Northumberland County.</i>										
1	Neguac, &c.					175	3500	250	41000	60000
2	Bay du Vin, &c.	3	65	1000	6	200	8000	500	65000	77500
3	Chatham, &c.	4	94	2800	20	150	3000	150	9300	9300
4	North-west Branch Miramichi River					60	500	60	2500	2500
5	South-west Branch Miramichi River.....					70	600	70	3000	2500
Totals		7	159	3800	26	655	15600	1030	120800	151800
<i>Kent County.</i>										
1	Harcourt, &c.					5	100	8		
2	Carleton.....					58	2500	86	8500	2500
3	St. Louis.....					150	4500	200	10500	7500
4	Richibucto, &c.....	2	46	850	10	180	6500	300	10000	4500
5	Buctouche, &c.....					300	10000	700	20000	6000
6	Cocagne (Parish of Dundas).....					150	350	300	10000	3000
Totals.....		2	46	850	10	843	23950	1594	59000	23500
<i>Westmoreland County.</i>										
1	Shediac, Botsford, Moncton and Salisbury.....					750	20000	1500	25000	10000
2	Westmoreland and Sackville.....					37	1700	70	6500	2000
3	Dorchester.....					38	2300	76	9500	2500
Totals						825	24000	1646	41000	14500
Grand totals		155	1913	74500	508	4010	123170	7698	378700	296020

District No. 2.

the Fisheries; Quantity and Value of Fishing Material; Kinds and Quantities of No. 2, Province of **New Brunswick**, for the year 1894.

MATERIAL.				KINDS OF FISH.										Number.
Smelt-Nets.		Lobster Traps.		Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, smoked, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Mackerel, brls.	Mackerel, frozen in ice, lbs.	Herrings, brls.	Herrings, frozen, per 100.	Herrings, smoked, in boxes.	Al-wives, brls.	Cod, cwt.	
No.	Value.	No.	Value.											
	\$		\$											
160	9600	20	15	90000										1
26	1500	4000	3000	175000	1000	5000	100		3000		5000		120	2
186	11100	4020	3015	265000	1000	5000	100		3000		5000		120	
		5400	3500	130000		5000	150	7000	19000	40000			1470	1
15	750	17500	10500	964180		3400	120	30500	17000				10100	2
3	100	7900	7900	47000		2000	400	15000	4000				3000	3
15	400						250	10000	2500				6200	4
12	480	10800	10800				400	4000	25000				29000	5
21	550	3650	3650	7500			520	74000	3500	150000			5180	6
10	300	13250	13250				1250	22000	4450				12400	7
13	400	13600	13000	8000		800	300	25000	3700				4000	8
75	2100	400	400	35000			500	52000	3000	10000		810	1250	9
68	2000	3660	3660	20000		2000	120	80000	8700		30000	800	2700	10
232	7080	76160	66660	1211680		13200	4010	319500	90850	200000	30000	1610	75300	
170	3500	2550	2550	89600			200	5000	4500		20000	250	400	1
165	5000	7700	7700	100300			100	40000	4000		14000	500	300	2
305	18000			150000			150	15000	150	15000		500	200	3
				55000								900		4
				50000	10000							1800		5
640	26500	10250	10250	444900	10000		450	60000	8650	15000	34000	3950	900	
						1000								1
22	520	7000	7000	36200			100	56200	2000			400	200	2
100	3000	5500	5500	14000			100	2000	6300			800	300	3
240	9600	13500	11000	16500			500	84000	8500	20000	20000	2200	1380	4
200	6000	13000	12000				500		6000		20000	2000	100	5
60	1200	4000	4000				200	5000	4000		10000	800	150	6
622	20320	43000	39500	66700	1000		1400	147200	26800	20000	50000	6200	2130	
120	4000	4000	4000	4000			200	15000	28000	25000	20000	1600	200	1
30	750	100	100	4000			10		2500	40000	30000	200		2
				15200					100					3
150	4750	40100	40100	23200			210	15000	30600	65000	50000	1800	200	
1830	69750	173530	159525	2011480	12000	18200	6170	541700	159900	300000	169000	13560	78650	

NEW BRUNSWICK—

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels

Number.	DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF									
		Cod, Tongues and Sounds, brls.	Hake, cwt.	Hake Sounds, lbs.	Haddock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Clams, brls.	Shad, brls.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Frost-fish, lbs.
<i>Restigouche County.</i>											
1	Above Dalhousie.									8000	
2	Dalhousie to Belledune							10		4000	1000
Totals.								10		12000	1000
<i>Gloucester County.</i>											
1	Petit Rocher.		300	300				10	500	2500	1000
2	Bathurst, &c.	10					400		5000	5000	6000
3	Grand Anse.	5	300	500			300	40		1500	
4	Upper Caraquet	4	200	200		2500	300			1500	5000
5	Caraquet	25	300	400	300	140000	2600		2000	1500	23000
6	Shippegan (Mainland).	5	1500	2800	100	5000	350	600			3000
7	Shippegan Island.	10	530	300	350	14000	1800				
8	Miscou and Little Shippegan.		200	200		4000	50		5000		3000
9	Pokemouche (Parish of Inkerman)	5	200	300	100	1500	125	25	2500	3000	5000
10	Tracadie (Parishes of Saumuriez and St. Isidore).	4	250	300	150	1500	100		1000	2000	6000
Totals.		68	3780	5300	1000	168500	6025	675	16000	17000	52000
<i>Northumberland County.</i>											
1	Negunac, &c.		200	300	100	1000	70	40	10000	3000	20000
2	Bay du Vin, &c.		250	300		4000		500	55000	2500	150000
3	Chatham, &c.							400	25000	4000	1200000
4	North-west Branch Miramichi River							600	270000	20000	
5	South-west Branch Miramichi River.								5000	10000	
Totals.			450	600	100	5000	70	1540	365000	39500	1370000
<i>Kent County.</i>											
1	Harcourt, &c.								2000	6000	
2	Carleton		200	200				40	2000	5000	10000
3	St. Louis		400	400			100	100	4000	4000	30000
4	Richibucto, &c.	5	600	1200			130	80	2000	4000	80000
5	Buctouche, &c.		500	1200	50	1400	500		5000	3000	50000
6	Cocagne (Parish of Dundas)		100	200			250	50	2000	3000	20000
Totals.		5	1800	3200	50	1400	980	270	17000	25000	190000
<i>Westmoreland County.</i>											
1	Shediac, Botsford, Moncton and Salis- bury		100	100			350		4000	12000	30000
2	Westmoreland and Sackville.						20	300	2000	1500	4000
3	Dorchester.							600		2000	2000
Totals.			100	100			370	900	6000	15500	36000
Grand totals.		73	6130	9200	1150	174900	7445	3395	404000	109000	1649000

District No. 2—*Concluded.*and Boats engaged in the Fisheries, &c.—*Concluded.*

FISH.								FISH PRODUCTS.					TOTAL VALUE.	Number.
Squid, brls.	Flounders, lbs.	Smelts, lbs.	Eels, brls.	Coarse Fish, lbs.	Oysters, brls.	Lobsters, tons.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, galls.	Seal-skins, No.	Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as bait, brls.	Fish used as manure, brls.		
		460000 50000	100 50			3 4	35000	100			500	1000	43,025 61,530	1 2
		510000	150			7	35000	100			500	1000	104,555	
	5000	5000	10			2	51000	600			1000	1000	134,085	1
		150000	100			4	125000	500			1450	14500	358,761	2
30		18000				4	87000	500			2500	1200	69,142	3
20	1000	25000	50		1000			2200			1500	1500	55,500	4
300		50000	100		200	4	100000	17500			2800	7000	306,230	5
50	18000	72000		100		2	65800	2800			3030	2000	93,355	6
100		14500	50			2	194000	3500			3400	5200	141,800	7
	2000	270000	50			2	288000	1200			5000	500	108,120	8
	1500	152000	50			2	7200	450	10		460	2000	56,518	9
10	10000	136000	180			3	60000	1200			1200	1000	93,715	10
510	37506	892500	590	100	1200	25	978000	30450	10		22340	35900	1,417,226	
	10000	560000	80	100	400	2	52000	400	5		2000	2500	91,655	1
	10000	337000	45		11000	2	136000	250		500	5000	2000	169,405	2
	150000	1000000	150		400							600	165,575	3
			150										51,100	4
													20,700	5
	170000	1897000	425	100	11800	4	188000	650	5	500	7000	5100	498,435	
			400										5,000	1
		180000	50			2	126500	250			2800		60,744	2
		800000	100	1200	150	2	90000	400			9000	500	86,700	3
	15000	892000	250		310	4	240000	1500			2600		170,155	4
	10000	800000	150	100	2200	4	240000	1000			2700		138,350	5
	10000	230000	300		1000	2	105000	400			2000		63,235	6
	35000	2382000	1250	1300	3660	14	801500	3550			19100	500	526,184	
	5000	890000	200		300	80	930000	500			13000	5000	350,050	1
		152000	300	35		3		100			3000	300	33,565	2
			30					200					10,170	3
	5000	1042000	530	35	300	83	930000	800			16000	5300	393,785	
510	247500	6723500	2945	1535	16960	133	2932500	35550	15	500	64940	47800	2,940,185	

RECAPITULATION

Of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries in District No. 2, New Brunswick, for the Year 1894.

Kinds of Fish.		Quantity.	Price.	Value.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salmon, fresh	Lbs.	2,011,480	0 20	402,296 00
do in cans	"	18,200	0 15	2,730 00
do smoked	"	12,000	0 20	2,400 00
Herring	Brls.	159,900	4 50	719,550 00
do fresh	Lbs.	300,000	0 02	6,000 00
do smoked	"	169,000	0 02	3,380 00
Mackerel	Brls.	6,170	14 00	86,380 00
do fresh	Lbs.	541,700	0 12	65,004 00
Lobsters	Cans.	2,932,500	0 14	410,550 00
do	Tons.	133	75 00	9,975 00
Cod	Cwt.	78,650	4 50	353,925 00
do tongues and sounds	Brls.	73	10 00	730 00
Hake	Cwt.	6,130	2 50	15,325 00
do sounds	Lbs.	9,200	0 50	4,600 00
Haddock	Cwt.	1,150	3 50	4,025 00
Trout	Lbs.	109,000	0 10	10,900 00
Halibut	"	174,900	0 10	17,490 00
Smelts	"	6,723,500	0 05	336,175 00
Bass	"	404,000	0 10	40,400 00
Alewives	Brls.	13,560	4 00	54,240 00
Oysters	"	16,960	4 00	67,840 00
Clams	"	7,445	2 00	14,890 00
Pels	"	2,945	10 00	29,450 00
Shad	"	3,395	10 00	33,950 00
Squid	"	510	4 00	2,040 00
Flounders	Lbs.	247,500	0 05	12,375 00
Frost-fish	"	1,049,000	0 05	82,450 00
Coarse fish	"	1,535	2 00	3,070 00
Fish oil	Galls.	35,550	0 40	14,220 00
Seal skins	No.	15	1 00	15 00
Fish, as bait	Brls.	64,940	1 50	97,410 00
do manure	"	47,800	0 50	23,900 00
do guano	Tons.	500	25 00	12,500 00
Total				2,940,185 00

**NUMBER and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, Traps, &c., engaged in the Fisheries in
District No. 2, New Brunswick, for the Year 1894.**

Material.	Value.	Total.
	s cts.	s cts.
155 vessels (aggregate tonnage, 1,913)	74,500 00	
4,010 boats.....	123,170 00	
378,700 fathoms of net.....	296,020 00	
1,830 smelt-nets	69,750 00	
327 bass-nets.....	1,635 00	
2 mackerel-nets.....	5,000 00	
		570,075 00
173,530 lobster traps.....	159,525 00	
210 lobster factories.....	167,500 00	
		327,025 00
10 general canneries.....	10,000 00	
120 freezers and ice houses.....	55,900 00	
390 fish and smoke houses.....	23,500 00	
25 piers and wharfs.....	5,000 00	
48 steamers and smacks.....	16,500 00	
300 trawls	6,000 00	
800 smelt shanties.....	9,500 00	
		125,500 00
Total		1,022,600 00

4,488 hands employed in the lobster industry.

NEW BRUNSWICK, DISTRICT No. 3.

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries; Quantity and Value of Fishing Materials; Kinds and Quantities of Fish, and the Total Number of Men Employed, &c., in District No. 3, Province of New Brunswick, for the year 1894.

Number.	DISTRICTS.	FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.						FISHING MATERIAL.						KINDS OF FISH.							
		Vessels.				Boats.		Gill-Nets.		Weirs.		Seines.		Salmon, salted, brls	Salmon, fresh in ice, lbs.	Salmon, smoked, lbs.	Herring, salted, brls.	Herring, fresh or frozen, lbs.	Herring, smoked, lbs.		
		No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.							Fathoms.	Value.
	<i>St. John County.</i>			%			%		%		%		%								
1	St. John Harbour	2	40	800	8	175	5250	350	35000	26250	26	7800	4	160	320	.....	8400	.....	1000	.....	476800
2	Dipper Harbour	8	160	3200	32	44	1320	88	24000	18000	4	1200	5	200	400	.....	24000	.....	800	.....	100000
3	Pisarinco	3	60	1200	12	40	1200	80	20000	15000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96000	.....	200	.....	.....
4	Musquash	4	80	1600	16	10	300	20	4000	3000	16	4800	6	240	480	.....	48000	.....	100	.....	300000
5	St. Martin's and Martin's Head .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	480	32	9000	6750	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3200	.....	100	.....	2000
6	St. John River .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	750	50	2800	2100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Totals.....	17	340	6800	68	310	9300	620	94800	71100	46	13800	15	600	1200	.....	179600	.....	2200	.....	878800
	<i>Other Counties.</i>																				
7	Albert .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	320	32	970	727	5	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	10600	840	.....	7600	800
8	King's .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	126	2520	259	4136	3102	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18792	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Queen's	1	12	240	4	270	5400	360	19060	14295	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3840	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Sunbury .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68	1360	119	4600	3450	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	York .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	135	2700	170	5600	4200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17710	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Carleton .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	640	49	910	682	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2000	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Victoria .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	145	2900	220	2700	2025	.....	.....	10	1000	2000	10	1300	1000	.....	.....	.....
	Totals.....	1	12	240	4	792	15840	1209	37976	28482	5	800	10	1000	2000	10	54842	1840	.....	7600	800
	Grand Totals.....	18	352	7040	72	1102	25140	1829	132776	99582	51	14600	25	1600	3200	10	234442	1840	2200	7600	879600

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

Number.	DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH.															Fish Oils, galls.	TOTAL VALUE.
		Lobsters, alive or fresh, tons.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Cod tongues and sounds, brls.	Hake, dried, cwt.	Haddock, cwt.	Pollock, cwt.	Trout, lbs.	Halibut, lbs.	Alewives, brls.	Clams, brls.	Eels, brls.	Shad, brls.	Sardines, brls.	Pickrel, lbs.	Flounders, lbs.	Coarse and mixed fish, brls.	
	<i>St. John County.</i>																	% cts.
1	St. John Harbour					4050				21800		90	2000					137,991 00
2	Dipper Harbour	65	125	8	2000	700	125							500			55	24,452 00
3	Pisarinco	10	75	4	1500	400	80			200							30	27,389 50
4	Musquash	20							1800									17,730 00
5	St. Martin's and Martin's Head	55	53	2	950	258	50							2000		4000	20	12,004 50
6	St. John River									500			80					2,800 00
	Totals	150	253	14	4450	5408	255		1800	22500		90	2080	2500		4000	105	222,367 00
	<i>Other Counties.</i>																	
7	Albert	1	7					3200			5	10	145			4000	16	4,772 50
8	King's							4560		1680		46	463		54400		38	19,086 40
9	Queen's							1710		2045		32	660		62200		45	19,369 50
10	Sunbury							4100		1976			52		16600			9,989 00
11	York							26400		75		10	300		18000		40	11,922 00
12	Carleton							5000					20					1,350 00
13	Victoria							18000				10	20		3000		90	4,030 00
	Totals	1	7					62970		5776	5	108	1660		154200	4000	229	70,519 40
	Grand Totals	151	260	14	4450	5408	255	62970	1800	28276	5	198	3740	2500	154200	8000	229 105	292,886 40

RECAPITULATION

Of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries in District No. 3, New Brunswick, for the Year 1894.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantity.	Price.		Value.	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Salmon, salted.....	Brls. 10	10	00	100	00
Salmon, fresh, in ice.....	Lbs. 234,442	0	20	46,888	40
do smoked.....	" 1,840	0	25	460	00
Herring, salted.....	Brls. 2,200	4	50	9,900	00
do frozen.....	Lbs. 7,600	0	02	152	00
do smoked.....	" 879,600	0	02	17,592	00
Lobsters.....	Tons 151	75	00	11,325	00
Cod, dried.....	Cwt. 260	4	50	1,170	00
do tongues and sounds.....	Brls. 14	10	00	140	00
Hake, dried.....	Cwt. 4,450	2	50	11,125	00
Haddock.....	" 5,408	3	50	18,928	00
Pollock.....	" 255	2	50	637	50
Halibut.....	Lbs. 1,800	0	10	180	00
Trout.....	" 62,970	0	15	9,445	50
Alewives.....	Brls. 28,276	4	00	113,104	00
Eels.....	" 198	10	00	1,980	00
Shad.....	" 3,740	10	00	37,400	00
Sardines.....	" 2,500	1	50	3,750	00
Pickarel.....	Lbs. 154,200	0	05	7,710	00
Coarse and mixed fish.....	Brls. 229	3	00	687	00
Flounders.....	Lbs. 8,000	0	02	160	00
Clams.....	Brls. 5	2	00	10	00
Fish oil.....	Galls. 105	0	40	42	00
Total.....				292,886	40

**NUMBER and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, Weirs, &c., engaged in the Fisheries of
District No. 3, New Brunswick.**

Material.	Value.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
18 vessels (352 tons).....	7,040 00	
1,102 boats.....	25,140 00	
132,776 fathoms of net.....	99,582 00	
51 weirs.....	14,600 00	
25 seines (1,600 fathoms).....	3,200 00	
		149,562 00
4,300 lobster traps.....	3,261 00	
17 ice houses.....	5,100 00	
58 smoke and fish houses and fixtures.....	34,800 00	
3 steamers and smacks.....	3,400 00	
82 trawls.....	1,640 00	
52 wharfs and piers.....	14,700 00	
		62,901 00
Total value of material.....		212,463 00

RECAPITULATION showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries; Quantity and Value of Fishing Materials; Kinds and Quantities of Fish, and the Total Number of Men Employed, &c., in the whole Province of New Brunswick, for the Year 1894.

Number.	COUNTIES.	FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.						FISHING MATERIAL.						KINDS OF FISH.					
		Vessels.				Boats.		Gill-Nets.		Weirs.		Seines.		Salmon, salted, brls.	Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, preserved in cans, lbs.	Salmon, smoked, lbs.		
		No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.					Fathoms.	Value.
				¢		¢			¢		¢			¢					
1	Restigouche					210	2,600	380	25,090	22,090						265,000	5,000	1,000	
2	Gloucester	146	1,708	69,850	472	1,477	57,020	3,048	132,810	84,130						1,211,680	13,200		
3	Northumberland	7	159	3,800	26	655	15,600	1,030	120,800	151,800						444,900		10,000	
4	Kent	2	46	850	10	843	23,950	1,594	59,000	23,500						66,700		1,000	
5	Westmoreland					825	24,000	1,646	41,000	14,500						23,200			
6	Albert					16	320	32	970	727	5	800				10,600		840	
7	St. John	17	340	6,800	68	310	9,300	620	94,800	71,100	46	13,800	15	600	1,200	179,600			
8	King's					126	2,520	259	4,136	3,102						18,792			
9	Queen's	1	12	240	4	270	5,400	360	19,060	14,295						3,840			
10	Sunbury					68	1,360	119	4,600	3,450						600			
11	York					135	2,700	170	5,600	4,200						17,710			
12	Carleton					32	640	49	910	683						2,000			
13	Victoria					145	2,900	220	2,700	2,025			10	1,000	2,000	1,300		1,000	
14	Charlotte	59	1,116	22,700	239	1,139	55,973	1,304	26,040	7,961	306	124,012	301	9,125	16,751	500			
	Totals	232	3,381	104,240	819	6,251	204,283	10,831	537,516	403,563	357	138,612	326	10,725	19,951	10	2,246,422	18,200	13,840

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

Number.		COUNTIES.	KINDS OF FISH.															
			Herring, salted, brls.	Herring, fresh or frozen, lbs.	Herring, smoked, lbs.	Mackerel, salted, brls.	Mackerel, fresh or preserved, in cans, lbs.	Lobsters, preserved, in cans, lbs.	Lobsters, alive or fresh, tons.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, brls.	Hake, dried, cwt.	Hake Sounds, lbs.	Haddock, cwt.	Pollock, cwt.	Trout, lbs.	Halibut, lbs.	Smelts, lbs.
1	Restigouche	3,000		5,000	100		35,000	7	120						12,000		510,000	
2	Gloucester	90,850	200,000	30,000	4,010	319,500	978,000	25	75,300	68	3,780	5,300	1,000		17,000	168,500	892,500	16,000
3	Northumberland	8,650	15,000	34,000	450	0,000	188,000	4	900		450	600	100		39,500	5,000	1,897,000	365,000
4	Kent	26,800	20,000	50,000	1,400	1 7,200	801,500	14	2,130	5	1,800	3,200	50		25,000	1,400	2,382,000	17,000
5	Westmoreland	30,600	65,000	50,000	210	5,000	930,000	83	200		100	100			15,500		1,042,000	6,000
6	Albert		7,600	800														
7	St. John	2,200		878,800				150	253	14	4,450		5,408	255		1,800		
8	King's														4,560			
9	Queen's														1,710			
10	Sunbury														4,100			
11	York														26,400			
12	Carleton														5,000			
13	Victoria														18,000			
14	Charlotte	9,514	8,957,757	7,432,755	40	2,000	3,000	1,324	30,533	....	22,196	18,359	19,152	18,460	13,500	61,277	4,500	.....
	Totals	171,614	9,265,357	8,481,355	6,210	543,700	2,935,500	1,608	109,443	87	32,776	27,559	25,710	18,715	185,470	237,977	6,728,000	404,000

RECAPITULATION showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries, &c.—New Brunswick—Concluded.

Number.	COUNTIES.	KINDS OF FISH.										FISH PRODUCTS.					TOTAL VALUE.	
		Alewives, brls.	Oysters, brls.	Clams, brls.	Eels, brls.	Shad, brls.	Squid, brls.	Sardines, brls.	Pickarel, lbs.	Flounders, lbs.	Tom Cod or Frost Fish, lbs.	Coarse and Mixed Fish, brls.	Fish Oils, galls.	Seal Skins, No.	Fish used as bait, brls.	Fish used as manure, brls.		Fish Guano, tons.
																		\$ cts.
1	Restigouche.....				150	10				1,000		100		500	1,000			104,555 00
2	Gloucester.....	1,610	1,200	6,025	590	675	510		37,500	52,000	100	30,450	10	22,340	35,900			1,417,226 00
3	Northumberland.....	3,950	11,800	70	425	1,540			170,000	1,370,000	100	650	5	7,000	5,100	500		498,435 00
4	Kent.....	6,200	3,660	980	1,250	270			35,000	190,000	1,300	3,550		19,100	500			526,184 00
5	Westmoreland.....	1,800	300	370	530	900			5,000	36,000	35	800		16,000	5,300			393,785 00
6	Albert.....			5	10	145			4,000		16							4,772 50
7	St. John.....	22,500			90	2,080		2,500	4,000			105						222,367 00
8	King's.....	1,680			46	463			54,400		38							19,086 40
9	Queen's.....	2,045			32	660			62,200		45							19,369 50
10	Sunbury.....	1,976				52			16,600									9,989 00
11	York.....	75			10	300			18,000		40							11,922 00
12	Carleton.....					20												1,350 00
13	Victoria.....				10	20			3,000		90							4,030 00
14	Charlotte.....	135		*3,130			349	+131,978	3,000	8,300	500		51,384		5,596	4,745	86	1,118,477 29
	Totals.....	41,971	16,960	10,580	3,143	7,135	859	134,478	157,200	263,800	1,649,500	1,764	87,239	15	70,536	52,545	586	4,351,528 69

*\$1,836 value of clams, in cans or shelled.

†\$11,000 value of canned sardines.

\$7,500 value of finnan haddies.

RECAPITULATION

Of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries of the whole Province of **New Brunswick**,
for the year 1894.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantity.	Prices.		Value.		Total Value.	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Salmon, salted	Brls. 10			100	00		
do fresh	Lbs. 2,246,422	0	20	449,284	40		
do canned	" 18,200	0	15	2,730	00		
do smoked	" 13,840	0	20	2,860	00		
						454,974	40
Herring, salted	Brls. 171,614	4	50	772,263	00		
do fresh	Lbs. 9,265,357	0	02	185,307	14		
do smoked	" 8,481,355	0	02	169,627	10		
						1,127,197	24
Mackerel, salted	Brls. 6,210	14	00	86,940	00		
do fresh	Lbs. 543,700	0	12	65,244	00		
						152,184	00
Lobsters, preserved in cans	" 2,935,500	0	14	410,970	00		
do alive or fresh	Tons. 1,608	75	00	120,600	00		
						531,570	00
Cod, dried	Cwt. 109,443	4	50	492,493	50		
do tongues and sounds	Brls. 87	10	00	870	00		
						493,363	50
Hake, dried	Cwt. 32,776	2	50	81,940	00		
do sounds	Lbs. 27,559	0	50	13,779	50		
						95,719	50
Haddock	Cwt. 25,710	3	50	89,985	00		
Finnan Haddies	Lbs. 75,000	0	10	7,500	00		
						97,485	00
Pollock	Cwt. 18,715	2	50	46,787	50		
Trout	Lbs. 185,470			21,695	50		
Halibut	" 237,977	0	10	23,797	70		
Smelts	" 6,728,000	0	05	336,400	00		
Bass	" 404,000	0	10	40,400	00		
Alewives	Brls. 41,971	4	00	167,884	00		
Oysters	" 16,960	4	00	67,840	00		
Clams	" 10,580			18,812	50		
do canned or shelled	Lbs. 36,735	0	50	1,836	75		
						20,649	25
Eels	Brls. 3,143	10	00	31,430	00		
Shad	" 7,135	10	00	71,350	00		
Squid	" 859	4	00	3,436	00		
Sardines	" 134,478			267,706	00		
do preserved in cans	Lbs. 220,000	0	05	11,000	00		
						278,706	00
Pickarel	" 157,200	0	05	7,860	00		
Flounders	" 263,800			12,950	00		
Frost fish or tom-cod	" 1,649,500	0	05	82,475	00		
Coarse or mixed fish	Brls. 1,804			3,837	00		
Seal skins	No. 15	1	00	15	00		
Fish oil	Galls. 86,989	0	40	34,795	60		
do bait	Brls. 70,536	1	50	105,804	00		
do manure	" 52,545	0	50	26,272	50		
do guano	Tons. 586	25	00	14,650	00		
Total for 1894						4,351,528	69
do 1893						3,746,121	40
Increase						605,407	29

STATEMENT of the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c., engaged in the Fisheries of New Brunswick, with approximate value of other material for 1894.

Articles.	Value.	Total Value.
	\$	\$
232 vessels, 3,381 tons	104,240	
6,251 boats.....	204,283	
537,516 fathoms of gill-nets	403,563	
326 seines, 10,725 fathoms.....	19,951	
357 weirs	138,612	
		879,649
194,706 lobster traps.....	175,812	
212 lobster canneries.....	168,300	
4,541 hands employed in canneries.....		
		344,112
1,830 smelt-nets.....	69,770	
500 dip-nets	2,500	
327 bass-nets	1,635	
2 mackerel-nets	5,900	
2,000 hand-lines.....	2,000	
1,098 trawls.....	16,103	
13 general canneries.....	18,700	
4 fish presses.....	400	
140 freezers and ice houses.....	61,100	
1,019 smoke and fish houses.....	191,177	
1 fish curing factory.....	1,200	
800 smelt shanties.....	9,500	
62 steamers and smacks.....	24,100	
323 piers and wharfs.....	62,986	
		466,151
Total.....		1,680,912

APPENDIX No. 8.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

REPORT ON THE FISHERIES OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND FOR 1894, BY FISHERY OFFICER A. LORD.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., 31st December, 1894.

The Honourable JOHN COSTIGAN,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the fisheries of this Province for the season just closed. The total value for the year shows a decrease, as compared with the previous season, of \$14,000. With the exception of mackerel and oysters, the fisheries have been fairly successful and show good results.

Herring struck inshore early and were taken in large quantities at all points. These fish, while of great importance to fishermen, affording an ample supply of bait, are not of any commercial value, as they are not prepared for export. Lobsters show a slight increase over last year, but this was due to the additional appliances used, and not to any improvement in the fishery. This fishery, however, is fairly well maintained, and while no improvement can be noted, it is satisfactory to know that for the last three years there has been no falling off in the quantity canned. Cod shows a considerable decrease. Fishing for cod is not actively pursued, fishermen preferring the mackerel fishery, which is supposed to be more lucrative. An abundance of cod may be found on the coasts of this province from early spring until late in the fall, and if fishermen could be induced to provide themselves with properly equipped boats and follow cod fishing energetically, this fishery would become one of our most valuable industries. Mackerel shows a large falling off, and the season, so far as this fishery is concerned, may be called a failure. Fish appeared abundant on the principal grounds in the vicinity of West Cape, Miminegash, Tignish, Rustico, &c., but were shy of the hook, and no good catches can be reported at any time during the season. Oysters show a decrease of 5,572 barrels as compared with last year. This fishery is in a most unsatisfactory condition, and year after year I am obliged to report a steady decline in the quantity exported. The beds in the bays and rivers of Queen's County show good results, but the fishery at Richmond Bay, in Prince County, which has hitherto yielded the largest part of the oysters sent from this Province, shows a great decrease, and it is feared that in a short time, unless intelligent and decisive measures of restriction and protection are adopted, the beds will be utterly depleted. Smelt fishing was energetically prosecuted, and as a result the catch shows a considerable increase. Smelts are abundant in the large rivers, and each year shows an increasing catch of this valuable little fish. Angling was carried on all through the season, and the catch of trout shows an increase of 6,880 pounds. The streams are in a fair condition, and although natural and artificial causes combine to create a scarcity of trout, it is believed that the present regulations, when properly enforced, afford sufficient protection.

Minor fisheries and other topics of interest will be dealt with under appropriate headings in the body of this report.

SALMON.

Salmon shows an increase of 7,230 pounds over last year. The catch is made by setting nets near the mouths of harbours and in bays and estuaries. Clean salmon are not found in the rivers and streams of this province. In the months of September, October and November they, however, resort to the larger rivers to spawn. During this period it is found difficult to protect these rivers against poachers, who, with torch, spear and net, make repeated nightly raids in search of their prey. Those men go in organized bands, under bold leaders, and give great trouble to the guardians. The Dunk River, owing to the large number of salmon frequenting it, has been especially difficult to protect. Last season an extra force of guardians was employed on that stream, acting under Overseer McBride, and they succeeded in very efficiently protecting the river. The poachers were not so bold as on former occasions, knowing that they had a larger number of men to contend with, and it is believed that very few, if any, fish were taken. The Winter River was also better protected; an additional guardian being employed during the run of salmon, with very satisfactory results. No poaching or illegal fishing was reported. Guardian Dingwell, of the Morell River, was provided with a boat, in order that he might patrol the stream more frequently, and he states that, while salmon ascended the river in great numbers, no attempt at poaching was made. This increased protection to the breeding streams will result in stocking our waters, and I anticipate that before many years the salmon fishery in this province will become an important industry on many parts of the coast.

HERRING.

The first sea fish to strike in shore in the spring is the herring. Immediately on the departure of the ice, herring are found in great abundance in the coastal waters of this province. Large schools resort to the bays, coves and estuaries to spawn, and are taken by means of gill-nets and traps. These fish are not cured for export but salted down to be used as bait in the lobster and mackerel fisheries. Owing to their great abundance last season, fishermen had no difficulty in securing an ample supply of bait and were, therefore, in a better position to prosecute their fishings.

LOBSTERS.

Lobsters show a slight increase of 4,410 lbs. in the quantity canned. This is one of the most important fisheries carried on in this province, the product last season amounting to 30 per cent of the total value of island fisheries. Two hundred and twenty-nine factories were in operation against 217 the previous year, being an increase of 12 factories. The traps used also show a large increase, being 230,000 in 1894 against 215,000 in 1893. Notwithstanding this large additional plant, the fishery has remained about stationary during the last three years, as the following table will show:—

YEAR.	Quantity canned	Traps used.	Product per trap
	Lbs.	No.	Lbs.
1892.....	2,819,572	213,847	13½
1893.....	3,168,674	215,000	14½
1894.....	3,173,084	230,000	13½

The shortened season has saved this fishery but it is evident that a large proportion of the factories are being operated at a loss, and unless an improvement

takes place shortly, many who are now engaged in this industry will be compelled to abandon it.

The licensing of factories, marking of cases and other regulations lately adopted will have a good effect in protecting this fishery, and if strictly enforced must bring about an improvement and corresponding benefit to all interested parties. On the south side of the island, several small packers, attempted to violate the regulations by packing during the close season, but they were promptly detected and fined. Two seizures were made and 17 fines imposed for illegal fishing and packing during the months of September and October. This, together with the vigilance of the local officers, had the effect of reducing fall fishing to a minimum, which must result in great benefit to the industry.

MACKEREL.

This fishery was actively prosecuted, but did not prove satisfactory. The returns show a decrease of 4,072 barrels for the year. Fish entered the Gulf early, but were wary and difficult to catch. In King's and Queen's counties, fair takes were made early in the season and the fishermen entertained great hopes of a successful year. They were, however, doomed to disappointment as the fish kept moving along the coast, not remaining sufficiently long at any place to ensure a good catch. The greatest falling off occurred in Prince County, the export being 4,533 barrels in 1894 against 8,075 barrels in 1893; a decrease of 3,542 barrels. This shortage materially reduces the returns for the year, and is severely felt by the fishermen.

Mackerel are very unsteady and wavering in their habits. Years of great plenty are succeeded by periods of scarcity; and although the season of 1894 may be called a failure, it cannot be taken as a criterion for succeeding years.

COD.

Codfish struck inshore early, but the fishery was not actively prosecuted; the catch showing a decrease of 9,680 cwt. The first run of fish are taken in the early part of June, about the time spring herring leave the coast. At this time fishermen are engaged in the lobster fishery, and pay no attention to cod fishing. Later in the season the men follow the mackerel, thus the cod fishery is neglected and appears to decline from year to year.

Fish, however, are abundant in the coastal waters of the province, and with large boats and proper equipment fishermen would find this fishery more profitable than any now prosecuted.

A considerable fleet of small vessels and large boats from Gloucester County, New Brunswick, fished off the coasts of this island, principally in the vicinity of North Cape during the season and loaded up with codfish and hake several times. Those crafts remained on the coast until late in October making very successful trips; thus proving the enterprise of the men and the abundance of fish.

HAKE.

Hake shows an increase of 1,858 cwt. This fishery was not carried on vigorously and can scarcely be considered as distinct from the codfishery. On some parts of the coast men provide separate outfits, such as trawls, dories, &c., and have there established a successful fishery.

OYSTERS.

The oyster fishery did not prove as successful as in former years; the catch showing a decrease of 5,572 barrels, as compared with 1893. The beds in Queen's

County show a considerable increase, but in Prince County the returns show a falling off of 8,530 barrels. This decrease may be attributed to the depleted condition of the beds at Richmond Bay. The beds in this bay, once so valuable, have of late become very unproductive, and fishermen with the best appliances are unable to take half the quantity in a season they could a few years ago. This decline is mainly due to overfishing caused by a long open season and the employment of an increased number of men, boats and tongs each year. Fishing in the spring is evidently injurious to the beds. Although it has not been definitely settled when spawning commences in our waters, I am of opinion that during the month of May no fishing should be allowed. During that month, the beds should rest; to disturb them at that period certainly retards, if it does not altogether prevent, spawning for the season. Considerable complaint is also made with regard to the use of the dredge lately introduced here. Fishermen assert that while using the tongs, a number of beds in the deepest water were left untouched, as they could not be reached with the longest handled tongs used. Those beds not being disturbed the oysters grew to a large size, and during the spawning season were most prolific in supplying spat to the heavily fished and depleted beds; thus maintaining the balance despite the efforts of the fishermen. The dredge, on the contrary, being used by a line attached to a moving boat, reaches the beds in any depth of water, and by raising and removing the seed oysters cuts off the source of supply, and will, it is claimed, eventually destroy the fishery.

TROUT.

Trout shows an increase of 6,880 pounds over the previous year. Angling is a favourite sport with all classes here and the trout streams are resorted to as a means of recreation through the season. In some of the streams sea trout are still quite abundant, but generally angling has not been satisfactory.

SMELTS.

This fishery has grown to considerable dimensions within the last few years and is now an important industry, providing employment for numbers of young men during the early winter months. The yield for this year shows an increase of 177,279 pounds over 1893. The rivers of the province abound with smelts of good size and the industry is capable of great expansion.

MINOR FISHERIES.

The minor fisheries such as haddock, halibut, eels, &c., exhibit no great change from year to year. Fishing for haddock and halibut is not prosecuted as a separate industry; the quantity appearing in the returns being taken accidentally on cod hooks. Eels are caught in all the rivers of this province and shipped fresh to the United States, a small quantity being used for home consumption.

RIVERS.

The regulations with regard to sawdust have been fairly well observed. The streams are now quite free of sawdust and the nuisance is abating. Sawdust falling into the rivers here does not affect navigation, as the mills are generally erected on small non-navigable streams.

MARKETS.

The yield of the fisheries of this province is disposed of as follows:—

Salmon:	90	per cent	for home consumption.
	10	do	exported to the United States.
Herring—	All	used for	home consumption either as bait or for food.
Mackerel:	95	per cent	exported to the United States.
	5	do	sold in Canada.
Lobsters:	30	do	exported to Europe.
	50	do	exported to the United States.
	20	do	sold in Canada.
Cod :	50	do	for home consumption.
	50	do	sold in Canada.
Hake :	50	do	for home consumption.
	50	do	sold in Canada.
Haddock—	All	for	home consumption.
Smelts:	90	per cent	exported to the United States.
	10	do	for home consumption.
Oysters:	95	do	sold in Canada.
	5	do	for home consumption.

The season just closed had been an average one, but the great falling off in the mackerel and oyster fisheries materially reduces the returns for the year.

Mackerel, as previously stated, being unsteady and erratic in their habits, the catch is liable to fluctuate from year to year. The same, however, cannot be said of the oyster fishery; the decline there is gradual and steady. The oyster fishery is in a very unsatisfactory condition and requires prompt and intelligent action to preserve it.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. LORD,
Fishery Officer.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats; Quantity and Value of all Fishing Material, and the Kinds and Quantities of Fish, &c., in the Province of Prince Edward Island, for the Year 1894.

Number.	DISTRICTS.	FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.						FISHING MATERIAL.								KINDS OF FISH.					Number.		
		Vessels.				Boats.		Gill-Nets.		Seines.			Smelt-Nets.		Trawls.		Salmon, fresh in ice, lbs.	Salmon, preserved in cans, lbs.	Herring, salted, brls.	Mackerel, salted, brls.		Mackerel, fresh or pre- served (in cans), lbs.	
		No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.							Value.
	<i>King's County.</i>			£			£		£			£		£		£							
1	Souris	1	26	600	3	113	3,390	169	6,780	2,383					60	900			1,400	544		1	
2	Dundas					59	1,770	92	5,000	1,750				4	160				1,600	270		2	
3	St. Peter's					44	1,500	114	5,000	1,500	1	140	400	4	100	50	1,000	8,000	300	500	350	2,400	3
4	Naufrage					60	1,500	180	4,000	1,200									1,800	500		4	
5	North Lake					72	1,440	164	4,320	1,440						12	200			700	844	5	
6	Bay Fortune					46	560	70	1,200	150				5	150	10	150			1,000	400	6	
7	Murray Harbour, north and south	9	248	4,900	56	130	2,340	300	2,600	1,000	3	250	500	1	20	95	1,220			5,000	300	7	
8	Georgetown	6	150	2,500	36	52	2,000	76	1,300	600									1,645	300		8	
9	Bays and Rivers																		640	170		9	
	Totals	16	424	8,000	95	576	14,500	1,165	30,200	10,023	4	390	900	14	430	227	3,470	8,000	300	14,285	3,678	2,400	
	Value	£																1,600	45	64,282	51,492	288	

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats, and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Material, &c.—
Prince Edward Island—Continued.

Number.	DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH.													FISH PRODUCTS.					TOTAL VALUE.	Number.
		Lobsters, preserved in cans, lbs.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Cod, tongues & sounds, brls.	Hake, dried, cwt.	Hake sounds, lbs.	Haddock, cwt.	Trout, lbs.	Halibut, lbs.	Smelts, lbs.	Alewives, brls.	Clams, brls.	Eels, brls.	Coarse and mixed fish, brls.	Fish oils, galls.	Fish used as bait, brls.	Fish used as manure, brls.	Fish guano, tons.	Seal skins, No.		
	<i>King's County.</i>																			\$	
1	Souris.....	102,528	2,262	....	2,158	5,000	....	500	....	....	....	200	....	....	2,325	1,400	....	....	....	49,052	36
2	Dundas.....	157,344	460	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	50	250	....	500	1,093	....	100	....	36,420	78
3	St. Peter's.....	96,600	1,395	4	60	....	40	....	2,000	9,000	200	....	300	30	800	400	100	10	30	31,722	50
4	Naufrage.....	57,936	70	....	40	....	....	800	....	3,000	....	....	5	....	70	1,400	....	....	....	24,875	32
5	North Lake.....	97,200	1,315	....	....	....	....	7,150	....	....	125	....	....	....	876	500	....	....	....	34,862	90
6	Bay Fortune.....	42,296	1,500	....	1,000	....	300	900	....	....	....	100	....	....	400	....	....	....	....	26,525	52
7	Murray Harbour, north & south.	273,728	5,500	....	4,500	5,000	1,200	800	4,000	....	....	....	....	....	4,000	15,000	....	75	....	129,827	36
8	Georgetown.....	38,400	385	....	500	....	....	1,000	....	....	....	10	30	....	....	....	....	....	....	19,753	00
9	Bays and Rivers.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,500	....	8,000	....	40	25	....	....	....	....	....	....	6,180	00
	Totals.....	866,032	12,887	4	8,258	10,000	1,540	13,650	6,000	20,000	325	400	610	30	8,971	19,793	100	185	30	359,219	74
	Value.....\$	103,923	57,991	40	24,774	5,000	5,390	1,365	600	1,000	1,300	1,200	3,660	60	3,588	29,689	50	1,850	30	....	....

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats, and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Material, &c.—
Prince Edward Island—Continued.

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Number.	DISTRICTS.	FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.						FISHING MATERIAL.								KINDS OF FISH.						Number.		
		Vessels.				Boats.		Gill-Nets.		Seins.			Smelt-Nets.		Trawls.		Salmon, fresh in ice, lbs.	Herring, salted, brls.	Herring, fresh or frozen, lbs.	Mackerel, salted, brls.	Mackerel, fresh or pre- served (in cans), lbs.		Lobsters, preserved in cans, lbs.	
		No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.								Value.
	<i>Queen's County.</i>			\$		\$		\$			\$			\$		\$								
1	Tracadie.					44	1760	95	5900	1180	4	600	600	16	384	10	400	500	1175	20000	241	2000	86400	1
2	New London					35	1750	87	2760	1380	3	525	600			4	40		250		250	12500	88320	2
3	Crapaud					37	1285	54	1060	840				5	85				205		7		110784	3
4	Point Prim					88	2200	120	1200	600	1	300	300	5	125	10	500		60	2000	20	60	159756	4
5	Rustico	2	27	950	9	55	4000	200	1000	5000	7	2100	2100	2	30	2	40		2500	10000	1500		74496	5
6	Charlottetown													5	125									6
7	Wheatly River.					2	260	8	225	50									75		12			7
8	Lot 65 and St. Peter's Island					70	1400	96						2	60								251184	8
9	Pownal					16	320	27											10				37584	9
10	Bays and rivers.																500							10
	Totals.....	2	27	950	9	347	12975	687	12145	9050	15	3525	3600	35	809	26	980	1000	4275	122000	2030	14560	808524	
	Value. \$																	200	19237	1220	28420	1747	97022	

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats, and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Material, &c.—
Prince Edward Island—Continued.

Number.	DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH.													FISH PRODUCTS.			TOTAL VALUE.	Number.	
		Cod, dried, cwt.	Cod tongues and sounds, brls.	Hake, dried, cwt.	Hake Sounds, lbs.	Haddock, cwt.	Trout, lbs.	Halibut, lbs.	Smelts, lbs.	Alewives, brls.	Oysters, brls.	Clams, brls.	Eels, brls.	Squid, brls.	Tom-Cods or Frost Fish, lbs.	Fish Oils, galls.	Fish used as bait, brls.			Fish Guano, tons.
	<i>Queen's County.</i>																		\$ cts.	
1	Tracadie.	1623					1000		87818	345	50		50			700	800		34,723 90	1
2	New London.	950		100	10	50		100		5	240	5	10			350	200		22,983 40	2
3	Crapaud.								24000				5		1750		1250	210	19,607 08	3
4	Point Prim.	30	1	50	50	10	600	300	1000		80	3	4		200	20	700	3000	51,663 92	4
5	Rustico.	350		40		100		400	5700			130	125	20		200	2500	120	50,809 52	5
6	Charlottetown.										1550								6,200 00	6
7	Wheatly River.	280					400					40	100			100	20		2,595 50	7
8	Lot 65 and St. Peter's Island.																		30,142 08	8
9	Pownal.								14400		728								8,187 08	9
10	Bays and rivers.						10000		200000	100	2550		100						22,300 00	10
	Totals.	3233	1	190	60	160	12000	800	332918	450	5198	178	394	20	1950	1370	5470	3330	249,212 48	
	Value \$	14548	10	570	30	560	1200	80	16645	1800	20792	534	2364	80	97	548	8205	33300		

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats, and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Materials, &c.—
 Prince Edward Island—Continued.

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Number.	DISTRICTS.	FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.						FISHING MATERIAL.								KINDS OF FISH.			Number.				
		Vessels.				Boats.		Gill-Nets.		Trap-Nets.		Seines.		Smelt-Nets.		Trawls.		Salmon, fresh in ice, lbs.		Herring, salted, brls.	Mackerel, salted, brls.		
		No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.					Value.	
	<i>Prince County.</i>			\$			\$		\$		\$			\$		\$		\$					
1	Egmont Bay					61	1800	87	6450	3225											7474	20	1
2	Tryon					51	1760	69	1030	275											611		2
3	Carleton					27	1000	54	840	211											440		3
4	Brae					54	1600	64	1280	256											1200	848	4
5	Miminegash					121	4235	363	5640	1974	2	2000				3	60				3000	550	5
6	Nail Pond					112	4000	315	5500	2250			4	700	1000			13	325		4900	745	6
7	Narrows					17	900	41	1760	965						4	140				1500	6	7
8	Alberton	3	118	1550	19	46	1450	95	1560	850			3	1200	900	6	180				1997	66	8
9	Tignish	1	70	3000	13	100	4600	162	5045	1842	2	1500	3	600	600	4	55			900	3726	2208	9
10	Grand River					5	150	15	250	50						6	120				394		10
11	Summerside and Richmond Bay																						
12	Malpeque	3	60	600	12	12	250	36								5	90				1040	80	12
13	Bays and Rivers	1	15	300	3	16	280	25	200	70						31	850				200		13
	Totals	8	263	5450	47	622	22025	1326	29555	11968	4	3500	10	2500	2500	59	1495	32	705	900	26482	4533	
	Value	\$																		180	119169	63462	

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats, and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Material, &c.—
Prince Edward Island—Continued.

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Number.	DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH.														FISH PRODUCTS.			TOTAL VALUE.	Number.	
		Mackerel, fresh or preserved (in cans) lbs.	Lobsters, preserved in cans, lbs.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Hake, dried, cwt.	Hake sounds, lbs.	Haddock, cwt.	Trout, lbs.	Halibut, lbs.	Smelts, lbs.	Alewives, brls.	Oysters, brls.	Eels, brls.	Shad, brls.	Tom-Cod or Frost-Fish, lbs.	Coarse or mixed fish, brls.	Fish Oils, galls.	Fish used as bait, brls.			Fish guano, tons.
	Prince County.																			\$ cts.	
1	Egmont Bay.....		357552	10														1250		78,739 24	1
2	Tryon "	1130	134424							25000								1100		21,915 98	2
3	Carleton		56640																	8,776 80	3
4	Brae		54000					1000		14000	15	346	6		2400			800		27,352 00	4
5	Miminegash.....		186576	600	400	400		500					5					2500		51,779 12	5
6	Nail Pond	672	163008	769	185	555	15	1400	400		40		36				680	75	225	59,657 60	6
7	Narrows		95760	1176						10000		1794								31,293 20	7
8	Alborton		89232	620				500		20000										24,458 34	8
9	Tignish		267840	2162	600	4000		800	1000	8200			20	10			420			94,506 80	9
10	Grand River.....		11808	119						12000		4517	30				58			22,736 66	10
11	Summerside and Richmond Bay.....		7192									10500								42,863 04	11
12	Malpeque		74496	2250						38351		1200	38		500		300	250	20	32,530 07	12
13	Bays and Rivers.....			150				13000		193200		500	27							14,697 00	13
	Totals	1802	1498528	7856	1185	4955	15	17200	1400	320751	55	18857	162	10	2900	50	1858	5975	245		
	Value.....\$	216	179823	35352	3555	24775	525	1720	140	16037	220	75428	972	100	145	100	743	8962	2450	511,305 85	

FISHERY INSPECTORS' REPORTS—PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

RECAPITULATION showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats, and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Material, &c.—PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

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MARINE AND FISHERIES.

Number.	COUNTIES.	FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.						FISHING MATERIAL.								KINDS OF FISH.											
		Vessels.				Boats.		Gill-Nets.		Trap-Nets.		Seines.		Smelt-Nets.		Trawls.		Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, preserved (in cans), lbs.	Herring, salted, brls.	Herring, fresh or frozen, lbs.	Mackerel, salted, brls.	Mackerel, fresh or preserved (in cans), lbs.	Number.			
		No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.								Value.		
1	King's.....	16	424	8000	95	576	14500	1165	30200	10023	.....	.....	4	390	900	14	430	227	3470	8000	300	14285	.....	3678	2400	1
2	Queen's.....	2	27	950	9	347	12975	687	12145	9050	.....	.....	15	3525	3600	35	809	26	980	1000	.....	4275	122000	2030	14560	2
3	Prince.....	8	263	5450	47	622	22025	1326	29555	11968	4	3500	10	2500	2500	59	1495	32	705	900	26482	4533	1802	3
Grand totals.....		26	714	14400	151	1545	49500	3178	71900	31041	4	3500	29	6415	7000	108	2734	285	5155	9900	300	45042	122000	10241	18762		

Number.	COUNTIES.	KINDS OF FISH.														FISH PRODUCTS.					TOTAL VALUE.	Number.					
		Lobsters, preserved (in cans), lbs.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, brls.	Hake, dried, cwt.	Hake Sounds, lbs.	Haddock, cwt.	Trout, lbs.	Halibut, lbs.	Smelts, lbs.	Alewives, brls.	Oysters, brls.	Clams, brls.	Eels, brls.	Shad, brls.	Squid, brls.	Tom-cod or Frost Fish, lbs.	Coarse and Mixed Fish, brls.	Fish Oils, galls.	Fish used as Bait, brls.			Fish used as Manure, brls.	Fish Guano, tons.	Seal Skins, No.		
1	King's.....	866032	12887	4	8258	10000	1540	13650	6000	2000	325	.....	400	610	.....	.....	.....	30	8971	19793	100	185	30	359,219	74	1	
2	Queen's.....	808524	3233	1	190	60	160	12000	800	332918	450	5198	178	394	.....	20	1950	.....	1370	5470	.....	3330	.....	.....	249,212	48	2
3	Prince.....	1498528	7856	.....	1195	4955	15	17200	1400	320751	55	18857	.....	162	10	.....	2900	.....	1858	5975	.....	245	.....	.....	511,305	85	3
Grand totals.....		3173084	23976	5	9630	15015	1715	42850	8200	655669	830	24055	578	1166	10	20	4850	80	12199	31238	100	3760	30	1,119,738	07		

RECAPITULATION

SHOWING Yield and Value of the different Fisheries in the Province of Prince Edward Island, during the year 1894.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantity.	Price.	Value.	Total Value.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salmon, fresh.....Lbs.	9,990	0 20	1,980 00	
do preserved....."	300	0 15	45 00	
Herring, salted.....Brls.	45,042	4 50	202,689 00	
do fresh.....Lbs.	122,000	0 01	1,220 00	
Mackerel, salted.....Brls.	10,241	14 00	143,374 00	
do preserved, in cans.....Lbs.	18,762	0 12	2,251 44	
Lobsters, canned....."	3,173,084	0 12	380,770 08	
Cod, dried.....Cwt.	23,976	4 50	107,892 00	
do tongues and sounds.....Brls.	5	10 00	50 00	
Hake, dried.....Cwt.	9,633	3 00	28,899 00	
do sounds.....Lbs.	15,015	0 50	7,507 50	
Haddock, dried.....Cwt.	1,715	3 50	6,002 50	
Trout.....Lbs.	42,850	0 10	4,285 00	
Halibut, fresh....."	8,200	0 10	820 00	
Smelts....."	673,669	0 05	33,683 45	
Alewives, salted.....Brls.	830	4 00	3,320 00	
Oysters....."	24,055	4 00	96,220 00	
Clams....."	578	3 00	1,734 00	
Eels....."	1,166	6 00	6,996 00	
Shad....."	10	10 00	100 00	
Squid....."	20	4 00	80 00	
Frost fish.....Lbs.	4,850	0 05	242 50	
Mixed fish.....Brls.	80	2 00	160 00	
Fish oil.....Galls.	12,199	0 40	4,879 60	
Fish used as bait.....Brls.	31,238	1 50	46,857 00	
Fish used as manure....."	100	0 50	50 00	
Fish guano.....Tons.	3,760	10 00	37,600 00	
Seal-skins.....No.	30	1 00	30 00	
Total.....				1,119,738 07

RECAPITULATION

SHOWING the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, Lobster Canneries, Traps, &c., engaged in the Fisheries of the Province of Prince Edward Island, for 1894.

Number.	Article.	Value.	Total Value.
		\$	\$
26	Vessels, 714 tons.....	14,400	
1,545	Boats.....	49,500	
71,900	Fathoms, net.....	31,041	
4	Trap-nets.....	3,500	
29	Seines, 6,415 fathoms.....	7,000	
108	Smelt-nets.....	2,734	
285	Trawls.....	5,155	
230,323	Lobster-traps.....	114,996	
229	Canneries.....	219,475	
3	Ice houses.....	480	
105	Fish houses.....	13,175	
19	Piers.....	7,280	
	Total.....		468,736

DETAILED STATEMENT of Lobster plant, &c., in Prince Edward Island, for season 1894.

COUNTRIES.	LOBSTER PLANT.					OTHER FIXTURES USED IN FISHING.					
	Traps.		Canneries.		No. of hands employed.	Freezers and Ice houses.		Smoke and Fish houses.		Piers and Wharfs.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.		No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		\$		\$			\$		\$		\$
King's.....	61,025	30,012	56	51,800	1,009	1	200	20	1,000	6	5,000
Queen's.....	53,715	26,995	58	53,475	634	1	80	75	10,175	12	780
Prince.....	115,583	57,989	115	114,200	1,518	1	200	10	2,000	1	1,500
Totals....	230,323	114,996	229	219,475	3,161	3	480	105	13,175	19	7,280

APPENDIX No. 9.

QUEBEC.

REPORT ON THE GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE FISHERIES FOR THE YEAR 1894 BY COMMANDER WM. WAKEHAM, INCLUDING SYNOPSIS OF THE LOCAL OVERSEERS' REPORTS.

GASPÉ, 31st December, 1894.

The Honourable JOHN COSTIGAN,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report and statistics of the fisheries of the Gulf division, province of Quebec, for the season of 1894. Synopsis of the reports of the local fishery officers are also attached.

The statistics show that on the whole the fishery has been a good one. In 1893, the total returns gave us a value of \$1,942,755.71, while for the season just closed our total value is \$1,971,199.77, an increase of \$28,444.06. As I pointed out last year these figures give us only the value of the fish, and fish products actually landed, and cured on shore in the Gulf division, and do not take into account the value of the fish taken within the strictly inshore waters of the division by the numerous vessels from the United States, Newfoundland and the Maritime Provinces. A very moderate computation would show that fish to the value of fully \$750,000.00 is taken by vessels not fishing outside the territorial limits, but actually within the harbours of the Gulf division, for which we receive no credit in the statistics as taken. The fishing season opened early and was good all through the summer, but owing to the extreme roughness of the weather after the 20th of September, there was practically no fall fishing.

SALMON.

Salmon net fishing began about the 16th May, and the returns show a greatly increased catch in the counties of Gaspé and Bonaventure, and in that part of the county of Saguenay west of Natashquan. From Natashquan east as far as the Straits of Belle Isle, the fishing was a failure, owing no doubt to the fact that the capelin kept off shore until the close of the ordinary salmon fishing season. The take of salmon in some places was almost phenomenal, and it was remarked by fishermen that besides being plenty the salmon caught were unusually large, some very heavy fish being taken.

HERRING.

The catch of herring was about the same as in 1893, that is to say, below the average. There is no doubt that the constant gales of wind during the fall kept the herring off shore, so that had we had the usual fall fishing the return of the herring catch would have been fully up to an average. Spring spawning herring were as abundant as ever. Large quantities of spring herring are now being put up in freezers at various parts of the coast. These fish are either used for bait during the cod fishing when other fish-bait is scarce, or are shipped fresh to market during the fall and winter.

COD.

Cod fishing began early on the South Shore and on the upper North Shore. At Natashquan and below the fishing was late in beginning, owing to the capelin having kept off shore. When the capelin did strike in, the fishing was exceptionally good, but in many places, as at Natashquan, where usually a large fishery is made, the boats had been sent elsewhere before the fish did strike in. The fishery was made during what is known as the summer fishing,—that is, between the striking in of the fish in May and the end of August. After the end of August, there is usually a lull in the fishing; bait is scarce, and the fishermen have to assist those who regularly work on shore at the harvest, so that it is generally well into the end of September before the fishing is fairly on again. In ordinary seasons, especially in Gaspé and Bonaventure, fully one-third of the catch is made during the fall. This season, owing, as I have before pointed out, to the almost constant rough weather, there was practically no fall fishing. The failure of this fishery has been felt more or less severely by the fishermen, as, while at the summer fishing they are directly engaged to the large firms for whom they mostly fish by the draft or on shares, the fall catch is purely their own. They either sell it green, cure it themselves, or send it pickled, or partly made, to Quebec or Montreal, so that the return from the fall fishing is their own. Had it not been that they mostly did well by the draught in summer, and generally had considerable balances coming to them, and that the price of provisions was low, we would have had considerable distress on the coast. As it is, with the less provident fishermen, times are not quite as flush as they have been the past few years. On the lower North Shore, the fishery, owing to the keeping off shore of the capelin, was late in beginning. When they finally struck in shore, fish were very abundant. A large fleet of vessels from Nova Scotia and Newfoundland carried on fishing between Natashquan and Blancs Sablons. Most of these vessels did well. This fishery is made right in shore, mostly with trap-nets set from the shore, and seines. It is thus safe to say that over 150,000 cwt. of cod are taken by these vessels right in the coves, and leads, for which, in our returns, we get no credit whatever. The price of cod abroad keeps low. The uncertain and disturbed condition of things in Brazil (which is our principal market), together with the consequent low rate of exchange, has had a depressing effect on our fish exporters. Fortunately for the fishermen the price of the draft or green fish remains about the same, while flour and provisions generally are cheap.

LOBSTERS.

The total catch of lobsters shows a decrease. This is due to a lessened catch in Bonaventure and Saguenay counties. In Gaspé the return shows a considerable increase, being 895,364 lbs. for 1894, as compared with 877,768 lbs. in 1893. This is not due to any improvement in the lobsters, but to the increased number of canneries. When we consider the greatly increased efforts being put forth to take the lobster, and the steadily decreasing yield, it must be evident that a crisis is at hand in this fishery.

MACKEREL.

The take of mackerel shows a slight increase, the figures being for 1894, 8,983 brls., as compared with 8,215 brls. in 1893. This fishery is almost solely confined to the Magdalen Islands, there not being over 30 brls. taken along the mainland shores of Gaspé or Bonaventure, and none at all in Saguenay county. This is undoubtedly due in part to the fact that no distinct fishery is carried on for mackerel save at the Magdalen Islands. I believe there is no doubt that mackerel would be taken in Gaspé Bay and in the Bay Chaleurs if they were steadily baited, and a regular and persistent fishery made for them. A few schools of mackerel were noticed in the River St. Lawrence above Pointe des Monts.

SEALS.

Though the returns show that 17,774 seals were taken in 1894, as against 10,629 in 1893, yet the catch is below the average. The only vessels we have engaging in the seal fishery are a few old schooners from Esquimaux Point and the Magdalen Islands. These sealing vessels are gradually being reduced in number; as they become unfit, or are lost, they are not replaced. The gradual decrease in the value of seal-oil has so lessened the gain to be made by this fishery, that new vessels will not be built to replace the old ones.

BAIT.

Herring were fairly abundant and constant during the spring and summer fishing. Frozen herring are being more generally used, so that less time is lost hunting for fresh bait. With a constant supply of frozen herring less launce is used, and the bait-boat can be dispensed with. On the North Shore the capelin were late in striking in.

SYNOPSIS OF REPORTS OF LOCAL OVERSEERS.

BONAVENTURE COUNTY—RESTIGOUCHE SUBDIVISION.

Overseer J. A. Verge reports that the returns of the catches of salmon, smelt and tommy-cods are very satisfactory. The salmon catch on the Quebec side of the Restigouche shows an increase of 21,924 lbs., with one stand of nets less than last year. This improvement he ascribes to better guardianship in the river, good observance of the Sunday close time, and the better system of procuring parent fish for the hatchery. The spawning grounds all along the river are reported well stocked with breeding fish, of which there was a fine fall run. Smelt fishing was good, and though it may be considered that the fishery is being overdone, yet so far there has been no apparent decrease in the quantity of fish on the spawning grounds in the spring. A large quantity of tommy-cods are also taken in the smelt bag-nets. The Sunday close time was well observed, only one violation having occurred. The regulations as regards mill refuse were, with one exception, strictly carried out. In both of the above cases fines were imposed by Mr. Chapman, the inspector, the violations having taken place on the New Brunswick side of the estuary.

CARLETON SUBDIVISION.

Overseer Dagneau reports the salmon net fishery as better than in 1893. The cod fishery was below an average. In this subdivision this fishery is only carried on in the fall, and, owing to rough weather, nothing was done. The various fishery regulations were well observed; only one violation occurred, an attempt to fish trout without a license. The offender was caught, the full fine imposed, and the net destroyed.

BONAVENTURE SUBDIVISION.

Overseer Smith reports a decided improvement in the salmon fishery, the catch being far and away the best of recent years. Lobster fishing began on the 1st of May. Three canneries were operated, but they had to close down early owing to the scarcity of lobsters. Spring herring were an average catch. Cod fishing was fair in the summer, fishermen getting what fresh bait they required from the freezers. The fall fishery for cod was a failure, owing to stormy weather. The fishery regulations were everywhere well observed.

PORT DANIEL SUBDIVISION.

Overseer Ross reports that the fishing season opened earlier than usual; that the salmon fishing was good, more salmon having been taken than for years past; but that owing to the low price paid for salmon, the nets were taken up before the close of the usual season. Herring were plentiful in the spring, but the summer and fall fishery was a failure. Nearly as many lobsters were taken as usual, but a yearly diminution in the size of this fish is observable. The cod-fishery began early, and the summer fishery was fully up to the average, but in September, October and November the weather was boisterous, and the fishing much below a usual catch. No abuse of the fishery regulations came to Mr. Ross's knowledge.

COUNTY OF GASPÉ—GRAND RIVER SUBDIVISION.

Overseer Jones reports cod-fishing, which began early, as being very good during the summer season; but in the fall, owing to high winds, the fishery failed. Lobster fishing was good, and shows an increased return, which was partly due to the opening of two new canneries. Smelt fishing was good, and an increased number of licenses were taken out. Fall herring were not as abundant as usual, but herring were plenty in the spring and summer. The salmon fishery was the best of recent years. He has no violation of the regulations to report.

GASPÉ SUBDIVISION.

Overseer Annett reports a considerable increase in the catch of salmon. He thinks this was largely due to favourable winds, which brought the bait into Gaspé Bay. The fishermen claim that a large number of the salmon caught were not the fish belonging to the Gaspé rivers. The herring fishery shows a falling-off. This was due to the failure of the fall fishing, in some places hardly any herring being taken. The mackerel fishery was quite a failure, very few being seen in the bay. Lobsters show a decrease of 23,828 lbs. The catch was very good up to the middle of June, when they suddenly failed all along the coast. The failure can hardly be attributed to over-fishing, as the striking-off was too sudden and general. The cod fishery was good. The fish struck in about the 15th of May, and were plentiful until August; but, owing to the very rough weather, the fall catch was much below the average, although fish were quite plentiful when the boats could venture out. Smelt fishing shows a falling off; the fish struck in late, and the season of navigation closed before the run was fairly on. All the fishery laws were strictly observed.

FOX RIVER SUBDIVISION.

Overseer Theriault reports that in his subdivision the cod-fishery has been about the same as last season. Cod were always abundant, and particularly so in November and December; but the weather was so rough and stormy that after the close of summer fishing, very little was done. Lobsters were plentiful, but there are no canneries in the subdivision. The shore is too rough, and the water deepens too rapidly for trap fishing. Only one small salmon fishery is fished, as the same causes which prevent lobster fishing operate against salmon fishing. There is no salmon river in the subdivision. There are a few trout streams, up which the sea trout run to spawn.

MAGDALEN RIVER SUBDIVISION.

Overseer Lemieux reports a good salmon fishery, and the salmon all of a larger size than usual. Cod-fishing was good up to the end of August, but the fall fishing failed almost entirely. The fishermen of the division attribute this failure to the presence in great numbers of the white porpoise, which is steadily increasing in the river. Herring were abundant all through the season. After the middle of October the weather was so rough that no fishing whatever was done.

STE. ANNE DES MONTS SUBDIVISION.

Overseer Letourneau reports a fair cod fishery, though fewer boats were engaged than usual. The fishing was frequently interrupted by the advent of large schools of white porpoises, which drove the cod off the fishing grounds. After the porpoises disappeared in the fall the weather was too rough to fish. Very little salmon net fishing is now done in this subdivision; the salmon angling was good. Neither mackerel nor capelin were seen along the coast. Herring were abundant all season; those taken in July, August and September were fatter than usual. Fishery regulations were well observed.

MAGDALEN ISLANDS.

Overseer Chevrier reports a general increase in the fisheries, due to fine summer weather (owing to their exposed position, the fall fishing at the islands never amounts to much). Herring were abundant in the spring, when they came into Pleasant Bay to spawn. Local fishermen took all they wanted for local consumption, bait, etc. Large quantities were also taken by fishing vessels from Nova Scotia and the United States. The local fishermen derive no revenue from the capture of herring by these vessels, and the quantities taken do not figure in our returns. Spring mackerel were taken in greater quantities than usual, due to the fact that owing to fine weather the nets were fished every day. Cod-fishing was also better at Amherst and Bryon Islands. This fishery began much earlier than usual. The few vessels which went to Labrador did badly, owing to scarcity of bait (capelin). The fall mackerel fishery was satisfactory in general, though it failed completely in Pleasant Bay, and about Entry Island. The failure here is held by the fishermen to be due to the constant use of seines by the Americans, and enormous fleets of gill-nets by the vessels from Nova Scotia. These nets either frighten or wall off the mackerel, so that they do not enter Pleasant Bay, where the fishery is carried on by local fishermen with the hook and line. Mr. Chevrier is convinced that from the 15th July to the 1st April nets for mackerel should not be used, but that the fishery should be carried on solely with hook and line. There was an increase in the quantity of lobsters taken, this was due to an increase in the number of canneries. The close season was well observed save at Grand Entry Bay, where a number of traps were destroyed during the late summer by the local guardian, but no illegal packing was done. The sealing vessels did well at the ice, but, except at Bryon Island, the usual shore seal fishery was a failure. Prices of fish ruled low all through the season.

COUNTY OF SAGUENAY—GODBOUT SUBDIVISION.

Overseer Comeau reports the catch of salmon much above the average. These fish struck in fully ten days earlier than usual, and before the fishermen were prepared to set, so that the first run was really over before the nets were got out. The fishing was also interrupted by heavy weather in June causing loss of nets and gear. Fishermen claim that had they all had out their nets in time the fishery would have been an extraordinary one, as it was we have had nothing in recent years like it. Angling was fair, considering the fine dry season which did not suit for fly fishing. Cod were abundant all through the season, they came on the grounds early, and at the time of making this report, 26th November, they were still being taken plentifully when the weather was fine enough to get out. Bait was plenty all through the season. The weather was very rough in September and October. Herring were also abundant, but not regularly so, as the heavy gales seemed to have the effect of driving them off shore. They were fat, but not large. More attention was paid this season to this branch of fishing owing to an increased demand. Halibut are increasing in abundance, though they are not yet as plenty as they were formerly, before they were cleaned out by the United States trawlers. No mackerel were taken in the subdivision, though several large schools were seen off Godbout in July and August. Smelts were very abundant in Manicouagan and Outarde Rivers.

This branch of the fishery would develop into a paying one, were it possible to ship the smelts to market; it is, however, not now possible to do this, as the fishery only begins after the close of navigation. Seals were very plenty, and considerable numbers were netted. The season of 1894 has been a very prosperous one for the fishermen, owing to the great abundance of fish, and the good bait supply. An excessive rainfall occurred in October, the rivers rose to the level of the spring floods, and the soil not being frozen, as in the spring, many land slides took place. Mr. Comeau thinks this has seriously interfered with the salmon spawning beds. Many salmon were killed in the rivers, and a large quantity of ova must have been destroyed. The various fishery regulations were well observed.

MOISIE SUBDIVISION.

Overseer Migneault reports salmon net fishing began on the 18th May. The fishery shows an increase of 55,943 pounds. Salmon were very abundant between the 28th May and the 22nd June. The white porpoises appeared in Ste. Marguerite Bay during the run of salmon and interfered seriously with the fishery. Fly fishing was poor, the fishermen arrived too late, as, owing to the fine day weather, the water was clear and low and the salmon went right up the river. The cod-fishery shows a slight decrease, this was entirely due to the failure in the capelin in the early season, and to bad weather in September and October. The cod were lean and the percentage of oil in livers small. Herring were plentiful, and were fat and large. In the absence of capelin clams were very largely used for bait.

MINGAN SUBDIVISION.

Overseer DuBerger reports a considerable increase in the cod-fishery, the trade running up to 51,090 cwt. The quantity of cod oil made from the livers was much below the average, the fish being poor and thin. The salmon net fishery was good, being fully up to the average. Fly fishing was poor as the rivers were too low and the water too clear for good sport. Herring shows a slight increase over 1893, but the catch was below a fair average. The sealing vessels from Esquimaux Point did a little better than last year. The number of vessels carrying on this fishery is gradually getting smaller. The only violation of the fishery regulations to be noted was an attempt by Indians at Mingan to fish for trout; the nets were seized and confiscated.

NATASHQUAN SUBDIVISION.

Overseer Gaudin reports seal fishing at the ice shows a decrease, three schooners only getting 700 seals between them. The salmon fishery was very poor, the poorest season for the past seven years. The cause of this decrease is attributed to the scarcity of bait, the capelin not making their appearance until the 20th July, when the salmon season was practically over. The catch of cod was also much smaller than the two previous years, owing also to the scarcity of bait up to the 20th July, but after the capelin struck in, cod was more plentiful than it had been for years. As the cod-fishery here is generally made in June and July, about sixty boats from the south shore and the north coast, west of Natashquan, had left and gone elsewhere before the cod struck in. The few local boats which had remained behind did wonderfully well. The herring fishery was the best of the past ten years. The small lobster cannery at Watsheeshoo shows an increase in its output. The laws were well observed, with one exception,—a fisherman at Agwanus who was fined for throwing fish offal in the river.

STE. AUGUSTINE SUBDIVISION.

Overseer Legouvie reports fishing began late on his part of Labrador. The salmon fishing was a total failure. The cod-fishery, though late in beginning, owing

to the non-coming on shore of the capelin, was good, the return being about the same as last year. Mr. Legouvie attributes the failure in the salmon fishery to the great quantity of gurry thrown into the water from all the cod-fishing vessels; this keeps the salmon off shore until the cod-fishing is over. A large number, over 300, of vessels from Newfoundland carry on the cod-fishery in this subdivision. These vessels fish mostly with traps and seines. The use of the seine should be prohibited, as it drives the fish away, besides capturing too much small fish. The seine is only used by the Newfoundlanders. A large number of Nova Scotia vessels also fish on this coast; these vessels all use the trap. The fish taken by these vessels is not included in the returns.

BONNE ESPERANCE SUBDIVISION.

Overseer Whiteley reports the season of 1894 as being remarkable for the failure of the salmon fishery at all points in his division, extending from Chicatica to Blancs Sablons, caused, he believes, by the failure of the capelin to land on the beaches as usual. The salmon kept with the capelin off shore, and only entered the rivers late in the season. The cod fishery opened well, but the capelin, keeping off shore, prevented the schools of cod from coming into shoal water as usual; yet a fair voyage was made, and the weather being favourable for making the fish, a fairly good season was had. Seal fishing with nets was not a success either in fall or spring, and the low prices ruling for both oil and skins has made the season a very unprofitable one for seal fishermen. When bait did strike in it was fairly plentiful. A great many vessels from Newfoundland visited the subdivision; they fished with cod traps and seines, and were fairly successful.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

WM. WAKEHAM,
Officer in charge of the Gulf Division Fisheries.

SYNOPSIS OF FISHERY OVERSEERS' REPORTS IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC (EXCLUSIVE OF THE GULF DIVISION), FOR THE YEAR 1894.

SOUTH SHORE RIVER ST. LAWRENCE, FROM CAPE CHATTE TO POINT LEVIS.

Overseer Johnny Joncas reports a slight falling off in the yield of the fisheries of his division, especially salmon, the total catch of which hardly exceeded 10,000 lbs. This decline is due to the fact that four of the licensed fishermen had to discontinue fishing quite early in the season, their nets being so old, the salmon could easily go through them. Angling in the Matane River was as good as in the previous year, but the sportsmen came rather late as the best run of the fish seems to have been early in the season. Salmon were noticed in large numbers at the foot of dam till October. Cod struck in as usual about the beginning of July, but the appearance of white whales (marsouins) in large numbers dispersed them, and in the fall the strong gales proved another obstacle to the prosecution of this fishery. Herring seems the only kind of fish showing an improvement over last year in this district. Sawdust and rubbish will, in future, not be allowed to escape from Mr. Price's mill, as the manager has decided to make improvements which will obtain this desirable result. The total value of the fisheries in this division is computed at \$21,000, being \$2,500 less than in 1893.

Overseer L. E. Grondin, who has charge of the two divisions of Rimouski, reports the yield of salmon and sardines as inferior to that of 1893, but these are more than made up by the very large catch of herring, about 12,000 barrels more than last year. This increase swells the total value of both divisions to \$74,000, over three times the value of the previous year.

Overseer Nap. Levesque states that nearly every kind of fish shows an improvement over the catch of the preceding season. This is chiefly attributed to the favourable weather. With one exception of violation of the trout close season, where the transgressor was duly punished, the law seems to have been well observed. There are no fishways yet in his division. Little attention is paid to the sawdust regulations in his district, but all the mill owners were notified during this summer. The yield of this division is valued at \$13,000. About one-seventh is used for home consumption, the balance being exported.

Overseer Xavier Pelletier also reports an increased catch in the Kamouraska district, especially in eels, sturgeon and herring. Only 15 white whales (Marsouins) were captured this season against 96 last year. The total yield is valued at \$16,800, being nearly \$5,000 in excess of the previous season.

Overseer Octave Beaubien reports a large decrease in the fisheries of L'Islet and Montmagny, which he ascribes to the celebrated land slide of St. Alban, carrying so many thousand cubic yards of soil into the St. Lawrence, polluting its waters to such an extent that fish would not frequent the shores. Eels being the only fish not affected by these muddy waters, yielded a fair catch. Smelt fishing was not carried on to any extent. The close seasons were generally well observed. Most of the catch, valued at \$21,000, is disposed of on the market of Quebec city; the local consumption is estimated at about 10 per cent.

NORTH SHORE, RIVER ST. LAWRENCE FROM QUEBEC TO BERSIMIS.

Overseer L. P. Huot states that, with the exception of bar or whitefish, which shows a fair increase, all other kinds of fish have considerably fallen off, especially salmon and shad. No apparent cause is given for this general decline in value of nearly \$5,000, as compared with last year's returns. The whole catch, valued at \$13,500, is all disposed of on the local markets. No infractions of the fishery laws were reported.

Overseer Ulysse Bhureau reports a slightly improved catch of fish from last year, which was considered a very poor season. About 70,000 pounds of trout are returned from the neighbouring inland waters. Only two white whales were captured. The total catch is valued at \$8,280.

Overseer L. N. Catellier reports salmon fishing better than last year. Although many fishermen suffered heavy losses in June by a heavy north-east gale, their combined catch far exceeds that of 1893. All the salmon caught in this division are shipped fresh to Montreal and Quebec. The anglers have left their respective streams well satisfied with their sport; and the guardians report these rivers well stocked with parent salmon, especially the St. Marguerite and River à Mars, where schools of 500 fish were noticed. Parrs of from four to eight inches long were also seen in large numbers. Salmon fishermen are very particular about the regulations and consider their fishery license as a great property. The close seasons were well observed, no illegal fishing coming to this officer's notice. The other kinds of fish are considered of minor importance, and are chiefly used for home consumption. The number of brush fisheries is steadily decreasing. The two fishways in this district are in good repair, and insure the ascent of fish up the Saguenay about ten miles above Chicoutimi. An obstruction now exists opposite Sandy River, which, in Mr. Catellier's opinion, would be easily removed by dynamite, thus opening a small passage on one side of the fall which would enable salmon to reach Lake St. John without obstacle. The total value of the Saguenay district fisheries is made up at \$27,350, being an increase of nearly \$5,000, over the previous year. This does not include the anglers' catch in the famous tributaries of the Saguenay, which may be estimated at 10,000 pounds.

SHERBROOKE AND MÉGANTIC DIVISIONS.

Overseer P. W. Nagle states that fishing was better than last year in the inland waters of his division. He is not aware of any abuses existing there at present. The close seasons are reported to be well observed, and the fishways were all kept in efficient order. The whole catch is used for local consumption.

Overseer John McCaw states that, with the exception of a few Americans who ship their catch across the line, the balance of the catch is consumed at home. Owing to excessive winter fishing and to the want of efficient fishways, the supply of fish is on the decline. There are four or five dams on St. Francis River, between Richmond and the outlet of Lake Aylmer still unprovided with passes.

Overseer Joel Shurtleff reports fish as plentiful as ever and the catch larger than that of previous years. This he ascribes to protection during the close time. Mr. Shurtleff has confiscated several nets and the poachers were fined. The close seasons are fairly well observed, but little attention is paid to the sawdust regulations by the majority of mill-owners who persist in allowing the rubbish to escape in the streams. There are ten fishways in this district.

Overseer Allan McLeod reports the season's fishing as quite satisfactory. Sportsmen enjoyed good bass fishing. Although the general tendency of the people seems to be towards poaching, when an opportunity offers, the spawning beds were fairly well protected during the close time. One mill-owner was fined for allowing sawdust to escape from his mill. The dam on the Chaudière River should be provided with an efficient fish-pass, as fish now cannot ascend to the lakes. Fisheries are also injured by the lumber companies floating logs in Victoria and Arnold Rivers. Mr. McLeod adds that if fish are more plentiful now than ten years ago, it is due to the fry planted from the hatcheries.

MAGOG AND BROME.

Overseer N. A. Beach states that the fisheries of Memphremagog Lake are steadily improving. He specially mentions lake trout and black bass as being plentiful on the spawning beds. The lesson taught by the several fines imposed during recent years has been productive of beneficial results, and still the better class of the community assist in checking the poachers. With the help of the few customs officers and the usual guardians, he hopes to completely stamp out the nefarious work of the law breakers. A net and some fish, with marks of having been gilled, were seized, and three persons were convicted and fined fifty dollars.

Overseer Horace Greene, who has charge of the western side of Memphremagog Lake, has also noticed lunge in large numbers on the spawning beds. A good many coarser fish are taken and used at home. With the diligent guardians now employed, it is next to impossible to indulge much in netting or any other illegal fishing. During this season four nets were confiscated and destroyed, and three persons were convicted and fined.

MISSISQUOI BAY.

Overseer P. E. Luke says no netting was allowed in Missisquoi Bay, but angling and trawling were very good. The close seasons were well observed; no illegalities came to his notice. He seized and burned a seine found on the shore of the bay.

RICHELIEU RIVER.

Overseer James Finlay says that owing to the low state of the water in the upper part of Richelieu River, fishing was inferior to that of other years. Some fishermen are complaining that pound-nets are set within a hundred feet on the other side of the boundary line. Most of the fish caught in this division are shipped to the United States markets. Mr. Finlay thinks that fall fishing alone should be permitted in the Richelieu River. During the summer he destroyed nine hoop-nets, four gill-nets and one seine confiscated for illegal use.

Overseer J. O. Dion states that the yield of fish especially eels slightly exceeds that of the previous year. The water became very low during the summer and unfavourable to fishing otherwise the catch would have been larger. Several night lines were seized by this officer being set without license. He recommends that these set lines should be marked with small buoys to facilitate the task of the officer in detecting the unlicensed ones. He is also in favour of limiting the time of fishing in the Richelieu River or even to prohibit it entirely for a few years.

CHATEAUGUAY DIVISION.

Overseer Arthur Matte, recently appointed in charge of this division, states that fish are not decreasing, although the catch he returns is fifty per cent less than that of 1893. The fish caught in this division is all advantageously disposed of on the Montreal markets. Two dams on the Chateauguay River, one at Ste. Martine, the other at Howick are not yet provided with fishways. Complaints have been made that at the former mill, sawdust and rubbish are allowed to fall in the river. Mr. Matte states that a neighbour of his has suggested a new fishway which he would willingly submit to this department and which he thinks could be easily built; not costly and well adapted to such localities.

BEAUHARNOIS DIVISION.

Overseer John Kelly, also returns a considerably decreased catch from last year. This decline is ascribed to low water and also to past netting in the early season. The close season was well observed, and the fishways were kept in very good order. Mr. Kelly still advocates the entire prohibition of fishing with both seines and gill-nets for the benefit of the anglers and trawlers. The guardians under his charge have succeeded in checking the killing of fish with dynamite, as well as other illegal fishing.

LAPRAIRIE AND MONTREAL DIVISION.

Overseer John Morris returns the catch of fish as valued at \$5,000, being about \$1,000 in excess of that of 1893. The larger yield is specially noticed in eels and coarse fish. All the fish of this district are sold on the Montreal markets at remunerative prices.

VERCHÈRES DIVISION.

Overseer Gédéon Magnan returns a small yield of mostly coarse fish valued at only \$1,500. He made no report.

RICHELIEU COUNTY.

Overseer Narcisse Lavallée returns a small catch, mostly eels and coarse fish, but makes no report.

Overseer J. F. Picotin, who has charge of the St. Francis River, states that bass fishing was better than last year. With the exception of a couple of offenders fishing for doré, with minnows in May, the close season was well observed. There are no proper fish passes in this district, and the officer thinks that at least one should be placed in the dam at Richmond. Mr. Picotin would like to see the St. Francis receive a share of the fry planted in the spring from the government hatcheries.

YAMASKA COUNTY.

Overseer Denis Shooner reports a slight increase in the yield of coarse fish. The close season was fairly well observed. He deplures the injurious practice of taking small fish. While the quantity of fish exported is of the larger size and better quality, it is regrettable that fishery officers of such large centres as Montreal, Quebec, and Three Rivers cannot prevent the exposition of these young fish for sale on the markets. If there was no sale for them, they would not be caught in this immature state.

Overseer J. Charbonneau states that fishing was better in Yamaska River than during the previous season. This he attributes to the high water in the early spring, facilitating the ascent of the larger fish to the upper waters. Two new fishways were constructed this season on the above named stream.

NICOLET DIVISION.

Overseer George Boisvert states that he experiences great difficulty in obtaining reliable data of the fishermen's catch, as by underrating their yield they are in

hopes of seeing the license system entirely done away with. Eels and shad are the staple fish of this division, but perch, sturgeon and coarse fish are caught in fair quantities. The whole catch is less than in 1893. Mr. Boisvert is under the impression that seining with undersized mesh seines for minnows is still carried on, but he has never been able to detect any one in the act of seining. A few fishermen attempted to fish without licenses, but their implements were soon seized and destroyed, otherwise the law seems to have been respected.

THREE RIVERS DIVISION.

Overseer Chas. Vadeboncœur ascribes the decline of tom-cods to the dredging of the mouth of St. Maurice River. Trout also shows a considerable decrease, as the law was strictly enforced. The other kinds of fish are about the same as last year. The whole catch is only valued at \$2,500.

BERTHIER, MASKINONGÉ AND MONTCALM DIVISION.

Overseers S. A. Grant and Daniel Mooney both report a decreased yield of fish in their districts. The latter states that only trout and carp are caught in his district. The quantity was somewhat less last year as the dealers ran out of ice before the season was over.

TERREBONNE DIVISION.

Overseer Joseph Lauzon states that fish is not decreasing in his division. The line fishermen especially were quite successful. There should be a fishway in Men-niel's dam on River Jesus to allow the ascent of fish to the upper waters. On several occasions Mr. Lauzon has noticed catfish so jammed at the foot of this dam that boys were taking them by hand. The fishery regulations were well observed.

Overseers T. Cloutier and Joseph and Damien Filiatreault also report the inland waters in fair condition. The quantity of trout from the upper lakes was larger than in former years. No violations of the close season are reported.

LAKE OF TWO MOUNTAINS DIVISION.

Overseers Julien Monpetit and Theo. Sabourin return a larger catch than last year, consisting chiefly of pickerel, pike, sturgeon and coarse fish, valued in all at \$4,000.

RIVER BEAUDET DIVISION.

Overseer Joseph Boivin reports only an insignificant quantity of fish caught last year, only four regular fishermen being employed.

LOWER OTTAWA DIVISION.

Overseer R. W. Jones returns about an average catch of fish, consisting chiefly of sturgeon, pike, pickerel and coarse fish, but made no report.

UPPER OTTAWA—COUNTIES OF OTTAWA AND PONTIAC.

Overseer M. D. Clairoux, who has recently been appointed in charge of county of Ottawa division, reports that fishing on the Ottawa River was more vigorously prosecuted than during the previous years, about 100 men being engaged against 30 last year. The statements of catch were carefully prepared and show an increase of value of over 400 per cent. This increase is fairly distributed among all kinds of fish except whitefish, which is steadily decreasing. Though fishermen seem satisfied of this year's catch they deplore the want of a fishpass in the Carillon dam. They also complain of the mill rubbish and sawdust allowed to float in the river from the large mills dispersed on its banks, which seriously injure their nets every time strong winds prevail. The accumulation of such rubbish at the entrance of Black Bay has filled it to such an extent that the ice now forms a complete barrier to the passage of fish, which are thus smothered by tons during the early spring in their attempt to get to deep water. This channel could be deepened at a small outlay, which would be more than made up by the fish-life saved in a single year.

PROVINCE OF QUE

RETURN showing the Number and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fish of Men Employed in the Fishing Industry of the County of RESTIGOUCHE SUBDIVISION

Number.	DISTRICTS.	FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.						FISHING MATERIAL.						Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Herring, Salted, brls.		
		Vessels.				Boats.		Gill-Nets.		Trap-Nets.		Seines.					
		No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Fathoms.			Value.	
		¢		¢				¢		¢		¢				¢	
1	County of Bonaventure. Head of Tide to Maguasha	20	400	24	5050	5050	53	3180	64590	...

CARLETON SUBDIVISION

1	Maguasha and Nouvelle	...	...	...	60	900	130	2500	1100	...	...	...	6	90	60	19000	200
2	Carleton	...	...	...	95	1140	190	3800	1900	...	...	...	25	750	250	9125	450
3	Maria	...	...	...	120	1800	240	5400	2160	...	...	...	20	600	200	50585	1200
	Totals	...	...	...	275	3840	560	11700	5160	...	...	...	51	1440	510	78710	1850

BONAVENTURE SUBDIVISION

1	New Richmond	...	...	...	18	180	18	1400	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110
2	Black Capes	...	...	...	20	160	20	2850	1730	...	...	...	...	...	...	12600	100
3	Capelin	...	...	...	120	1440	140	6500	2690	...	...	...	12	360	175	...	1000
4	Bonaventure	...	...	...	220	3200	290	10100	5050	...	...	...	55	1300	850	2000	1500
5	New Carlisle	1	10	100	3	35	330	35	1030	460	...	...	27	600	500	500	150
6	Paspébiac	...	...	...	100	2000	250	1500	750	...	...	...	22	550	500	...	450
	Totals	1	10	100	3	513	7310	753	23380	11380	...	...	116	2810	2025	15100	3350

PORT DANIEL SUBDIVISION

1	Hope	...	...	...	60	1350	152	2920	1745	...	...	...	10	245	289	1000	210
2	Nouvelle	...	...	...	60	1700	92	730	683	...	...	...	9	239	105	...	60
3	Shigawake	...	...	...	75	740	77	920	410	...	...	...	2	48	60	...	87
4	Port Daniel	...	...	...	186	3450	250	3029	1845	...	...	...	16	422	500	31125	122
5	L'Anse aux Gascons	...	...	...	178	5199	203	3650	1428	...	...	...	20	568	754	5500	309
	Totals	...	...	...	559	12439	774	11249	6111	...	...	...	57	1522	1708	37625	788

TOTAL FOR THE COUNTY

1	Restigouche Subdivision	..	..	....	..	20	400	24	5050	5050	53	3180	....	....	....	64590	....
2	Carleton do	..	..	....	..	275	3840	560	11700	5160	..	..	51	1440	510	78710	1850
3	Bonaventure do	..	1	10	100	3	513	7310	753	23380	11380	116	2810	2025	15100	3350
4	Port Daniel do	..	..	....	..	559	12439	774	11249	6111	..	..	57	1522	1708	37625	788
Totals		1	10	100	3	1367	23989	2111	51379	27701	53	3180	224	5772	4243	196025	5988	

BEC—Gulf Division.

eries, Fishing Materials, and the kinds and Quantities of Fish, as well as the Number Bonaventure, Province of Quebec, for the Year 1894.

(Head of Tide in Restigouche to Maguasha).

KINDS OF FISH.													FISH PRODUCTS.			TOTAL VALUE.		
Herring, fresh or frozen, lbs.	Herring, smoked, lbs.	Mackerel, salted, brls.	Lobsters, preserved in cans, lbs.	Lobsters, alive or fresh tons.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Cod tongues and so inds, brls.	Haddock, cwt.	Trout, lbs.	Halibut, lbs.	Smelts, lbs.	Clams, brls.	Eels, brls.	Tom-Cod or Frost Fish, lbs.	Fish Oils, galls.	Fish used as bait, brls.	Fish used as manure, brls.	\$.	cts.
				1						106083			69600				21,777	15
																		1

(Maguacha to Big Cascapedia River).

.....	600	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	8	1500	20	20	1500	5,935 00	1
.....	8000	15	6720	25	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	10	15	3000	12	10	2335	6,840 60	2
.....	15000	10	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	2400	17	15	1090	17,008 80	3
.....	23600	25	6720	.....	100	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	30	43	6900	49	45	4925	29,784 40	.....

(Big Cascapedia to Paspebiac Point).

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	25	6	800	934 00	1
.....	1600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	15	4	600	3,504 00	2
.....	4000	.....	14804	1300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	975	300	6200	16,517 56	3
.....	6500	.....	1080	2000	4	10	.....	650	.....	.....	130	.....	.....	1500	500	7300	22,221 20	4
.....	2000	.....	.....	350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	280	125	3000	4,239 50	5
60000	3000	.....	.....	3500	6	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	2625	875	400	23,047 50	6
60000	17100	.....	15884	7150	10	150	.....	650	.....	.....	461	.....	.....	5420	1810	18300	70,463 76	.....

(Paspebiac Point to Point Maquereau).

.....	.....	.....	.....	1480	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	749	405	60	8,738 50	1
.....	.....	.....	28800	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	205	230	7,074 50	2
.....	.....	.....	16800	713	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	356	520	97	6,922 90	3
.....	.....	.....	45280	3630	.....	.....	.....	.....	39432	.....	.....	.....	.....	1815	1122	305	33,981 30	4
.....	.....	.....	1420	2066	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1033	1300	250	14,474 50	5
.....	.....	.....	92300	8389	.....	.....	.....	.....	39432	.....	.....	.....	.....	4194	3552	942	71,191 70	.....

OF BONAVENTURE.

.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	106083	.....	.....	69600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,777 15	1
.....	23600	25	6720	.....	100	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	6900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,784 40	2
60000	17100	.....	15884	.....	7150	10	150	650	.....	461	.....	.....	.....	5420	1810	18300	70,463 76	3
.....	.....	.....	92300	.....	8389	.....	.....	.....	39432	.....	.....	.....	.....	4194	3552	942	71,191 70	4
60000	40700	25	114904	1	15639	10	150	300	650	145515	491	43	76500	9663	5407	24167	193,217 01	.....

RETURN showing the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats and
County
GRAND RIVER SUBDIVISION

Number.	DISTRICTS.	FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.						FISHING MATERIAL.					
		Vessels.				Boats.		Gill-Nets.		Seines.			
		No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Fathoms.	Value.
	<i>Gaspé County.</i>			\$			\$			\$			\$
1	Newport.....					122	5750	325	2200	1870	3	122	80
2	Pabos, Grand and Little.....					60	2100	115	660	700	1	50	25
3	Little River, west.....					20	1325	44	700	300	5	195	150
4	Grand River.....					87	4000	194	3010	1572	6	180	160
5	Little River, east.....					55	550	48	800	350	2	40	60
6	Cape Cove and L'Anse à Beaufils.....					96	4400	198	5044	1600	7	240	140
7	Bonaventure Island and Percé.....	2	100	1200	9	138	9250	260	4980	1500	4	90	90
8	Corner of Beach.....	1	80	2000	5	10	130	20	1000	750	1	25	30
	Totals.....	3	180	3200	14	588	27505	1204	18394	8642	29	942	735

GASPÉ SUBDIVISION

1	Barachois.....					157	6990	179	1730	1630	10	350	350
2	Malbaie.....					55	1750	68	1210	610	3	84	125
3	Point St. Peter.....					67	1660	92	2220	745	4	112	140
4	Chien Blanc.....					95	2550	102	1260	650	3	75	80
5	Seal Cove.....					33	550	31	650	420			
6	Douglastown.....					90	2950	140	1780	1180	8	240	150
7	Sandy Beach.....					30	760	38	2100	2000			
8	Gaspé, North and South.....					39	410	43	3264	2300	15	440	800
9	Peninsula.....					18	300	29	1960	1650			
10	Cape Ozo.....					28	360	38	1300	1100	1	20	8
11	Little Gaspé.....					16	270	16	394	290			
12	Grande Grève and Ship Head.....					69	1510	72	1720	1130	7	280	230
13	Cap des Rosiers.....					62	1200	84	900	250	3	60	60
	Totals.....					759	21260	932	20488	13955	54	1661	1943

FOX RIVER SUBDIVISION

1	Jersey Cove.....					127	2300	124	2650	1250	1	40	20
2	Anse à Grisfonds.....					120	2400	116	2600	1600	2	100	100
3	Fox River.....					222	6000	222	5500	3200	3	125	100
4	Little Cape.....					50	900	46	1100	600			
5	Echourie and Big Cove.....					30	550	28	628	320			
6	Pointe Jaune and Anse à Valeau.....					52	1040	51	1223	547			
	Totals.....					601	13190	587	13701	7517	6	265	220

Fishing Materials, &c., in the Province of Quebec—Continued.
of Gaspé.

(Point Maquereau to Barachois, Malbaie).

KINDS OF FISH.													FISH PRODUCTS.			TOTAL VALUE.	Number.
Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Herring, salted, brls.	Herring, fresh or frozen, lbs.	Mackerel, salted, brls.	Lobsters, preserved in cans, lbs.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Cod tongues and sounds, brls.	Haddock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Smelts, lbs.	Eels, brls.	Squid, brls.	Coarse and mixed fish, brls.	Fish Oils, galls.	Fish used as bait, brls.	Fish used as manure, brls.		
4400	350	50000	..	30644	8000	10	100	3000	.....	..	50	.....	2600	1600	500	\$ 47,885	16
18000	300	.....	..	3360	3000	3	50	1000	3000	.....	30	.....	1000	500	.....	20,645	40
.....	60	.....	..	46209	3000	2	.....	1000	.....	.....	30	.....	1000	500	200	21,728	00
2000	150	.....	..	7296	12350	10	50	1000	3000	.....	50	.....	4100	2060	500	63,376	44
.....	100	.....	..	.....	6000	2	.....	250	.....	.....	30	.....	2000	1000	.....	29,915	00
.....	200	.....	..	40514	10000	10	40	800	.....	.....	60	.....	3300	1800	200	56,251	96
.....	300	20000	..	34350	18000	5	50	1000	.....	.....	75	.....	5000	3000	250	94,609	00
15000	30	.....	..	9600	1500	2	10	200	.....	.....	20	.....	500	250	100	12,009	00
39400	1490	70000	..	171964	61850	44	300	8250	6000	.....	345	.....	19500	10710	1750	346,419	96

(Barachois of Malbaie to Cap des Rosiers).

2000	250	.....	..	28320	6700	.....	.....	.....	3000	.....	.....	.....	3300	2400	.....	40,709	80
563	150	.....	..	.....	7900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2200	1100	.....	38,867	60
650	110	.....	..	.....	3300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2000	1200	.....	18,075	00
.....	115	.....	..	16800	2900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1500	880	.....	17,839	50
1324	50	.....	..	3360	450	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	220	210	.....	3,388	20
3350	400	.....	..	.....	3800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1800	1250	.....	22,165	00
12370	100	.....	2	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	50	.....	3,967	00
30396	11	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39148	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,436	10
17092	50	.....	..	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	60	.....	4,673	40
3800	80	.....	..	8160	550	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	270	260	.....	5,235	40
1466	50	.....	..	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	130	.....	1,898	20
3054	280	.....	..	.....	2700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1350	880	.....	15,880	80
.....	250	.....	..	.....	1700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	860	450	.....	9,794	00
76065	1896	.....	2	56640	30650	.....	.....	.....	42148	35	.....	.....	13850	8870	.....	190,930	00

(Cap des Rosiers to Fame Point).

.....	175	.....	..	.....	3900	25	30	4400	.....	.....	110	150	2800	3000	500	25,892	50
425	500	.....	..	.....	3600	12	15	3000	.....	.....	100	160	2500	1400	400	25,187	50
.....	750	.....	..	.....	9450	25	40	5500	.....	.....	240	125	6200	2400	600	54,555	00
.....	50	.....	..	.....	1600	10	15	1600	.....	.....	50	120	1250	450	300	9,622	50
.....	40	.....	..	.....	850	5	6	1200	.....	.....	30	110	700	400	250	5,651	00
.....	65	.....	..	.....	1800	9	10	2600	.....	.....	50	125	1350	850	550	11,442	50
425	1580	.....	..	.....	21200	86	116	18300	.....	.....	580	790	14800	8500	2600	130,351	00

RETURN showing the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats and

County of

MONT LOUIS SUBDIVISION

DISTRICTS.	FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.						FISHING MATERIAL.										
	Vessels.			Boats.			Gill-Nets.		Trap-Nets.		Seines.				Salmon.		
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Fathoms.	Value.	Salted, brls.	Fresh in ice, lbs.	
			\$		\$				\$		\$			\$			
Grand Etang					26	300	24	600	300				2	80	60		
Chlorydorme, Big and Little.....					88	1600	104	2350	1400							3	1800
Petite Anse and Frigate Pt.....					42	305	42	1100	475								
Grande and Little Vallée.....					66	900	74	1475	830			1	30	60	10		
Magdalen River.....					20	275	72	1710	900								1260
Manche d'Epee & Gros Mâle.....					31	225	45	569	130							12	
Mont Louis and Rivière à Pierre.....					66	740	76	1305	575								1400
Totals.....					339	4345	437	9109	4610			3	110	120	25		4450

STE. ANNE DES MONTS SUBDIVISION

1 Claude River to Martin River	1	65	2000	4	31	750	62	2360	840							
2 Ste. Anne	2	110	3500	10	55	1900	110	3840	1860			2	120	80		2142
3 Cape Chatte	3	180	4000	12	20	1000	40	2680	1340			1	60	40		400
Totals.	6	355	9500	26	106	3650	212	8880	4040			3	180	120		2542

MAGDALEN ISLANDS

1 Amherst Island.	4	127	3000	29	152	3040	344	23320	139920			10	1720	3575		
2 Entry Island and Le Moulin.					9	190	18	1360	860							
3 Bryon Island					60	1500	120	180	90			1	60	75		
4 Grosse Isle and Old Harry.					36	1420	72	440	220			2	250	150		
5 Grand Entry & Wolf Island.					52	960	104	1500	375	1 300		1	75	100		
6 S. Beach, Pt. Basse and Little Brig					105	2100	60									
7 Etang du Nord	6	265	9000	60	234	7680	468	3000	2400	1 300		5	650	800		
8 House Harbour.	6	280	8500	50	50	1110	86	770	450			2	250	350		
Totals	16	672	20500	139	698	18000	1272	30570	144315	2 600		21	3005	5050		

TOTALS FOR THE

1 Grand River Subdivision.	3	180	3200	14	588	27505	1204	18394	8642			29	942	735		39400
2 Gaspé					759	21260	932	20488	13955			54	1661	1943		76065
3 Fox River					601	13190	587	13701	7517			6	265	220		425
4 Magdalen River					339	4345	437	9109	4610			3	110	120	25	4450
5 Ste. Anne des Mts. do	6	355	9500	26	106	3650	212	8880	4040			3	180	120		2542
6 Magdalen Islands do	16	672	20500	139	698	18000	1272	30570	144315	2 600		21	3005	5050		
Totals.	25	1207	33200	179	3091	87950	4644	101142	183079	2 600		116	6163	8188	25	122882

Fishing Material, &c., Province of Quebec—Continued.

Gaspé—Concluded.

(Fame Point to Rivière à Pierre).

KINDS OF FISH.														FISH PRODUCTS.				TOTAL VALUE.	
Herring.			Mackerel, salted, brls.	Lobsters, preserved in cans, lbs.	Cod.			Trout, lbs.	Halibut, lbs.	Smelts, lbs.	Clams, brls.	Eels, brls.	Squid, brls.	Coarse and mixed fish, brls.	Fish Oils, galls.	Seal-skins, No.	Fish used as bait, brls.		Fish used as manure, brls.
Salted, brls.	Fresh or frozen lbs.	Smoked, lbs.			Dried, cwt.	Tgs & sds., brls	Haddock, cwt.												
45	1100	2	15	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1000	.....	250	.....	6050 0
250	3500	9	55	.....	5000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3100	.....	1000	65	20838 00
110	990	7	10	.....	3500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	750	.....	325	10	6197 50
250	2000	3	3	150	9300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1225	.....	400	.....	12360 50
75	400	.....	.....	.....	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	.....	100	.....	2677 50
135	600	.....	3	.....	1700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	825	.....	200	.....	4310 00
315	1250	.....	.....	.....	1400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	900	.....	385	.....	8400 00
1180	9840	21	86	150	21800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8050	.....	2660	75	60833 50

(Rivière à Pierre to Cape Chatte).

182	850	300	.....	.....	630	2	.....	.....	850	.....	.....	.....	127	223	.....	.....	64	210	4444 70
800	2500	200	.....	.....	1200	2	.....	2000	2000	.....	.....	.....	420	210	.....	.....	400	120	11881 40
380	1990	.....	.....	.....	100	1	.....	1000	600	.....	.....	.....	350	80	.....	.....	12	80	3569 90
1362	5340	500	.....	.....	1930	5	.....	3000	3450	.....	.....	.....	897	513	.....	.....	476	410	19896 00

SUBDIVISION.

1500	.....	.....	2176	105696	5611	.....	300	.....	4000	.....	175	30	.....	.....	4640	80	2600	300	85891 94
500	.....	.....	130	14400	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	50	.....	6391 50
1200	.....	.....	1200	69600	600	.....	.....	.....	420	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	7000	2200	510	.....	41251 00
100	.....	.....	1000	42960	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	9	.....	.....	750	250	400	.....	22006 90
1130	.....	.....	1700	139200	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	5	.....	.....	50	.....	900	.....	50343 00
100	.....	.....	100	27072	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	850	.....	7290 08
2000	.....	.....	1750	202256	3250	.....	250	.....	4000	.....	200	10	.....	.....	7250	1750	2000	200	87003 34
540	.....	.....	900	65576	310	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	10700	3500	424	.....	35046 64
7070	.....	.....	8956	666760	9916	.....	550	.....	8420	.....	602	54	.....	.....	30410	7780	7734	500	335224 40

COUNTY OF GASPÉ.

1490	70000	.....	.....	171964	61850	44	300	.....	8250	6000	.....	345	.....	.....	19500	.....	10710	1750	346419 96
1896	.....	.....	2	56640	30650	.....	.....	.....	.....	42148	.....	35	.....	.....	13850	.....	8870	.....	190930 00
1580	.....	.....	.....	.....	21200	86	116	.....	18300	.....	.....	580	790	.....	14800	.....	8500	2600	130351 00
1180	.....	.....	.....	.....	9840	21	86	150	21800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8050	.....	2660	75	60833 50
1362	5340	500	.....	.....	1930	5	.....	3000	3450	.....	.....	.....	897	513	.....	.....	476	410	19896 00
7070	.....	.....	8956	666760	9916	.....	550	.....	8420	.....	602	54	.....	.....	30410	7780	7734	500	335224 40
14578	75340	500	8958	895364	135386	156	1052	3150	60220	48148	602	89	925	1687	87123	7780	38950	5335	1083654 86

RETURN showing the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats and
County of

GODBOUT SUBDIVISION

DISTRICTS.	FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.							FISHING MATERIAL.					
	Vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.	Trap-nets.	Weirs.			
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
			\$			\$			\$		\$		\$
1 Manicouagan.....	2	22	500	5	5	100	7	480	400	1	50	3	60
2 Godbout.....					11	165	14	1200	950				
3 Pt. des Monts and Trinity Bay.....					15	745	22	2200	1500	1	150		
4 Cariboo and Egg Islands.....					35	1250	41	2450	1675				
5 English Point.....					35	1050	56	1786	1675				
6 Penticost and Cailles Rouges.....					12	430	23	660	475				
Totals.....	2	22	500	5	113	3740	163	8770	6675	2	200	3	60

MOISIE SUBDIVISION

1 Jambons and Ste. Marguerite.....	3	72	1400	12	16	590	30	1530	1000				
2 Seven Islands.....	5	116	2950	19	26	945	54	959	716				
3 Moisie.....	6	124	1800	25	34	1940	70	5425	4600				
4 Cormorant Point and Pigou.....	2	27	700	4	6	400	12	100	80				
Totals.....	16	339	6850	60	82	3875	166	8014	6396				

MINGAN SUBDIVISION

1 River au Grain and Chaloupe River.....	1	10	200	2	21	1250	53						
2 Shel Drake.....					51	3220	102	400	250	3	1100		
3 Thunder River.....	1	61	1500	5	63	3460	200	100	75	3	1200		
4 Dock.....					28	900	90						
5 Ridge Point and Jupitagan.....					28	1050	59	200	150				
6 Magpie.....					121	5000	254	200	150				
7 River St. John.....					90	3600	200	1500	1500				
8 Long Point.....					15	400	36	400	350				
9 Mingan and Romaine Rivers.....					3	190	3	400	350				
10 Esquimaux Point.....	17	682	15600	125	144	3200	229	400	200				
11 La Corneille.....					2	90	2	200	100				
Totals.....	19	753	17300	132	566	22360	1228	3800	3125	6	2300		

NATASHQUAN SUBDIVISION

1 Watsheeshoo, Nobisippi & Agwanus.....	1	17	300	6	28	870	57	840	360				
2 Isle à Michon.....					12	400	24	100	30				
3 Natashquan.....	4	97	2200	24	69	4240	144	4860	1650				
4 Kegashka and Romaine.....					13	500	23	1200	800				
Totals.....	5	114	2500	30	122	6010	248	7000	2840				

Fishing Materials, &c., Province of Quebec—Continued.

Saguenay.

(Manicouagan to Jambons).

			KINDS OF FISH.										FISH PRODUCTS.				TOTAL VALUE.				
Seines.			Salmon.		Herring.		Lobsters preserved in cans, lbs.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Cod tongues & sounds.	Trout, lbs.	Haddock, lbs.	Smelts, lbs.	Clams, brls.	Coarse & mixed fish, brls	Fish Oils, galls.	Seal Skins, No.			Fish used as bait, brls.	Fish used as Manure, brls.	
No.	Fathoms.	Value.	Salted, brls.	Fresh in ice, lbs.	Salted, brls.	Fresh or frozen, lbs.															
2	150	150	...	3118	15	...	...	494	1707	...	...	600	8500	...	10	1275	425	...	40	2267	35
1	60	75	...	27845	86	...	...	729	2200	...	...	950	...	...	5	410	70	...	10	8731	20
1	60	60	...	29984	67	...	...	729	2200	...	...	2770	...	...	5	1080	260	...	54	10928	80
1	45	40	...	17985	155	...	...	2777	350	...	...	5650	...	...	...	1000	...	...	66	17890	00
1	45	40	...	5200	644	...	...	6319	600	...	...	5390	...	...	...	2000	...	...	150	34005	00
1	45	40	...	4369	17	12000	...	1410	550	...	...	850	...	...	...	680	36	...	39	7934	30
6	360	365	...	88501	984	12000	...	11729	5407	...	...	16210	8500	...	15	6445	791	...	329	81756	65

(Jambons to Pigu).)

2	207	356	...	3899	140	...	...	884	6	600	...	800	...	101	5	291	22	...	120	10	6436	70
6	218	222	...	16000	119	...	...	1444	5	...	...	2800	...	120	...	481	130	...	475	50	12255	90
5	190	275	...	190654	...	...	...	3550	6	2600	...	9600	...	60	30	1183	103	...	950	50	57827	75
1	25	40	...	...	...	...	...	180	2	...	...	700	...	30	...	60	5	...	50	...	1155	25
14	650	893	...	210553	259	...	...	6058	19	3200	...	13900	...	311	35	2015	260	...	1595	110	77675	60

(Pigu to Watsheeshoo).

5	150	300	2	...	...	...	...	1225	...	...	...	3500	...	...	...	590	35	...	350	...	6699	25
4	120	400	1	...	20	...	...	5050	...	150	...	2500	...	...	...	2825	50	...	1700	...	26838	50
3	80	250	1	...	50	...	...	4100	...	...	...	1000	...	...	...	2150	18	...	1200	...	21473	50
2	100	96	...	...	...	...	...	7220	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	3610	...	...	1750	...	36609	00
3	150	200	5	...	15	...	...	285	...	...	...	650	...	...	...	160	5	...	30	...	1610	25
4	250	300	49	...	400	...	...	12810	...	...	...	1500	...	...	...	4060	15	...	2500	...	65771	75
4	150	300	...	45200	...	...	...	10200	...	1500	...	2000	...	...	...	3500	10	...	2500	...	60452	50
4	120	150	15	...	...	...	...	2025	...	...	...	4000	...	...	...	710	25	...	600	...	10967	75
17	1300	1200	22	3820	...	...	...	55	...	2500	...	100	...	...	...	720	250	...	10	...	2239	00
17	1300	1200	...	...	200	...	...	8120	...	...	...	3000	...	...	...	23000	4805	...	2000	...	55946	25
46	2420	3196	99	49020	685	...	...	51090	...	4550	...	18750	...	...	...	54	18	...	...	...	148	10
46	2420	3196	99	49020	685	...	...	51090	...	4550	...	18750	...	...	...	41379	5231	...	12640	...	288755	85

(Watsheeshoo to Coacoachoo).

4	150	115	10	...	50	...	3840	1820	...	100	...	800	...	...	...	375	...	...	250	...	9727	60
1	35	40	1	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	...	...	120	...	266	00
6	225	340	165	...	630	...	...	2147	...	300	...	1200	...	...	...	3430	700	...	825	...	18771	09
2	70	75	40	...	80	...	...	360	...	300	...	400	...	...	...	400	97	...	75	...	3083	75
13	480	570	216	...	760	...	4140	4327	...	700	...	2400	...	...	...	4275	797	...	1270	...	31848	35

RETURN showing the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats and Fishing

County of

ST. AUGUSTINE SUBDIVISION

Number.	DISTRICTS.	FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.						FISHING MATERIAL.					
		Vessels.				Boats.		Gill-Nets.		Trap-Nets.		Weirs.	
		Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
				\$			\$		\$		\$		\$
1	Wolf Bay and Etamamine.					3	70	4	350	280			
2	Point à Mourier and Harrington					48	940	74	540	255	6	1500	
3	Whale Head West.					6	100	10	520	210	3	1000	
4	Mutton Bay.					43	880	56	980	475	8	2300	
5	La Tabatière & Big Meccatina Is.					12	270	12	412	241	1	400	
6	Whale Head East.					4	54	4	641	368			
7	St. Augustine.					4	57	4	847	338	1	150	
8	Pte. à Giroux & L'Anse à Portage					7	250	11	620	390			
9	Canso and Chicatica.					8	300	10	438	260	2	500	
	Totals					135	2921	185	5348	2817	21	5850	

BONNE ESPÉRANCE SUBDIVISION

1	Nabitiippi and Bull Cove.					6	170	4	600	300			
2	Rocky Bay.					10	300	12	400	200	4	400	
3	Dog Islands.					11	310	8	800	400	5	700	
4	Old Fort.					20	430	45	800	400			
5	Burnt Island.					15	500	37	1500	750	2	600	
6	Bonne Espérance.					56	3140	103	1500	750	6	1500	
7	Pidgeon Island and Stick Point.					23	1100	50	900	450	4	900	
8	Salmon Bay.					30	2500	68	300	150	6	1000	
9	Little Fishery and Five League.					9	350	20	800	400	2	400	
10	Middle Bay and Belles Amour. .					29	1310	64	400	200	3	600	
11	Bras d'Or Bay and Long Point.					26	1300	64	4000	2000	6	1200	
12	Greenly Island.					30	1500	70	1000	500	2	500	
13	Blancs Sablons.					5	200	10	200	100			
	Totals					270	13110	555	13200	6600	40	7800	

THE ISLAND

1	Fox Bay.					13	650	12	700	300			
2	Salmon River.					12	240	12	250	200			
3	Mauzerolle.					10	300	18	200	150			
4	Capelin Bay.					5	200	14	300	150			
5	Macdonald's Cove.					23	690	43	700	450			
6	English Bay.					17	340	19	500	290			
7	Strawberry Cove.					21	400	29	460	300			
8	Shallop Creek.					3	100	2	250	200			
9	Goose Point.					13	240	26	100	100			
10	Cormorant Point & South Point					18	360	30	200	200			
	Totals					135	3520	205	3660	2340			

Materials, &c., in the Province of Quebec—Continued.

Saguenay—Concluded.

(Coacoahoo to Chicatica).

			KINDS OF FISH.							FISH PRODUCTS.				TOTAL VALUE.		Number.	
Seines.			Salmon, salted, brls.	Herring, salted, brls.	Lobsters, preserved in cans, lbs.	Cod.		Trout, lbs.	Halibut, lbs.	Clams, brls.	Fish oils, galls.	Seal skins, No.	Fish used as bait, brls.	Fish used as manure, brls.			
No.	Fathoms.	Value.				Dried, cwt.	Tongues and Sounds, brls.										
		\$													\$	cts.	
1	50	30	3			260					130		40		1,330	00	1
5	460	210	2	400		2880					1000		500		15,942	00	2
2	140	100	3			1600					990	60	300		8,169	00	3
6	730	510	3	200		3440					1500		600		17,928	00	4
3	375	400	4			500					3900	943	100		5,202	75	5
.....	.....	.....	11			80		400			200	58	20		758	50	6
.....	.....	.....	11			200		3200			260	55	300		2,018	75	7
.....	.....	.....	7			240		800			330	70	100		1,641	50	8
1	60	20	2			480		1000			200		350		2,897	00	9
18	1815	1270	46	600		9680		5400			8510	1186	2310		55,887	50	

(Chicatica to Blancs Sablons).

.....	.....	.....	6	20	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	15	10	.....	417 75	1
2	200	100	4	120	.....	280	.....	.....	.....	.....	240	50	200	.....	2,322 50	2
2	200	100	6	44	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	100	20	.....	619 00	3
2	200	100	1	20	.....	550	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	14	250	.....	3,093 50	4
4	400	200	1	.....	.....	1080	.....	.....	.....	.....	620	23	450	.....	5,827 75	5
8	1800	2500	7	50	.....	4350	.....	.....	.....	.....	2200	10	1500	.....	23,054 50	6
2	700	700	2	30	.....	1075	.....	.....	.....	.....	537	32	370	.....	5,814 30	7
6	820	900	4	10	.....	4250	.....	.....	.....	.....	2180	20	1500	.....	22,381 00	8
.....	.....	.....	8	20	.....	175	.....	.....	.....	.....	287	55	100	.....	1,339 05	9
5	1200	950	4	120	.....	1650	.....	.....	.....	.....	905	30	500	.....	9,178 50	10
4	1000	800	.....	800	.....	1750	.....	.....	.....	.....	3870	800	600	.....	14,923 00	11
4	1000	800	.....	200	.....	2750	.....	.....	.....	.....	1970	200	1000	.....	15,813 00	12
1	100	100	.....	100	.....	110	.....	.....	.....	.....	355	100	20	.....	1,242 00	13
40	7620	7250	43	1534	.....	18080	.....	.....	.....	.....	13709	1449	6520	.....	106,025 85	

OF ANTICOSTI.

1	200	75	1	430	.....	146	1	.....	790	.....	150	15	40	100	2,885 75	1
.....	.....	.....	6	30	37000	.....	.....	350	.....	.....	500	125	120	.....	5,982 25	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	120	.....	540	.....	.....	1140	.....	265	.....	110	.....	3,355 00	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	110	10000	340	.....	.....	780	.....	221	.....	90	.....	3,726 40	4
.....	.....	.....	3	390	.....	1760	.....	360	2600	.....	1080	35	335	.....	10,997 25	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	168	.....	456	2	.....	1600	.....	510	55	100	200	3,510 75	6
1	170	60	.....	156	.....	957	3	.....	6200	.....	696	38	130	220	6,289 40	7
.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	325	.....	.....	48	12	.....	.....	178 70	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	6,170 00	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64590	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	160	.....	9,282 60	10
2	370	135	17	1404	154590	4199	6	1035	13110	.....	3470	280	1185	520	52,378 10	

RECAPITULATION

SHOWING the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats and Fishing Material, &c., in the County of Saguenay and the Gulf Division, for the Year 1894.

TOTAL FOR THE COUNTY OF SAGUENAY.

Number.	DISTRICTS.	FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.						FISHING MATERIAL.								KINDS OF FISH.				Number.		
		Vessels.				Boats.		Gill-Nets.		Trap-Nets.		Weirs.		Seines.		Salmon, salted, brls.	Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Herring, salted, brls.	Herring, fresh or frozen, lbs.			
		No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.						Fathoms.	Value.
	Subdivisions.			\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$						
1	Godbout	2	22	500	5	113	3740	163	8770	6675	2	200	3	60	6	360	365	88501	984	12000	1	
2	Moisie	16	339	6850	60	82	3875	166	8014	6396	...	...	...	...	14	650	893	210553	259	...	2
3	Mingan.	19	753	17300	132	566	22360	1228	3800	3125	6	2300	...	...	46	2420	3196	49020	685	...	3
4	Natashquan	5	114	2500	30	122	6010	248	7000	2840	...	...	...	...	13	480	570	216	760	...	4
5	St. Augustine. . . . .	...	...	...	...	135	2921	185	5348	2817	21	5850	...	...	18	1815	1270	46	600	...	5
6	Bonne Espérance. . . . .	...	...	...	...	270	13110	555	13200	6600	40	7800	...	...	40	7620	7250	43	1534	...	6
7	Anticosti . . . . .	...	...	...	...	135	3520	205	3660	2340	...	...	...	...	2	370	135	17	1404	...	7
	Totals	42	1228	27150	227	1423	55536	2750	49792	30793	69	16150	3	60	139	13715	13679	421	348074	6226	12000	

TOTAL FOR THE GULF DIVISION--PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

8	County of Bonaventure	1	10	100	3	1367	23989	2111	51379	27701	53	3180	...	...	224	5772	4243	...	196025	5988	60000	8
9	do Gaspé	25	1207	33200	179	3091	87950	4644	101142	183079	2	600	...	...	116	6163	8188	25	122882	14578	75340	9
10	do Saguenay	42	1228	27150	227	1423	55536	2750	49729	30793	69	16150	3	60	139	13715	13679	421	348074	6226	12000	10
	Grand totals	68	2445	60450	409	5881	167475	9405	202250	241573	124	19930	3	60	479	25650	26110	446	666981	26792	147340	

RECAPITULATION

SHOWING the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats and Fishing Material, &c., in the County of Saguenay and the Gulf Division, for the Year 1894.

TOTAL FOR THE COUNTY OF SAGUENAY.

Number.	DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH.														FISH PRODUCTS.				TOTAL VALUE.	Number.	
		Herring, smoked, lbs.	Mackerel, salted, brls.	Lobsters, preserved, in cans, lbs.	Lobsters, alive or fresh, tons.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Cod Tongues and S'ands, brls.	Haddock, cwt.	Trout, lbs.	Halibut, lbs.	Smelts, lbs.	Clams, brls.	Eels, brls.	Squid, brls.	Tom-Cod or Frost Fish, lbs.	Coarse and Mixed Fish, brls.	Fish Oils, galls.	Seal-Skins, No.	Fish used as bait, brls.			Fish used as manure, brls.
	<i>Subdivisions.</i>																				\$ cts.	
1	Godbout					11729		5407	16210	8500					15	6445	791	320	72	81,756	65	1
2	Moisie					6058	19	3200	13900		311				35	2015	260	1595	110	77,675	60	2
3	Mingan					51090		4550	18750							41379	5231	12640		288,755	85	3
4	Natashquan			4140		4327		700	2400							4275	797	1270		31,848	35	4
5	St. Augustine					9680		5400								8510	1186	2310		55,887	50	5
6	Bonne Espérance					18080										13709	1449	6520		106,025	85	6
7	Anticosti			154590		4199	6	1035	13110							3470	280	1185	520	52,378	10	7
	Totals			158730		105163	25	20292	64370	8500	311				50	79803	9994	25849	702	694,327	90	

TOTAL FOR THE GULF DIVISION—PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

8	County of Bonaventure..	40700	25	114904	1	15639	10	150	300	650	145515	491	43	....	76500	....	9663	....	5407	24167	193,217	01	8
9	do Gaspé	500	8958	895364	....	135386	156	1052	3150	60220	48148	602	89	925	....	1687	87123	7780	38950	5335	1,083,654	86	9
10	do Saguenay .....	....	....	158730	....	105163	25	....	20292	64370	8500	311	....	....	....	50	79803	9994	25849	702	694,327	90	10
	Grand totals	41200	8983	1168998	1	256188	191	1202	23742	125240	202163	1404	132	925	76500	1737	176589	17774	70206	30204	1,971,159	77	

RECAPITULATION

Of the Yield and Value of the Gulf Division, Province of Quebec, for Year 1894.

Kinds of Fish.		Quantity.	Prices.	Value.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salmon, salted.	Brls.	446	16 00	7,136 00
do fresh in ice	Lbs.	666,981	0 20	133,396 20
Herring, salted.	Brls.	26,792	4 50	120,564 00
do fresh in ice.	Lbs.	147,340	0 01	1,473 40
do smoked	do	41,200	0 02	824 00
Mackerel, salted	Brls.	8,983	14 00	125,762 00
Lobsters, canned	Lbs.	1,168,998	0 14	163,659 72
do fresh	Tons.	1	75 00	75 00
Cod, salted.	Cwt.	256,188	4 50	1,152,846 00
do tongues and sounds	Brls.	191	10 00	1 910 00
Haddock, salted.	Cwt.	1,202	3 50	4,207 00
Trout	Lbs.	23,742	0 10	2,374 20
Halibut	do	125,240	0 10	12,524 00
Smelt, fresh in ice	do	202,163	0 05	10,108 15
Clams.	Brls.	1,404	5 00	7,020 00
Eels, salted	do	132	10 00	1,320 00
Squid.	do	925	4 00	3,700 00
Tommy-cods	Lbs.	76,500	0 05	3,825 00
Coarse and mixed fish.	Brls.	1,737	3 00	5,211 00
Fish oils.	Galls.	176,589	0 40	70,635 60
Seal skins.	No.	17,774	1 25	22,217 50
Fish used for bait.	Brls.	70,206	1 50	105,309 00
Fish used for manure	do	30,204	0 50	15,102 00
Total value for 1894				1,971,199 77
do do 1893				1,942,755 71
Increase.				28,444 06

STATEMENT showing Number of Men, with Quantity and Value of Material Employed in the Gulf Division Fisheries, Season of 1894.

Description.	Value.
	\$ cts.
68 vessels of 2,445 tons, manned by 409 men	60,450 00
5,881 boats fished by 9,405 men	167,475 00
202,250 fathoms of gill net	241,573 00
124 trap and smelt bag-nets	19,930 00
3 weirs	60 00
479 seines of 25,650 fathoms	26,110 00
96 lobster canneries employing 1,360 hands	33,050 00
76,775 lobster traps, with trawl lines, &c.	44,390 00
129 freezers and ice-houses	9,875 00
817 smoke and fish-houses	164,915 00
167 piers and wharfs (private)	30,150 00
899 trawls (for cod)	7,807 00
Total value.	805,785 00

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC—Continued—EXCLU

RETURN of the Number and Value of Fishing Boats and Nets, Number of Men,
St. Lawrence River from Cape Chatte

Number.	FISHING LOCALITIES.	FISHING BOATS.		Number of Fishermen.	KINDS OF NETS USED.					
		No.	Value.		Gill-Nets.			Brush or Eel-Weirs.		
					No.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	
			\$				\$		\$	
1	Capucins	11	165	18	9	190	120			
2	Mechins	39	885	58	51	1395	680			
3	Grosses Roches	13	195	19	14	300	150			
4	Ste. Félicité	35	525	46	34	815	410	5	100	
5	Matane	11	165	17	12	366	240	13	222	
6	Rivière Blanche	17	219	19	19	385	275			
7	Sandy Bay	21	315	42	21	420	315			
8	Métis									
9	Ste. Flavie	8	120	16	8	160	120			
10	Ste. Luce									
11	Ste. Anne									
12	Rimouski	3	45	6						
13	Sacré-Cœur									
14	Bic	3	45	6						
15	St. Fabien	5	75	10						
16	St. Simon	7	105	14	5	100	105			
17	St. Mathieu									
18	Inland waters, Counties Rimouski and Témiscouata.									
19	Isle aux Pommes	1	50	2						
20	Notre-Dame des Sept-Douleurs	15	1700	28						
21	Trois Pistoles	4	1042	6						
22	Isle Verte	13	2660	22						
23	Cacouna	1	900	3						
24	Fraserville	1	600	3						
25	St. André			23						
26	Kamouraska			4				10	500	
27	St. Denis			10				11	600	
28	Rivière Ouelle			40	125	3240	810	40	2000	
29	Ste. Anne de la Pocatière			22				22	550	
30	Inland waters, County L'Islet									
31	St. Roch			30				30	1500	
32	St. Jean Port Joli			40				40	2800	
33	Trois-Saumons			3				3	160	
34	L'Islet			30				30	2000	
35	Cap St. Ignace			13				13	730	
36	Anse à Giles			4				3	200	
37	Isle aux Grues			24				22	2200	
38	Berthier	4	36	20				20	3500	
39	St. Thomas	1	12	23				23	1800	
40	St. Valier	6	170	2				2	3000	
41	St. Michel	5	180	5				5	2800	
42	Beamont	9	270	4				4	2050	
43	Point Lévis	10	400	6				6	3050	
	Totals	243	10879	638	298	7371	3225	302	29762	

* In the whole Matane District, especially at Mechins and Capucins, 718 barrels of cod and 11,400 lbs. of halibut—value, \$4,371.

SIVE OF THE GULF DIVISION.

together with the Yield, Value and Kinds of Fish, &c., on the south shore of the to Point Lévis, during the year 1894.

KINDS OF FISH.											VALUE.	Number.
Salmon, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Shad, lbs.	Herring, barrels.	Eels, lbs.	Sturgeon, lbs.	Sardines, barrels.	Whitefish, lbs.	Pickarel, lbs.	Coarse and small fish, barrels.	Fish for manure, barrels.		
											\$	cts.
			90						14		4,371	00
6030			660						48	57	4,348	50
125			393						12	11	1,835	00
700			775						12	65	3,696	00
3370	4900		630	600					25	700	4,460	00
			410								1,845	00
150			870								3,945	00
1335			1100			560			200		7,497	00
290			315			30					1,565	50
4740			1120			31			300		6,981	00
1845			1490			100			200		7,974	00
1415			1910	1500		240					9,688	00
2070			5810			10					26,589	00
1350			1000	1500							4,860	00
1425			410	2000							2,250	00
4050											810	00
	1000			1100							166	00
200	22200										2,260	00
20			20			5					109	00
564		6500	314		700	522			1000		6,523	80
400		40	80		300	3			30		559	40
130		100	254	500	8000	100			50		2,135	00
2800		1400	50	300	600	90			60		1,373	00
1000		20	100		500	20			20		801	20
20		160	33	5670	1130	327			75		1,776	10
125		15000	28	1275	25200	150					43,137	50
500		1050	400	7430	700	95			5		2,750	80
1200		540	12	41327	14000				118		44,312	02
		425	78	12500	71550				187		5,980	50
	7000										700	00
				13000					80		1,020	00
				15400					70		1,134	00
				300					4		30	00
				10000					80		840	00
				2700	4000		2000		20		622	00
				950							57	00
				15000					16		948	00
1270		3240		18100	4400		9880	1210	15		2,694	30
50		725		6300	6000		5000	1200	24		1,323	50
450		8000		32000	4200		3850	500	13		3,114	00
700		3050		37500	1900		1775	1150	12		2,922	50
500		9000		10400	3000		1800	500	10		1,643	00
800		7425		22900	800		2100	900	16		2,288	50
39624	35100	56675	18352	260252	146980	2283	26405	5460	2716	833	144,383	12

† In the amount of No. 26 include 2 white whales (marsouins), yielding 100 galls. of oil, value, \$48.

++ do No. 28 do 13 do yielding 650 galls. of oil, value, \$312.

RETURN of the Number and value of Fishing Boats and Nets, Number of Men of the St. Lawrence River, from Quebec to Bersimis,

Number.	FISHING LOCALITIES.	FISHING BOATS.		Number of Fishermen.	KINDS OF NETS USED.					
		Number.	Value.		Gill-Nets.			Brush or Eel Weirs.		
					Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.	
	<i>Island of Orleans.</i>		\$				\$		\$	
1	St. Lawrence.....			13	6	2100	1520	7	1720	
2	St. Jean.....			18	6	1000	650	12	1635	
3	St. François (south side).....			15				15	1100	
4	Argentenay.....			9				9	510	
5	St. François (north side).....			5				5	175	
6	Ste. Famille.....			17	2	500	600	15	1150	
7	St. Pierre.....			14	6	1300	1200	8	1600	
8	Ste. Pétronille.....			2	1	200	200	1	200	
	<i>North Coast.</i>									
9	Ange Gardien.....			1				1	150	
10	Château Richer.....			4				4	262	
11	Ste. Anne.....			5				5	100	
12	St. Joachim.....			23				23	2070	
13	Isles Madame and Aux Réaux.....			3				3	300	
14	Port aux Quilles.....							2	22	
15	St. Siméon.....				1	80	15	9	90	
16	Ste. Fidèle.....							6	70	
17	Malbaie.....				2	140	25	15	120	
18	Bay St. Paul and neighbouring lakes in County of Charlevoix.....				13			13	50	
19	Ile aux Coudres.....				50			50	300	
20	Les Eboulements.....				45			45	300	
21	St. Irénée.....				15			15	130	
	<i>Saguenay Division.</i>									
22	Inland waters.....									
23	St. Firmin.....	4	245	5				3	60	
24	Tadoussac.....	6	225	8	3	430	260	1	25	
25	Bergeronnes.....	3	60	3	3	350	210			
26	Bon Désir.....	2	20	2	1	50	30	1	20	
27	Escoumains.....	8	120	8	4	400	240	4	80	
28	Sault au Mouton.....	4	80	4				4	80	
29	Mille Vaches.....	4	80	4	1	80	50	3	60	
30	Portneuf.....	4	80	4	3	300	180	1	20	
31	Sault au Cauchon.....	1	20	1	1	100	60			
32	Islet Jérémie.....	3	60	3	2	150	90	3	60	
33	Bersimis.....	2	40	2	1	80	50	1	20	
34	Lake St. John Division†.....			150						
	Totals.....	41	1030	323	166	7260	5380	284	12479	

* Include 2 white whales, 100 galls. of oil, valued at \$48. † Estimated. ‡ Include 80 marsouins, yielding

of Men, together with the Yield, Value and Kinds of Fish, &c., on the North Shore in the Province of Quebec, during the year 1894.

KINDS OF FISH.											TOTAL VALUE.	Number.
Salmon, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Shad, lbs.	Herrings, barrels.	Eels, lbs.	Sturgeon, lbs.	Sardines, barrels.	Whitefish, lbs.	Pickered, lbs.	Coarse and small fish, barrels.	Fish for manure, barrels.		
520 624		4250 3450		16200 23200 16400 10200 1400			7920 10800	1560 2100			s cts.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
				11600 20600 3000	200 2200		3000 11040 8880 960	1100 3500 2040 240	15 78		2,042 60 2,692 80 984 00 612 00 436 00 2,129 40 2,098 80 275 20	
16 72 8		100 600 80										
				1200 2650 1900 15680 8000	2400		3000 960	840 240	27		72 00 666 00 202 80 940 80 480 00 264 50 115 00 112 00 1,350 00	9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17
	2200		5						4	20		
290	400		6			3			2	30		
300	10000		8			3			4	30		
			40			10			10	100		
	56000			2100 8000 2110							5,726 00 *528 00 126 60 63 00	18 19 20 21
						10			6	30		
	25000										{ 41,920 00 2,500 00 578 50 5,417 50 3,200 00 768 00 2,947 50 789 00 2,637 50 1,757 50 1,000 00 2,514 00 1,326 50	22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33
600 20500 15000 3000 10600 1400 6000 8100 4000 9200 4000	1000 5000 2000 1000 500 500 1000 2000 500 3000		11 15 4 25 30 35 7 32 15			3 5 8 10 2 10 3			100 250 50 200 100 400 150 50		\$12,800 00	34
84230	120100	8480	233	144240	4800	67	66560	56620	1846	210	62,073 50	

4,000 galls. oil, total value, \$1,920. \$ Includes 100,000 brls. winninish and 15,000 lbs. pike, valued at \$6,750.

RETURN of the Number and Value of Fishing Boats and Nets, Number of Men,
extending from Quebec to Upper Ottawa,

Number.	NAMES OF PLACES.	FISHING BOATS.		No. of Fishermen.	KINDS OF NETS USED.									
					Gill-Nets.		Seines.		Brush or Eel Weirs.		Hoop-Nets.			
		No.	Value.		No.	Fathoms.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	
			£			£		£		£		£		£
1	Sherbrooke and Megantic.....					Anglin		g and		d tr		olling only		
2	Magog and Brome.....			30		do		do		do		do		
3	Missisquoi Bay.....					do						do		
4	Richelieu River.....	83	800	87				680	660	8	20000	128	2000	
5	Chateauguay.....	30	350	40	36	620	70	500	325					
6	Beauharnois.....	58	870	116	36	720	216							
7	Laprairie and Montreal.....	64	640	98	1	33	10						3	6
8	Verchères County.....	86	860	110				775	670					56
9	Richelieu County and St. Francis River.....	76	450	168				530	1660	3	20	30	60	
10	Yamaska County and River.....	58	300	136	30	350	105	12	160	5	54	95	310	
11	Nicolet County.....	70	500	68	6	110	10	400	325			8	63	
12	Three Rivers.....	5	100	10				150	50					
13	Berthier, Maskinongé and Montcalm.....	64	760	69	7	110	10	200	50			35	70	
14	Terrebonne.....	176	1070	216	1	20	12	186	150	3	10	16	24	
15	Lake of Two Mountains and Isle Perrot.....	24	230	30	40	720	110							
16	River Beaudet.....			4	1	10	5	90	25					
17	Lower Ottawa.....	17	255	18	60	500	340							
18	Upper Ottawa.....	105	1050	115	300	4500	1000							
19	Gatineau Lakes.....				Anglin			g and		d tr		olling		
	Totals.....	916	8235	1306	518	7693	1888	3523	3475	19	20084	322	2589	

together with the Yield, Value and Kinds of Fish, &c., within the Districts in the Province of Quebec, during the Year 1894.

KINDS OF FISH.											TOTAL VALUE.	Number.
TROUT, lbs.	SHAD, lbs.	FELS, lbs.	STURGEON, lbs.	WHITE-FISH, lbs.	MASKINONGE, lbs.	BASS, lbs.	PICKEREL, lbs.	Pike, lbs.	Coarse and small fish, lbs.	Perch, lbs.		
73300	7400	9800	500	7100	12770	17250	27000	29800	29000	4300	14,600 20	1
39000	.....	2000	.....	.....	.....	17000	8000	2000	50000	25000	7,790 00	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1200	3200	3500	.....	14500	.....	874 00	3
.....	.....	55970	2000	.....	250	1800	2900	4310	91000	10400	7,003 70	4
.....	.....	2600	10000	.....	700	450	.....	4800	106000	23600	4,953 00	5
.....	.....	28700	15800	.....	2600	3350	6900	13000	25750	5000	4,944 50	6
.....	10000	11000	8000	200	7000	9000	7000	12000	45000	.....	5,016 00	7
.....	.....	750	2000	1800	1900	.....	3460	2900	25300	.....	1,500 00	8
100	1000	10850	200	.....	2120	2100	6400	6700	32500	.....	2,616 20	9
.....	.....	36030	13240	2500	14100	5500	11860	17025	194350	.....	11,606 95	10
.....	13400	17350	5760	500	1000	1260	1450	1850	9900	6100	3,011 20	11
1200	450	2000	3000	1800	.....	200	2000	3000	5000	.....	*2,503 00	12
30000	300	1700	1400	130	750	110	5500	6200	170000	25000	9,701 00	13
27000	.....	2520	830	.....	865	7165	8750	5450	32200	5100	5,211 80	14
.....	.....	2500	10750	.....	6600	4620	11650	10500	48300	.....	4,024 70	15
.....	.....	3000	1200	.....	600	1000	500	600	.....	.....	403 00	16
850	500	1300	18000	1500	1550	850	7000	14200	60000	1600	4,445 00	17
.....	.....	61410	50200	12640	49620	38800	42100	67860	146300	680	22,920 40	18
105600	.....	.....	.....	9850	.....	13250	9250	.....	.....	.....	12,605 50	19
277050	33050	249480	142880	38020	103625	126905	165220	202195	1085100	106780	125,730 15	

*Includes \$1,500, value of 2,500 bushels tom-cods.

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION

Of the Quantity and Value of the different Fisheries from Cape Chatte to Point Lévis, in 1893 and 1894.

Kinds of Fish.	Prices for 1894.	1893.		1894.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Salmon.	Lbs. 0 20	46,246	9,249 20	39,624	7,924 80
Trout	" 0 10	34,200	3,420 00	35,100	3,510 00
Shad	" 0 06	58,650	3,519 00	56,675	3,400 50
Herring.	Brls. 4 50	4,839	21,775 50	18,352	82,584 00
Eels	Lbs. 0 06	389,900	23,394 00	260,252	15,615 12
Sturgeon	" 0 06	59,700	3,582 00	146,980	8,818 80
Sardines	Brls. 3 00	4,705	14,115 00	2,283	6,849 00
Whittfish.	Lbs. 0 08	78,102	6,248 16	26,405	2,112 40
Pickarel	" 0 05	8,340	417 00	5,460	273 00
Cod	Brls. 4 50	1,364	6,138 00	718	3,231 00
Halibut	Lbs. 0 10	7,500	750 00	11,400	1,140 00
Coarse and mixed fish	Brls. 3 00	1,317	3,951 00	2,716	8,148 00
Porpoise skins (marsonins)	No. 4 00	96	384 00	15	60 00
do oil	Galls. 0 40	4,800	1,920 00	750	300 00
Fish for manure.	Brls. 0 50	1,355	677 50	833	416 50
Total.			99,540 36		144,383 12
Increase					44,842 76

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION

Of the Quantity and Value of the different Fisheries from Quebec to Bersimis, in 1893 and 1894.

Kinds of Fish.	Prices for 1894.	1893.		1894.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Salmon.	Lbs. 0 20	71,692	14,338 40	84,230	16,846 00
Trout	" 0 10	84,600	8,460 00	120,100	12,010 00
Shad	" 0 06	14,330	859 80	8,480	508 80
Herring.	Brls. 4 50	203	913 50	233	1,048 50
Eels	Lbs. 0 06	224,600	13,476 00	144,240	8,654 40
Sturgeon	" 0 06	6,800	408 00	4,800	288 00
Sardines	Brls. 3 00	55	165 00	67	201 00
Whitefish	Lbs. 0 08	57,848	4,627 84	66,560	5,324 80
Pickarel.	" 0 05	61,388	3,069 40	56,620	2,831 00
Pike.	" 0 05	20,000	1,000 00	15,000	750 00
Winnimish	" 0 06	100,000	6,000 00	100,000	6,000 00
Coarse and mixed fish	Brls. 3 00	470	1,410 00	1,846	5,538 00
Porpoise skins	No. 4 00	155	620 00	82	328 00
do oil	Galls. 0 40	7 750	3,100 00	4,100	1,640 00
Fish for manure.	Brls. 0 50	2,045	1,022 50	210	105 00
Total.			59,470 44		62,073 50
Increase					2,603 06

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION

OF the Quantity and Value of the different Fisheries from **Quebec to Upper Ottawa**, in 1893 and 1894.

Kinds of Fish.	Prices for 1894.	1893.		1894.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Trout	Lbs. 0 10	264,000	26,400 00	277,050	27,705 00
Shad	" 0 06	36,630	2,197 80	33,050	1,983 00
Eels	" 0 06	203,430	12,205 80	249,480	14,968 80
Sturgeon	" 0 06	141,950	8,517 00	142,880	8,572 80
Whitefish	" 0 08	19,410	1,552 80	38,020	3,041 60
Maskinongé	" 0 06	52,500	3,150 00	103,625	6,217 50
Bass	" 0 06	104,525	6,271 50	126,905	7,614 30
Pickarel	" 0 05	170,750	8,537 50	165,220	8,261 00
Pike	" 0 05	185,730	9,286 50	202,195	10,109 75
Tom-cods	Bush. 0 60	2,500	1,500 00	2,500	1,500 00
Coarse and small fish	Lbs. 0 03	1,250,660	37,519 80	1,085,100	32,553 00
Perch	" 0 03			106,780	3,203 40
Total			117,138 70		125,730 15
Increase					8,491 45

RECAPITULATION

YIELD and Value of the Fisheries of the **Province of Quebec** (exclusive of the **Gulf Division**), for 1894.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantity.	Value.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salmon	Lbs. 123,854	24,770 80
Trout	" 432,250	43,225 00
Shad	" 98,205	5,892 80
Herring	Brls. 18,585	83,632 50
Eels	Lbs. 653,972	39,238 32
Sturgeon	" 294,660	17,679 60
Sardines	Brls. 2,350	7,050 00
Whitefish	Lbs. 130,985	10,478 80
Maskinongé	" 103,625	6,217 50
Bass	" 126,905	7,614 30
Pickarel	" 227,300	11,365 00
Pike	" 217,195	10,859 75
Winnimish	" 100,000	6,000 00
Cod	Cwt. 718	3,231 00
Halibut	Lbs. 11,400	1,140 00
Tom-cod	Bush. 2,500	1,500 00
Perch	Lbs. 106,780	3,203 40
Coarse and mixed fish	" 1,997,500	46,289 00
Porpoise skins (marsouins)	No. 97	388 00
do oil	Galls. 4,850	1,940 00
Fish for manure	Brls. 1,043	521 50
Total for 1894		332,186 77
do 1893		276,149 50
Increase		56,037 27

RECAPITULATION

Of the Yield and Value of Fisheries in the whole Province of Quebec, for 1894.

Kinds of Fish.		Quantity.	Value.
			\$ cts.
Salmon, salted	Brls.	446	7,136 00
do fresh	Lbs.	790,835	158,167 00
Herring, salted	Brls.	45,877	204,196 50
do fresh	Lbs.	147,340	1,473 40
do smoked	"	41,200	824 00
Mackerel, salted	Brls.	8,983	125,762 00
Lobsters, canned	Lbs.	1,168,998	163,659 72
do fresh	Tons.	1	75 00
Cod, salted	Cwt.	256,906	1,156,077 00
do tongues and sounds	Brls.	191	1,910 00
Haddock, salted	Cwt.	1,202	4,207 00
Trout	Lbs.	455,992	45,599 20
Shad	"	98,205	5,892 30
Halibut	"	136,640	13,664 00
Smelts	"	202,163	10,108 15
Clams	Brls.	1,404	7,020 00
Eels	"	4,055	40,558 32
Sturgeon	Lbs.	294,660	17,679 60
Sardines	Brls.	2,350	7,050 00
Whitefish	Lbs.	130,985	10,478 80
Maskinongé	"	103,625	6,217 50
Bass	"	126,905	7,614 30
Pickarel	"	227,300	11,365 00
Pike	"	217,195	10,859 75
Winninish	"	100,000	6,000 00
Squid	Brls.	925	3,700 00
Frost fish or tom-cod	Lbs.	106,500	5,325 00
Perch	"	106,780	3,203 40
Coarse and mixed fish	Brls.	17,150	51,450 00
Seal skins	No.	17,774	22,217 50
Porpoise skins (marsouins)	"	97	388 00
Fish oil	Galls.	181,439	72,575 60
Fish used for bait	Brls.	70,206	105,309 00
do manure	"	31,247	15,623 50
Total for 1894			2,303,386 54
do 1893			2,218,905 21
Increase			84,481 33

STATEMENT

OF the Number and Value of Boats, Nets and other Fishing Material used in the Inland Waters of **Quebec** (exclusive of the Gulf Division), for 1894.

Articles.	Value.
	\$ cts.
1,200 fishing boats (2,267 men)	20,144 00
22,324 fathoms of gill nets	10,493 00
3,523 fathoms of seines	3,475 00
605 brush or eel weirs	62,325 00
322 hoop nets	2,589 00
Total	99,026 00

STATEMENT

OF the Vessels and Boats and other Fishing Material employed in the **whole Province of Quebec**, for 1894.

Articles.	Value.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
68 vessels of 2,445 tons	60,450 00	
7,081 boats	187,619 00	
224,574 fathoms of gill nets	252,066 00	
29,173 do seines	29,585 00	
608 weirs	62,385 00	
322 hoop nets	2,589 00	
124 trap nets	19,930 00	614,624 00
96 lobster canneries	33,050 00	
76,775 do traps with trawl lines, &c.	44,390 00	
1,360 hands employed at above canneries.		77,440 00
899 trawls	7,807 00	
129 freezers and ice houses	9,875 00	
817 smoke and fish houses	164,915 00	
167 piers and wharfs (private)	30,150 00	212,747 00
Total		904,811 00

APPENDIX No. 10.

ONTARIO

SYNOPSIS OF FISHERY OVERSEERS' REPORTS IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, FOR YEAR 1894.

LAKE OF THE WOODS DIVISION.

Overseer C. W. Chadwick, of Rat Portage, who has been appointed in charge of the above named division, states that Lake of the Woods, containing over ten thousand islands, is considered one of the best localities of the country for the natural propagation of fish, affording such an extensive shore-line for spawning grounds. Some parts of this beautiful lake, being very deep, give good winter quarters to all kinds of fish. After whitefish, which yielded nearly half a million pounds, sturgeon, with its 160,000 pounds, comes next in importance. Some measures of protection should be adopted in time to preserve the development of the sturgeon industry. The whole catch is valued at \$52,270, an increase of over 65 per cent over last year. This, of course, does not comprise the catch on the United States side, which may be safely estimated at 2,300,000 pounds of fish. Oak Island, one of the best fishing stations, is supposed by some to be on the north side of the boundary line; if so, an official investigation should be made. If legislation from the State of Minnesota is not resorted to, those waters will soon be entirely depleted. In the comparatively small area on their side 125 pound-nets were fished, against 14 altogether on our side.

LAKE SUPERIOR.

Captain Dunn, of the cruiser "Petrel," reports: "The fishing on this lake was generally reported light, and owing to the lateness in the season when I went there I could not work as effectually as if an earlier trip had been made. It was reported to me that many more pound-nets had been in operation than had been licensed, but were taken up before I reached that portion of the lake. They were chiefly in the vicinity of Black Bay and along the north shore as far as Peninsula Harbour. I found that the fishermen were poaching in the small inland lakes, west of Port Arthur, and although a considerable seizure was made, still, from several communications from Overseer Elliott, I learn that the poaching is still being carried on. Unless this is speedily prevented, these small lakes will be entirely depleted. I have the pleasure to report that the majority of the fishery officers realizing the evident determination of the minister to put down all illegal practices, have assiduously attended to their duties, and have responded to the various calls I have made upon them."

Overseer D. F. Macdonell returns about the same quantity of fish caught in the upper part of Lake Superior as last year, valued in all at \$93,600.

Overseer T. H. Elliott says that the returns of the lower Lake Superior division show an increase in whitefish of over 200,000 pounds; salmon trout 400,000 pounds, and a decrease in pickerel and sturgeon of 10,000 pounds each. The increase in the former case is due to the larger quantity of nets used, and generally to a favourable fishing season. The decrease is attributed to the fact that the only two bays (Batchewana and Goulais) where pickerel and sturgeon are caught to any

extent, have been overfished with pound-nets. The yield of this southern part of the lake is valued at \$130,500, making a total value for the whole Lake Superior Canadian waters of \$224,000; being an increase over the value of 1893 of over \$40,000, chiefly in the lower part of this lake.

LAKE HURON.

North Channel or Manitoulin Division.

In connection with this district Captain Dunn reports as follows:—

"I found the fishing on Lake Huron to have been varied. Off Goderich and in the deeper water, the fishing appears to have been above the average. Along the shore the pound-net fishing was reported light. In the early part of October the gill-net fishing was very good off Kettle Point, the tugs lifting from two to three tons of trout from one large gang of nets. In the upper portion of the lake the fishing in comparison was light, more especially in the North Channel. In this portion of Lake Huron fishermen could not make expenses and were therefore compelled to go outside. It appears to be the most depleted portion of the Canadian waters."

Overseer Elliott, who has also charge of this extensive district, attributes the large decrease of three-quarters of a million pounds of whitefish to the towing of logs on Georgian Bay, the bark destroying the feeding ground. More whitefish were caught at Squaw Island this season than last, and this is due to the fact that it is situated west of the course of the towing of logs. Few fishermen now attempt to set their nets on grounds over which logs are being towed. In many cases fishermen have suffered this season by storms drifting rafts out of their course over their nets. Owing to the strict watch this season seining has not been carried on so extensively as in the past. This alone would cause a large decrease, as many tons have been caught each season by this means.

The returns show an increase in the catch of salmon-trout of a million pounds. This is partially caused by fishermen increasing their plant and from the fact that whitefish are becoming scarcer in this division each year and salmon trout, herring and coarser fish seem to be replacing them. Fifteen years ago the principal catch in the North Channel and at the Duck Islands, Lake Huron, were whitefish. The catch now in those places is not one-third whitefish, which goes to prove that this valuable fish will soon be depleted in those waters.

The returns show an increase in pickerel of 32,940 pounds. This, I think, is caused by the large number of illegal trap-nets which have been destroyed on this division during the last two years, thus protecting this species of fish during the spawning season, which if continued cannot fail to have good results.

In herring there is an increase of 31,100 pounds. This is due to herring fishing being allowed in November.

With the exception of three or four tons of fish used for home consumption, all caught in this division are shipped to Buffalo, Detroit and Chicago.

The principal abuses which now exist in this division are seining, trap-netting and fishermen using too many nets. The former is gradually decreasing, but the latter seems to be on the increase. Fishermen should not be allowed to use over two gangs of nets to a boat. The several close seasons have been strictly observed. During the month of November guardians were appointed at different points, while the Government sail boat was placed on the eastern portion of the Manitoulin division, completely patrolling those waters. Illegal trap-net fishing was carried on in the vicinity of the Bustard Islands during part of the months of April and May. Twenty-one of those nets were destroyed before any fish had been taken out of them. Two of the parties found engaged in this illegal fishing were fined with full penalties, while others engaged in the same at once left the division. During the past season sixteen boats and four tugs were seized for illegal fishing, with eleven convictions. Twenty-five trap-nets and three seines were also seized and destroyed. One pound

net was seized for being fished without a license, and there are ten parties yet to be prosecuted.

The "Act respecting the protection of Navigable Waters" has been well observed by mill-owners in this district. No sawdust or mill rubbish should be allowed to be dumped into the streams in this district, as they nearly all abound in speckled or brook trout.

There are no fishways in this district, but at least three streams should be provided with them.

The reduction in the size of the mesh in pound-nets is greatly to be regretted. Pound-nets on this division should not have less than $4\frac{1}{2}$ inch mesh. Fishermen are now putting in the small mesh under the new regulations and the result is that small and immature whitefish are being caught in large quantities. The numbering of all boats engaged in fishing would greatly assist the fishery officers in the discharge of their duties. This might be easily done under the supervision of Captain Dunn with the assistance of the overseers. Mr. Elliott also suggests a uniform system of licensing boats. On the Lower Lake Superior division the fee for a boat license is \$10, while on the Manitoulin division where the fishing season is longer and the fishermen fish more nets, the fee is only \$5 per boat.

The issuing of licenses to firms or traders should be abolished, as it is found there is a tendency of firms to control the fisheries to the exclusion of the fishermen. None but bona fide fishermen should receive licenses, or in other words, those who actually fish and lift the nets.

The north channel and the north shore of Georgian Bay, with its many islands, channels and deep bays extending for miles, afford the poachers every facility to pursue their illegal fishing; and in order to successfully cope with them it would be necessary to have a small light draught tug. Nearly all the illegal fishing is done in those inside channels or where a boat drawing over four feet of water cannot reach. Boats of this class are run by two men here; and the fuel required costs from \$1 to \$1.50 per day, in many cases the fuel being picked up along the shore. From experience on the north shore of Georgian Bay this season, this officer feels assured that illegal fishing will never be completely stopped until some means of this kind is adopted.

The total value of the fisheries of this part of Lake Huron amounts to \$294,000, exceeding the value of 1893 by about \$40,000.

GEORGIAN BAY.

Captain Dunn reports as follows:—

"In Georgian Bay the fishing was reported generally light, with a few exceptions. The law has been well observed by bona fide fishermen, better than heretofore, but poaching has been extensively carried on, especially on the north-east coast, which is so favourable to their operations. This portion of Georgian Bay requires diligent and continuous guarding.

"The small portion of time in which good work was done by the 'Petrel' in these waters had a material benefit on the balance of the season, but I have every reason to believe that the same depredations will be carried on next year as extensively as ever, unless, as before stated, the grounds are carefully watched."

Overseer F. J. Smith, of Midland, who has been appointed in charge of the eastern side of Georgian Bay, states that he experiences a great deal of trouble in securing reliable data from the fishermen respecting their catch of fish. However, he feels confident that the figures given, if not exactly accurate, are still below the actual yield. The total catch is valued at over \$100,000, being an increase of 47 per cent, as compared with the take of the previous year. While salmon trout yielded about the same as in 1893, whitefish has more than doubled. Besides these two staple fish, a fair quantity of pickerel and pike are returned, while none were mentioned in the previous report.

Overseer J. Donaldson returns a decline of about 20 per cent in his division of the Georgian Bay waters. Two of the principal fish firms not being actively engaged in this industry, is sufficient to explain the above deficiency. The close seasons were well observed and no infraction was brought to his notice, with the exception perhaps of a few mill owners, who, he thinks, allow sawdust to escape in the streams.

Overseer Robert Edmonstone also returns a considerably decreased catch of fish, which he ascribes to a smaller number of fishermen being engaged in fishing. There was no tug license taken in his district this season. Three or four parties were convicted of illegal fishing in November.

Overseer Isaac Lennox also reports a decline in the yield of the fisheries under his charge, which he attributes to a less vigorous prosecution of this industry and to a more stringent enforcement of the fishery regulations. More than half of the fish caught here are exported to the United States. Several nets were seized and destroyed for illegal use and the offenders punished. Mr. Lennox says there are seven mills built near the shores in his division, the owners of which hold large booms of logs so long in the water that the bark peels off and no doubt becomes injurious to fish life, but he is at a loss how to remedy this apparent evil.

The total value of the fisheries of Georgian Bay amounts to \$300,000, a decrease of 12 per cent as compared with that of last year.

LAKE HURON DIVISION.

(From Cape Hurd to Point Edward.)

Overseer Chas. Briggs returns about the same quantity of fish caught as last year, but says the catch would have been much larger had the weather been more favourable this fall, in fact the easterly gales were the worst experienced for years, some fishermen never recovered half the nets they had set. The capture of salmon trout exceeds 600,000 pounds. Though this division is one of the famous herring resorts, the present yield is far short of that of 1893. This shortage is also attributed to inclement weather in the fall months. The officer also complains of the large quantity of bark grounded from the logs while being towed in rafts across the lake. The waters must be polluted, and nets necessarily injured by it. The total yield of this district exceeds \$80,000.

Overseer Hugh McFayden reports an average catch of speckled trout in the Saugeen River and tributaries, but says the size of these beautiful game fish is declining. The season commenced cold and wet, then in July the constant dry weather kept the water too low till the end of the season. There are four efficient fishways on these streams. The close seasons are well observed.

Overseer H. W. Ball states that although the individual catch of fish is better than last year, the aggregate must be inferior, as a smaller number of fishermen were licensed by him; some were fishing in other districts. Pound-net fishing was a failure, owners not paying expenses. About one-third of the catch is consumed in Canada, the balance being exported. The close seasons were well adhered to and no serious infractions came to his notice. The mill rubbish regulation is also well complied with at present, but refuse escaping from the woollen mills and tanneries might be injurious to fish life. Mr. Ball advocates the adoption of a close season for herring which would also prove an additional protection to trout and whitefish.

Overseer H. B. Quarry says that considering the number of nets operated and the late date at which some of the fishermen commenced operations, they are well satisfied with the result. Fish were certainly more plentiful than in past seasons. This was specially noticeable in whitefish and pickerel, which he attributes to artificial hatching.

Overseer J. C. Pollock reports this fishing season as one on the best for years past, and he strongly upholds the substitution of the pound-net for the seine. The staple fish of this division are sturgeon, pickerel and herring. The catch of sturgeon exceeded one-quarter of a million pounds. One fisherman who had captured 800

lbs. of sturgeon in 1893 caught 20,000 lbs. this season; another who took 1,800 lbs. two years ago, captured over 40,000 lbs. Pickerel were of large size, some samples weighed nine pounds when cleaned. The changing of seines to pound-nets somewhat delayed the fishing season; however, the result proved satisfactory as the whole catch more than doubled the value of 1893.

The total value for this part of Lake Huron, from Cape Hurd to its most southern point, is made up at \$294,000, an increase of about \$40,000 over the product of last year.

For the whole lake, including North Channel and Georgian Bay, the total value amounts to \$807,000, a decline of \$54,000.

LAKE ST. CLAIR DIVISION—INCLUDING DETROIT RIVER.

Overseer Boismier returns a considerably decreased catch of fish both in the lake and in Detroit River. The only pound-net which fished for herring did nothing; that kind of fish as well as sturgeon seems to be on the decline in these waters. The licensed fishermen of his division strictly complied with the regulations, but this officer detected a few unlicensed lines, which he seized and destroyed.

THAMES RIVER.

Overseers Theo. Pelletier and P. McCann return a fair quantity of fish caught in this river, chiefly pickerel and coarse fish, valued in all at \$7,200.

Mr. McCann says that both net and rod fishing was good. Owing to an open winter, the season began earlier than usual. The decline of pickerel and increase of mullets is attributed by many to the destruction of spawn by its being covered up by a flow of muddy sediment carried down with the spring freshets by the drains in farm districts and the sewerage from town and villages, while mullet, which spawns later, is not so covered and comes to maturity. While the net fishermen complain of the length of close seasons, the sportsmen attribute the amelioration to the good observance of the close time. Four parties were convicted and fined for spearing fish. This officer laid a complaint against the manager of the London Gas Company for polluting the river with deleterious substances. The magistrate found the offence proved, but on the defendant undertaking to make arrangements providing against the repetition of the offence, suspended judgment.

There are fourteen dams in this division all provided with efficient fishways, excepting one, where a new ladder has been ordered. Only about five per cent of the catch is used for home consumption, the balance being exported.

LAKE ERIE DIVISION

Captain Dunn, of the "Petrel," says:—"I found on Lake Erie that fishing was generally reported light, with the exception of that in the vicinity of Long Point. The law has been well observed by our fishermen on this lake, the open nature of the lake shore is an aid to the protection of the fish, giving no cover to poachers, and, therefore, is easy of protection. The principal catch in the vicinity of Long Point during the summer months was herring, with a considerable quantity of blue pickerel and other mixed fish. The whole lake appears to me to be generally depleted of whitefish. I saw very few whitefish taken during the whole of the season.

With reference to the spawning grounds of this lake, the west end among the various islands appears to be the principal resort of herring and whitefish.

On the American side of the lake, the principal spawning grounds appear to be in the vicinity of Kelly's and the Bass Islands, but these waters are so encumbered with pound-nets during the whole of the spawning season that the fish have little or no chance to spawn, and, consequently, work their way into Canadian waters and are followed by the American gill-net men from the various ports in the states. This necessitates particular and diligent guarding during this portion of the year."

Overseer James E. Quick returns a serious diminution in the yield of fish around Pelée Island in herring and coarse fish, but the other kinds are as good if not better than during 1893. Seven pound-nets less were fished this summer than last. The close seasons were well observed by our fishermen, but, unfortunately, the same cannot be said of our neighbours, who seem determined to poach in our waters, whenever an opportunity offers. These fisheries are valued at \$7,500 for the season.

Overseer E. Wigle reports a general decline in all kinds of fish in his division, estimated at \$25,000 less than in 1893. This he ascribes to heavy gales destroying nets, which could not be replaced before the end of the season. Forty-one pound nets were fished in this district. Total catch valued at \$55,500.

Overseer H. Linley returns about an average catch of fish. The season began early and favourably, but in July the water became so hot that fish left the shores for deeper water. Then fishermen generally raise their nets to clean and mend them in preparation for the fall fishing. The catch of half a million pounds of pickerel was unusually large and mostly of the common species known as blue-backs. Herring is the staple fish of this district, about two and a quarter million pounds being taken. The size and quality of this fish was very good. This officer also complains of foreign poachers who hasten to the spawning beds during the close season. If these depredations are not peremptorily checked our waters will soon become as depleted as their own. Fall fishing was not a success in many parts of this district, owing to the water remaining unusually warm till late in the season. Good sport was enjoyed by the numerous anglers who frequent Rondeau Bay during the summer months. The general public seem to appreciate the prohibition of nets in this beautiful bay. The total yield of this division is valued at \$107,000.

Overseer Wm. Freeland says, taking it altogether, the catch was larger than during the previous year by a value of \$15,000. The season opened early, however, fish remained scarce till about the middle of June, but the height of the season was during October when the fishermen could hardly handle the catch of herring and pickerel. The yield of herring nearly reaches one and a half million pounds and that of pickerel 900,000 pounds. Fishermen commence to realize that fishing seldom pays after 1st November, as storms will then do more damage to their fishing gear than any catch of herring can compensate them for, and most of them are well disposed in future to close their operations on the above date. The total value of the fisheries fronting on the county of Elgin nearly reaches \$100,000.

Overseer David Sharp reports the largest catch of fish for the past twelve years. It is true that whitefish and sturgeon did not yield quite as much as in 1893, but the capture of herring, pickerel and coarse fish was unprecedented. This surplus is ascribed to the fact that foreigners were not fishing as usual off the end of Long Point. Some protection should be given to sturgeon which is fast becoming one of the staple fish. The close seasons were well observed. Three unlicensed seines and two nets were seized and destroyed. The total yield is valued at \$57,000, exceeding that of the previous year by \$25,000.

Overseer C. H. McCrae, who has charge of a part of Grand River, states that owing to damages done in the Dunnville dam, the waters got so high above it that fishermen did little fishing. This officer recommends the issue of dip-net licenses for the domestic use of settlers on the banks of the Grand River, the spring time being the only favourable opportunity these farmers have to capture a few fish.

LAKE ONTARIO DIVISION.

Overseer Fred. Kerr says that several old fishing stations report a decline in the herring fishery. This was specially noticed at Niagara, where the large size fish hardly made an appearance. Some ascribe the absence of herring to the prevalence of a filthy sediment from the sewerage of Buffalo City and rubbish from mills in the vicinity. At other places these fish seem as plentiful as ever, but of a somewhat smaller size. In Lake Erie off the shore of Welland County, herring fishing was even better than usual. This is attributed to the fact that foreigners were not allowed

to poach in the vicinity, several of their nets having been seized and destroyed by the cruiser "Dolphin." Herring is taken here during winter, and brings good prices.

Salmon trout caught at Winona and Grimsby were of a large size and good quality, so much so that more fishermen are preparing for them next season. Whitefish were scarce, only a few being caught in trout nets.

Sturgeon fishing was better in the vicinity of Fort Erie than during the previous season. Fishing for these large fish is almost entirely carried on with night-lines, mostly from early spring to the end of June. Fishing for pickerel with baited hooks has become quite a remunerative venture in Lake Erie, no less than fifteen boats being thus engaged this season.

As perch has now become a staple fish, and is considered by many far more palatable than herring, Mr. Kerr is of the opinion that it should be protected by a close season. About half of the whole catch is used in Canada, and the balance disposed of on the Buffalo markets. Fish were generally in demand and prices ruled higher than in 1893. The encroachment of United States fishermen at Pt. Abino, Lake Erie, was about the only serious violation of the laws which came to this officer's notice. A few illegal gill-nets were also confiscated last spring in Burlington Bay and immediately destroyed. This officer remarks that in his different trips as far as Lake St. Clair, he has noticed a decided improvement in the manner the fishery regulations are now enforced by the different officers of the department. The presence of a cruiser in Lake Erie will also be conducive to beneficial results and will show our neighbours that the department is determined to protect our waters. Mr. Kerr thinks that the close season for herring should be reinstated, at least no pound-net fishing should be allowed during November, as the whitefish held inclosed therein are seriously injured, even if liberated alive. He agrees with Overseer Free-land that on account of storms, pound-net fishing seldom pays after 1st November, and most of the pound-net fishermen would willingly comply with its prohibition. It is claimed that the Lake Ontario herring are of a smaller size than those of the other lakes, hence the suggestion of permitting the use of a smaller meshed net to capture them, otherwise many fishermen will abandon this fishery. The restriction of the use of the seine in certain waters meets with the general approval of the public as a move in the right direction. Mr. Kerr concludes by suggesting an occasional meeting of the principal overseers at some central point of the province, and thinks that practical and beneficial results would accrue from such a conference, to a more efficient protection of our piscine wealth.

The total catch of the Ontario Lake portion of this division is valued at \$34,000, about the same as in 1893.

Overseer Wm. Sargent states that herring and ciscoes are increasing. Some large hauls of both were made. Ciscoes remain in deeper water than the common herring, and are harder to capture. The fishermen of his division and vicinity have a splendid method of curing these fish. After being cleaned they are salted for twelve hours, then are hung up and smoked. Thus prepared they bring as high as 7 cents per pound on Toronto and Montreal markets, where they are shipped in baskets.

Overseer N. Simmons states that hoop-net fishing being allowed in some parts of Trent River the quantity of coarse fish is naturally increased, about 60,000 pounds being exported at an average price of 4 cents per pound. Game fish are also as plentiful as ever; large catches of bass and maskinongé were made. The total value is given at \$14,340 for the Trent River division.

Overseer Jos. Redmond, jr., states that, owing to the prohibition of the seine, the quantity of fish caught is considerably less than during the previous year, but the quality was much better. Herring fishing is steadily improving and fast becoming an important feature in the fishing industries of this division. Complaints have been laid against the prohibition of seining for a species of small inferior fish for the purpose of manufacturing a fertilizer. It is claimed that if the poor people of the locality were allowed to utilize them instead of letting them pollute the shores, where they lie dead by the ton, they would be greatly benefited, and a nuisance thus removed. Mr. Redmond recommends that seining for them be again per-

mitted. The total value of the fisheries in this division only amounts to \$25,800, a decrease of 50 per cent, as compared with that of the previous year.

Overseer W. P. Clarke, in charge of Bay of Quinté, says that while pike, perch, and other coarse fish are improving, bass, pickerel and herring are declining. As for whitefish it may be called a complete failure, only 4,000 pounds being returned altogether. The hoop-net fishermen are well satisfied with their season's operations. With the exception of herring nearly all other kinds of fish are shipped to the United States. Mr. Clarke is of opinion that perch caught in hoop-nets should be kept instead of returned to the water. The fisheries of this division are valued at \$10,500, a slight decrease from last year.

Overseer E. H. Sills of the Napanee district says that notwithstanding that no seines were allowed this season and that the number of hoop-nets was less than in 1893, the yield of fish slightly exceeds the previous one. A large catch of herring was effected during the fall. About one-tenth of the fish caught here is used for domestic purposes, the balance being exported. Only one case of illegal netting came to his notice, the offender was fined and the net destroyed. The total value of the fisheries in this locality reaches nearly \$9,000.

The total value of the whole Lake Ontario fisheries, including Amherst and Wolfe Island, is put down at \$120,380, a decrease of thirty-three per cent.

FRONTENAC, LEEDS AND LANARK DIVISION.

Overseer George Lake states that more fish were caught than last year, owing no doubt to the few hoop-nets which were allowed this season. With the exception of three parties, who were duly fined for fishing during the close season, no other violation of the fishery laws came to his notice. The whole catch is used in the vicinity.

Overseer Robt. A. Gilbert reports the inland waters of Frontenac as well stocked with parent fish, and visitors as well as settlers may and do enjoy good sport in the spring and fall of the year. About 17,000 pounds of trout were captured. This officer would like to see one or two of these numerous lakes stocked with bass and pickerel fry. The close season was well observed.

Overseer H. R. Purcell reports fair catches of bass, pickerel and even trout by the sportsmen visiting the locality. The few who were detected violating the law were duly punished. Settlers would willingly avail themselves of the opportunity of taking a few herring which are swarming in some of these lakes and cannot be captured without nets.

Overseers Jeacle, Greer, Boddy, Hicks and Moorhead, who are in charge of the inland waters of Leeds and Lanark, including Charleston and Beverly Lakes, report an increase in the catch of this division. This is no doubt attributed to granting the settlers the privilege of using small nets to provide fish for domestic purposes. The fishery regulations are reported well observed by these different officers.

GRENVILLE, DUNDAS AND STORMONT DIVISION.

Overseers Mooney, Wallace, Poole, Davis and Pattison return a much larger quantity of fish caught than in 1893, owing, no doubt, to more complete returns. This surplus catch is chiefly noted in eels, bass, pike and coarse fish. The total value of the whole yield amounts to \$7,300, three times as much as last year. Mr. Mooney complains that the use of dynamite in canal works now carried on is injurious to fish life. Several parties were also detected killing fish with explosives and duly punished.

PRESCOTT, RUSSELL AND CARLETON DIVISION.

Overseers Miron, Campbell, Boucher and Riddle return an increased catch as compared with last year, valued at \$3,780, and consisting mostly of coarse fish.

RENFREW DIVISION.

Overseers M. L. Russell and Geo. Douglas return a small quantity of fish caught in these inland waters, where hardly any netting is now done; angling and trolling by settlers and visitors being the only means of catching a few fish.

NIPISSING DIVISION.

Overseer J. S. Richardson says that since netting has been stopped in Lake Nipissing the catch of fish is naturally considerably less. He estimates the yield by angling and trolling at 18,500 pounds, mostly pike.

PARRY SOUND AND MUSKOKA DIVISION.

Overseer Geo. R. Steele says no complaints have reached him respecting the scarcity of fish, but there is the usual demand for more fishways. Where it is practicable to do so, this officer would prefer the restocking with fry to the building of fish passes. Six offenders against the close seasons were duly fined. Two nets were found set and were confiscated and destroyed, but the owners could not be detected.

Overseer Edmund Forsyth returns about 46,000 lbs. of fish caught in the waters under his charge, nearly all used for home consumption. No abuses came to his notice. All mill owners notified by him to desist from throwing rubbish into the streams, have readily complied. There are no fishways yet in his district. The close seasons were well observed.

SIMCOE DIVISION.

Overseer Wm. McDermott says the supply of fish seems about the same as last year. The decrease noticed in speckled trout is more than made up by the good catches of bass and pike. The fishways have all been remodelled and quite a number of the old ones replaced by more efficient structures. The mill owners have learned at last that they can no longer, with impunity, dump their mill rubbish into the streams, and now adhere to the law. However, some of them deposit the sawdust so dangerously near the edge of the banks that it requires very little disturbing to drop in the streams. The total yield of fish is estimated at \$7,300.

SCUGOG DIVISION.

Overseer Archibald Bradshaw reports that the catch of maskinongé and bass was better in Lindsay River, Goose and Sturgeon Lakes than in Scugog Lake and River. Indians capture many of these fish with baited hooks through the ice. The total take of maskinongé is estimated at over a quarter of a million pounds, and that of bass at 150,000 pounds. Eels, perch and catfish are also taken in fair quantities.

PETERBOROUGH DIVISION.

Overseer George W. Fitzgerald states that nothing but hook and line fishing is allowed in the waters of his division. The whole catch is estimated at about 270,000 lbs. This is considered a better yield than the previous one, and is all used for home consumption. The chief abuses he has to contend with are netting, spearing and snaring fish. Five cases of illegal fishing were detected, the offenders duly punished, and a few spears confiscated. Mill owners now willingly comply with the sawdust regulations, but the bark which peels off the logs remains in the water. The only fishway in his division—on Scugog River—is not in good order. He recommends that another should be

built at Bobcaygeon. He is also of opinion that *bona-fide* residents might be granted permission to fish a small salmon-trout net during the month of October. The eleven guardians under his charge rendered efficient services, and he considers their remuneration is somewhat inadequate to the extent of their duties.

OTONABEE RIVER.

Overseer D. Breeze states that more bass was caught this year than ever before, owing to the close season commencing later. The first run of these fish up the creeks to spawn was noticed on the 11th of May, and maskinongé about the 25th of April. The close seasons were fairly well observed. The mill-owners are now endeavouring to keep the sawdust out of the streams. He only noticed one violation, which he reported to the neighbouring overseer, it being in the latter's district. The spring freshets will soon clear all the sawdust out of the river, but it will accumulate at its outlet in the lake. Another abuse exists in the snaring of maskinongé during winter in shallow bays. These fish are easily detected if sold to hotels and stores, but the poachers often peddle them in the country. There are no fishways in any of the eight dams across Otonabee River between Rice Lake and Katchewanooka Lake.

WELLINGTON AND NEIGHBOURING COUNTIES.

Overseer Joseph Graham reports an increase in the catch of fish, which he ascribes to the better observance of the fishery regulations. The worst abuse he has to report is allowing deleterious substances to escape from manufactories and tanneries. A case of this kind is now pending in the courts.

Overseer David Coleman states that the upper waters of the Notawasaga and Credit Rivers have a gravel bottom and afford excellent spawning beds to brook trout. Most of these ponds are taken up by private parties who secure fry from the two private hatcheries established in this district. One firm alone distributed a quarter of a million trout fry this spring in their waters, and have contracted for 150,000 more for next season. They are anxious to have the co-operation of the Federal Government to assist them in preserving these waters from poachers during the close season.

ONT

RETURN of the Number and Value of Tugs, Boats and Fishing Materials and Number
Ontario, for

Number.	DISTRICTS.	VESSELS, TUGS AND BOATS EMPLOYED.						FISHING MATERIAL.						
		Tugs.				Boats.			Gill-Nets.		Pound-Nets.		Hoop-Nets.	
		No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
	Lake of the Woods.	1	48	4000	6	50	1350	100	13850	3436	14	1750	2	4500
	<i>Lake Superior.</i>													
1	From Pigeon River to Otter Head.	6	160	12500	25	28	2800	56	25000	4300	29	4350		
2	Otter Head.....					3	500	6	6250	765				
3	Caribou Islands.....	*1	160	15000	12	4	775	8	12000	1600				
4	Michipicoten.....					5	985	10	9000	1700	1	250		
5	do River.....					2	400	8	6000	1570	3	1350		
6	Puckishaw.....					3	600	6	9000	1650				
7	Pilot Harbour.....	1	52	4500	12	2	300	4	15000	4180				
8	Gargantua.....					2	450	5	6000	1370	1	400		
9	Lizzard Island..	1	10	1000	5	13	2450	26	39000	9330	5	3000		
10	Mica Bay.....					3	600	6	9000	1350				
11	Point Mamainse.....					3	500	5	7000	1000				
12	Batchewan Bay.....					3	500	6	1000	339	4	1500		
13	Goulais Bay.....					7	330	13	6000	900	2	800		
14	Indian Reserve.....					10	410	20	3000	300				
15	Gros Cap.....					9	450	18	3100	500				
	Totals..	9	382	33000	54	97	12050	197	156350	30854	45	11650		
	Value.....	\$												

* Sailing vessel.

ARIO.

of Men employed, &c., with the Kinds and Quantities of Fish in the Province of the Year 1894.

KINDS OF FISH.									TOTAL VALUE.	Number.
Whitefish, brls.	Whitefish, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Trout, brls.	Herring, fresh, lbs.	Sturgeon, lbs.	Pickarel, lbs.	Pike, lbs.	Coarse Fish, lbs.		
	449280	12873			162760	62010	30850	31460	\$ 52,273	cts. 60
275	540000	300000	960	45000	35000	43000		81590	93,595	00 1
	18600	41770	40						6,065	00 2
		168045	194						18,744	50 3
	23680	13420	122						4,456	40 4
10	34210		7		500	400			2,956	80 5
	14170	52671	50						6,900	70 6
5	42630	115820	322						18,262	40 7
	22763	79140	50						10,235	04 8
	157560	148490	243						29,883	80 9
13	25000	55000	138						9,010	00 10
	28120	21570							4,406	60 11
18	34400	99810	6		3900	3800			13,397	60 12
	25900	4600	12	400	525	2150			2,803	00 13
	10000	10000							1,800	00 14
	14300	4200							1,564	00 15
321	991333	1114536	2144	45400	39925	49350		81500	224,080	24
3210	79306.64	111453.60	21440	1362	2395.50	2467.50		2445		

Fishing Material, &c, in the Province of Ontario—Continued.

KINDS OF FISH.												TOTAL VALUE.	Number.
Whitefish, brls.	Whit fish, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Trout, brls.	Herring, brls.	Herring, fresh, lbs.	Sturgeon, lbs.	Maskinonge, lbs.	Bass, lbs.	Pickarel, lbs.	Pike, lbs.	Coarse fish, lbs.		
												\$ cts.	
....	14000	4000	....	....	....	100	500	....	25000	4000	....	2,966 00	1
16	16430	2700	....	....	4400	485	42	....	4340	930	....	2,002 22	2
....	1800	2500	10	....	....	200	200	....	700	500	....	733 00	3
3	1500	500	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	170 00	4
....	75770	56940	....	....	....	2000	40	....	12900	....	....	12,553 00	5
....	42600	71030	3	....	....	600	....	....	100	....	....	10,582 00	6
....	16500	2000	....	....	....	20000	....	....	6000	....	....	3,020 00	7
5	6000	4000	....	....	700	....	....	....	....	600	....	975 00	8
....	20200	80000	....	....	....	6000	....	....	12000	....	....	10,576 00	9
2	39770	36020	....	....	....	28580	....	....	84480	....	....	12,742 40	10
1	....	....	15	....	6000	....	....	....	....	....	....	330 00	11
....	22850	62000	....	....	....	....	....	1100	....	....	....	8,104 00	12
....	800	3500	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	414 00	13
....	12746	23332	....	....	....	7290	....	....	13640	....	....	4,472 28	14
....	47220	21070	....	....	....	805	....	....	1850	....	....	6,025 40	15
....	27830	4100	....	45	2000	....	....	....	200	200	....	2,916 90	16
....	1210	....	....	....	....	750	....	....	....	6	....	142 04	17
....	2000	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	160 00	18
....	131100	61320	....	....	....	280	....	10	4750	1200	160	16,927 70	19
....	233100	66250	....	....	....	225	....	570	3460	1180	....	24,937 90	20
....	278290	224250	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	44 688 20	21
....	170700	68400	70	35	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	21,353 50	22
....	....	1000	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	100 00	23
....	29160	34660	15	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5,948 80	24
....	51960	40000	....	....	....	....	....	....	1500	....	250	8,239 30	25
....	....	11100	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,110 00	26
....	11000	417210	45	60	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	43,321 00	27
....	....	4150	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	435 00	28
....	42200	101600	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13,536 00	29
....	12000	335675	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	34,527 50	30
27	1,308,736	1,733,307	160	140	13100	67315	782	1680	170860	8616	410	294,009 14	
270	104,698 88	173,330 70	1600	630	393	4,038 90	46 92	100 80	8543	344 64	12 30		

Fishing Material, &c., in the Province of Ontario—Continued.

KINDS OF FISH.												TOTAL VALUE.	Number.
Whitefish, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Trout, brls.	Herring, brls.	Herring, fresh, lbs.	Sturgeon, lbs.	Maskinonge, lbs.	Bass, lbs.	Pickered, lbs.	Pike, lbs.	Coarse Fish, lbs.	Perch, lbs.		
												\$ cts.	
14000	10000	.....	.....	.....	1000	.....	4000	4000	4000	2000	500	2,855 00	1
90000	90000	.....	.....	.....	150	100	400	40000	10000	5000	200	18,795 00	2
180000	200000	40	.....	.....	1000	.....	2000	20000	10000	.....	.....	36,480 00	3
104000	52000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,520 00	4
14000	16000	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,120 00	5
30000	80000	40	600	10000	.....	.....	.....	20000	10000	2000	.....	15,460 00	6
30000	30000	40	200	13000	.....	800	4000	30000	30000	18000	3000	10,708 00	7
14000	12000	10	20	.....	.....	.....	500	4000	4000	1000	.....	3,030 00	8
623300	844700	.....	.....	25230	21400	.....	2000	113750	23000	12500	.....	143,477 40	9
.....	44600	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,260 00	10
.....	84000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1000	.....	8,430 00	11
6000	4000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	886 00	12
.....	12000	.....	.....	5600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2000	.....	1,428 00	13
.....	5000	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	515 00	14
82000	284000	.....	.....	4000	.....	.....	.....	.....	4000	4000	.....	35,360 00	15
1187300	1768300	250	820	58330	23550	900	12900	231750	95000	47700	3700	299,324 40	
94984	176830	2500	3690	1750	1413	54	774	11587	3800	1431	111		

Fishing Materials, &c., in the Province of Ontario—Continued.

KINDS OF FISH.													TOTAL VALUE.	Number.
Whitefish, brls.	Whitefish, lbs.	Trout, brls.	Trout, lbs.	Herring, brls.	Herring, fresh, lbs.	Sturgeon, lbs.	Maskinonge, lbs.	Bass, lbs.	Pickeral, lbs.	Pike, lbs.	Coarse Fish, lbs.	Perch, lbs.		
													\$ cts.	
.....	102700	608700	570	1413	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81,144 50	1
.....	.....	20000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000 00	2
.....	40000	156000	.....	.....	3000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,890 00	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	330 00	4
.....	400	100000	.....	.....	8000	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	2000	3000	10,582 00	5
.....	4000	5000	.....	.....	4000	4000	.....	1000	1000	200	5000	4000	1,568 00	6
.....	2200	515000	.....	.....	20000	.....	.....	20000	1500	800	60000	50000	56,883 00	7
.....	22000	58900	.....	.....	23600	12000	.....	.....	21000	.....	1000	1200	10,194 00	8
.....	13000	700	.....	.....	8000	41225	.....	.....	7700	.....	7900	3000	4,535 50	9
.....	600	300	.....	.....	2700	15000	.....	.....	6200	.....	2220	2000	1,495 60	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8000	30100	.....	.....	16150	.....	2250	1020	2,951 60	11
.....	2700	4475	.....	71	98100	268350	.....	.....	58300	.....	8010	.....	23,182 30	12
.....	187600	1469075	570	1484	181400	370675	.....	21000	112050	1000	94380	68220	213,756 50	
40	1187300	1768300	250	820	58330	23550	900	12900	231750	95000	47700	3700	299,324 40	
27	1308736	1733307	160	140	13100	67315	782	1680	170860	8616	410	.....	294,009 14	
67	2683636	4970682	980	2444	252830	461540	1682	35580	514660	104616	142490	71920	807,090 04	
670	214690	497069	9800	10998	7585	27692	101	2135	25733	4185	4275	2157		

Fishing Material, &c., in the Province of Ontario—Continued.

				KINDS OF FISH.												
Pound Nets.		Hoop Nets.		Whitefish, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Herring, fresh, lbs.	Sturgeon, lbs.	Maskinonge, lbs.	Bass, lbs.	Pickercel, lbs.	Pike, lbs.	Coarse fish, lbs.	Perch, lbs.	TOTAL VALUE.		Number.
Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.											¢	cts.	
¢	¢															
...	...	22	360	...	...	...	500	910	1250	26850	3800	185910	1200	7,267	40	1
3	625	6	100	...	...	...	18340	...	...	200	1000	8620	...	298	60	2
...	...	...	...	17560	...	...	...	...	...	140	30	102660	...	4,190	20	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	...	1,431	00	4
3	625	28	460	17560	...	...	18840	910	1250	27190	4830	297790	1200	13,187	20	
...	...	...	...	1404	...	...	1130	54	75	1359	193	8933	36			
...	
21	6300	...	...	14720	...	43650	38940	...	13620	23000	...	23595	...	7,498	55	1
41	21800	...	...	32518	...	705884	76280	...	12613	54370	...	625200	164020	55,506	64	2
52	18250	...	...	33450	...	2233800	62700	...	8220	497800	...	195924	73200	106,908	92	3
55	18550	...	...	39300	...	1470900	59100	...	8110	893670	...	27750	39500	98,004	60	4
8	2400	...	...	9925	...	80480	9700	...	1050	81370	1286	26000	5040	8,904	54	5
5	1500	...	...	11000	...	59500	11050	...	...	37700	...	1200	...	5,249	00	6
...	...	...	...	1700	...	4500	2460	...	910	28780	6000	20500	28540	3,623	40	7
...	...	...	...	50	...	13900	200	...	130	13620	1250	9800	23600	2,173	80	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	140050	...	...	2943	26700	500	16400	36500	7,320	08	9
18	5400	...	...	9740	300	264450	24000	1060	7350	91460	13050	23000	121500	20,117	30	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	20050	...	...	1500	7400	510	2600	10560	1,476	70	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	86050	500	...	250	52700	895	5600	29000	6,335	30	12
2	500	...	...	630	...	31350	5200	...	1370	7450	...	3020	3300	1,947	20	13
...	...	...	...	...	500	7500	500	150	2350	40200	6900	20900	28200	4,214	00	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	6600	...	...	50	6650	...	3400	...	635	50	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	7000	500	...	...	2000	...	4000	...	460	00	16
2	1200	...	...	...	...	29000	5000	...	500	31000	8000	26400	...	3,862	00	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	19000	95000	...	...	25900	2000	24300	...	8,374	00	18
204	75900	...	...	153033	800	5223664	391130	1210	60966	1921770	40391	1059589	562960	342611	53	
...	...	...	...	12242	80	156710	23467	72	3658	96088	1615	31787	16888			

RETURN of the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels, Boats and

Number.	DISTRICTS.	VESSELS, TUGS AND BOATS EMPLOYED.						FISHING MATERIAL.						Whitfish, brls.
		Vessels or Tugs.				Boats.		Gill-Nets.		Pound-Nets.		Hoop-Nets.		
		No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
	<i>Lake Ontario, including Niagara River and other tributaries.</i>			\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		
1	Queenstown.					4	120	6				‡2	600	
2	Niagara					10	750	20	11000	1000				
3	Port Dalhousie.	1	8	1200	3	5	500	10	8000	1200				
4	Beamsville.					7	350	14	6000	500				
5	Burlington Beach.					17	1285	34	25100	2970				
6	Angling and trolling in the above districts.													
7	Fronting on Halton and Peel					15	2200	50	45800	4700				
8	County of Ontario.					5	210	8	900	200				
9	*Counties of Durham and Northumberland.					18	1200	23	13000	700		28	560	
10	*Rice Lake.							†						
11	Trent River.							20				34	680	
	<i>Prince Edward County.</i>													
12	Wellington Beach.	4	175	9000	20	60	1850	1300	22550	3000		17	340	800
	Weller's Beach.													
	Smith's Bay.													
13	Bay of Quinté					42	1370	72	14650	1600		78	2030	
14	Coast fronting on Co. Lennox, including Napanee River.					27	600	43	3900	480		47	700	
15	Amherst Island.					21	315	42	5775	525				
16	Wolfe Island.					21	600	15	2030	150		15	225	
	Totals.	5	183	10200	23	252	11300	1657	158705	17025		221	5135	800
	Value \$													8000

* Estimated. † About 60 Indians trolling and angling. ‡ Machines.

Fishing Materials, &c., in the Province of Ontario—Continued.

KINDS OF FISH.													TOTAL VALUE.	Number.
Whitefish, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Trout, brls.	Herring, brls.	Herring, fresh, lbs.	Eels, lbs.	Sturgeon, lbs.	Maskinongé, lbs.	Bass, lbs.	Pickered, lbs.	Pike, lbs.	Coarse Fish, lbs.	Perch, lbs.		
													\$ cts.	
2000				34400	250			2000	6000		16000		1,947 00	1
				40000	510	25600		1500	30000		19500		5,101 60	2
	5640			103000		1410			5500		2200	18600	4,073 60	3
1000	1000			114000		2600					6600	5000	4,488 00	4
				194000	1200			1000		3800	3150	4500	6,513 50	5
						6830		24000	130000	35000		75000	11,999 80	6
250	5000			50000	500			800		900	52000	1000	3,724 00	7
				3100							200	250	106 50	8
1530	25100			18000	7000					38200	50000	5200	6,776 40	9
	3200				15000	2000	70000	100000					10,200 00	10
							55000	50000	40000	50000	90000		14,340 00	11
		600	1000		50000	2000	1000	2000	1500	50000	65000		25,825 00	12
4050			125	22100	5320			3650	12860	59120	137400	43600	10,525 50	13
18100			67	34800	3700	800		100	19300	20700	111780	22950	8,904 40	14
32000	3800							3200	2600	2100			3,346 00	15
1000	500				2800	1000				24900	30200	8300	2,509 00	16
59930	44240	600	1192	613400	86280	42240	126000	188250	247760	284720	584030	184400	120,380 30	
4794	4424	6000	5364	18402	5176	2534	7560	11295	12388	11388	17520	5532		

RETURN of the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats and

Number.	DISTRICTS.	VESSELS, TUGS AND BOATS EMPLOYED.						FISHING MATERIAL.				Whitefish, lbs.	
		Vessels or Tugs.				Boats.		Gill-Nets.		Hoop-Nets			
		No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.		
	<i>Frontenac, Leeds and Lanark.</i>			§		§		§		§			
1	Howe Island.					5	65	5	1400	140	6	120	
2	Kingston, Storrington and Pittsburg					15	375	16	2275	136	23	345	
3	Gananoque.					1	15	6			5	30	
4	Frontenac County.							100	320	80	4	40	1000
5	Leeds and Lanark, including Charles- ton and Beverly Lakes.					14	210	44	900	130	34	795	1500
	Totals.					35	665	171	4895	486	72	1330	2500
	Value §												200
1	St. Lawrence River, fronting on the counties of Grenville, Dundas, Stor- mont and Glengarry.												
2	Counties of Prescott, Russell and Carleton.												
3	County of Renfrew.												
4	*Lake Nipissing												
5	Parry Sound and Muskoka.												4100
6	Lake Simcoe												
7	Scugog Lake and River.												
8	Peterborough and Victoria counties and vicinity.												
9	Wellington and neighbouring coun- ties, including Credit River.												

* Angling and trolling.

Fishing Materials, &c., in the Province of Ontario—Continued.

KINDS OF FISH.										TOTAL VALUE.	Number.
Trout, lbs.	Herring, fresh, lbs.	Eels, lbs.	Sturgeon, lbs.	Maskinonge, lbs.	Bass, lbs.	Pickarel, lbs.	Pike, lbs.	Coarse fish, lbs.	Perch, lbs.		
		3350					5450	4900		566 00	1
		3400					35200	34500	300	2,656 00	2
		2250	4500	550	11250	1125	20250	41120	2250	3,280 35	3
28500	6300	1200		30	16100	4600	17000	23120	2750	5,844 90	4
1030	2500	3550			1930	1300	19200	89300	3600	5,289 00	5
29530	8800	13750	4500	580	46650	7025	97100	192940	8900	17,636 25	
2953	264	825	270	35	2799	351	3884	5788	267		
		14550	8300	2400	31200	3000	39000	69000	4600	7,305 00	1
		6000	400	5750	7000	6800	11500	54600	6400	3,779 00	2
600		2020	4200	1700	5180	4310	12000	9830	720	1,858 00	3
				4000	2000		10000	2500		835 00	4
24100			1200	5500	10400	13300	7500	44100	3000	6,142 00	5
15000			22000		38000	6000	35000	18000		7,340 00	6
		10400		260000	156000			60000	1000	27,414 00	7
66600		6550		114100	167250			80650	500	26,368 50	8
10500		800			2000			14000	1000	1,668 00	9

RECAPITULATION of the Number and Value of Tugs, Boats and Fishing Materials, and Number of Men employed, &c., with the Kinds and Quantities of Fish in the Province of **Ontario**, for the Year 1894.

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Number.	NAMES OF DIVISIONS.	TUGS AND BOATS EMPLOYED.						FISHING MATERIAL.								Number.	
		Tugs.				Boats.		Gill Nets.		Scines.		Pound Nets.		Hoop Nets.			
		No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.		Value.
		No.		\$		No.		\$			\$		\$		\$		\$
1	Lake of the Woods.....	1	48	4000	6	50	1350	100	13850	3436	.....	.....	14	1750	2	4500	1
2	Lake Superior.....	9	382	33000	54	97	12050	197	156350	30854	.....	.....	45	11650	.....	.....	2
3	Lake Huron, including Georgian Bay.....	41	735	113200	261	437	53025	934	1309365	196396	.....	.....	93	23025	.....	.....	3
4	Lake St. Clair.....	1	8	900	2	60	1375	238	.....	.....	1410	1790	3	625	28	460	4
5	Lake Erie.....	18	532	54700	75	256	21240	437	45100	8260	6200	3195	204	75900	.....	.....	5
6	Lake Ontario.....	5	183	10200	23	252	11300	1657	158705	17025	.....	.....	.....	.....	221	5135	6
7	Frontenac, Leeds and Lanark.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	665	171	4895	486	.....	.....	.....	.....	72	1330	7
8	Grenville, Dundas, Stormont and Glengarry.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
9	Prescott Russell and Carleton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
10	Renfrew.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
11	Lake Nipissing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
12	Parry Sound and Muskoka.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
13	Lake Simcoe.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
14	Sevagog Lake and River.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
15	Peterborough and Victoria counties and vicinity.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
16	Wellington and neighbouring counties, including Credit River.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
	Totals.....	75	1888	216000	421	1187	101005	3734	1688265	256457	7610	4985	359	112950	323	11425	
	Value.....\$	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

RECAPITULATION of the Number and Value of Tugs, Boats and Fishing Materials, &c.--Province of Ontario--Concluded.

11a-22

Number.	NAMES OF DIVISIONS.	KINDS OF FISH.														TOTAL VALUE.	Number.
		Whitefish, barrels.	Whitefish, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Trout, barrels.	Herring, barrels.	Herring, fresh, lbs.	Eels, lbs.	Sturgeon, lbs.	Maskinongé, lbs.	Bass, lbs.	Pickereel, lbs.	Pike, lbs.	Coarse Fish, lbs.	Perch, lbs.		
																\$ cts.	
1	Lake of the Woods.....		449280	12873					162760			62010	30850	31460		52,273 60	1
2	Lake Superior.....	321	991333	1114536	2144		45400		39925			49350		81500		224,080 24	2
3	Lake Huron, including Georgian Bay.	67	2683636	4970682	980	2444	252830		461540	1682	35580	514660	104616	142490	71920	807,090 04	3
4	Lake St. Clair.....		17560						18840	910	1250	27190	4830	297790	1200	13,187 20	4
5	Lake Erie.....		153033	800			5223664		391130	1210	60966	1921770	40391	1059589	562960	342,611 53	5
6	Lake Ontario.....	800	59930	44240	600	1192	613400	86280	42240	126000	188250	247760	284720	584030	184400	120,380 30	6
7	Frontenac, Leeds and Lanark.....		2500	29530			8800	13750	4500	580	46650	7025	97100	192940	8900	17,636 25	7
8	Grenville, Dundas, Stormont and Glen- garry.....							14550	8300	2400	31200	3000	39000	69000	4600	7,305 00	8
9	Prescott, Russell and Carleton.....							6000	400	5750	7000	6800	11500	54600	6400	3,779 00	9
10	Renfrew.....			600				2020	4200	1700	5180	4310	12000	9830	720	1,858 00	10
11	Lake Nipissing.....									4090	2000		10000	2500		835 00	11
12	Parry Sound and Muskoka.....		4100	24100					1200	5500	10400	13300	7500	44100	3000	6,142 00	12
13	Lake Simcoe.....			15000					22000		38000	6000	35000	18000		7,340 00	13
14	Seugog Lake and River.....							10400		260000	156000			60000	1000	27,414 00	14
15	Peterborough and Victoria counties and vicinity.....			66600				6550		114100	167250			80650	500	26,368 50	15
16	Wellington and neighbouring counties, including credit River.....			10500				800			2000			14000	1000	1,668 00	16
	Totals.....	1188	4361372	6289461	3724	3636	6144094	140350	1157035	523832	751726	2863175	677507	2742479	846600	1,659,968 66	
	Value.....\$	11880	348910	628946	37240	16362	184323	8421	69422	31430	45103	143158	27101	82275	25398		

RECAPITULATION

OF the Yield and Value of the Fisheries of the **Province of Ontario**, for the Year 1894.

Kinds of Fish.		Quantity.	Price.	Value.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Whitefish.....	Brls.	1,188	10 00	11,880 00
do	Lbs.	4,361,372	0 08	348,909 76
Trout.....	Brls.	3,724	10 00	37,240 00
do	Lbs.	6,289,461	0 10	628,946 10
Herring.....	Brls.	3,636	4 50	16,362 00
do	Lbs.	6,144,094	0 03	184,322 82
Eels.....	"	140,350	0 06	8,421 00
Sturgeon.....	"	1,157,035	0 06	69,422 10
Maskinongé.....	"	523,832	0 06	31,429 92
Bass.....	"	751,726	0 06	45,103 56
Pickarel.....	"	2,863,175	0 05	143,158 75
Pike.....	"	677,507	0 04	27,100 28
Coarse fish.....	"	2,742,479	0 03	82,274 37
Perch.....	"	846,600	0 03	25,398 00
Total for 1894				1,639,968 66
do 1893.....				1,694,930 70
Decrease.....				34,962 04

STATEMENT

Showing the Number of Tugs, Boats, &c., in **Ontario**, for the Year 1894.

	\$ cts.
75 tugs or vessels (tonnage, 1,888)	216,000 00
1,187 boats	101,005 00
1,682,265 fathoms of gill-nets.....	256,457 00
7,610 fathoms of seines.....	4,985 00
359 pound-nets	112,950 00
323 hoop-nets	11,425 00
	702,822 00
160 freezers and ice-house.....	92,700 00
92 fishing piers, wharfs, &c.....	43,500 00
Total.....	839,022 00

Number of men employed in the fisheries of **Ontario**, 1894:—

In tugs.....	421
In boats.....	3,734
Total.....	4,155

APPENDIX No. 11.

MANITOBA.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1894 ON THE FISHERIES OF MANITOBA, BY INSPECTOR R. LATOUCHE TUPPER.

SELKIRK, Man., 31st December, 1894.

Honourable JOHN COSTIGAN,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year 1894, regarding the fisheries of the province of Manitoba and the statistics in connection therewith, values and extent of the fisheries, steam vessels engaged in fishing, ice houses, freezers, etc., etc., and remarks on the general state of the industry in the province.

The commercial fishing done in Manitoba is carried on at two seasons of the year, for purposes of export and sale, viz., commercial fishing in summer, domestic fishing in winter. Commercial fishing must be carried on only in a restricted area at the north end of Lake Winnipeg, and then only in the months of May, June, July and August; but as the lake does not open in the northern part until the 1st of June or later (the average date being about the 7th), commercial fishing is really restricted to three months, viz., June, July and August.

Five fishing companies operate here, they having large freezers, icehouses and wharfs at Swampy Island, Reindeer Island, Selkirk or Horse Island, the Grand Rapids and Selkirk. Only gill-nets are used. The nets are set on an average of twelve miles out from these points, and are handled by tugs and sailboats. The fish are cleaned, frozen and stored at the fishing stations until the freezer barges take them into Selkirk, where they are again put into freezers, and when cold weather comes they are shipped to market, 95 per cent going to the United States, where they are mostly again placed in freezers at the great fish centres, such as Chicago, Kansas City and Buffalo, to be distributed as the market requires. Although the companies are restricted to 20,000 yards of net each, it has proved no hardship to them, as they got all the fish they required in about half the time they were allowed to fish. Owing to the depression in the United States, the demand for fish has fallen off greatly for the last two years, and our commercial fishermen wisely restricted their catch until there is an improvement in the market.

Though Lake Winnipeg is a shallow lake, full of reefs and sand-bars, unbuoyed and unlit, 300 miles long and, in the northern end, 75 miles wide, and most of the fishing having been done at Horse Island in the northern part,—there has not been one accident this year of any kind to the fishing fleet, nor has there been any loss of fish in the gill-nets from storms. Luckily, Lake Winnipeg is singularly free of storms during the months of June, July and August, much more so than the lakes draining into the St. Lawrence. And particularly has this been so this year. There has been absolutely no loss of fish in the nets this past season. The whitefish has been of large size, averaging nearly four pounds. The area fished over was not 10 per cent of the part of the lake to which commercial fishing is restricted, yet the fisher-

men got all they wanted of the finest of fish; thus proving the wisdom of the department in cutting off the fishing from the mouths of rivers and other spawning grounds, and confining it to the open lake. Experience has proved the department right, and I can safely say that the commercial fishermen are well satisfied with the change, and see it is in their own interests that the source of supply for the future is jealously guarded. We have in Lake Winnipeg the finest whitefish lake in the world, where no foreign nation can poach or encroach, and it is our own fault if it is not made to yield its treasures in perpetuity, and it is our duty to see that greed for immediate gain does not destroy this lake's future usefulness.

While the resources of the lake should be developed as much as possible, yet the dangerous line of depletion should not be overstepped or even approached too near. I have no fear of the lake being injured by commercial fishing as carried on now, or even if the number of yards of net were doubled, but I would recommend that no more new companies be licensed, nor the number of nets increased, nor any change be made until it is shown that there is a better market than the present one.

Most of the gill-nets used had meshes above the regulation size of five inches extension measure, and, owing to the time allowed for fishing being ample, there was no inducement to violate the law. A complaint was made against one company for fishing more nets than allowed, and for fishing on Sunday. I promptly had the accused brought before two magistrates, and, after a trial lasting nearly all day, with counsel on both sides, the cases had to be withdrawn, as the innocence of the accused was clearly proven. The full particulars and the evidence in these cases have been sent to the department.

In conclusion, I would say that, after closely inspecting the manner of handling the fish taken by the commercial companies from the nets, until they are placed in the refrigerator cars for shipment, the utmost cleanliness is practised, and the utmost care taken to have a perfect fish on the market, thus maintaining the high reputation enjoyed by the Manitoba whitefish over all other fish of its kind.

DOMESTIC FISHING.

The other fishing licenses granted in Manitoba are called "domestic" licenses. These licenses are intended for settlers living on the lakes or streams, and assist them greatly in making a few dollars at a time of the year when there is little else to do. All domestic fishing is carried on through the ice in winter. Formerly the close season for whitefish extended from October 5th to December 15th. The change has now been made to December 1st, much to the satisfaction of the fishermen.

In my report of the operations for the first year of the hatchery (last year's fishery report), it will be seen that I found that whitefish in my pound-net commenced spawning on the 17th of October, and that the spawning was over by the 3rd of November. I found this year, as will be seen by my hatchery report, that they were even earlier, having commenced spawning on October 10th, and having done on October 30th. I am certain that in Lake Winnipeg spawning is over by the 10th of November. The fishermen are satisfied with the reduction of the close season to Dec. 1st which was all they wanted. January and February were bad months for the winter fishermen—the market in the United States being, on account of the depression, poorer than in former years—and besides, weather came which operated against the fishermen in two ways; first, the thawing out of fish here and en route to market; second, in opening the rivers and lakes in the United States early for home fishing.

The difference between the winter-caught and summer-caught fish must be understood. There being no home market, comparatively speaking, all fish caught by commercial fishermen in summer, and all winter fish caught by domestic fishermen must seek a foreign market—few are required for the other provinces, so the great bulk go to the United States south. The summer-caught fish are cleaned and handled by larger companies, which entails an immense outlay for freezers, barges, tugs, etc., but they have little risk of losing their fish and can keep them

month after month regardless of weather. On the other hand, the winter-caught fish are not cleaned but naturally frozen with the offal in them and are easily affected by a change of temperature—an even slight thawing of the surface spoiling the appearance of the fish on the market, though it is really as good food as the moment it was caught. Should the thaw continue the fish lose color, the eyes sink and glaze, and the fish loses its shape, thus spoiling it for the market.

A soft spell of weather is, therefore, a misfortune to domestic fishermen and there was such a soft spell early last spring which, added to the depression across the border, caused low prices and little demand for winter-caught fish. The same misfortune has occurred this year; the demand for fish is again light; the buyers have been greatly discouraged by mild weather in December, and prices suffered in consequence.

Fish are also reported scarce in most places by domestic fishermen. The reason ascribed for this is the difficulty of setting nets to follow the fish. This year the ice on the lake formed, then broke up, and the broken ice was driven on the fishing grounds where it piled up so that on the best grounds it was almost impossible to pass the nets under the ice. Few whitefish are taken in winter, the principal catch being pickerel, pike, tullibee and perch. The law was well observed. Indeed, there is little inducement to break it as the close season for fall spawning fish comes and is gone before they want to fish. With regard to the spring spawning fish, I respectfully draw your attention to my report of last year and recommend that the close season for spring spawners be extended to the 1st of June, as the latter part of May and the whole month of June is the spawning season for them.

There was this year a great deal of attention paid to sturgeon fishing on Lake Winnipeg, and a survey of the lake for the purpose of establishing the numbers of these fish in the lake and their commercial value was made by a dealer from Hamburg, Germany, and Mr. B. W. Davis, of New York, who, probably, is the largest dealer in these fish in America.

They found on the east coast line of the lake, for over 250 miles, great numbers of sturgeon. It is impossible to state in what quantities, as the lake has been fished for them only at three or four points, and then by short gill-nets. Mr. Davis, in his letter to me from New York, says:—

“I had the pleasure of calling on you last summer and of making a tour of Lake Winnipeg, looking up the resources of that lake for the production of sturgeon. We found that there were vast quantities of a superior quality, but the regulations were such that but few could be taken. If your citizens were permitted to take these fish during the months of June and July, a large revenue could be derived by them as these fish are now in demand and worth more in the market of New York than any other fish produced in that lake. A ready market being now assured, it would seem a proper time to secure some of the surplus sturgeon from Lake Winnipeg.

“We found, indeed, that the waters are overrun with these fish and that there are millions of them that could be profitably taken in the spring months, but they cannot be taken profitably after the 15th of July. A rich harvest of these fish might be taken for years without perceptibly decreasing the vast quantities now in the lake.

“Should your Government decide to permit the taking of these fish in the now prohibited season, kindly advise me as I should like to procure a supply to take the place of the Columbia River sturgeon, as I consider yours of a much superior quality.”

Mr. Tait, of the fishing firm of Reid & Tait here, has been experimenting canning our sturgeon and achieved undoubted success in his endeavours. Mr. Tait is an experienced canner, and he says that canning sturgeon will yet be added to our industries and be a source of profit to our fishermen.

Mr. Hansen, a large dealer of fish in Hamburg, Germany, who was also here last summer, writes me from Hamburg that when he can purchase he will be here to buy both the fish and the caviare, smoked sturgeon being in great demand both in Germany and Austria.

It is estimated that an expenditure of from \$50,000 to \$75,000 would be made in the lake for the necessary tugs, ice houses, freezers, and labour in connection with this fishery if allowed, and, as these fish have heretofore been comparatively

untouched, I would suggest that fishing for sturgeon be allowed in June and July for a limited number of years, especially as it has never been established as to when sturgeon do spawn. A large revenue might be derived therefrom which is now entirely lost.

REPORTS OF FISHERY OVERSEERS.

Owing to the death of J. B. Johnston, fishery overseer at Fisher River, it became necessary to appoint another officer. Mr. Schanus, of Fort Alexander, was appointed, as Mr. Brown, Mr. Johnston's partner, refused to act.

It was necessary to have an overseer in the centre of the lake, north of Doghead, so Wm. McEwan, of Little Saskatchewan, was appointed. His district is from Doghead to Berens River on the east side of the lake, thence to Dancing Point on the west side, and south to Doghead. As there is little communication in winter, I do not expect to hear from him or get a report before spring. Mr. Schanus is a good officer. His district is from Doghead to Brokenhead River, taking in Fort Alexander, a section of the territory covered by the late J. B. Johnston. He reports as follows:—

FORT ALEXANDER, 10th December, 1894.

R. LA TOUCHE TUPPER, Esq.,
Inspector of Fisheries,
Selkirk.

SIR,—According to instructions, I herewith send you the annual return and report for the district extending from Brokenhead to Doghead, on the east shore of Lake Winnipeg, of which I have lately been appointed overseer. I had just time enough, before the lake froze, to make a flying visit over the district, and gather all the necessary information, in order to make as accurate a statement as possible of the fishing operations for this year. I had some difficulty to get the amount of fish caught by some Indian fishermen, but, after explaining the purpose of these statistics, they became talkative, and I got their figures.

At certain places there was an increase in the catch of fish, especially pickerel, sturgeon, pike, tullibee and catfish. The reason of this increase is because the fishermen were supplied with more nets, as they believed the price would be as high as it was last year; but, unfortunately, the price dropped, and some lost quite big quantities of fish, the selling price being lower than the cost of freighting them to the closest market. However, they are all at it again with an increased supply of nets, availing themselves of the privileges of the 1,000 yards per license.

Some enterprising fishermen tried, in September and October last, their luck at sturgeon fishing, between Elk Island and Point Mitasse, and though the trial not being exactly a success from a financial point of view, it nevertheless shows that there is sturgeon in these waters, and I should think it would pay to establish an ice house at say Point Mitasse.

Of the 530,505 pounds of fish caught, about 189,753 pounds were used for home consumption, and the difference, or 340,752 pounds, were sold to the trade. As a whole, I think these figures are lower than those of last year, but be it remembered that the present district lost in area, and probably that answers for the difference.

No abuses came to my notice, and the close season was observed all through.

Some treaty Indians are rather troublesome, as they refuse to take a license for selling fish, but I am determined to make them obey the law.

At the mill at Bad Throat River, I found the law observed in regard to dumping mill refuse in the water.

All the fishermen interviewed appreciate very much the change made in shortening the close season for whitefish by fifteen days, and they observed that the

whitefish were about ten days earlier in spawning than last year. Pickerel spawned as usual, between the 15th of May and the end of June.

(Sgd.) LEO SCHANUS,
Overseer.

SOUTHERN MANITOBA.

Mr. Edmund Crayston has been appointed a guardian for Southern Manitoba and has done good service in cleaning weirs and fish dams out of the streams there. Mr. Crayston says: "The number of pounds of fish I send in my report as taken is, I think, about correct. In three lakes: Rock, Swan and Louise, only pike and suckers are caught."

LAKE MANITOBA.

Mr. D. Devlin, fishery overseer for the southern portion of this lake, writes that he found the law well observed, there being only one violation, when he seized and destroyed two small gill-nets.

Two seines were licensed this year and Mr. Devlin writes regarding their operation: "I beg to state that, in my opinion, there is less destruction of unmarketable fish by using the seine than by using the gill-net, for the reason that all unmarketable fish caught in the seine can be let go without handling them. On the other hand when those fish are caught in the gill-net they are, in nearly every instance, so badly hurt or bruised that they die and many of them do not see the shore but are thrown back into the lake."

The reason for a lighter catch reported this year is owing to the soft weather last January (already referred to) which caused buyers to stop purchasing on January 19th.

Mr. Martineau says the spawning season for whitefish was earlier this year than last, beginning on the 20th of September and lasting until the 15th of October. He also says the close season for whitefish should be from the 15th of September to the 15th of November. He adds that fish of all kinds were to be had in hundreds this fall. This goes to show that the lakes are far from being depleted. Strange to say, however, since the extremely cold weather scarcely any are taken. The law was well observed in this district, and the same causes which operated in other localities restricted the catch and price of fish here.

Mr. Charles Wood, fishery officer at Fairford, states that there has been a smaller catch of fish this season than during the past, the catch of whitefish being fully 30 per cent lower than in former years. No complaints were made with regard to violations of the law during the close season. There has been very little illegal fishing, only three cases, in which the offenders were promptly punished. Indians should be given reserved waters to fish during the close seasons. This, in Mr. Wood's opinion, is a necessity, as he is confident that, by the way whitefish have decreased for the last ten years, if some such steps are not taken, in a few years more whitefish will be a thing of the past in this part of his district.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

R. LATOUCHE TUPPER.

RETURN of the Number of Fishermen, Tonnage and Value of Tugs, Vessels and Boats, the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Materials, as well as the Kinds and Quantities of Fish in the Province of **Manitoba**, for the Year 1894.

Number.	DISTRICTS.	FISHING MATERIAL.															Number.	
		Tugs.				Vessels.				Boats.			Seines.		Gill-Nets.			
		No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	No.	Fathoms.		Value.
1	Commercial fishing, Lake Winnipeg.....	11	843	63500	72	3	917	34000	11	27	7900	147	.....	.....	155	45250	6900	1
2	Lower part of Red River and Lake Winnipeg to Willow Point, west, and Brokenhead, east.....									36	310	60	.....	.....	422	5780	610	2
3	Lake Winnipeg, east side, Brokenhead to Doghead.....									150	1500	185	.....	.....		35125	3512	3
4	Lake Winnipeg, west side, Willow Point to Doghead.....									132	1650	183	.....	.....		45300	4530	3
5	Upper Red River District.....									17	192	21	5	130	10	500	100	5
6	Rock Lake, Southern Manitoba.....																	6
7	South Lake, Manitoba, Long Point to Totogan.....									20	200	55	2	60		13750	1100	7
8	Little Saskatchewan River and Lake St. Martin.....									93	614	93				5820	1188	8
9	Lake Winnipegosis and Water Hen River.....									50	310	100				8160	980	9
10	The Narrows and Ebb and Flow Lake to Sandy Bay.....									60	685	140				14350	1435	10
11	Berens and Fisher's River to Doghead.....									33	330	115				14500	1400	11
	Totals.....	11	843	63500	72	3	917	34000	11	618	13691	1099	7	190	587	188535	21755	
	Value.....	¢																

RETURN of the Number of Fishermen, Tonnage and Value of Tugs, Vessels and Boats, the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Materials, as well as the Kinds and Quantities of Fish in the Province of **Manitoba**, for the Year, 1894.

Number.	DISTRICTS.	OTHER FIXTURES USED IN FISHING.				KINDS OF FISH.										TOTAL VALUE.	Number.
		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharfs.		Whitefish, lbs.	Pickereel, lbs.	Pike, lbs.	Sturgeon, lbs.	Perch, lbs.	Tullibee, lbs.	Catfish, lbs.	Mixed and coarse fish, lbs.	Home consumption. lts.			
		No.	Value.	No.	Value.												
			\$		\$										\$ cts.		
1	Commercial fishing, Lake Winnipeg...	52	44500	17	5150	2370053	372530	93986	18070	434	55474	33663	3000	.....	134,476 53	1
2	Lower part of Red River and Lake Winnipeg to Willow Point, west, and Brokenhead, east						85000	130000		18000			38000	65000	6,540 00	2	
3	Lake Winnipeg, east side, Brokenhead to Doghead					65750	159840	52675	21000		43800	12000	175430	365000	16,724 50	3	
4	Lake Winnipeg, west side, Willow Point to Doghead	2	850	1	50	187080	238000	46400			238750	14075	190700	350000	30,273 00	4	
5	Upper Red River District					2220	50700	6000					247000	296000	7,182 00	5	
6	Rock Lake, Southern Manitoba												150000	150000	3,000 00	6	
7	South Lake, Manitoba, Long Point to Totogan	3	10000			34000	104000	140465			4700			18000	7,950 30	7	
8	Little Saskatchewan River and Lake St. Martin					199720	69280						416280	485780	21,085 00	8	
9	Lake Winnipegosis and Water Hen River					172275	22500	60000					155000	339775	15,436 50	9	
10	The Narrows and Ebb and Flow Lake to Sandy Bay					175000	65350	210860			35600		146300	133540	18,794 10	10	
11	Berens and Fisher's River to Doghead.					210600	93850	9200	37200				163400	417750	20,457 00	11	
	Totals	57	55350	18	5200	3416698	1261050	749586	76270	18434	378324	59738	1685110	2620845	281,918 93		
	Value	\$				170835	37831	14991	2288	368	11350	1195	16851	26208			

APPENDIX No. 12.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1894, ON THE FISHERIES OF THE
NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, BY INSPECTOR F. C. GILCHRIST.

FORT QU'APPELLE, ASSA., N.W.T., 31st December, 1894.

Honourable JOHN COSTIGAN,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit synopsis of the annual reports for the past year of the overseers and guardians in my division, with statistics of the catch of fish, value of fishing material, &c., with general remarks upon various subjects pertaining to the welfare of the fisheries.

There has been a general falling off in the catch of fish throughout the North-west Territories, except at Long Lake and Pigeon Lake, where the industry is more vigorously prosecuted than elsewhere. This decrease may be accounted for in several ways, viz., the Hudson Bay Company has given up the keeping of train dogs at a great many of its posts, and the natives have followed suit, but to a much less extent, however. These dogs required in the aggregate a tremendous quantity of fish, largely whitefish, to feed them; the drying up of the lakes, which has caused the fish to change their grounds, making it difficult for the fishermen to find them; and, the most potent of all, the more strict enforcement of the regulations concerning the close seasons, especially the one for whitefish.

The half-breeds of this country are getting poorer every year. The newspaper reports of a scheme of the Rev. Father Lacombe, the outlines of which were that the Government was to assist him in collecting together the many impoverished half-breeds who are scattered over, and wandering aimlessly about this immense country, and conveying them to some part or parts to be selected with a view to certain requirements, and teaching them farming or some other business, has brought the condition of these unfortunate people vividly to the attention of those who have taken any interest in their welfare. That something will have to be done to direct the energies of the half-breeds into new channels by which they may be enabled to gain a livelihood for themselves, and some security of one for their children, is a certainty among those who have given the subject any thought. At present the half-breeds, as a whole, are paupers, without energy and without hope; and experience teaches us that that is one of the surest conditions for the evolution of criminals. As a means to assist in the settlement of this serious question the fisheries are not to be lost sight of. If they are well protected and kept up to the standard, and where they are now depleted, if they are, by means of protection and restocking when possible, brought back to a condition of plentifulness, there will be a never failing supply of wholesome food for these people. Many of the half-breeds do not take kindly to farming or the trades; the game has failed them; the fur is in the far north where many of these people will not go, and it is failing also; even the bone industry, *i.e.*, the collecting of the buffalo bones, that are to be found all over the prairie portion of this country, to sell to buyers will soon be a thing of the past because of lack of material to gather. The lakes are the last resort for many of these poor people.

Even at present there is a larger demand for fish than is supplied; and if the industry was persistently and systematically followed, the demand would grow by being fed. Moreover, as patriotic Canadians, we all must, and do, look forward to the rapid populating of our North-west, and while this is going on, there will be an immense demand for fish of all kinds. The country is at present in a state of transition, and this, in no matter what it may take place, is nearly always one of unrest, dissatisfaction and hardship, not to say suffering. The half-breeds must face the inevitable, and turn to and work at permanent occupations, giving up their present aimless existence. Those who would go at fishing can earn a very fair livelihood by working at it systematically and with intelligence. That they are beginning to do this already is attested to by the number of half-breeds who, last year and this, have taken out licenses for Pigeon Lake in Alberta, and Long Lake in Assiniboia.

MORTALITY AMONG THE FISH.

Last summer reports came in of extensive dying of fish in several lakes of the North-west; and your department requested a report from me upon the following information furnished it by Mr. Hayter Reed, Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs: Excerpt from report of the Indian Agent at Saddle Lake: "In Whitefish Lake an extraordinary thing is occurring. Without any assignable cause the whitefish in this lake are dying by thousands, and its shores are strewn with the dead. The Indians say that nothing like this ever happened before at Whitefish Lake, but that in the year of the Rebellion, 1885, a similar mortality overtook the whitefish in Saddle Lake, and its shores were covered with dead fish."

"In a subsequent communication," Mr. Reed writes, "the agent states that it is possible that the havoc among the whitefish in this lake may be caused by the stagnation of its waters, caused by the drying up of the numerous small streams flowing into and out of the lake. Whitefish Lake is reported to be never so low as it is at present."

The gist of my report upon this subject was as follows: "While I was on my way to Lac la Biche, in October I had to pass Whitefish Lake, and I took advantage of this to make some inquiries into the matter, both from the farm instructor and the Indians. I found, however, that there were as many pike, and pickerel, and suckers dead on the shores as whitefish. Whitefish Lake has, during the past five or six years, been rapidly approaching a state of whitefish depletion."

"At Lake St. Ann, the Qu'Appelle Lakes and Round Lake, the first two semi-depleted of whitefish, and the last completely cleaned out of that fish, there was a more or less extensive mortality among the different kinds of fish."

"Were this mortality confined to the whitefish it would, perhaps, be easy to find a cause for it, for Seth Green and other fish-culturists have stated that whitefish will die in still water when its temperature reaches 72 degrees Fahrenheit. This does not hold good, however, in the case of running water, as I know from personal observation. But, in the cases cited, the mortality occurred, not alone among the whitefish, but also among pike and suckers, which can exist in water of a much higher temperature, and of a more stagnant condition than can whitefish."

"I am inclined to the opinion that the mortality results from the extremely low level of the water in these lakes, the consequent high temperature and stagnation of the water with peculiar atmospheric conditions. The latter I consider the culminating influences."

At the time of writing the report I have just quoted I could not find some notes that I had made upon a number of tullibees that I found lying, in a dead or dying condition, upon the surface of the water, at the west end of Qu'Appelle Lake in August two years since. I have now regained possession of these notes.

The day in question had been very warm, following a spell of intensely hot still weather. About 4 o'clock a terrific thunder and rain storm came up, and raged for over an hour. After the storm had ceased the water became perfectly still, and I paddled up to the west end of the lake. Opposite the inlet of the river, and fully 300 yards out in the lake, I found distributed over an area of about five acres, a great

number of tullibees upon the surface of the water in a dead and dying condition. Those that were dead were not yet stiff, but were lying upon their sides, heads and tails down. These had a slightly bloated appearance, which the dying fish did not possess. The latter were lying upon their sides, with their fins feebly fluttering, and occasionally one of them would make a struggle to right itself, but always unsuccessfully. The fish were of an average size, in good condition, bright and clean. Upon examining the fish more critically they appeared to be in the usual condition of good health, except that the dead fish were somewhat bloated with air, and the gills of all were highly congested with blood. Their stomachs were, considering the time of day, for those fish do not feed so heavily in the daytime as at night, fairly well supplied with waterfleas; this part of the lake, opposite the mouth of the river, usually swarming with these small crustaceans. The lake, at the point where the fish were found, is about thirty feet deep, with a soft clayey bottom. I am of the opinion that it was the electrical storm that killed these fish, for at this part of the lake the storm from where I was standing in my boat house, appeared to be heaviest, and there were no dead fish elsewhere upon the upper two miles of the lake.

Late in August last Guardian Treader reported that a great many fish, pike, suckers and buffalo-fish were dying in Wyosung Lake, with the exception of Muskago Lake, the most western of the Qu'Appelle chain. Wyosung Lake was very shallow owing to the great drought of the past summer, its average depth not exceeding five feet. It is so full of weeds (algæ) almost all over its area, as to make it difficult to row a boat with any speed on it. The bottom is composed of a soft gray clay, that clings tenaciously to an oar or paddle if shoved into it. This clay is largely made up of decaying organic matter, and it smells very bad when stirred up. The very high temperature of the water would naturally accelerate fermentation of the decaying matter at the bottom, and the noxious gases engendered would soon put an end to fish life in the immediate vicinity. In certain spots in the bottoms of many of our lakes the mud, upon examination, appears to be composed of the same substances as the gray mud just referred to, with the difference that it is black, or nearly so, in colour, and has a most disagreeable sulphurous smell, and has a strongly corrosive element in it. A piece of bright steel inserted into a mass of this mud will turn blue in a few minutes, a piece of iron black, and the abraded edges of polished copper black in a half hour. Wherever the iron in a tin vessel becomes exposed it is at once attacked by this element, and a hole soon follows. Even twine will turn black and become rotten when left in it forty-eight hours; and a half inch rope left lying across the top of a patch of mud of this nature, at the bottom of forty feet of water, for it is found at all depths, will turn black in twelve hours, and in the course of a week will become rotten and useless. I am not sure that to this peculiarity in the bottoms of some of our lakes may not be ascribed the destruction of many of the nets, the ruin of which has been attributed to the work of various water insects.

Where water becomes surcharged with this corrosive substance, by reason of the lessening of the body of water through evaporation, and the stopping of the flowing of its feeders; or where large masses of this substance in the form of gas, perhaps, that is being held in suspension by the mud, is suddenly set free through the action of an electrical storm, it is only reasonable to suppose that fish life, particularly of the higher and more delicate forms, would become extinguished in that vicinity. Occasionally I have seen after a very bad windstorm of two or three days continuance in May, a considerable number of perch and a smaller number of pickerel lying dead upon the shore or feebly swimming about on their sides, or dead in the water near the shore. These fish, upon examination, appeared to be in a normal state of health, so far as the gills and stomachs, which seldom, however, contained much food, and often none, were concerned; but, in every case, the ovaries and milts were terribly distended, the vents being inflamed and bursting in appearance. No ova nor milt would come away with pressure, and, in fact, the fish in many cases were not quite ripe. The number of male fish found dead was quite small. It appeared to me that the cause of death in these fish was that, being in shallow water upon a lee shore, the high waves tossed them about to such an extent as to

injure the organs of generation, which at that time, near to spawning, were in a delicate state, causing congestion and consequent death.

It is probable that if the drying up of our lakes, which has been going on during the past few years, continues, fish life in many of the smaller and shallower will become extinct.

WHALING AT THE MOUTH OF THE MACKENZIE RIVER.

The subject of the whale fisheries at the mouth of the Mackenzie River, and in the Canadian Arctic regions, has become one of great importance, and I was instructed to report upon the matter. The subject was first brought prominently to the notice of your department by the Hon. John Schultz, Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba, who, for years past, has given to the study of the Mackenzie River basin, and all pertaining to it, a keen attention. He is, of all others, most qualified to speak as to the value to Canada of that immense northern country. Upon consulting with His Honour, I was kindly furnished with all the data he had in his possession upon the subject at issue; and I herewith submit the correspondence in its entirety, merely premising that I have supplemented it with some interesting information gathered from United States Fish Commission Reports, and other sources. A special report upon this subject will be forwarded so soon as I am in possession of further information I am now trying to secure.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
WINNIPEG, 3rd August, 1894.

The Honourable
The Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In further reference to the wintering of foreign whalers at the Canadian Arctic Harbour on Herchel Island, I have the honour to inclose herewith some extracts from a letter received this day by me from Dr. Reeve, Anglican Bishop of Mackenzie River, written in June from St. David's Mission, the seat of the Bishop's Arctic and sub-Arctic See. He says:—

"I have not heard directly from Count de Sainville, but understand he went up the Peel River last summer in the hope of finding gold, but was unsuccessful. It is rumoured that he is thinking of leaving the north by means of the whalers at Herchel Island.

"The following information, which has been gathered from various sources, may be of interest:—

"There is open water from Point Barrow to Cape Bathurst for quite three months in the summer. Steam vessels have little or no difficulty in passing Point Barrow between about August 1st and September 20th. Sailing vessels might have some difficulty there. The Eskimo at the mouth of the river killed over fifty of the white whale last summer; in fact the catch of whales last year by the whalers seems to have been phenomenal. Two of the vessels captured over fifty each, which yielded an average of one thousand eight hundred pounds of whale-bone per head, which would mean an immense profit to some one. I understand that only the bone is taken, so that the oil is nearly all wasted. Seven vessels wintered at Herchel Island and more are expected this year. I am afraid a great deal of liquor finds its way among the poor Eskimo. I do not know that English or Canadian whalers would treat the Eskimo any better than the Americans do, but it does seem a shame that so many hundreds of thousands of dollars should be pocketed by the Americans every year from these icy waters, and not a cent by the Canadian or British.

"Mr. Joseph Hodgson is leaving the district at the end of next month in order to visit his father in Selkirk. He has lived at Peel River for several years, has visited the Arctic coast, and will be able to give you much valuable information if your Honour would manage to see him.

"It is but little I know of Bishop Bompas; he was well when I heard last, and still at Buxton Mission (Forty Mile Creek), but contemplated moving further up the river this summer. More miners are expected in this year."

I annex also another letter from the Bishop describing a portion of the Eskimo work of his diocese.

I am, sir,

Respectfully yours,

(Sgd.)

JOHN SCHULTZ,

Lieutenant Governor.

FORT QU'APPELLE, Assiniboia, 30th August, 1894.

HON. JOHN SCHULTZ,

Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba,

Winnipeg.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that I am in receipt of the copy of your letter of the 3rd instant, to the Honourable the Minister of the Interior, referring to the matter of whaling being done by the Americans at the mouth of the Mackenzie River, which has been referred to me for report by the Honourable the Minister of Marine and Fisheries. May I ask you whether you have any further information concerning this question than is contained in the letter I have, and if you have, will you kindly furnish it to me?

Has the Mr. Joseph Hodgson mentioned in the Reverend Bishop's letter as about to leave the district on a visit to Selkirk, reached the latter place yet?

Trusting that I am not troubling you too much in this matter.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.)

F. C. GILCHRIST,

Inspector of Fisheries.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

WINNIPEG, 18th September, 1894.

The Honourable

The Minister of the Interior,

Ottawa.

SIR,—On the 3rd ultimo I wrote to you in further reference to the wintering of foreign whalers in the Canadian Arctic harbour of Herchel Island and inclosed you extracts received from His Lordship Dr. Reeves, the Anglican Bishop of the Mackenzie River diocese. These extracts near their close contained the following paragraph:—

"Mr. Hodgson is leaving the district at the end of next month in order to visit his father in Selkirk. He has lived at Peel River for several years, has visited the Arctic coast and will be able to give you much valuable information if Your Honour could manage to see him."

Since this writing Mr. Hodgson has reached his father's home and I had an extended interview with him yesterday, a synopsis of which I have now the honour to give you as follows:—

Mr. Hodgson is here on a furlough to pass this winter with his aged parents, from whom he had been separated for many years, having spent twenty-one years in the Mackenzie River District, and was latterly and for some years in charge of Fort Macpherson, Peel River. In immediate reference to the subject of my letter of the 3rd ultimo, he says that four whaling ships wintered last winter at Herchel Island harbour, seven ships the winter before, four ships on the previous winter and four ships before that again, bearing out the accuracy of information supplied to me, and by me transmitted to you for the past several years. Their principal reason for availing themselves of this most important Arctic harbour is, as I before stated, because of its nearness to their principal whaling ground, whence they can proceed to their lucra-

tive business a long time before these grounds could be reached from Behring Straits and from the fact that the spring rush of water down the Mackenzie River clears a large area near its various mouths long after the shore ice is firm far to the east and west. They do not, therefore, go there specially to trade with the Eskimo, but this being their only profitable occupation in winter and very early spring, they get large numbers of common and valuable fox skins and supply the Eskimo with goods in trade, even up to the vicinity and at the Peel River Fort, take beaver and other furs from the legitimate traders of that region.

He (Mr. Hodgson) believes that liquor is given to the Eskimo without restraint, not perhaps as an article of barter, but to facilitate the making of bargains, and as a reward for pushing trade far inland. Rifles of the Winchester pattern are traded without stint to the Eskimo, some of the better off of the coast Indians possessing two or even three, with quantities of fixed ammunition so large that he has seen them at Fort Macpherson frequently practising at a mark for amusement. Mr. Hodgson states that many mouths from the Mackenzie River meet the Arctic Ocean coast line in the forty miles across from land to land, the delta being composed of so many cross channels as to produce almost numberless low-lying islands. All these channels save the one sounded by Count de Sainville and himself are shallow and tortuous, and the one in which he says they never found less than two and a half fathoms throughout lies close to the east side of the delta, and its navigability has been kept a secret by Count de Sainville and himself in pursuance of a laudable design to prevent the entrance of their boats or the ships in question, more especially as within the mouth of this branch of the delta is to be found a secure harbour. Mr. Hodgson states that several attempts have been made by boats from the wintering ships to ascend the river, but as all their efforts were confined to the west side of the delta, they met with no success, and, indeed, since Sir Alexander Mackenzie's time, and the boat expeditions of Sir John Franklin and Dease and Simpson, there seems to have been a gradual filling up of these western channels.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd) JOHN SCHULTZ,

Lieutenant Governor.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

WINNIPEG, 19th September, 1894.

F. C. GILCHRIST Esq.,

Inspector of Fisheries, Fort Qu'Appelle,
Assiniboia, N.W.T.

DEAR SIR,—I have had your letter of 30th ult. for several days, but as you state that you have been furnished with a copy of my letter to the Honourable the Minister of the Interior, dated the 3rd ultimo, through the Honourable the Minister of Marine, another copy of which I herewith inclose, I have been waiting, before replying to you, the arrival of Mr. Joseph Hodgson, whose information Bishop Reeves thinks likely to be of much value.

I have now had an interview with this gentleman, the substance of which I have transmitted to the Honourable the Minister of the Interior and of Trade and Commerce, and I now inclose for your information another copy, which please return to me after you have perused it.

I may mention incidentally, that as in the case of the wintering of foreign whale ships at Marble Island in Hudson's Bay many years ago, to the entire destruction eventually of the more valuable whales in that inland sea, I also have called attention for the past five years to what appears to be a repetition of the same danger to our inshore Arctic waters off the mouth of the Mackenzie, as well as the violation of Indian and Customs enactments. Mr. Hodgson's report but confirms information received by me from Bishop Bompas some years ago, and I have no doubt Mr. Hodgson's evidence is entirely reliable.

Owing to the great distance it will be, of course, a difficult subject for you to report upon, but I have a mass of information which may assist you should you call upon me when next you are in Winnipeg.

I am, sir, yours faithfully,

(Sgd) JOHN SCHULTZ.
Lieutenant Governor.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
WINNIPEG, 4th January, 1895.

F. C. GILCHRIST, Esq.,
Inspector of Fisheries,
Fort Qu'Appelle, Assa., N.W.T.

MY DEAR SIR,—I very greatly regret that my recent illness should have detained you a couple of days in the city waiting for an interview, which weakness caused by recent loss of blood, prevented me according to you before, and I may say at once that though you are unknown to me I have had such proofs of your anxiety to discharge your whole duty to the Government, and the painstaking and able way in which you have discharged these duties in the southern portion of the enormous area which is subject to your inspectorship, that it is with great pleasure that I will now or at any future time, give you such information as to the northern and less known part as may be of use to you or the Government.

As it is still with a good deal of effort that I speak very much, I have directed my secretary to copy my correspondence with you up to date, and which will have given you a general idea on one of the subjects upon which you specially request information. Since then one at least of the ships, which in the winter of 1893-4 wintered at Herchel Island, had reached San Francisco, and although I have no more definite account of the value of the cargo sold by her owners at that point than the west coast newspapers give, it would seem that the trade in which she was engaged has been enormously lucrative, and should the vague Eskimo reports of prehistoric ice and mud-imbedded deposits of ivory similar to such on the Siberian coast and that, I believe of Alaska also, have any foundation other than mere rumour, these profits might be, in the future, very much enhanced indeed, and add to the regret that foreign vessels should have so complete a monopoly over a Canadian trade apparently so profitable, which is carried on, indeed, in violation of several statutory enactments and departmental regulations, and with great damage, I fear, to at least a considerable portion of our Arctic coast.

While speaking of the sea animals of this northern region, I may add some information regarding its fresh water food fishes, and while it is yet far too early in the history of our country to endeavour to estimate their possible future value as an asset, yet it was a very great satisfaction to me, as I know it will be to you, to feel that we have possessed north of the isotherm of (I have not the maps at hand) perhaps the greatest extent of fresh water food fish, lacustrine and river areas of any country of the world, not even excepting Russia; the vast space between the isotherm mentioned and our Canadian Arctic littoral is unsurpassed, not only by the quantity but the quality of its fresh water food fishes, and it will not be to you, who have doubtless made the matter a study, a surprise, to find that the quantity increases as we approach the Arctic coast, and although when we near our Arctic littoral the ice from some of the larger lakes, such as the Great Bear Lake, perhaps, never wholly disappears, yet even there the rule holds true, and you will remember that Sir John Franklin returning late from one of his boat expeditions on the Arctic coast to his proposed winter quarters on an arm of the great lake I have mentioned, would have fared badly had it not been for the catch of a few small gill-nets, which yielded quantities of whitefish far greater than any I have seen recorded from any other waters.

This vast area, too, has as its chief fish those which are likely in the future to make its waters very valuable indeed: whitefish, the finest quality of lake and

other trout, and as you approach the sea coast that beautiful little variety of the grayling, first found by and named after that gallant discoverer, Backs Grayling. Some of the rivers, possibly all of them emptying into the Arctic, and at least five of those emptying into the west side of Hudson's Bay, are salmon rivers teeming with a variety of salmon known as the Arctic salmon. Of these two latter fish I have had for years a specimen of each given me by Professor Robert Bell which, although the alcohol in which they were preserved has, from their long immersion and accidents to the receptacle in which they were contained, had almost burned through the flesh of these two fishes, yet the frame and distinguishing features remain, and I shall with pleasure present them to you, as a matter which I know will be one of interest to you. While speaking of the salmon I need not refer to that peculiar Mackenzie River fish which, having many of the habits of the salmon, was known by Arctic travellers, and is still known, as the "Inconnu." I have never seen a specimen, but it is quite certain that above its southern range, which, I believe, is bounded by the Great Slave River Falls, near Fort Smith, the salmon proper is unknown, a somewhat remarkable fact, inasmuch as the heads of at least two of the western affluents of the Mackenzie, the Liard and Peace Rivers, interlace very closely with the heads of west coast rivers, all of which contain this fish, and when the subject was under discussion some years ago, the Hon. Edgar Dewdney, Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia, agreed with me as to the ease and very small expense with which salmon from the British Columbia lakes could be taken, just before spawning, a short distance to some of the lakes forming the head waters of the Athabasca, an experiment which I would like very much to be made, the result of which might materially benefit the fish food supply of the Athabasca and Great Slave Rivers and their affluents.

I find, however, that I am digressing somewhat, and come back to one of the other points as suggested by your letter requesting information. Now that cordial relations have been established in some measure, at least, between our northern inland natives and the Eskimo, Herchel Island may be reached from the head of the estuary of the Mackenzie, where Peel River joins it, in safety and with comparatively little difficulty if proper voyageurs be chosen and the start is made at a proper season. That the only communication, as you are aware, is by the annual trips of the Hudson's Bay Company's small Mackenzie River steamer "Wrigley," whose business had been to supply Fort Macpherson on the Peel River, is no reason for going down to the sea; so that the party, if one was sent, would leave the steamer at the mouth of Peel River, and descending that to one of the mouths of the Mackenzie estuary, which would have to be determined by the size of the boat or canoe, to the sea, a journey of 120 to 140 miles, and thence reach the harbour on Herchel Island, a further journey of 80 to 120 miles in proportion as a more eastern or more western mouth was chosen for the descent to the estuary.

At this island all the wintering whalers congregate early enough to allow of a messenger visiting each ship, and still having time to return to Fort Macpherson; for this purpose the Count de Sainville mentioned in my correspondence would have been invaluable, and I have reason to believe that for one trip at least, the services of Mr. Joseph Hodgson could be secured at probably no very great expense, if Mr. Hodgson carries out his design of returning to the district in the spring of the present year, and if the services required of him were to be sought in the early fall. It is also true that these vessels might be reached by the ordinary methods of winter travel, but the more favourable time would seem to me to be the early fall, and I close my communication of this date with the renewed assurance that if I can assist you in any way either in the endeavour to obtain the services of Mr. Hodgson, whose family I know very well, or in any other way, I shall be pleased to do so.

I am, dear sir,
Very faithfully yours,

(Signed), JOHN SCHULTZ,
Lieutenant Governor.

The preceding correspondence contains about all the definite information we have at present upon this subject, but, before closing this part of my report, I shall take the liberty of supplementing it with evidence regarding the value of the Arctic whale fisheries, its rate of growth, &c., with a few remarks upon the species hunted. The sources from which I have obtained these notes are various reports of the United States Fish Commission; Canada as yet having given comparatively no attention to the subject.

San Francisco is the headquarters for the whaling business in the Pacific, the Okhotsk and Japan Seas, and the Behring Sea and Arctic Ocean. There are two whaling fleets sailing from this port, the San Francisco fleet proper, and the New Bedford fleet, which has its rendezvous here.

Importance. "The whale fishery prosecuted from San Francisco is now (1889) an important industry. Its development in the last decade has been most remarkable, and is in striking contrast to the marked decline of the fishery from New England ports. This clearly illustrates the advantages San Francisco has for controlling the industry, so long as the chief whaling grounds are in the Arctic Ocean, north of Behring Strait, along the north-eastern coast of Asia, and in the Northern Pacific."

Rate of growth. "Clark notes that there were only three vessels engaged in the North Pacific whale fishery (including the Arctic Ocean) from San Francisco in 1879. Their aggregate tonnage was 1,470. In 1888 the San Francisco whaling fleet numbered twenty-eight vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 8,278 tons, manned by 932 officers and men. Of these, eight were steamers with a tonnage ranging, for each vessel, from 250 to 860 tons; fourteen were barks, averaging upwards of 300 tons each; and there were one brig and five schooners. Of this fleet, three barks fished in the Okhotsk and Japan Seas, and all the rest went to the Arctic Ocean. In 1889 there were twenty-six vessels actually engaged in whaling, exclusive of two tenders. Of these there were seven steam whalers, twelve barks, one brig and six schooners, the whole having a value, with outfit, of nearly \$940,000." It is as true now as in 1880 that "the interest of San Francisco in the whale fishery cannot be measured by the number of vessels owned there, for almost the entire North Pacific and Arctic fleets are accustomed to make that place a fitting port, and the headquarters for reshipment of oil and bone to the Atlantic seaboard. The facilities for shipment afforded by the transcontinental railroads have had a marked influence on the industry in San Francisco, and from being a place where whale ships were only occasionally seen, it has become the greatest whaling rendezvous in the world."

STATISTICS OF CATCH

1887.—The total catch for the whaling fleet from all quarters, *i.e.*, from the Japan and Okhotsk Seas, and the Behring Sea and Arctic Ocean amounted to \$2,000,000.

1888.—San Francisco fleet operating in the Behring Sea and Arctic Ocean:

Twenty-five vessels, including tender, landed products to the value of \$627,345; average value to each vessel \$25,094. Eight of these were steamers, average value landed \$45,320. Nearly the whole of the whaling at the mouth of the Mackenzie is done by the steamers.

Six of these vessels also landed 90 fox, 48 lynx, 2 bear, and 10 otter skins; 6,000 lbs. walrus hides, and 1,310 lbs. walrus ivory; value not given.

1889.—San Francisco fleet operating in Behring Sea and Arctic Ocean.

Twenty-three vessels, including tender, landed products to the value of \$358,935; average value to each vessel, \$15,606. One of the above vessels reported no catch, and one was lost at sea. There were seven steamers, average value of products landed \$31,173.

I have not given the statistics of the New Bedford fleet, it being my wish to simply draw attention to the value of the whale fisheries, and the preceding will suffice.

Value of the bone. "The bone is by far the most valuable portion of a baleen whale and receives special attention. Some of the small schooners hunt for bone only,

and make no attempt to save the blubber of whales captured by them, but give this away to larger craft; if any chance be near. Such vessels are called "bone hunters." When the head of a bowhead or right whale has been hoisted on deck, the whalebone is taken from it by cutting into the gums to which the baleen is attached. As a rule, the gums are taken out in sections, each of which has ten slabs of bone; these are thrown into the hold, and later the bone is scraped, washed and packed away in a condition ready for market."

Value of whales. "Each whale is worth \$5,000, when both oil and bone are utilized."

That our north coast whale fisheries are extremely valuable in the eyes of the Americans, for no others operate there, may be gathered from the following statement: "The Japan ground, which embraces the region from the coast of Japan southeast to the Bonin Islands across to 165° west longitude, is occasionally resorted to, but the Okhotsk Sea is more commonly visited by whalers, and is next in favour to the Arctic Ocean."

Trade with the Eskimos. "It occasionally happens that the whalers obtain furs by bartering with the natives. The Eskimos are said to be very fond of trading. They often visit the whalers in their kayaks, and bring anything they may have for sale. Fox skins are the principal furs obtained in this manner, and the quantity is seldom large. About 50 to 60 pelts are occasionally secured. In 1888 the bark "Wanderer" brought home 40 fox skins and the pelages of 48 lynxes, 2 bears and 10 otters." It is probable, as intimated by Bishop Reeves and Mr. Hodgson, that the trade with the Eskimo and Indians has grown to much greater proportions since 1888.

The Whaling Season.—"The fishing season of the Arctic is usually from about the first of May to the first of October, though the vessels have sometimes stayed later, occasionally at fearful sacrifice. In some cases vessels have been caught in the ice and had to be abandoned. The fleet usually reaches the Gulf of Anadir or vicinity about the first or middle of May. The vessels cruise south of Behring Strait until the ice breaks up sufficiently for them to force their way through the Strait into the Arctic Ocean. This is generally about the first to the middle of June. The whalers enter the Arctic about the first of the month, and no effort is spared to come up with them. The vessels work along the Asiatic coast in the early part of the season, because the 'leads' are usually most favourable there, but they push across to Point Barrow as soon as the ice opens enough to permit them to go eastward."

From the time of entering the Arctic until Point Barrow is reached, generally about August first, the chief occupation (it is considered a pastime) is hunting walrus, immense herds of which are sometimes met with on ice floes, particularly near Cape Serdze-Kamen. This period of six or seven weeks is called "between seasons" or the "summer season," and unless walrus are found it is generally devoid of profit or excitement. Occasionally whales are met with, and in some seasons many are taken in the western Arctic.

The Arctic season, properly speaking, is from the middle of August to the first of October, for during this time nearly all whale are captured. With the frequent hairbreadth escapes of ships and men from dangers that beset them in ice, fogs, &c., and the adventures met with in killing whales, this is a period filled with excitement.

Movements of whales.—"When the whales enter the Arctic they follow up the American shore into the north-east as fast as the ice breaks up. They go, nobody knows where, but it is surmised into the great basin at the mouth of the Mackenzie River. But the eastward of Point Barrow is a dangerous region; there may not be a cake of ice in sight, yet a sudden change in the wind may bring up the pack in a twinkling. No places of retreat are at hand, for the water is shallow in shore, hence ships, if caught, would most likely be pushed high and dry on the beach. Ships of much draught drag their keels in the mud if they go so far to the eastward. One of the greatest dangers in Arctic whaling is this going east of Point Barrow, yet the steamers and many sailing vessels venture there at every opportunity.

Franklin's Return Reef is the farthest limit, though in 1886 steamers reached Barter Island and aimed at Herchel's Island, 450 miles from Point Barrow. Had they gone there, however, they would have been shut in for the winter." (From "Arctic Alaska and Siberia" by Herbert Z. Aldrich.)

SPECIES.

The species chiefly sought by the San Francisco whalers are the bowhead (*Balæna mysticetus*), the California gray (*Rhachianectes glaucus*), the right whale (*Balæna japonica*), and the sperm whale (*Phyceter macrocephalus*). Occasionally a humpback may be captured.

The Bowhead, Greenland, or Polar Whale.

Much uncertainty has resulted from the manner in which the bowhead of the Arctic regions has been confused with the right whales of the adjoining temperate seas.

Distribution.—The range of the true *Balæna mysticetus* extends west from Nova Zembla to the coast of eastern Siberia. Its northern limits yet remain undefined; it is seldom seen in Behring Sea south of the fifty-fifth parallel, which is about the southern extent of the winter ice, though in the Sea of Okhotsk it ranges south to the parallel of 54°. It was formerly found to the north of Spitzbergen, but it has been shown by Eschricht and Reinhardt that its habitat is, and always has been, confined to the polar seas, and that it has no claim to a place in the fauna of Europe. Everything tends to prove that the bowhead is truly an "ice whale," for its home is among the scattered floes or about the borders of the ice fields or barriers. It is true that these animals are pursued in the open water during the summer months, but in no instance has their capture been recorded south of where winter ice fields are occasionally met with. In the Okhotsk Sea they are found throughout the season after the ice disappears, nevertheless they remain around the floes till these are dispelled by the summer sun, and they are found in the same localities after the surface of the water has again become congealed in the winter.

Reproduction.—The time and place of breeding are not certainly known, but it is supposed that the young are born in the inaccessible parts of the Arctic Ocean.

Economic Importance.—The bowhead is the most valuable of the whalebone whales, not so much by reason of its size, for it rarely exceeds fifty feet in length, never sixty-five, but because it yields such a large amount of oil and whalebone. It is short, bulky and bloated in appearance. Like the sperm whale, it has a head the length of which is nearly one-third of the total, and which is its most striking feature.

Size.—Scammon gives measurements of two individuals. One from the Arctic Ocean, August, 1867, was forty-seven feet long, and yielded eighty barrels of oil. The other, from the same ocean, in 1870, was forty-five feet long, and yielded sixty barrels of oil and 1,050 pounds of bone.

Baleen.—The baleen, or whalebone of the Greenland and the right whales, being of so much importance commercially, it cannot be amiss to explain how it is attached to the mouth of the animal, and for what purpose it is used, even at the risk of being a trifle too elementary for many of the readers of this chapter.

It is wrongly called "whalebone," since it is not bone, but a substance resembling equally hair and horn, which grows in the mouth of the animal as a substitute for teeth, being, as anatomists generally admit, a peculiar development of hair growing upon the palate. This substance is developed into a sieve-like apparatus consisting of extensive rows of compact, flexible, closely set blades or plates, growing from the thick gum at the circumference and palatal surface of the upper jaw, hanging down on both sides of the tongue.

The whale has no muscular power over its whalebone, any more than other animals have over their teeth. When the animal opens its mouth to feed, the whalebone springs forward, and downward, so as to fill the mouth entirely; when in the act of shutting it again, the whalebone being pointed slightly towards the throat, the lower jaw catches it and carries it up into the hollow in front of the throat.

Food.—The food of the bowhead consists of floating animals, classed by whalemén under the names "right whale feed" and "brit." "The principal food consists of a small crustacean not larger than the common house-fly."

Feeding Habits.—The manner of feeding is well described by Captain Gray: "When the food is near the surface they usually choose a space between two pieces of ice, from three to four hundred yards apart, which we term their beat, and swim backwards and forwards, until they are satisfied that the supply of their food is exhausted. They often go with the point of their nose so near the surface that we can see the water running over it just as it does over a stone in a shallow stream; they turn around before coming to the surface to blow, and lie for a short time to lick the food off their bone before going away for another mouthful. They often continue feeding in this way for hours, on and off, afterwards disappearing under the nearest floe, sleeping, I believe."

Right Whales.

Distribution and affinities.—There is no group of existing mammals so important as the right whales, concerning which so little that is satisfactory is known. Zoologists have not yet determined how many species there are, nor what are the limits of their distribution. All that can be certainly said is that right whales—that is, the right kind to kill for the whalebone—occur in the North Atlantic and North Pacific, and also in the cooler waters of the southern hemisphere.

Movements.—Their manner of feeding and general mode of life are, as might be expected, very similar to those of the bowhead.

Reproduction.—The time of gestation is fixed by Scammon at about one year. Twins are occasionally though rarely born. The time and place of calving are not known.

The California Gray Whale.

Distribution.—The California gray whale, called by whalemén "devil-fish," "hard head," "gray back," "ripsack," and "mussel digger," though long known to fishermen, was first described in 1869, from specimens brought to the United States National Museum by Captain W. H. Dall, of the United States Coast Survey. The only account of its habits is in Scammon's book, already often quoted. Its range is from the Arctic Seas to Lower California. From November to May it is found on the California coast, while in summer it resorts to the Arctic Ocean and the Okhotsk Sea.

Habits.—They follow close along the shore, often passing through the kelp, and congregate in the lagoons of the southern coast, where they are the objects of the extensive lagoon or bay whale fishery.

Scammon writes: "None of our whales are so constantly and variously pursued as this: and the large bays and lagoons where these mammals once congregated, brought forth and nurtured their young, are already nearly deserted. The mammoth bones of the California gray lie bleaching on the shores of these silvery waters, and are scattered along the broken coasts from Siberia to the Gulf of California; and ere long, it may be questioned, whether this mammal will not be numbered among the extinct species of the Pacific."

Size.—The male attains the average length of thirty-five feet, while the female grows to forty or more. A female forty-four feet long, and twenty-two feet in circumference is considered large, though some still greater have been caught, yielding sixty or seventy barrels of oil.

Food and Reproduction.—The nature of the food of the California gray whale is not satisfactorily known, though it is reasonable to suppose that it consists of surface animals strained out by the baleen.

They breed in the winter, the females entering the California lagoons, while the males remain outside. The period of gestation is about a year. After the young are

born, male and female and calf are seen working northward together, and Scammon thinks they bear young only once in two years.

Capture.—The habit of frequenting shoal bays is peculiar in this one species. They are often seen among the breakers, where they are tossed about by the groundswell, and where the water is hardly deep enough to float them. The pursuit of this whale is very dangerous, owing to their savage disposition and the shoalness of the water into which they are followed. The Eskimos and Indians of the North-west kill many, using their flesh for food and their skins for clothing.

The Sperm Whale.

As the sperm whale does not resort to Arctics, I shall not refer to it here.

SYNOPSIS OF OVERSEERS' AND GUARDIANS' REPORTS.

Overseer R. S. Cook, of Prince Albert, reports that there has been a very heavy falling off in the catch of fish of all kinds as compared with previous years; and he gives as the reasons: (1.) The restrictions placed upon Indians fishing in the close seasons, and the strict enforcement of the regulations against all others. The native fishermen from the settlements, now that they are prevented from fishing in the close season, do not consider it worth while going out to fish after the expiration of the close season for whitefish, as they maintain that sufficient quantities of fish cannot be taken to pay them. (2.) The Hudson's Bay Company has done away with dogs at all its posts in his district. (3.) The decline in the fisheries owing to two reasons, viz., the heavy fishing done in the close seasons in the past, and the fact that the lakes are rapidly drying up, and the outlet from some of the larger lakes dried up so that the usual fall run of fish from the northern watershed could not come up into the lakes to spawn. Some of the small deep lakes that have been protected during the close season for the past five years are rapidly recovering. The run of goldeyes was very poor, while sturgeon were more plentiful than last year, but the enforcement of the close season reduced the catch very materially. The native fishermen complain very bitterly against the enforcement of the close seasons for these fish, as it is a well known fact that very few sturgeon can be caught after 15th July, which makes the present close season almost prohibitive, and consequently no less than 16 sturgeon nets were confiscated and destroyed. One can quite understand these poor people, who have been raised upon fish, and have but few comforts and no luxuries, and are frequently in a state of semi-starvation, risking the chances of being caught for a feed of the fish they love so well.

Overseer Cook is pleased to report that there is a very marked feeling among the Indians of his district in favour of protection for the fish, and they have faithfully complied with the regulations as modified to meet their wants. He visited all the Indian bands in the north-west portion of his district, numbering in all about 650 souls; and in doing so travelled 670 miles, through a rough and unsettled country. In no case had any provision been made for the period covered by the close season, but rabbits and fur being plentiful the demand for fish was limited, and one net per family enabled them to tide over the close season, but no fish have been put up for winter consumption.

A good and efficient fishway (Hockin's patent) has been placed in the dam at the foot of Sturgeon Lake by Messrs. Moore and Macdowall, the owners of the dam.

The Indians of this lake are very anxious to get a supply of whitefish fry to restock the lake, and Overseer Cook states that he does not know of any way in which the Government could assist them to better advantage, and, moreover, the Indians would then take an interest in fish protection.

One hundred and thirty-six permits have been issued to destitute half-breeds and Indians to fish for their own use, as compared with 55 for last year; 18 domestic licenses were issued, one fine imposed, and 23 nets seized and destroyed. Total revenue, \$37.

The catch for the Prince Albert district and its value are given as follows:—

	Lbs.
Whitefish.....	242,000
Pickarel (doré).....	36,000
Lake trout.....	5,000
Pike.....	149,200
Sturgeon.....	52,000
Tullibee.....	1,000
Catfish.....	100
Mixed and coarse fish.....	16,600
Total.....	501,900
Value.....	\$15,750

BATTLEFORD DISTRICT.

Special Guardian Richardson, who lives at Battleford, reports the catch as somewhat less than last year, owing to a much less vigorous prosecution of the industry, and a stricter enforcement of the regulations, particularly with regard to the whitefish and sturgeon close seasons. The returns are as follows:—

	Lbs.
Whitefish.....	46,000
Lake trout.....	2,000
Pickarel (doré).....	2,200
Pike.....	10,000
Tullibee.....	500
Mixed and coarse fish.....	38,000
Total.....	98,700
Value..	\$3,000

LAC LA BICHE DISTRICT.

There is no regular officer in immediate charge of this district, but I visited it myself during the late whitefish close season. There are over 300 half-breeds living upon the shores of Lac la Biche, and the great majority of them are very poor. The fisheries are failing fast, but, owing to one cause or another, it has been found to be difficult to do anything towards protecting them. The greater number of the whitefish in this lake appear to spawn about the 20th to the 27th of October, but no fishing was done by the natives until the latter date. The people claimed that this would result in their starvation, as they would not be able to catch enough fish after that date to do them over winter. This I believe to be not so; but as I am not yet in receipt of the report of the guardian whom I left at Lac la Biche in November, I cannot give any account of what has since taken place there. The people made no preparation for the close season by putting up dried fish; and the way in which they handle the less valuable kinds of fish, such as tullibee, pike, pickerel

and suckers is simply astounding for its improvidence. Although they keep "team" and hunting dogs, and know that when they have no other food for them (and they seldom have), they will have to give them whitefish, and although they claimed,—and to a certain extent seemed to believe what they said,—that they would not be able to catch enough fish after the end of October to suffice them over winter, nevertheless the majority of these people expressed the greatest disdain for all fish except the whitefish. I actually saw numbers of fine pike, averaging from five to thirteen pounds in weight each, lying upon the shore, where they had been thrown by the fishermen—spoiling in the sun, partly chewed and torn by dogs, trampled upon by the fishermen, and going to waste. It is true that these fish lack the fatness of the whitefish so much desired by the natives; still when one has a supply of pike, pickerel and suckers caught at this time of the year, when they are in their prime condition, neither he nor his family and dogs will be in danger of starving. When one comes to consider the high price that is paid for pike and pickerel in other parts of the world (for instance, six to nine cents in New York), the conduct of these people is the more to be deprecated. The returns are:—

	Lbs.
Whitefish.....	140,000
Pickerel (doré).....	36,000
Pike.....	57,996
Tullibee.....	5,000
Mixed and coarse fish.....	60,000
Total.....	298,996
Value.....	\$9,940

EDMONTON DISTRICT.

Special Guardian W. W. Smith, a constable of the North-west Mounted Police, who is stationed at Lake St. Ann, reports that the catch of whitefish at that lake in the spring and fall was very good, the fish running larger than for years past. During the summer the fishing was a failure. This spring he noticed immense shoals of small fry an inch long, and as they were in far greater numbers than last year, he concluded that it was on account of the close season. Suckers are fished for in the early spring, before the ice has cleared into deep enough water to allow of nets being set for whitefish. The catch this year was good, the half-breeds using them when dried as provisions for their dogs. Pike and pickerel run very small, seldom reaching five pounds. No fishery is made for them, and they are only caught incidentally.

He reports that at White Whale Lake the fishery has been very good, the Indians making good hauls of fish all the year round. The catch, however, was smaller than last year. White Whale Lake being a winter fishing ground, many half-breeds from the neighbourhood made a winter fishery there; but since the regulations have been enforced this has stopped. Pike are caught in fair numbers and are very large.

He also reports that at Devil's Lake the whitefish are fished out, only forty odd fish being caught this year. Pike of large size are numerous, and three or four half-breed and Indian families living round the lake draw their supply from this source.

He reports that Lake La Nunne contains whitefish and tullibee, and that two half-breeds and a dozen Indians made a good catch there, but he is not in a position to give a correct estimate of the amount taken. Guardian Smith reports that the close season was strictly enforced; but nevertheless a good deal of poaching was done, the natives claiming they must fish or starve. He reports that he seized and destroyed seven nets and two drawlines for illegal fishing during the close season.

The fishermen claim the close season is too long, and that the fish have all spawned before the end of November. Most of the whitefish taken by Guardian Smith out of the nets, on the 28th October, had finished spawning.

The returns are:—

	Lbs.
Whitefish.....	120,950
Pike.....	15,000
Tullibee.....	20,000
Mixed and coarse fish.....	10,000
Total..	160,950
Value.....	\$6,847

Special Guardian Donald Whiteford, who lives at Hollbroke, Alberta, reports that the fishing at Pigeon Lake last winter was very good, and the quality of the fish first class. The most of the fish caught were shipped on the Calgary and Edmonton Railway to Calgary, Macleod and Edmonton. The fishing for market at this lake was nearly all done by half-breeds and Indians, and domestic licenses were issued to 28 whites and half-breeds, and 22 to Indians.

The returns are:—

	Lbs.
Whitefish	105,000
Pickerei (doré).....	15,000
Pike.....	36,000
Total.....	156,000
Value.....	\$6,420

CALGARY AND BELLY RIVER DISTRICTS.

The various streams in these districts, with the exception of Sheep Creek and High River, have been under supervision of the constables of the North-west Mounted Police, and in some sections the regulations have been enforced. Unfortunately, owing to the constant shifting of the Mounted Police constables from one place to another, I am not in receipt of regular reports from them. The fisheries are almost entirely mountain trout, which are taken by angling, and no estimate of the catch can be given, although it must be comparatively large.

Special Guardian Macolm T. Millar, who resides at Millerville, Alberta, reports that at Sheep Creek and High River the close season for trout has been well observed. There is one sawmill in this district, the refuse from which was deposited in the river, or in such places as to be carried down stream when the water rose. The attention of the owner, Mr. Tineham, was drawn to this matter and he is now making arrangements for the disposal of his mill rubbish, other than by allowing it to go into the river.

The extreme lowness of the water in our mountain streams this fall cannot fail to have a deleterious effect upon the fisheries, as numbers of the trout will be imprisoned in the shallow pools and perish when the latter freeze to the bottom. The operator of the mill at Kananaskis was prosecuted for allowing his mill refuse to run into the river. The extensive building of irrigation works in Southern Alberta has brought the trout face to face with a new and serious danger. Legislation was passed at the last session of Parliament dealing with this matter, but upon strong representation being made by the irrigation people, that it would ruin or cripple their industry, the law was held in abeyance, until further information was had upon the matter by your department. Undoubtedly, unless something is done to prevent the fish getting into the irrigation ditches, the trout fisheries of the mountain streams, ex-

cept at the very head waters, will be entirely ruined. This subject will be further dealt with in a future special report.

LONG LAKE DISTRICT.

Long Lake has been under the charge of Overseer John Foster, who lives at Siltou, Assiniboia. The fishing at this lake was good last winter, and resulted in a larger catch in the aggregate than in previous years. This is a most valuable lake situated as it is in the centre of an immense prairie and comparatively lakeless country. No summer fishing is done here. Eleven persons were fined and ten nets and one boat seized for illegal fishing. Five domestic licenses were issued to Indians and fifteen to others.

The returns are :—

	Lbs.
Whitefish.....	50,000
Pickereel (doré).....	9,000
Pike.....	30,000
Mixed and coarse fish.....	30,000
Total	119,000
Value.....	\$3,670

QU'APPELLE DISTRICT.

Special Guardian John Teader.—Who lives on the north shore of Wyosung Lake, reports that there has been little or no fishing done in Pasqua Lake during the past year. The Indians are obstinate and will not pay for a license to catch and sell fish, nor will they ask for a free permit to fish for their own use, but they will fish when they think there is no one near to prevent them. For this reason, and the enforcement of the regulations, the catch for this year is much less than last. During the close seasons, he saw great numbers of tullibee and plenty of fish of other kinds.

The Government dam at Katepwe has been a great benefit to the Katepwe and Mission Lakes; it has kept the water up to the old mark, and the water in consequence is better than in the other lakes, and there were no dead fish floating in them, as there were in Qu'Appelle, Pasqua and Wyosung Lakes. He states that he saw numbers of whitefish, tullibee, pike, pickerel, perch, suckers and buffalo fish floating about in the last mentioned lakes during the heated term last summer. The water in these lakes was unusually low and very bad, and there is no water except in pools, in the Qu'Appelle River above the lakes. Four gill-nets of illegal size mesh were seized from Indians; three persons were prosecuted for infractions of the regulations, and two were fined, and one, a Sioux Indian, was dismissed with a warning. Two boats, that were being used by the Sioux Indians for illegal fishing, were destroyed. Seven domestic licenses were issued.

The returns are :—

	Lbs.
Whitefish	3,000
Pickereel (doré).....	2,000
Pike... ..	4,000
Tullibee.....	6,000
Mixed and coarse fish.....	12,000
Total.....	27,000
Value	\$530

Special Guardian W. G. Knight, who lives at Swift Current, Assa., reports that the regulations were strictly enforced at Eagle Quill Lake. Comparatively no

fishing was done, only 200 pounds of whitefish being caught. Two domestic licenses were issued for this lake.

Special Guardian Gerald Fitzgerald, who lives north of Grenfell, reports that owing to the strict enforcement of the regulations the catch of fish was less than last year at Crooked and Round Lakes. He reports a mortality among the small fish of the latter lake during the heated part of the summer. The water in this lake was very low. The style of poaching in vogue in his district is by means of traps built in the river; and he destroyed twelve of these, and seized one gill-net. No domestic licenses were issued for these lakes.

The returns are:—

	Lbs.
Pickereel (doré).....	1,500
Pike	3,000
Mixed and coarse fish	3,000
Total.....	7,500
Value	\$135

CUMBERLAND DISTRICT.

Corporal John A. Connor, of the North-west Mounted Police, who is stationed at Cumberland House, has had charge of the fisheries in the vicinity of that place. He reports that no fishing was done in the close time for that district, and that the people put up a quantity of dried fish in preparation for it. He reports the catch of sturgeon as being much less than in former years, owing largely to the enforcement of the close season for that fish. Five gill-nets were seized for illegal fishing, and four domestic licenses were issued to the Hudson Bay Company for its posts in various parts of this immense district.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. C. GILCHRIST,

Inspector of Fisheries.

RETURN of the Number of Fishermen, Tonnage and Value of Tugs, Vessels and Boats, the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Materials and other fixtures employed in the Fishing Industry in the North-west Territories, for the Year 1894.

DISTRICTS.	FISHING MATERIALS.				
	Boats.		Gill-Nets.		
	No.	Value.	No.	Fathoms.	Value.
		\$			\$
Cumberland (No returns).....					
Prince Albert—					
Sturgeon Lake.....	3	40	13	250	39
Montreal Lake.....	10	125	26	500	100
Assiniboine Lake.....	8	80	17	340	68
Big Whitefish Lake and other small lakes.....	3	30	23	460	92
Pelican Lake.....	4	40	8	160	32
Green Lake.....	18	200	100	2,000	500
Water Hen Lake.....	8	80	20	400	100
Doré Lake.....	6	60	20	400	100
North Branch of Saskatchewan River.....	9	80	30	180	60
South do do.....	20	150	55	330	125
Totals.....	89	885	312	5,020	1,216

RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish in the North-west Territories, for the Year 1894.

DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH.							TOTAL VALUE.
	Whitefish, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Pickered, lbs.	Pike, lbs.	Sturgeon, lbs.	Tullibee, lbs.	Mixed and Coarse Fish, lbs.	
								\$ cts.
Cumberland.....	6,000,000	2,000	3,000,000	1,000,000	100,000	10,000	4,000,000	.....
Value\$	300,000	100	90,000	20,000	3,000	200	40,000	453,300 00
Prince Albert—								
Lakes north of the								
North Branch of the								
Saskatchewan River.	242,000	5,000	35,000	146,000	.....	1,000	15,000	16,490 00
North Branch.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,000	.....	300	363 00
South do .....	.....	.....	1,000	3,200	40,000	...	1,400	1,308 00
Totals	242,000	5,000	36,000	149,200	52,000	1,000	16,700	.....
Value\$	12,100	250	1,080	2,984	1,560	20	167	18,161 00
Battleford—								
Jackfish Lake.....	1,000	.....	1,000	3,000	.....	500	5,000	200 00
Turtle do	35,000	.....	1,200	7,000	.....	.....	25,000	2,176 00
Cold do	10,000	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000	630 00
Saskatchewan River.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000	50 00
Totals	46,000	2,000	2,200	10,000	.....	500	38,000	.....
Value\$	2,300	100	66	200	.....	10	380	3,056 00
Lac La Biche—								
Lac La Biche.....	140,000	.....	35,000	57,996	.....	5,000	60,000	.....
Value\$	7,600	.....	1,080	1,160	.....	100	600	9,940 00

RETURN of the Number of Fishermen, Tonnage and Value of Tugs, Vessels and Boats, the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Materials, &c.—North-west Territories—*Continued.*

DISTRICTS.	FISHING MATERIALS.					
	Boats.			Gill-Nets.		
	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Fathoms.	Value.
Battleford—		\$				\$
Jackfish Lake				5	125	20
Turtle Lake.....				9	225	36
Cold Lake.....				10	250	40
Totals				24	600	96
Lac La Biche.....	20	200	30	160	4,000	800
Edmonton—						
Lake St. Ann.....	31	340	31	53	1,325	265
White Whale Lake.....	10	100	10	16	400	80
Devil's Lake.....	3	35	3	4	100	20
Pigeon Lake.....	2	30	2	66	1,650	330
Totals	46	505	46	139	3,475	695
Long Lake—						
Long Lake.....	6	72	6	80	2,000	400
Qu'Appelle—						
Qu'Appelle Lakes.....	11	100	12	18	450	72
Grand totals.....	172	1,762	194	733	15,545	3,272

RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish in the North-west Territories—Continued.

DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH.							TOTAL VALUE.
	Whitefish, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Pickarel, lbs.	Pike, lbs.	Sturgeon, lbs.	Tullibee, lbs.	Mixed and Coarse Fish, lbs.	
Edmonton—								\$ cts.
Lake St. Ann	70,800						10,000	3,640 00
White Whale Lake	40,000			12,000				2,240 00
Lake La Nunne	10,000					20,000		900 00
Devil's Lake	150			3,000				67 00
Pigeon Lake	105,000		15,000	36,000				6,420 00
Totals	225,950		15,000	51,000		20,000	10,000	
Value \$	11,297		450	1,020		400	100	13,267 00
Long Lake—								
Long Lake	50,000		9,000	30,000			30,000	
Value \$	2,500		270	600			300	3,670 00
Qu'Appelle—								
Qu'Appelle Lakes	3,000		2,000	4,000		6,000	12,000	530 00
Eagle Quill Lake	200							10 60
Crooked Lake			1,000	1,500			1,500	75 00
Round Lake			500	1,500			1,500	60 00
Fishing Lake and lakes in White Sand River country				130,000			50,000	3,100 00
Totals	3,200		3,500	137,000		6,000	65,000	
Value \$	160		105	2,740		120	650	3,775 00
Grand totals	6,707,150	9,000	3-101,700	1,435,196	152,000	42,500	4,219,700	
do value \$	335,357	450	93,051	28,704	4,560	850	42,197	505,169 00

RECAPITULATION

Of the Fisheries in the North-west Territories for the Year 1894.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantity.	Value.
	Lbs.	\$ cts.
Whitefish	6,707,150	335,357 00
Trout	9,000	450 00
Pickarel	3,101,700	93,051 00
Pike	1,435,196	28,704 00
Sturgeon	152,000	4,560 00
Tullibee	42,500	850 00
Coarse and mixed fish	4,219,700	42,197 00
Totals	15,667,246	505,169 00

RECAPITULATION

Of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries of Manitoba and North-west Territories for the Year 1894.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantity.	Value.
	Lbs.	\$ cts.
Whitefish	10,123,848	506,191 90
Trout	9,000	450 00
Pickarel	4,362,750	130,882 50
Pike	2,184,782	43,695 72
Sturgeon	228,270	6,848 10
Perch	18,434	368 68
Tullibee	420,824	12,199 72
Catfish	59,738	1,194 76
Coarse and mixed fish	5,904,810	59,048 10
Home consumption	2,620,845	26,208 45
Totals	25,933,301	787,087 93

STATEMENT of the Vessels and Boats and other Fishing Material employed in the Province of Manitoba and the North-west Territories for 1894.

Articles.	Value.
	\$ cts.
11 tugs of 843 tons	63,500 00
3 vessels of 917 tons	34,000 00
790 boats	15,453 00
7 seines	190 00
1,320 gill-nets, 204,080 fathoms	25,027 00
57 freezers and ice-houses	55,350 00
18 piers and wharfs	5,200 00
Total	198,720 00

APPENDIX No. 13.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE FISHERIES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, FOR
THE YEAR 1894, BY INSPECTOR JOHN McNAB.

NEW WESTMINSTER, 31st December, 1894.

Honourable JOHN COSTIGAN,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the fisheries of British Columbia for the year 1894, together with tabulated statements of their yield and value, and synopsis of guardians' reports.

Although the catch of salmon shows a considerable falling off, when compared with the exceptional catch of 1893, it is nevertheless much greater than that of any other year in the history of the industry in British Columbia.

Salmon fishing continues to be the most important of the fishing industries of the province, and it is gratifying to note that the rivers—especially the Fraser—show no signs of depletion, or of being overfished, being in this respect unique amongst the great salmon rivers of the Pacific Coast, if not of the world. It is also interesting to note that the very great difference between the catches of different years, on the Fraser, which formerly existed, appears to be becoming less marked than formerly. The difference in the annual "runs" of salmon is not, in my opinion, to be accounted for by any eccentricity in the habits of the salmon, but in a great measure to unfavourable conditions in the creeks during the spawning time,—four years previous to the short runs,—such as heavy freshets which bring down and deposit great quantities of silt and debris, and frequently quite change the position of the gravel deposits in which the ova had been deposited; thus causing its destruction. Another cause of very great loss, and almost as difficult to overcome, as are adverse natural causes, are the methods employed by the Indians in catching salmon in the creeks for their winter food by erecting weirs, which prevent the fish from reaching their spawning grounds. As this is a matter of very great importance, as careful supervision and perfect protection as possible has been given to the more accessible creeks, and this, together with the valuable aid of the hatchery, is, in my opinion, gradually equalizing the annual "runs" of salmon in the Fraser River.

The following table shows the value of salmon canned for five years in British Columbia:—

1890	\$1,989,599
1891	1,517,060
1892	1,148,860
1893	2,916,990
1894	2,362,714

Very extensive preparations were made at Point Roberts last spring for catching salmon in traps, and as there is no doubt but that all the salmon caught there are Fraser River fish, a good deal of alarm was felt by the Fraser River fishermen regarding the effect it might have upon the industry here. The shortage in the pack there, however, as compared with that of 1893, was in exact proportion to that of the Fraser River for the same years. Halibut fishing, which has heretofore been

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carried on in a desultory manner, unprofitable to all concerned, has at length been established upon a firm basis, and is being conducted in a vigorous and systematic manner, and gives promise of becoming an industry of great value to the province and profitable to its promoters. The shortness of the fishing season has hitherto been a bar to the greater prosperity of the fishermen in the country, which the prosecution of the sea fisheries will do much towards removing by affording them employment during the winter months.

Omitting salmon, the aggregate of the products of the fisheries shows an increase of \$53,921 over last year's returns.

The catch of fur seals by Canadian vessels was the largest on record, and demonstrates the adaptability of the regulations to the requirements of our people.

The capital invested in the fisheries and fishery material, including the fur seal fleet, and outfit of boats, &c., shows a large increase over that of last year.

Total capital invested in 1894.....	\$1,942,978
do do 1893.....	1,721,527
Increase.....	\$221,451

Considerable activity has been caused in the sturgeon fishing industry on the Fraser River by an increased demand and better prices than formerly for these fish in eastern markets. So far net fishing for sturgeon in the Fraser River has not been successful.

PROTECTION OF FISHERIES.

The fishery protection service was, on the whole, satisfactory during the season, but in addition to the launch "Claymore," a larger and more powerful boat will be required for service on the Fraser River next season, in order to prevent violation of the law in the river and illegal fishing and poaching outside.

REPORTS OF GUARDIANS.

I have to report the death of Guardian C. D. Grant, an old officer of the department. Capt. Grant had charge of the patrol launch "Claymore" on the Fraser River from the 1st March to the 1st July, and of the steamer "Evangeline" from the 1st of July to the 30th of August. He was active in the discharge of his duties, and reported a number of violations for which fines were imposed.

Skeena River.—Guardian Wm. Roxburgh reports that the pack of salmon was below the average on the Skeena River; that violations of the regulations *re* weekly close time, size of mesh, and length of nets, and disposal of offal took place, and that the offenders were fined in every case.

Rivers Inlet.—Guardian Adamson reports that the season's operations in his district were very successful, and a good pack of salmon was secured by all the canneries, and the regulations well observed.

Naas River.—Guardian Spain reports that salmon were scarce in the Naas, but two canneries were operated, and their packs were small.

Fraser River.—Guardian McNeish, who had charge of the patrol launch "Claymore" during the months of July and August, reports that a number of violations of the regulations *re* weekly close time and offal took place in his district, all of which were reported, and complaints lodged as directed with Mr. Justice Petten-dreigh, S. M.; and that, in his opinion, where such a large number of boats, manned by men of all nationalities are engaged in fishing, many of whom have no respect for the law, and are only restrained from violating it through fear of being caught in the act, that a larger and more speedy boat than the launch "Claymore" is required for patrolling, considering that there is more than sixty miles of river to protect.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN McNAB,
Inspector of Fisheries.

A.—SCHEDULE of Salmon Canneries in British Columbia, Season 1894.

Owner or Agent.	Name of Cannery.	Year first operated.	No. of boats.	Packed in 1-lb. Cans.		
				1892.	1893.	1894.
<i>Fraser River.</i>						
Bon Accord Fishing Co.....	Sea Island.....	1890	20	384,480	2,109,600	1,216,704
J. H. Todd & Son	Beaver.....	1888	20	609,600	1,573,536	1,210,560
do	Richmond.....	1882	20			
Ewen & Co.....	Ewen's.....	1876	20	384,000	2,112,000	1,200,000
B. C. Canning Co., London.....	Fraser River Cannery.....	1876	20	36,400	640,900	360,000
Victoria Canning Co., T. E. Ladner, Agent.	Harlock's.....	1882	20	200,064	722,640	484,368
	Delta.....	1887	20	204,000	872,960	521,904
	Wellington.....	1880	20	288,000	615,200	706,752
	Laidlaw's.....	1878	20	192,800	610,122	286,704
	Holly.....	1890	20	180,000	662,400	545,520
	Wadham's.....	1887	20	1,532,208	6,296,832	4,021,200
Anglo-British Columbia Canning Co. (Limited), H. Bell-Irving, Agent.	British Columbia.....	1887	20			
	British American.....	1887	20			
	Canoe Pass.....	1888	20			
	Phenix.....	1887	20			
	Gary Point.....	1889	13			
	Annandale.....	1891	20			
Dumfries.....	1891	20	216,000	794,400	432,000	
Terra Nova Packing Co.....	Terra Nova.....	1892				20
Lulu Island Canning Co.....	Lulu Island.....	1893	20	736,800	1,032,000	753,600
Pacific Coast Packing Co.....	Pacific Coast.....	1893	20		736,800	636,480
Steveston Canning Co.....	Steveston.....	1883	20	816,000	1,056,000	837,216
Short & Squire.....	Imperial.....	1893	20		816,000	598,320
Canadian Pacific Canning Co.....	Canadian Pacific.....	1893	20	816,000	1,296,000	988,180
Brunswick Canning Co.....	Brunswick.....	1893	20		816,000	792,000
Fisherman's Canning Co.....	Fisherman's.....	1894	20	884,640	425,280	549,744
Gulf of Georgia Canning Co.....	Gulf of Georgia.....	1894	20			
Good Murphy, Densmore & Co.....	Good Murphy.....	1894	20	540,000	354,432	317,952
Victoria Canning Co.....	Standard.....	1890	20			
Balmoral Canning Co.....	Balmoral.....	1886	20	540,000	305,856	307,200
Royal Canadian Packing Co.....	Royal Canadian.....	1892	20	576,000	456,000	331,200
Cunningham & Son.....	Skeena.....	1883	20	540,000	387,120	336,000
Anglo-British Columbia Packing Co	British American.....	1883	20	540,000	364,800	360,000
do do	North Pacific.....	1889	20	540,000	355,200	456,000
B. C. Canning Co. (Ltd.), London.	Windsor.....	1878	20	540,000	321,600	445,488
Turner, Beeton & Co.....	Inverness.....	1878	20	540,000	288,000	374,400
Cunningham & Rood.....	Lower Inlet Can'ry	1890	.....	540,000	420,144	360,000
<i>Rivers Inlet District.</i>						
B. C. Canning Co. (Ltd.), London.	Rivers Inlet Can'ry	1882	20	264,000	720,000	820,800
do do	Victoria Cannery..	1882	20	230,400	500,000	524,400
R. P. Rithet & Co., Agents.....	Warnock.....	1884	20	223,440	480,000	582,528
Alert Bay Canning Co.....	Alert Bay Cannery	1881	.....	206,400	177,936	.....
<i>Naas River District.</i>						
Federation Canning Co.....	Federation.....	1888	20	540,000	360,000	960,000
do do	Mill Way.....	1889	20	352,800	192,000	
Grand totals.....				11,588,592	29,169,908	23,627,140

B.—REPORT of Catch, &c., of British Columbia Sealing Fleet, Season 1894.

Vessels.	Masters.	CREWS.				CATCH.						
		Tonnage.	Whites.	Indians.	Boats.	Canoes.	B. C. Coast.	Japan Coast.	Vicinity of Copper Island.	Behring Sea.		Totals.
										Males.	Females.	
Enterprise.....	O. Scarf.....	69	22		8			1,254	314			1,568
Rosie Olsen.....	A. Whedden.....	39	6	16	2	8		1,043		425	431	1,899
Umbrina.....	C. Campbell.....	99	25		8			2,588	153	30	30	2,810
Oscar and Hattie..	A. Folger.....	81	24		7			1,733	176			1,909
Diana.....	A. Nelson.....	50	19		6			1,964	433			2,394
Brenda.....	C. E. Locke.....	100	26		8			2,383	343			2,726
Arietas.....	A. Douglas.....	86	25		8			1,197		39	52	1,288
Casco.....	O. Buckley.....	63	22		6			1,926				1,926
Dora Seeward.....	A. Cole.....	94	26		8			2,584				2,584
W. E. Earl.....	L. Magnesen.....	68	8	20	2	10		1,471		155	517	2,143
Dawn.....	M. Keefe.....	59	6	18	1	9		911		310	336	1,557
Agnes McDonald..	M. Cutler.....	107	26		8			1,707	471			2,178
W. P. Hall.....	J. B. Brown.....	99	24		7			710				710
Mermaid.....	W. M. Whitley....	73	25		8			1,603	505			2,108
City of San Diego..	M. Pike.....	46	16		5			1,304	250			1,554
Mary Taylor.....	E. Robbins.....	43	19		5			874	250			1,124
Libbie.....	J. Hackett.....	93	22		7			1,010	200			1,210
May Belle.....	E. Sheild.....	58	14		6			925	197			1,122
Mary Ellen.....	W. C. Hughes.....	63	23		7			1,909	86	105	352	2,452
Viva.....	J. Anderson.....	92	26		7			1,437				1,437
W. P. Sayward.....	C. Ferry.....	60	20		6			606	35			641
Penelope.....	L. McGrath.....	70	20		7			1,306	296			1,602
Vera.....	W. Shields.....	60	19		6			1,075		80	115	1,270
Charlotte Cox.....	W. Byers.....	76	26		7			1,947				1,947
Triumph.....	C. Cox.....	98	8	36	3	17	1,320			1,163	2,077	4,560
Otto.....	J. McLeod.....	86	25		8			1,014	623			1,637
E. B. Marven.....	C. J. Harris.....	96	23		7			2,118				2,118
Sapphire.....	W. Cox.....	109	8	32	4	16	535			1,226	879	2,640
Annie E. Paint.....	A. Bissett.....	82	26		9			1,497	531			2,038
Geneva.....	W. O'Leary.....	92	27		9			1,092	558			1,650
Teresa.....	F. Gilbert.....	63	25		7			1,102	120			1,222
Ocean Belle.....	T. O'Leary.....	83	22		6			530	274			804
Sadie Turple.....	C. L. Blaine.....	56	22		8			1,783	171			1,954
Maud S.....	R. McKeil.....	97	24		8			1,343	86			1,429
Aurora.....	H. J. Lund.....	41	18		5			693	21	79	138	931
F. M. Smith.....	J. Allen.....	99	27		8			96	81			177
Beatrice.....	D. MacAulay.....	66	5	22	1	11				342	818	1,518
Mascot.....	H. F. Seeward.....	40	4	16	1	7		558		299	246	1,103
Favourite.....	L. McLean.....	80	5	37	1	18	606			752	488	1,846
Annie C. Moore.....	C. Hackett.....	113	8	37	1	18	309			938	1,009	2,256
Labrador.....	J. J. Whitemay....	25	5	14	1	7	308			179	381	868
Wanderer.....	H. Paxton.....	25	2	7	1	5	400					400
Pioneer.....	W. E. Baker.....	66	24		6		418		1,163			1,681
Saucy Lass.....	R. E. Crowell.....	38	7	17	2	8	170			290	378	838
Borealis.....	C. Meyer.....	37	6	20	1	10	303			90	1,059	1,452
Catharine.....	J. Gould.....	82	6	26	1	13	269			490	567	1,328
Arinoko.....	G. Hestor.....	75	5	22	2	11	467			1,092	565	2,124
Kate.....	M. Moss.....	58	5	23	1	10	79			303	564	946
Shelby.....	J. Searle.....	16	5	10	1	5	34			232	145	411
Venture.....	J. Mohrhouse.....	48	3	17	1	9				417	492	909
— Rich.....	S. Balcom.....	76	9	25	2	13	691			1,000	749	2,440
Mountain Chief..	J. Jameson.....	23	1	13		6	175					175
Fisher Maid.....	C. Chepps.....	21		8		4	92					92
Minnie.....	J. Jacobson.....	46	6	20		12	488			679	986	2,153
San Jose.....	M. Foley.....	31	5	14	2	7	20			256	593	869
Kilomeng.....	J. Jameson.....	19	2	12		6				307	327	634
Henrietta.....	J. Daley.....	31	5	17	1	8	315			427	340	1,082
C. D. Rand.....	— Westerhouse....	51	7	22	2	11	357					357
Beatrice.....		49	21		6							1,703
Canoe-catch by In	dians.....						3,989					3,987
Totals.....		3,866	888	578	266	259	11,703	48,993	7,437	11,705	14,636	94,474

VALUE OF VESSELS AND BOATS.

59 vessels, 3,866 tons.....	\$386,600
266 boats and outfits.....	26,600
259 canoes, \$25 each.....	6,475
Grand total.....	<u>\$419,675</u>

SUMMARY OF SEALING CATCH, SEASON 1894.

British Columbia Coast catch.....	11,213
Japanese Coast catch.....	49,483
Vicinity of Copper Island.....	7,437
Behring Sea.....	26,341
Grand total.....	<u>94,474</u>

Catch of United States vessels landed in Victoria, 375 skins.

C.—RETURN showing the Number and Value of Vessels and Boats, and the Number of Men engaged in the Fisheries; Quantity and Value of Fishing Materials; Kinds and Quantities of Fish, &c., in the Province of **British Columbia**, for the Year 1894.

Number.	DISTRICTS.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED.						FISHING MATERIAL.					KINDS OF FISH AND FISH PRODUCTS.						Number.
		Vessels.			Boats.			Gill-nets.		Seines.		Value of lines.	Salmon, brls.	Salmon, fresh, lbs.	Salmon, smoked, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Sturgeon, lbs.	Halibut, lbs.	
		No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.								
		No.	\$		No.	\$			\$		\$								
1	Fraser River District, including Howe Sound and Burrard Inlet.....	36	150800	114	1610	64400	7754	250000	187500	1800	2000	600	1800	1250000	20000	17451172	452106	1123000	1
2	Howe Sound to Rivers Inlet.....	4	6400	10	160	6400	654	14500	10895	220	330	.....	150	10000	6000	1927728	.....	25000	2
3	Rivers Inlet to Skeena River.....	9	36530	28	391	5755	1752	70570	52928	500	759	.....	2000	150000	.....	3288240	.....	20000	3
4	Skeena River to Alaska boundary.....	1	2500	3	90	3600	350	19000	14250	.....	.....	.....	100	8000	10000	960000	.....	10000	4
5	East Coast of Queen Charlotte Island.....	.....	.....	.....	25	3750	110	2500	2500	250	350	2000	50	1000	2000	.....	.....	23000	5
6	West Coast of Queen Charlotte Island.....	.....	.....	.....	20	2000	60	1200	900	300	450	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15000	6
7	Cape Scott to Comox.....	.....	.....	.....	12	1000	30	600	400	300	450	500	25	23000	5500	.....	.....	1000	7
8	Comox to Victoria.....	52	10400	156	60	3600	120	1200	750	4000	7000	4000	.....	500000	5000	.....	50000	500000	8
9	Victoria to Cape Beale.....	5	1509	15	16	1100	45	750	750	1000	1500	5000	100	25500	10000	.....	.....	2500	9
10	Cape Beale to Cape Scott.....	3	750	9	15	750	40	1500	1000	100	200	200	600	2500	2000	.....	.....	10000	10
	Totals.....	110	208880	335	2399	92355	10915	361820	271853	8470	13030	12550	4825	1970000	60500	23627140	502106	1729500	

C.—RETURN showing the Number and Value of Vessels and Boats, &c.—Province of British Columbia—Concluded.

Number.	DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH AND FISH PRODUCTS.														VALUE.	Number.	
		Herring, lbs.	Herring, salted, brls.	Herring, smoked, lbs.	Oulachons, salted, brls.	Oulachons, fresh, lbs.	Oulachons, smoked, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Assorted or Mixed Fish, lbs.	Smelts, fresh, lbs.	Codfish, lbs.	Skill, brls.	Fur Seal Skins, No.	Hair Seal Skins, No.	Sea Otter Skins, No.			Fish Oils, galls.
1	Fraser River District, including Howe Sound and Burrard Inlet.....	200000		500	56	250000	1000	25000	150000	27900	127200	5				10000	\$ cts.	1
2	Howe Sound to Rivers Inlet.....	5000			100	10000	500	200	1400		5500			400		3000	1,930,658 50	2
3	Rivers Inlet to Skeena River.....				260	10000		1000						1000		14000	199,784 80	3
4	Skeena River to Alaska boundary.....	5000			400	50000	2000	600	300					200		8500	362,874 00	4
5	East Coast of Queen Charlotte Island.....	2000	160	3000					9500		2000	25		100		55000	108,929 00	5
6	West Coast of Queen Charlotte Island.....	15000		300					45000		10000	25		500	12	12000	26,435 00	6
7	Cape Scott to Comox.....	14000		800				9500	9000	5000	9500					9000	10,055 00	7
8	Comox to Victoria.....	120000	100	12000	59	60000	5000	12600	230000	20000	150000			160		20000	8,030 00	8
9	Victoria to Cape Beale.....	10000						5000	18000		8000					1500	88,680 00	9
10	Cape Beale to Cape Scott.....	7000	250	1000				600	8500		6000	5				10000	5,420 00	10
	Totals.....	378000	510	17600	866	155000	8500	54500	471700	52900	318200	60		3260	12	143000	12,110 00	
	Catch of Canadian fur seal fleet.....												94474				944,740 00	
	Oysters, 4,000 bushels, \$8,000; clams, 12,000 bushels, \$8,600; mussels, \$480; shrimps and prawns, \$5,000.....																22,080 00	
	Crabs, \$18,000; abalones, 3,000 at 20c., \$600; isinglass, \$750.....																19,350 00	
	Fish guano, 30 tons at \$20 per ton.....																600 00	
	Estimate of fish of various kinds consumed by Indians and others in the interior of the province not included in above.....																200,000 00	
	11,300 lbs. caviar at 25 cts. per lb.....																2,825 00	
	Sturgeon bones, 809 lbs.....																407 00	
	Value of seal skins landed in Victoria, B.C., by United States vessels.....												375				3,942,978 30	
																	3,750 00	
	Arrived from the banks and shipped east, since the returns were compiled, 150,000 lbs. of halibut.....																3,946,728 30	
																	7,500 00	
	Grand Total.....																3,954,228 30	

**D.—RECAPITULATION of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries of British Columbia,
for the Year 1894.**

Kinds of Fish.	Quantity.	Price.	Value.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salmon, in 1-lb. cans	23,627,140	0 10	2,362,714 00
do fresh Lbs.	1,970,000	0 05	98,500 00
do salted Brls.	4,825	8 00	38,600 00
do smoked Lbs.	60,500	0 08	4,840 00
Sturgeon, fresh, dressed	502,106	0 05	25,105 30
Halibut do	1,879,500	0 05	93,975 00
Herring do	378,000	0 03	11,340 00
do smoked	17,600	0 10	1,760 00
do salted Brls.	510	6 00	3,060 00
Oulachons, fresh Lbs.	155,000	0 05	7,750 00
do smoked	8,500	0 08	680 00
do salted Brls.	866	10 00	8,660 00
Trout, fresh Lbs.	54,500	0 10	5,450 00
Fish, assorted and mixed	471,700	0 03	14,151 00
Smelts, fresh	52,900	0 06	3,174 00
Codfish, fresh	318,200	0 06	19,092 00
Skill, salted Brls.	60	8 00	480 00
Fur-seal skins No.	94,474	10 00	944,740 00
Hair do	3,260	0 75	2,445 00
Sea otter	12	125 00	1,500 00
Oysters Bush.	4,000	2 00	8,000 00
Clams	12,000		8,600 00
Mussels	600		480 00
Crabs	600,000		18,000 00
Abalonies Lbs.	3,000	0 20	600 00
Shrimps and prawns			5,000 00
Caviare Lbs.	11,300	0 25	2,825 00
Sturgeon bones	809		407 00
Isinglass			750 00
Fish oil Galls.	143,000	0 40	57,200 00
Fish guano Tons.	30	20 00	600 00
Estimate of fish consumed in the province and not included in the above			200,000 00
Value of fur-seal skins landed in Victoria by United States vessels			3,950,478 30
Grand total			3,750 00
			3,954,228 30

E.—CAPITAL invested in Fisheries and Fishing Material, including the Fur-seal Fleet, Boats, &c., of **British Columbia**, during the Year 1894.

Material.	Value.	Total.
	\$	\$
45 salmon canneries, complete.....	20,000	900,000
12 oil factories.....	600	38,000
4 freezers and cold storage.....	6,500	18,000
14 salteries.....		8,400
110 vessels (1,650 tons).....		208,280
2,399 boats employed in fishing.....		92,355
361,820 fathoms of gill-nets.....		271,853
8,470 do seines.....		13,030
do lines.....		12,550
Scows and flat boats.....		2,800
		1,565,268
59 vessels employed in fur-seal fishing.....	386,600	
266 boats do do.....	26,600	
259 canoes do do.....	6,475	
		419,675
Grand total.....		1,984,943

Hands employed in connection with fishing in boats.....	10,915
do do vessels.....	335
Sailors and hunters in sealing fleets—	
Whites.....	882
Indians.....	518
	12,650

APPENDIX No. 14.

FISH-BREEDING.

1894.

REPORT OF MR. SAMUEL WILMOT, SUPERINTENDENT GENERAL OF
FISH CULTURE FOR THE DOMINION OF CANADA, FOR THE YEAR
1894.

OTTAWA, 1st January, 1895.

The Honourable JOHN COSTIGAN,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—Herewith is submitted full particulars in relation to the work of artificial fish culture, as carried on at the several departmental fish hatcheries in Canada, during the past year.

The success connected with the operations at the several hatcheries has been of a very satisfactory character as shown by the output of fry, and the collection of eggs which have taken place during the year 1894.

The descriptions of fish bred at the several hatcheries in the various provinces, are those which belong to the most important species indigenous to the rivers and great lakes of Canada, and form the principal traffic for commercial purposes, and for domestic consumption. In addition to the kinds referred to as native to the rivers and lakes are the lobster fry which have been bred and put into the waters of the Northumberland Straits in Nova Scotia, as they make up a very considerable part of the gross output during the year, which amounted to a grand total, of all kinds, of two hundred and fifty-four millions, nine hundred and nineteen thousand, (254,919,000).

The following schedule will classify the species of fry of all kinds put out from the Dominion hatcheries during the year:—

Atlantic Salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>).....	6,868,000
Pacific Salmon (<i>Nerka</i>).....	6,300,000
Salmon Trout, Great Lake (<i>Naymacush</i>).....	5,651,000
Whitefish do (<i>Coregonus</i>).....	76,100,000
Lobsters (<i>Homarus</i>).. ..	160,000,000
Total.....	<u>254,919,000</u>

The following table also shows in separate columns the name and location of each hatchery; also the quantities of young fish and semi-hatched eggs put out from each establishment, and the description of the fry and eggs so distributed during the season of 1894. The table will also show the number of eyed or semi-hatched eggs that were transferred from certain of the hatcheries to other nurseries during the same season:—

No.	Name of Hatchery.	Number of Fry put out of Hatchery.	Number of Semi-hatched Eggs sent to other Hatcheries.	Number of Semi-hatched Eggs received from other Hatcheries.	Description of Fish.
1	Fraser River, B.C.....	6,300,000			Sockeye salmon.
	do	1,500,000		2,000,000	Whitefish.
2	Sydney, N.S.....	288,000		300,000	Atlantic salmon.
3	Bedford, N.S.....	545,000		300,000	do
	do	260,000		500,000	Great lake trout.
	do	3,000,000		3,000,000	Whitefish.
4	Dunk River, P.E.I.....		Not in operation.		
5	St. John River, N.B.....	1,120,000			Atlantic salmon.
	do	276,000		500,000	Great lake trout.
	do	2,700,000		3,000,000	Whitefish.
6	Miramichi, N.B.....	1,010,000	300,000	50,000	Atlantic salmon.
7	Restigouche, Que.....	1,080,000	350,000		do
8	Gaspe, Que.....	850,000			do
9	Tadoussac, Que.....	1,975,000			do
10	Magog, Que.....	1,200,000		2,000,000	Whitefish.
	do	835,000		1,000,000	Great lake trout.
11	Newcastle, Ont.....	3,200,000	3,200,000		do
	do	2,800,000		3,000,000	Whitefish.
12	Sandwich, Ont.....	47,000,000	15,000,000		do
13	Ottawa, Ont.....	3,400,000		4,000,000	do
	do	1,080,000		1,200,000	Great lake trout.
14	Bay View, N.S.....	160,000,000			Lobsters.
15	Selkirk, Man.....	14,500,000	2,000,000		Whitefish.
	Totals	254,919,000	20,850,000	20,850,000	

The following table shows the total numbers of all kinds of fry which have been distributed from the several hatcheries since the commencement of each up to the present time, and including the year 1894:—

STATEMENT showing the Places where, and the Years in which, the several Fish Establishment, annually, since they

YEAR.	ONTARIO.			QUEBEC.			
	Newcastle.	Sandwich.	Ottawa.	Magog.	Tadousac.	Gaspé.	Restigouche.
	Fry.	Fry.	Fry.	Fry.	Fry.	Fry.	Fry.
1 1868-73..	1,070,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 1874....	350,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100,000
3 1875....	650,000	.....	.....	.....	60,000	110,000	600,000
4 1876....	700,000	8,000,000	.....	.....	150,000	50,000	300,000
5 1877....	1,300,000	8,000,000	.....	.....	1,180,000	1,051,000	600,000
6 1878....	2,605,000	20,000,000	.....	.....	707,000	650,000	1,015,000
7 1879....	2,602,700	12,000,000	.....	.....	1,250,000	1,597,000	1,470,000
8 1880....	1,923,000	13,500,000	.....	.....	1,155,000	730,000	1,500,000
9 1881....	3,300,000	16,000,000	.....	200,000	334,000	500,000	740,000
10 1882....	4,841,000	44,000,000	.....	975,000	660,000	530,000	1,400,000
11 1883....	6,053,000	72,000,000	.....	250,000	995,000	520,000	300,000
12 1884....	8,800,000	37,000,000	.....	100,000	985,000	859,000	940,000
13 1885....	5,700,000	68,000,000	.....	300,000	720,000	290,000	660,000
14 1886....	6,451,000	57,000,000	.....	1,400,000	1,627,000	576,000	1,380,000
15 1887....	5,130,000	56,500,000	.....	675,000	900,000	630,000	1,500,000
16 1888....	8,076,000	56,000,000	.....	3,475,000	850,000	800,000	1,720,000
17 1889....	5,846,500	21,000,000	.....	2,800,000	1,600,000	450,000	1,280,000
18 1890....	7,736,000	52,000,000	5,733,000	2,875,000	1,700,000	806,000	2,396,000
19 1891....	7,807,500	75,000,000	7,043,000	3,050,000	1,300,000	1,000,000	1,750,000
20 1892....	4,823,500	44,500,000	4,909,000	2,400,000	624,000	965,000	1,240,000
21 1893....	9,835,000	68,000,000	6,208,000	3,600,000	2,060,000	910,000	883,000
22 1894....	6,000,000	47,000,000	4,480,000	2,035,000	1,975,000	850,000	1,080,000
23 Totals..	101,600,200	775,500,000	28,373,000	24,135,000	20,777,000	13,874,000	22,854,000

NOTE.—The particular descriptions of fry above enumerated were as follows :—
Salmonidae—Atlantic and Pacific salmon, salmon-trout of the great lakes, and speckled trout of do Whitefish (Coregonus) of the great lake region.....
Percidae—Pickerel, or doré (Lucioperca).....
Lobster fry (Homarus Americanus).....

Grand total of all kinds.....

In addition to the 101,600,200 fry distributed from the parent establishment at Newcastle, semi-hatched ova of various kinds. In like manner the Sandwich nursery transfers annually large quantities. Bay View, N.S. is devoted wholly to lobster hatching.

Hatcheries have been erected; also the number of Fry distributed from each were built, including the year 1894.

NEW BRUNSWICK.		NOVA SCOTIA.			P. E. ISLAND.	BRITISH COL- UMBIA.	MANITOBA	TOTALS.	
Mira- michi.	St. John River.	Bedford.	Sydney.	Bay View Lobster Hatchery.	Dunk River.	Fraser River.	Selkirk.		
Fry.	Fry.	Fry.	Fry.	Fry.	Fry.	Fry.	Fry.	Fry.	
60,000								1,070,000	1
150,000								510,000	2
60,000		395,000						1,570,000	3
320,000		1,000,000						9,655,000	4
665,000		1,400,000						13,451,000	5
1,025,000		1,740,000						27,042,000	6
805,000	170,600	730,000			500,000			21,684,100	7
770,000	50,000	680,000			375,000			21,013,700	8
640,000	588,000	850,000	315,000		1,060,000			22,949,000	9
925,000	72,600	800,000	659,000		1,210,000			55,805,500	10
795,000	811,000	1,000,000	853,000		1,000,000			83,784,600	11
900,000	155,000	670,000	772,000		1,100,000	1,800,000		53,143,000	12
945,000	2,181,000	960,000	1,179,000		400,000	2,625,000		81,067,000	13
900,000	2,479,000	4,230,000	1,415,000		500,000	4,414,000		76,724,000	14
1,290,000	4,142,000	4,390,000	1,559,000			5,807,000		79,273,000	15
850,000	3,570,000	3,850,000	2,034,500			4,419,000		88,109,000	16
1,022,000	3,492,000	3,860,000	1,953,000			6,640,000		47,699,000	17
1,503,000	3,165,000	2,550,000	1,000,000	7,000,000		3,603,800		90,213,000	18
1,310,000	2,378,000	2,620,000	690,000	63,500,000		6,000,000		115,771,800	19
975,000	3,299,000	3,180,000		153,600,000		5,764,000		135,959,500	20
1,010,000	4,096,000	3,805,000	288,000	160,000,000		7,800,000	14,500,000	258,314,000	21
								254,919,000	22
16,920,000	30,629,200	38,710,000	12,717,500	384,100,000	6,145,000	48,872,800	14,500,000	1,539,727,700	23

the streams.....	275,176,300
.....	670,230,000
.....	210,221,400
.....	384,100,000
.....	<u>1,539,727,700</u>

there are annually transferred from this institution to the eastern province hatcheries large numbers of tities of eyed eggs to other hatcheries, exclusive of the 775,500,000 of fry shown above. The hatchery at

Appended hereto are the reports from the several officers in charge of hatcheries in the various provinces of the Dominion. These individual reports give full particulars of the work done, as well as the existing state of the hatcheries and the necessary requirements in the way of repairs and improvements for their efficient working in the future.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL WILMOT,

Chief Supt. Fish Culture for Canada.

APPENDICES.

REPORTS OF THE OFFICERS IN CHARGE OF THE INDIVIDUAL FISH HATCHERIES IN THE SEVERAL PROVINCES OF CANADA, FOR 1894.

1.—FRASER RIVER HATCHERY—BRITISH COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE OFFICER IN CHARGE FOR 1894.

SIR,—I have the honour to report a very successful season's operations in connection with the Fraser River fish hatchery.

In the months of March and April there were distributed, as the result of the season's operations, 6,300,000 lively young sockeye (*Nerka*) salmon, viz:

In Harrison River.....	4,000,000
Pit Lake	1,800,000
Stave River.....	500,000

On the 4th of March, I received a consignment of two million whitefish eggs from the Selkirk hatchery, per Canadian Pacific Railway, for the hatchery under my charge. As soon as possible I had the glass incubators, which arrived with the eggs, placed in position and the eggs transferred to them from the trays. The eggs arrived in good condition considering the length of the journey. They were hatched with but little loss, and on the 17th of April I sent 1,200,000 estimated fry to Long Lake, Okanagan, in charge of the caretaker of the hatchery, and the remainder, estimated at 300,000 to the Coquitlam Lake. The fry for Okanagan were sent to Sicamous per Canadian Pacific Railway, and thence to Vernon, by the Shuswap and Okanagan Railway, upwards of 350 miles in all. They did not stand the journey well, as many were quite weak when turned into the lake.

On the 21st September I sent men with the necessary materials to Morris Creek, Harrison River, to build a trap and make the necessary preparations for capturing parent salmon and collecting ova. On the 2nd of October the first lot of ova, 1,344,000, was received at the hatchery; on the 6th, 448,000; on the 11th, 1,024,000; on the 16th, 2,144,000; on the 20th, 848,000, and on the 25th, the last lot of 944,000; making a total of 6,752,000 ova, all of the sockeye variety. The parent fish were all captured in a trap constructed of pickets 4 feet long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, with spaces of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches between the pickets; the trap was 12 feet square having a V shaped entrance. Adjoining the upper end of this trap a pound or trap of similar size and construction was built. The salmon entered the trap several days before their ova was fully ripened, and in order to give them more room, and also to facilitate handling them for stripping, the males were lifted in dip-nets and transferred to the pound. Gill-nets were used formerly for capturing the parent fish, but I have dispensed with them altogether, and in my opinion the ova is in better condition, and hatches with a smaller percentage of loss when obtained from fish which have entered the trap of their own accord, and there is no loss of parent fish which is unavoidable when they are netted in gill or drift-nets. The number of female salmon was 2,200; they gave an average of 3,500 ova each; for fertilizing these

ova it took from 1,200 to 1,400 males. The parent fish—male and female—when liberated appeared to be but little affected by the operation and confinement in the pounds. The eggs in the hatchery are in prime condition ; the number of dead eggs are less than in any previous season in my experience at this date.

Owing to the hatchery being situated more than seventy miles from where most of the fry are liberated, necessitating their being towed in scows against the current of the Fraser River, a distance of 60 miles by steamboats to the mouth of the Harrison River, and then by row-boats for several miles up that river, considerable loss is met with, more no doubt than would be the case were the hatchery situated above the rapids of the Harrison River.

The hatchery premises and plant are undergoing decay. This fact, together with the somewhat unfavourable situation of the premises, have influenced me to keep the expenditure for repairs down to the lowest figure possible. I am, however, doubtful whether it will be politic to continue this for another season, as, in my opinion, unless a new hatchery is built, a large expenditure will be necessary to render the present one safe for future seasons operations.

JOHN McNAB,
*Inspector of Fisheries and Officer
in charge of the Fraser River Hatchery.*

SAMUEL WILMOT, Esq.,
Chief Supt. Fish Culture,
Ottawa.

2.—SYDNEY HATCHERY—NOVA SCOTIA.

REPORT OF THE OFFICER IN CHARGE FOR 1894.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report on the operations of the Sydney fish hatchery for the year 1894.

There were no parent fish taken in any of the waters of Cape Breton during the autumn of 1893 for supplying this hatchery with ova. On the 30th March, 1894, 300,000 semi-hatched salmon ova were transferred, by directions of the chief superintendent, from the Miramichi hatchery, and placed in the troughs of this institution in excellent condition. The ova was successfully hatched, and about the middle of June the fry were placed in the following rivers in the county of Victoria, C. B.:

North River, Aspy Bay.....	110,000
Clyburn's River,	58,000
North River, St. Ann's.....	50,000
Baddeck River,	70,000
Total.....	288,000

The fry were conveyed to the three first named districts in the steam tug "Merrimac," and then carried by teams to the head-waters of the rivers and there liberated. In the Aspy Bay and Ingonish Rivers fry had never before been planted from this hatchery. They are excellent breeding rivers, and the instant the fry were let out they disappeared from view, taking shelter under the stones and pebbles in the rivers, thus showing they were placed in the water in excellent condition. The 70,000 fry deposited in the Baddeck River was conveyed by rail to the Grand Narrows, thence by boat to Baddeck, and by vehicles to the river, where they were planted in the same first-class condition.

I am of the opinion that the fry bred at the Sydney fish hatchery next season should, for future commercial benefits, be planted in the northern rivers of Victoria

County, and in the Margaree River in Inverness County, as the greatest drain on the salmon fishery is experienced where these rivers are situated.

The speediest means of conveying fry to the rivers is the best, and even if the cost is greater it is made up to the country in the more favourable condition in which the fry are liberated.

One of the tins in which the fry were carried from the hatchery had a galvanized iron bottom. The fry in this tin I discovered, before proceeding far on their journey, were not as lively as in the other tins. But, by constant attention from myself and assistants and the frequent changing of the water, the fry were kept in good condition. They were the first I had liberated.

There were no parent fish taken in Cape Breton waters this autumn to supply ova for the hatchery for the coming year, the department having decided to send a supply of eggs from other hatcheries. This institution has, therefore, been put in proper order to receive them.

After the planting of the fry in the rivers next season is completed, considerable repairs to the hatchery will be required.

A new set of troughs will be needed (36 in all), besides half a dozen of waste troughs. Those now in use require considerable patching to stop leaks, as they are becoming decayed. The cost of new hatchery troughs I estimate at \$85. A new floor will also be required next season, as the present one is about worn out; this would cost about \$175. A new coal-house is also required, and repairs to the fence surrounding the hatchery. The coal-house and repairs to fence will cost \$70, making a total cost of repairs estimated at \$330. This expenditure would place the building and premises in good condition, and giving a capacity for hatching out about 900,000 ova. Mr. Dunlop, the caretaker, is a painstaking, efficient officer, and always attentive to his duties.

I would recommend the laying down of a full supply of eggs in this hatchery annually with the view of stocking the rivers for commercial purposes. During the past few years several firms have been engaged in this district in purchasing salmon from gill-net fishermen and forwarding them frozen to the markets in Canada and the United States, thus causing a greater drain on the fishery than in years previous. This should be made up by increased production from the hatchery.

It is reasonable to conclude, therefore, that were it not for the supply of fry put out from the Sydney fish hatchery there would be a noticeable decrease in this fishery year by year, more particularly in the rivers in the northern part of Inverness County.

A. C. BERTRAM,

Inspector of Fisheries and Officer in charge.

SAMUEL WILMOT, Esq.,
Chief Supt. Fish Culture,
Ottawa.

3.—BEDFORD HATCHERY—NOVA SCOTIA.

REPORT OF THE OFFICER IN CHARGE FOR 1894.

SIR, —I have the honour to submit my report of the operations at Bedford hatchery for the year 1894.

As previously reported to the department, a portion of the supply of salmon ova was procured at Merigomish from the French and Barney's Rivers, 35 female and 19 male salmon were captured, yielding 300,000 eggs. Previous to spawning two

salmon died in the reception tank, having been injured before they were caught, and two died after being spawned.

The remaining 50 were liberated in fine condition in Merigomish harbour. There were 300,000 semi-hatched salmon eggs received from Restigouche hatchery, N.B., and 400,000 great lake salmon-trout eggs, and 3,000,000 whitefish eggs were also received from the Newcastle and Sandwich hatcheries in Ontario.

The distribution of fry commenced on the 10th May and ended on the 18th June.

The following statement shows the number of fry bred and planted during the year, also the rivers and lakes into which they were placed :—

SEA SALMON (*Salmo salar*.)

Annapolis River,	Annapolis County.....	70,000
Gaspereau do	King's County.....	70,000
French do	Pictou do	65,000
Barney's do	do do	65,000
Pompket do	Antigonish County	60,000
Tracadie do	do do	60,000
Pennant do	Halifax do	30,000
La Have do	(Head Waters) King's County.....	70,000
Quoddy do	Halifax county	55,000
Total		<u>545,000</u>

GREAT LAKE OR SALMON TROUT (*Naymacush*.)

Rocky Lake,	Halifax County.....	50,000
Round Hill Lake,	Annapolis County.....	30,000
South River do	King's do	60,000
Lake George	do do	60,000
Annapolis Lake,	Annapolis do	60,000
Total		<u>260,000</u>

WHITEFISH (*Coregonus*.)

St. Joseph Lake,	Antigonish County.....	1,000,000
Lochaber do	do do	700,000
Paradise do	Annapolis do	1,000,000
Sandy do	Halifax do	300,000
Total.....		<u>3,000,000</u>

The young fish were distributed without any loss whatever, and all of those put into the water were in excellent condition.

The cans and barrels now in use for distributing fry are well adapted for the business.

EGGS LAID DOWN IN 1894.

The supply of salmon eggs received from the Carleton, N.B., retaining pond and laid down here last month are doing fairly well.

The hatching troughs have all been repaired and painted so that I think they will run through this season, but new ones will be required another season.

Repairs to the exterior of the building are much needed as every year it is getting worse, thus rendering repairs more difficult. The estimated cost of new troughs and repairs to the building will be about \$250.

Last season it was found difficult to keep the water in the hatchery from freezing; this season the entire building was banked with sawdust and every precaution was taken against accident by frost.

During the summer the stone wall was completed around the grounds, and the fence extended to the end of the wall, earth filled in, trees planted, and the grounds put in such shape as to present a very respectable appearance, and should permission be given to repair and paint the exterior of the building it would add much to the appearance and preservation of the whole establishment.

As a result from planting fry from this hatchery, I have just received a fine specimen of whitefish, measuring 21 inches in length and weighing 3 lbs., caught on the 25th November, by Mr. Duncan Fraser, in St. Joseph's Lake, Antigonish County, who reports that a large number of these fish have been seen there during the past season. These fish were not originally indigenous to this lake.

ALFRED OGDEN.

Officer in charge.

SAMUEL WILMOT, Esq.,
Chief Supt. of Fish Culture,
Ottawa.

4.—DUNK RIVER HATCHERY—E.I.

Not in operation.

5.—ST. JOHN RIVER HATCHERY—NEW BRUNSWICK.

REPORT OF THE OFFICER IN CHARGE FOR 1894.

SIR,—I beg to transmit herewith my annual report on the fish hatchery at Rapides des Femmes, on the St. John River, in the province of New Brunswick, for the year 1894. As a preliminary, I beg leave to state that the operations were very successful at this establishment during the present year.

As already reported, on the 26th day of October, 1893, I left the Grand Falls for Carleton, St. John, by direction of the superintendent, and being notified by Mr. Joseph O'Brien, fishery overseer in charge of the pond, that the salmon were ready for spawning. On arrival at Carleton I met Mr. Alexander Mowat, of the Restigouche hatchery, who had been directed to assist in spawning the salmon. On the 1st of November the first lot of eggs, about 650,000, were conveyed under my care to this hatchery. On the 7th of November, Mr. Mowat and my assistant arrived at the hatchery with the remainder of the eggs, some 750,000, making in all about 1,400,000 eggs. All of these were laid down in the hatchery in good condition, and they were carefully handled and strictly looked after during the entire season. On the 3rd of March a supply of fish eggs came from Sandwich and Newcastle, Ontario, consisting of 3,000,000 whitefish and 500,000 salmon trout eggs. This large quantity of eggs filled the house to its utmost capacity, and it required constant care and attention to keep them in a proper state until the time of hatching. It is a fortunate circumstance in having a good supply of pure water during the entire season at this establishment; its temperature keeps very low until late in the spring, and this is found to be very beneficial to the young fish, as in such water the fry are always the healthiest and strongest. The results obtained from the salmon eggs last spring were very satisfactory, the percentage of fish that were hatched from the eggs ranged between eighty-five and ninety per cent. The whitefish did equally well, but the salmon trout were not quite as satisfactory. On the 7th of May we commenced to distribute the whitefish and continued to do so until the end of the month.

They were planted in the following named lakes and ponds in quantities as mentioned below:—

WHITEFISH FRY.

Harvey Lake, York County.....	320,000
Lake George, do do	320,000
Lake Yohoe, do do	320,000
Oromocto Lake, do do	320,000
Temiscouata Lake, Temiscouata County, P. Q.....	320,000
Long Lake, Victoria County	240,000
Jones's Lake, Carleton do	240,000
Lakeville Lake, do do	240,000
Byram's Pond, Madawaskado	120,000
Turned out at the hatchery into St. John River.....	320,000
Total.....	<u>2,760,000</u>

SALMON TROUT FRY.

Oromocto Dam, York County.....	36,000
Squatook Lake, Temiscouata County.....	48,000
Fredericton Lake, York County.	36,000
Lake Yohoe, do do	36,000
Long Lake, Victoria County, 36,000; St. John River, 60,000	96,000
Presented to different parties by request.....	24,000
Total.....	<u>276,000</u>

SEA SALMON (*Salmo salar*).

Oromocto River, York County.....	80,000
Salmon River, Victoria do	80,000
Musquash River, Queen's do	40,000
Toby Guzzle, York do	30,000
Mispec River, St. John do	40,000
Long Lake, Madawaska River, Victoria County.....	40,000
St. John River, (assisted by Chief Superintendent Wilmot).....	810,000
Total.....	<u>1,120,000</u>

RECAPITULATION.

Whitefish fry distributed.....	2,760,000
Salmon trout fry do	276,000
Sea salmon fry do	1,120,000
Total.....	<u>4,156,000</u>

This large quantity of fish was distributed without any serious loss, the only loss that occurred was occasioned by an accident to the train, which caused a delay of several hours.

It is suggested that in future the department should inform all applicants for fry that, unless the waters where the fry are asked for are within a reasonable distance from the hatchery and have rapid means of transport, their applications can

not be filled. It is useless to attempt to carry fry long distances and to localities almost impossible to reach, merely to gratify the applicants, who invariably make serious complaints against the officers if losses of any kind take place in the attempt to carry out the applicants wishes, no matter how difficult and dangerous it may be to make the attempt to do so.

REPAIRS.

Some repairs were made at the hatchery the past summer and fall, notably to the plaster on the ceiling of the hatching-room and the two flues, and on the east side of the room with tongued and grooved boards three feet high from the floor to protect the plaster on the wall from the action of the water and frost. Some painting was also done, and varnishing the troughs, trays, and the main tank. Taking the hatchery all in all it is in a very respectable state at present, and will compare very favourably with any other of the houses in the Dominion.

COLLECTING OVA, 1894.

On the 11th of October last, Chief Superintendent Wilmot directed me to go to Carleton, St. John, to assist officer Mowat to manipulate the salmon impounded there. On the 29th we commenced operations, and on the 1st of November I left with four cases of eggs for the hatchery, by railway, the same night they were placed in the hatching troughs. The next day we again left for Carleton, and on the sixth of November, in a terrible storm, carried five more cases of eggs, making in all about 1,800,000 eggs. The balance of the ova collected at Carleton, about 1,000,000, were taken to the Bedford hatchery in Nova Scotia by officer Mowat. The total number of salmon manipulated the present season was, females 367, males 132, in all 489, from which were gathered about 2,800,000 eggs, or an average of nearly 7,845, to each female. We found the salmon in the pond in good condition and of a larger size than usual. There was a few extraordinary large fish, they being much the largest salmon that I have ever seen. They were liberated apparently in as good condition as when first taken from the pond, only two dead fish were noticed during the operation. Officer O'Brien, in charge of the salmon in the pond, had every thing in readiness for work on our arrival, with a good crew also of intelligent and obliging men. A great change for the better has taken place about the pond since the first year it was started. The introduction of the fresh water tanks and other appliances for washing and rinsing the eggs, and many other improvements, have added materially to the successful work now experienced at the Carleton Pond. The eggs at present in this hatchery are looking well, and there is unmistakable signs of the embryos in them. I fear there will be an overcrowding of fry when they are hatched out; in such a case it is almost impossible to keep some of them from smothering. Under these circumstances I do not think it would be prudent to send the usual supply of salmon trout eggs to this house the present year, from Newcastle, as it would very much increase the difficulty of preserving salmon fry from loss by overcrowding.

INCREASE OF FISH.

I have no very reliable data upon which to base a correct report regarding the increase of certain kinds of fish now found in our waters, but it is generally conceded by anglers and others that, the increase of salmon in the St. John River and some of its tributaries has been very remarkable, particularly in the Tobique River. This river is becoming famous as an angling resort; it was visited last summer by a number of anglers from Toronto and Montreal, and by the following members of the Tobique Salmon Club: Wm. H. Ingram and Son, W. D. Winson, C. S. Sterns and Son, and C. S. Wood, all from Philadelphia; J. Crosby Brown, New York; Edward Brooks, Esq., Boston; Col. J. J. Tucker, St. John and W. Turney Whitehead, Fredericton,

and others. The number of salmon taken with the fly, as far as I can ascertain, was 130; the largest one captured weighed 26 pounds.

Reference is made specially to the above named river by reason of the beneficial results shown in it from the planting of artificially hatched fry from this hatchery, and the distribution also of the Restigouche fry that were hatched here. This is held to be the cause of the present abundance of salmon in the Tobique River. In evidence of this I can say that some years ago I travelled with some expert fishermen the entire length of the Tobique River without being able to capture a salmon, and later again when I was fishery overseer over the river, it was held to be impossible to take a salmon with a fly on the Tobique, whilst at the present time they are taken very readily and in sufficient numbers to satisfy the reasonable wants of the sportsmen. Now the river is well protected and salmon were plentiful all along the St. John River last summer, but they were illegally and remorselessly killed. The law prohibiting net fishing in non-tidal waters is only a farce so far as the St. John River is concerned. There are no local wardens in the counties of York, Carleton and certainly none in Victoria; if there are any, they are certainly negligent men, for they do not interfere with the fishermen and poachers. Something should be done, to stop this barbarous work of spearing particularly.

CHAS. McCLUSKEY,
Officer in charge.

SAMUEL WILMOT, Esq.,
Chief Supt. of Fish Culture,
Ottawa.

6.—MIRAMICHI HATCHERY—NEW BRUNSWICK.

REPORT OF THE OFFICER IN CHARGE FOR 1894.

SIR,—I beg herewith to submit the annual report of operations at this hatchery for the year 1894.

The work in general has been as successfully carried out as in past years.

The number of eggs reported as being in the hatchery in the autumn of 1893, was 1,575,000. As this number of ova was too large to be safely accommodated in this hatchery, it was deemed advisable to transfer about 300,000 to one that was not fully stocked. Accordingly instructions were received from the department to convey that number to the establishment at Sydney, Cape Breton. These ova were transferred to Sydney during the latter days of March in the semi-hatched state. After this transfer there were remaining in this hatchery 1,275,000 salmon ova. In addition to this number 50,000 were received from the Restigouche hatchery. This transfer was made in order to continue the work of introducing into the waters of the Miramichi the larger species of salmon native to the Restigouche River. Adding the 50,000 received from the Restigouche to the balance remaining after the transfer to Sydney the total amount remaining was 1,325,000. The hatching of this number of ova was successfully carried out, the total loss from the time of collection until distribution amounting to only 75,000 or a trifle over $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, leaving a balance of 1,250,000 to be distributed in the following streams:—

North-west Miramichi River	450,000
Adams and North-west Falls (Restigouche fry)	50,000
Main south-west Miramichi River	150,000
Little do do	350,000
Big Sevogle River.....	75,000
Barnaby River.....	75,000
Stewart's Brook	25,000
Renous River.....	75,000
Total.....	<u>1,250,000</u>

The above mentioned numbers of fry were successfully planted at nearly all accessible points along the various rivers. Although the method of distributing fry on these rivers causes the work to be proceeded with very slowly, still invariable success has been met with during the past five or six years. The rough nature of the roads on the upper parts of the rivers necessitates the use of lumber wagons with which very slow progress can be made. Owing to the shallowness of the water and the very rocky nature of the streams the fry cannot be distributed on the spawning grounds with scows as at some of the other hatcheries. As the transportation of fry has, however, been most successfully and satisfactorily carried out during late years' with the facilities and appliances at present in use, no suggestion for improvements in the method can be well made that would more successfully carry out the work.

CAPTURE OF PARENT FISH.

The preparation for this branch of the work having been made during the summer months, operations were commenced on September 3rd at the same fishing stands and in the same manner as in former years. The suspension of the work for a time was caused by a very high freshet on October 16th, which carried away the nets and allowed the salmon to pass up the river beyond our reach. However, as the fish were very plentiful in the rivers previous to the freshet a good supply was obtained. The assistant and fishermen report a great abundance of large salmon and also innumerable numbers of grilse in the pools and rapids during the latter part of September. The catch of salmon in our nets is good evidence that they were plentiful, the number taken from September 3rd to October 16th being 317; of these 190 were females and 127 males.

COLLECTION OF OVA.

The collection of ova was commenced on October 20th, and was successfully completed before November 1st. All the fish inclosed in the pond were manipulated and then liberated in a healthy condition, except ten that were in a weak condition when placed in the pond, owing to injuries received in the nets. The total amount of ova received from the number of females procured was 1,200,000, showing an average to each fish to be slightly over 6,300. The ova were placed in the hatching troughs, and they remain in a very healthy condition up to the present date. A transfer of about 200,000 of these eggs can be made to any other hatchery requiring them, and thus allow better accommodation here for the fry when hatched.

REPAIRS.

As thorough repairs were carried out last year, the hatchery and all appliances are at present in first-class condition. The supply dam and pipes, the dam at retaining pond, and the underground water pipes and arrangements generally were thoroughly inspected and all necessary repairing completed thereon during the summer months. Everything in connection with the operation of the house is now in good order, and unless an unforeseen accident occurs, only slight expenditure for repairs will be incurred for some time.

GENERAL REMARKS.

A very satisfactory catch of salmon is reported by the anglers on the various branches of the Miramichi River during the past season. The condition of the net fishery on the tidal parts of the river and bay has also been very remunerative, the number of fish taken for commercial purposes equalling that of the previous season. The reports that have been received from anglers and fishermen, as well as from other sources that have come under my immediate observation, conclusively show

that the salmon fishery on the Miramichi has wonderfully improved during the past six years.

The introduction of the large salmon of the Restigouche into these waters has also been successfully accomplished by the hatching and planting of Restigouche fry from this hatchery in the head-waters of the Miramichi River. Several of these large fish have been taken in the nets of the fishermen, as well as by the anglers during the last two or three years. This season the number greatly exceeded that of former years.

Another evidence of the abundance of fish is the certainty and ease with which a supply of parent fish can be obtained in a short time for this hatchery. This season nearly 320 salmon were taken in two small nets in the rapids in a little over two months, and during that time the fishermen also liberated hundreds of grilse. Six years ago twice the length of time was consumed and labour performed to obtain a little over one-half the number of fish taken this year.

The prosperous condition of the salmon fishery and the great number of parent salmon to be seen in the rivers during spawning season, are sufficient evidences of the beneficial results that these waters have derived from the artificial culture of salmon at this hatchery.

ISAAC SHEASGREEN,

Officer in charge.

SAMUEL WILMOT, Esq.,
Chief Supt. Fish Culture,
Ottawa.

7.—RESTIGOUCHE HATCHERY—PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

REPORT OF THE OFFICER IN CHARGE FOR 1894.

SIR,—I beg to submit herewith my fourteenth annual report upon the operations at the Restigouche hatchery for the year 1894.

One million eighteen thousand salmon fry were distributed from the hatchery in the Restigouche River and its tributaries last spring as follows:—

Kedgwick River.....	200,000
Restigouche River, above Kedgwick Forks.....	200,000
Restigouche River, from the hatchery up to Kedgwick Forks.....	193,000
Upsalquitch River.....	200,000
Metapedia River.....	225,000
Total.....	<u>1,018,000</u>

In addition to this, 350,000 semi-hatched salmon eggs were transferred to the Miramichi and Bedford hatcheries during the month of April, making a grand total of 1,368,000 fry and semi-hatched eggs put out of this hatchery during 1894.

The following is a schedule of the number of parent salmon captured in the Government nets, and also purchased from net fishermen and impounded in the retaining pond at the head of tideway for the uses of the hatchery during the present season :—

Date.	Murray Island Governm't Net.	Pitt's Creek Governm't Net.	Purchased from M. Adams, fisherman.
May 29.....	2		7
" 30.....	6		3
" 31.....	4		1
June 2.....	12		2
" 5.....	10		
" 6.....	6		5
" 7.....	16		7
" 8.....	13	6	6
" 9.....	7	3	4
" 12.....	15	39	9
" 13.....	13	13	
" 14.....	6	7	8
" 15.....		14	7
" 16.....	8	10	3
" 19.....	17	5	
" 20.....	10	4	
" 21.....	11	3	2
" 22.....	16	14	4
" 23.....	29	5	2
" 26.....	7		4
" 27.....	11	3	
" 28.....	10	7	1
" 29.....	9	8	1
" 30.....	10		
July 3.....	7	4	
" 4.....	11	5	
" 5.....	16	5	
" 6.....	24	5	
" 7.....	12	5	
" 10.....	12	4	
" 11.....	7	8	
" 12.....	5	6	
" 14.....	13	6	
" 18.....	5		
" 20.....	2		
" 24.....	1		
" 25.....	1		
" 28.....	3		
Aug. 1.....	1		
" 3.....	1		
" 6.....	2		
Totals.....	371	189	76

This table shows a total of 637 from all sources put in the retaining pond.

The record kept in the daily diary shows a loss of 70 fish which were injured by the nets and became diseased with the fungoid growth. There were 311 females and 251 males manipulated; the females yielded 3,000,000 eggs, an average of nearly 10,000 eggs to each. The eggs were all conveyed to the hatchery in tow-boats, and successfully placed in the breeding-troughs without loss. The parent fish, after the spawning process, were again set free in the river.

The eggs in the hatchery at this date, December 31st, are in fine condition, the embryos being quite visible, therefore a large hatching of fry can be safely guaranteed. I would suggest that at least 500,000 semi-hatched eggs be transferred to some of the other hatcheries at the proper time, in order to reduce the Restigouche numbers and prevent overcrowding and possible loss at the hatching time.

OUTPUT OF FRY, 1894.

The work of distributing the fry last spring was successfully accomplished, and very little loss occurred by the use of the floating crates which have heretofore given satisfactory results.

An improvement, however, can yet be made in this particular branch of the work and should be introduced at once. Instead of putting 100,000 fry in a large crate or crib constructed with several subdivisions, perforated tin trays or pans should be substituted. These trays should be $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet broad, 3 feet long, and 8 inches deep, with division in centre and perforated at both ends; each crate would contain 12 of the present trays, and each tray would accommodate from 18,000 to 20,000 fry. When towing the scow up river the water would flow through and over the fry. With this plan a much larger quantity of fry could be carried and with less expense. The action of rough rapid water or the grating and passing over rocks and stones, as is often the case, would not disturb the perforated trays or the fry. This would prevent many of the fry from escaping, as heretofore, before reaching their destination. This method would be a decided improvement over the present mode. By the introduction of the sheet iron trays referred to, costing about \$3 or \$3.50 each, the old crates now on hand would be suitable for some years yet, but if the proposed new method is not introduced four new cribs will be required for distributing the fry next spring, at a cost of about \$25 or \$30 each.

NURSERY TANKS REQUIRED.

Under any circumstances, another half-dozen galvanized iron nursery tanks will be required for the fry next spring; the cost will be about \$5 each. It will also be requisite to get 1,000 or 1,500 feet of lumber during the winter for supply pipes, and other necessities for the safety of the fry next spring after hatching. The hatchery will require some general repairs next summer. The floor is decaying and giving away. A new supply pipe will be needed. The caretaker will be able to do this work if the material is furnished him. The hatchery grounds should be surveyed and fenced in as the adjoining property owner is encroaching upon the departmental property. The caretaker could perform the work of building the fence if supplied with material, which would cost about \$100.

Some 200 fathoms of salmon net will be required for the two government stands at Tide Head next spring, at a cost of about \$140. The old net on hand will require repairing, at a cost of about \$20, and 500 net stakes will be needed for next season's fishing, at a cost of about \$40.

In obedience to official instructions I left this hatchery on the 27th of October to render help at the Carleton Pond, St. John Harbour, where 389 salmon were stripped; they yielded about 2,800,000 eggs. Of these 1,800,000 were taken to the Rapides des Femmes Hatchery up river, and about 800,000 were conveyed to the Bedford Hatchery in Nova Scotia.

It is admitted by all classes of fishermen that the largest run of extra big fish ascended the Restigouche last season than has been the case for years past. Large catches were made both by netters and anglers, and a great deal of illegal fishing was reported to have been done by settlers and others along the river during the past season. Means should be instituted to prevent this in the future.

ALEXANDER MOWAT,

Officer in charge.

SAMUEL WILMOT, Esq.,
Chief Supt. of Fish Culture,
Ottawa.

8.—GASPÉ HATCHERY—PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

REPORT OF THE OFFICER IN CHARGE FOR 1894.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report of operations at the Gaspé fish hatchery for the year ending December 31st, 1894.

By referring to the report for 1893, it will be seen that the number of ova placed in the hatchery during the autumn of that year was 910,000. The former officer in charge reports that from this number of ova, 850,000 fry were successfully hatched and distributed in the following streams:—

St. John River.....	200,000
York River.....	50,000
Dartmouth River.....	600,000
Total.....	<u>850,000</u>

CAPTURE OF PARENT FISH.

On my arrival here from Miramichi, to take charge, on August 15th, I found that the season for netting parent salmon for the hatchery, was past, and that the total number previously taken and placed in the retaining pond was 134. The majority of these fish were procured by means of a trap-net, situated at tide head, on the Dartmouth River, and the remainder were purchased from one of the licensed net fishermen lower down in tidal waters. From the time the first salmon were placed in the pond until they were removed therefrom and put in the cribs, just previous to spawning them, it was found that fourteen had died from injuries received in the nets when they were first taken, leaving a balance of 120 from which to gather the year's supply of ova. This number consisted of 67 females and 53 males.

COLLECTION OF OVA.

It is noticeable that the spawning season extends over a comparatively longer time here, as nearly a month elapsed from the time the first fish were stripped until the last delivered their ova and were liberated. Following are the dates on which the work of stripping was performed, and the number of ova obtained each day:—

Date.	No. of Fish.	No. of Ova.
October 10.....	9	108,500
" 11.....	5	59,500
" 15.....	12	126,000
" 19.....	6	87,500
" 23.....	11	119,000
" 27.....	8	67,000
" 31.....	8	66,000
Nov. 2.....	8	66,500
Totals.....	67	700,000

According to the above statement it will be seen that the average number of ova to each female was about 10,450.

The work of stripping is performed at the retaining pond, seven miles up the Dartmouth River from the hatchery. The ova were placed on the trays, then packed

in boxes and conveyed by means of canoes from the pond to the hatchery, where they were placed in the hatching troughs in a very healthy condition. The parent fish were all liberated shortly after manipulation.

IMPROVEMENTS.

1st. There is little doubt but that an improvement can be made on the present manner of procuring parent fish whereby a larger number can be obtained. Heretofore the average number manipulated at this hatchery each year has been about 150. This number should be doubled, thereby enabling the work to be enlarged and give the various rivers along the coast a more liberal distribution of fry. It has been suggested, in correspondence with the department, that instead of purchasing a few fish from only one of the licensed fishermen, in addition to those taken in the department's net, to secure one or more of the stands now licensed and have our own employees operate them. With proper traps and netting the supply of fish would by this means be considerably increased beyond the present or past years, and the expenditure would not be materially increased, as the same number of men that are employed under the present system could operate the other nets and scow the fish to the retaining pond as they were taken from the nets.

2nd. An improvement should also be made on the present retaining pond, which is situated on a small stream flowing into the Dartmouth River. At present two dams are built across the stream, forming the retaining pond between; in this the fish are inclosed. It is a question whether it would not be better to make the retaining pond nearer the mouth of the stream, where the bottom is of a more gravelly nature and the stream better suited for the purpose. The fish would also have the benefit of a much larger water supply at this point, as every tide would flow back into the pond. This change can be made by building another dam, the cost of which, together with other improvements connected therewith, would not exceed \$150.

REPAIRS.

Before the ova were placed in the hatchery this season, some repairs were made to the interior of the building. But, as a general repairing will require to be carried out next year, nothing more was done than was necessary to pass this winter. Upon a close examination the walls of the hatching-room and the supports of the building were found to be very much decayed. The underwork also requires attention, as at present there is no arrangement by which the water can be properly carried away after its passage through the hatching-room. It will, therefore, be necessary to remove the troughs from the building after the fry are distributed next spring, and have the house thoroughly renovated and improved.

REMARKS.

Until the above mentioned improvements and repairs are carried out and the hatchery efficiently equipped, very little increase in the output of fry can be made; and if increased beneficial results are to be obtained from the work here, the hatchery and all appliances in connection therewith must first be put in a more enlarged working condition.

Although a good average catch of salmon is reported from the rivers in this section each year, there is no reason why the yield cannot be greatly increased by artificial culture, the benefits of which are so clearly demonstrated in the great improvement of the fishery in the rivers where the work has been more largely carried on.

The benefits which the rivers in this section have derived from the hatchery, and the artificial system in general, are highly spoken of by the fishermen and others in the vicinity; and, therefore, if the department carries out the suggested

improvements—thereby enlarging the present operations—this institution will improve in usefulness, and the benefits that will arise therefrom will be much greater and will be more highly appreciated by the tidal and river fishermen in this section of the province.

WM. SHEASGREEN,

Officer in charge.

SAMUEL WILMOT, Esq.,
Chief Supt. of Fish Culture,
Ottawa.

9.—TADOUSSAC HATCHERY—PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

REPORT OF THE OFFICER IN CHARGE FOR 1894.

SIR,—In submitting the annual report of the operations at the Tadoussac Hatchery during the present year, 1894, I have the honour to state as follows:—

The 2,094,200 salmon eggs which were collected during October and November, 1893, commenced to hatch about the last week of April, 1894, and 1,975,000 fry were turned out during the month of June.

The number of salmon fry mentioned above, were planted in the following rivers and lakes:—

Ste. Marguerite River.....	500,000
Upper Baude do	500,000
Chisholm do	400,000
Old Mill do	100,000
A Mars do	50,000
Du Loup do	15,000
Mowat's lakes..	400,000
Hatchery lakes.....	10,000
Total.....	<u>1,975,000</u>

CAPTURE OF PARENT SALMON, 1894.

A total of four hundred and seventy-one salmon were captured; of these one hundred and twenty were liberated from the nets, being undersize, thus leaving three hundred and fifty-one for the uses of the hatchery. These were kept in the retaining pond close to the hatchery, into which the tide water flows through an iron grating from the Saguenay River. These parent salmon were captured by means of two nets, set and attended to by employees under departmental control, during the three months of salmon fishing.

Of these 351 parent salmon, there were 215 females and 135 males manipulated. The work of spawning them commenced on the 22nd of October and ended on the 13th of November, when these parent fish were returned to the river in good condition. The number of eggs collected and put in the hatchery was 2,295,000, giving an average for each female of 10,675 eggs.

During the period of confinement of the parent salmon in the pond, from May to November, and until being turned out again, only one male fish was lost.

For some days after the spawning time the parent salmon, which were set at liberty from the pond, were to be seen in as healthy a condition as they were before their manipulation.

The eggs on the trays in the hatchery remain in good condition and are progressing favourably up to this date.

DISTRIBUTION OF FRY, 1894.

The distribution of fry last season was performed with success both on the Upper Saguenay and in the vicinity of Tadoussac. The transport of fry to the Rivers Ste. Marguerite, Baude, Chisholm and to Mowat's Lakes, was done by carting. The fish-cans were carried on buckboards, they being very good vehicles for the transport of fry. For the carriage of the fry for the Ste. Marguerite River, which is twenty miles up from the hatchery, I was very much indebted to D. W. Blanchard, Esq., of Boston, lessee of the north-east branch of the Ste. Marguerite River, for the services of his men and two canoes in the planting of these fry.

The whole number of fry intended for the Upper Saguenay was not filled on account of not getting the tug-boat from Messrs. Price Bros. & Co., in time. This allotment of fry was then divided between the following waters, viz., Ste. Marguerite, Baude and Chisholm Rivers, and Mowat's Lakes.

CONDITION OF EGGS AND REPAIRS.

The hatchery is in good working order and the breeding-room is large, with a capacity to hold about two millions and a half of salmon eggs. The repairs required for the next season are the usual ones, such as the painting of the outside of troughs and large tank, and the varnishing of trays. One five-gallon can of varnish and two cans of whitelead will be required. The paint, varnish and labour will not exceed a total of thirty dollars.

There will be required for the next season 25 more large cans for the distribution of salmon fry, 200 large trays or 300 small size of perforated tin; also one hundred and fifty pounds of salmon twine for the salmon nets which were greatly damaged last summer in a strong gale.

RESULTS OF ARTIFICIAL WORK.

The best results that could be given from the planting of salmon fry from the Tadoussac hatchery, is the large increase of Salmon caught in nets and by anglers in the rivers, where salmon fry have been planted for the last eight or ten years. All the salmon fishermen readily admit that the salmon fry put out from the Tadoussac hatchery has been the principal cause of the steady increase, and they wish to see the output of fry from the Tadoussac hatchery increased to many millions more.

The following is an article from the "*Progrès du Saguenay*," published in the month of July last, showing the good work done by the hatchery:—

"All our salmon rivers, tributaries of the Saguenay, such as the Ste. Marguerite, Little Saguenay, St. John, Eternity, a Mars, and Shipshaw are well stocked with parent salmon. A gentleman, O. Côté, Esq., ex. M.P.P., told us in October that we cannot form an idea of the quantity of parent salmon in the river a Mars. This gentleman is proprietor of a large part of the river a Mars. He also said the fly fishing had been splendid, and he attributes this as well as the large increase of salmon entirely to the planting of salmon fry, every year, in that river from the Tadoussac hatchery."

The members of the Ste. Marguerite Salmon Club on the north-west branch of the river, and two gentlemen of Boston, Messrs. W. M. Brackett and D. W. Blanchard, lessees of the north-east branch, caught as many salmon with the fly as they wished for. In the St. John River information was received that the proprietor, Honourable John Evan Price, caught twenty-two salmon in two days, fly fishing. The salmon now go up as far as the Shipshaw River, and a good many have been seen there by Mr. Joseph Villeneuve, a very reliable person residing quite close to the Shipshaw River. If a passage was blasted out by dynamite in the High falls of the Saguenay River about 12 or 15 miles above Chicoutimi, the salmon would

go up to the Grand Discharge of the St. John's Lake. As the general outcry of the salmon fishermen now is to increase the hatcheries, and as the result of the work of the Tadoussac hatchery is so evident, a good many people that were against the hatcheries a few years ago, are now the most sanguine to advance fish-breeding in every way. It is considered that a very large hatchery with a capacity for 5 or 6 millions of eggs would be of great benefit to this part of the country, for increasing to a large extent, the salmon production along the coast. There is here all that is required for such a scheme; fine stations close to Tadoussac for catching the parent salmon and a good pond for keeping them in until ready to spawn.

L. N. CATELLIER,

Officer in charge.

SAMUEL WILMOT, Esq.,
Chief Supt. of Fish Culture,
Ottawa.

10.—MAGOG HATCHERY—PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

REPORT OF THE OFFICER IN CHARGE FOR 1894.

SIR,—Following is a report of the Magog fish hatchery proceedings for the year 1894.

The salmon trout and whitefish eggs arrived at the hatchery in Magog, March 1st, 1894. They were obtained in a semi-hatched state from the Newcastle and Sandwich hatcheries in Ontario. The officer in charge reported that there were about 2,000,000 eggs of the whitefish, and about 1,000,000 of the salmon trout. In due course they were successfully hatched and deposited in first-class condition in the hereinafter named sheets of water, as follows:—

WHITEFISH.

Oxford Lake, Counties of Brome and Sherbrooke.....	100,000
Megantic do County of Megantic.....	100,000
Memphremagog Lake, Counties of Stanstead and Brome.	700,000
Brome do County of Brome.....	100,000
Massawippi do do of Stanstead.....	100,000
Trowsers Leg do do of Brome.....	50,000
Long do do do	50,000
Total.....	<u>1,200,000</u>

SALMON TROUT.

Oxford Lake, Counties of Brome and Sherbrooke.....	100,000
Massawippi Lake, County of Stanstead.....	50,000
Megantic do do of Megantic.....	50,000
Brome do do of Brome.....	50,000
Memphremagog Lake, Counties Stanstead and Brome..	400,000
Trowsers Leg do County of Brome.....	25,000
Long do do do	25,000
Key Pond, County of Sherbrooke.....	50,000
Stoke Lake	10,000
Peoples do County of Stanstead.....	75,000
Total... ..	<u>835,000</u>

The Magog hatchery is annually supplied with eggs in a half hatched stage from Newcastle and Sandwich, Ontario. The fry was transported successfully to the waters wherein they were deposited, and very few were lost.

If the distributing cans are not over crowded, and the water is kept cool and well aerated but little mortality will ensue.

The hatchery is in a good condition, no repairs of any importance are likely to be required this year.

There will be wanted about seven cords of two feet wood for fuel for the coming season, which will cost one dollar and fifty cents per cord.

No fish breeding apparatus will be needed this year.

After interviewing fishermen and fishery officers, I learn from them that the salmon trout and whitefish are very plentiful in these waters wherein they have been deposited. I have asked for certificates of the same and am promised them, I will forward them to you as soon as received.

I think, from observation and from information which I have received, that the feeling is very much better towards the fishery laws than it formerly was. Illegal fishing in "close season" has decreased fully seventy-five per cent in the last three years. The prompt execution of the laws is having a restraining effect upon fish poachers.

A. H. MOORE,

Officer in charge.

SAMUEL WILMOT, Esq.,
Chief Supt. of Fish Culture,
Ottawa.

11.—NEWCASTLE HATCHERY—ONTARIO.

REPORT OF THE OFFICER IN CHARGE FOR 1894.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report upon the fish cultura operations at this hatchery during the past year.

As previously reported, the stock of salmon trout ova obtained and laid down in this hatchery in the autumn of 1893 was 9,000,000. I subsequently received from the Sandwich hatchery an additional supply of 3,000,000 whitefish ova.

The percentage of young fish hatched was quite equal to the average of past years, notwithstanding the season was decidedly unfavourable. Very little snow fell in this locality last winter, and the soil remained exposed to the frequent thaws and rains that occurred, with the result that great quantities of sedimentary matter was carried into the hatching troughs and deposited upon the ova. To remove this and to prevent the smothering of the ova, and the growth of fungoid matter, almost continuous sprinkling or washing of the ova was necessary. This, together with the vigorous and somewhat rough handling the ova received when taken from the parent fish and transported on the cars from Wiarton to this place, caused a larger proportion to addle than would otherwise have been the case.

The introduction of some plan for the filtration of the water passing through this hatchery is much needed, and by its use a considerable saving would be effected in labour as well as in the proportion of ova hatched. Such a plan could be easily devised and could be introduced at but moderate cost. The details of a plan which I have conceived and which I am satisfied will answer all the requirements, I will take the liberty of laying before you for consideration at a later period.

DISTRIBUTION OF FRY.

The distribution of the young fish hatched was as per the orders received from you as follows :

WHITEFISH.

Lake Ontario, Hamilton.....	300,000
do Toronto.....	300,000
do Cobourg.....	300,000
do Picton.....	300,000
do Consecon	300,000
Bay of Quinte, Belleville.....	300,000
Lake Simcoe, Barrie.....	250,000
do Couchiching, Orillia.....	250,000
do Rosseau, Rosseau.....	250,000
do Bass, Orillia.....	250,000
Total.....	<u>2,800,000</u>

SALMON TROUT.

Georgian Bay, Wiarton.....	200,000
do Collingwood.....	100,000
do Midland.....	100,000
Lake Huron, Southampton	100,000
do Kincardine.....	100,000
do Simcoe, Barrie.....	100,000
do Orillia.....	100,000
Bass Lake do	100,000
Hall's do Aurora.....	100,000
Rosseau do Rosseau.....	100,000
Crow do Marmora.....	100,000
Jameson do Ormsby.....	100,000
Rock do Verona.....	100,000
Slates do Sydenham.....	100,000
Bay of Quinte, Belleville.....	100,000
Lake Ontario, Hamilton.....	100,000
do Toronto	100,000
do Cobourg.....	100,000
do Picton.....	100,000
do Consecon.....	100,000
do Newcastle.....	1,000,000
Green Lake, Caledon.....	100,000
Total.....	<u>3,200,000</u>

SEMI-HATCHED OVA.

Grand Falls, New Brunswick.....	500,000
Magog, Quebec.....	1,000,000
Bedford, Nova Scotia.....	500,000
Total.....	<u>2,000,000</u>

Making a grand total of semi-hatched ova and young fry turned out from this hatchery last spring of 8,000,000. The transportation of this large number of fish to their several destinations was most successfully performed, and the several allotments were placed in the waters in a good and healthy condition.

In reference to the distribution of young fish from this hatchery, I might be permitted to say that I consider it too wide spread for the best interest of the work. Except it may be for purely experimental purposes, I do not deem it advisable to plant young salmon trout or whitefish in so many of the small lakes of this Province. Very few, if any, of those waters can be said to be the natural habitat of those fish, and it is questionable as to their possessing the necessary requirements for the growth and sustenance of such fish. Neither the salmon trout or whitefish can be considered a game fish, consequently the hopes of the sportsman would not be realized even should a fair measure of success attend the attempt to stock these small lakes, while their limited area and the absence of proper and natural food would, I fear, prevent the creation of a fishery of any considerable importance.

Our larger lakes are the natural homes and breeding grounds of these fish, and while we are aware that the yearly natural reproduction in these waters for years past has been a continuously decreasing quantity, it would appear advisable that any effort on our part to assist nature should be almost wholly confined to those lakes.

COLLECTION OF OVA.

The work of securing a supply of ova for this season's operations, was as in past years, undertaken at Wiarton on Colpoy's Bay. Two pound-nets were used, and fishing commenced on the 16th October. The fish did not come on the shore in as large numbers as last year, and the season throughout was very rough and unfavourable, north-east gales and heavy seas having prevailed during the greater part of the time with the result that the usual number of fish were not secured and a correspondingly smaller quantity of ova obtained. Fishing was continued until the 27th November, with the expectation of securing a portion of a late run of fish, but in this I was disappointed. The quantity of eggs secured was about 7,000,000 which are now in a promising and healthy condition.

REPAIRS.

Some repairs to the troughs and floors of the hatchery are positively required before any future operations can be satisfactorily carried on. The floor of the upper room must be entirely renewed as it is very much decayed, and the leakage from the trough passing down through the decayed floor renders the lower room quite useless. Application for permission to effect these repairs during the past summer was made early last spring, but such permission was not granted, and I now beg to impress upon you the fact that if this work be not done during the coming summer, the hatchery will be almost unfit for use next season. The sills and joists supporting this floor are now in part decayed, and if any further delay is made in renewing the floor, they will soon need replacing by new material which will add considerable to the cost.

During the past summer some slight repairs about the main dam were made, and it will be necessary next season to renew some of the timbers and lining of the wooden flume at the head of the raceway, and to generally repair the galvanized iron tanks in use.

A. B. WILMOT,

Officer in charge.

SAMUEL WILMOT, Esq.,
Chief Supt. of Fish Culture,
Ottawa.

12.—SANDWICH HATCHERY—ONTARIO.

REPORT OF THE OFFICER IN CHARGE FOR 1894.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a report upon the operations at the Sandwich fish hatchery for the year 1894:

There were turned out 47,000,000 young whitefish, and 15,000,000 semi-hatched eggs, which were disposed of as follows:

EYED EGGS.

Ottawa, Ont.....	4,000,000
Newcastle, Ont.....	3,000,000
Magog, Que.....	2,000,000
Bedford, N.S.....	3,000,000
St. John, N.B.....	3,000,000
Total.....	<u>15,000,000</u>

YOUNG FRY.

Point Edward, Lake Huron	3,000,000
Mitchell's Bay, Lake St. Clair.....	3,000,000
Peaches Island, do do	2,000,000
Belle Isle, Detroit River.....	2,000,000
Fighting Island, Detroit River.....	5,000,000
Bay below Fighting Island.....	4,000,000
Stoney Island, Detroit River.....	2,000,000
Bois Blanc Island.....	5,000,000
In Lake Erie below Bois Blanc.....	2,000,000
Pigeon Bay, Lake Erie.....	2,000,000
Barr Point do	2,000,000
Colchester, do	2,000,000
Kingsville, do	1,000,000
Leamington, do	1,000,000
Rond Eau, do	1,000,000
Port Stanley, do	1,000,000
Niagara, Lake Ontario.....	1,000,000
Toronto, do	1,000,400
In river at Hatchery.....	7,000,000
Total.....	<u>47,000,000</u>

These young fry were placed in the water at the above named points in a good healthy condition. From my experience the best method of distributing fry is by boat, and where it is absolutely necessary to send them by railway the department should have a special car for this purpose.

I would again recommend the purchase of a small tug for use in connection with this establishment. The cost would be about \$900. It is difficult in most cases to rent one suitable for the purpose when required.

I desire to make a few remarks in regard to last year's hatching of fry. It will be observed by reading the figures given above that the quantity was not up to the average of previous years, for the following reason:

Most of the parent whitefish were captured early in the fall, which necessitated having to pen them up a long time before any spawn was obtained from them. As a result a great many of the fish were injured by too long confinement in the pens and handling them over so often with dip-nets.

This fall we put in the hatchery jars 100,000,000 whitefish eggs, collected at the following places.

PARENT FISH CAUGHT.		EGGS TAKEN.
Bois Blanc Island	1,400	13,000,000
No. 1 Pier, Fighting Island.....	2,539	27,000,000
No. 2 do do	2,115	20,000,000
No. 3 do do	2,282	26,000,000
No. 4 do do	1,500	14,000,000
Totals.....	<u>9,836</u>	<u>100,000,000</u>

I am pleased to report the eggs above mentioned in excellent condition and the prospects are that they will turn out a very large percentage of young fish.

PARENT FISH LIBERATED AFTER SPAWNING THEM.	
Bois Blanc Island	1,000
Pier No. 1 Fighting Island	1,000
do No. 2 do	900
do No. 3 do	1,200
do No. 4 do	800
Salted.....	200
Dead fish.....	100
Fish sold.....	4,636
Total.....	<u>9,836</u>

THE CATCH OF FISH IN THE DETROIT RIVER.

The catch last fall was good, although a smaller number were taken than in the previous year, for the reason that when we found we had caught enough parent fish to furnish eggs to fill the establishment we quit fishing, but I am satisfied that had we continued to fish to the end of the season we would have had what is usually termed "a good season's fishing." This, I consider, is very encouraging and speaks well for the excellent results accomplished by the hatchery, especially when it is taken into consideration that we did not do any fishing on the Sabbath day which considerably reduced our number. For instance, one Sunday while we were "resting on our oars," in compliance with the law, our American cousins fishing on Grassy Island caught 75 to each haul.

All our parent fish are caught by means of seines.

REPAIRS REQUIRED.

The general condition of the hatchery is good. I herewith give a statement of what will be necessary for the coming year, with estimated cost:—

Repairing pumps.....	\$ 25 00
Repairing foundation under glass jar stands.....	20 00
25 more glass hatching Jars.....	35 00
New lines and repairing nets.....	100 00
Putting shanties back in place.....	100 00
Painting the interior of hatchery.....	50 00
Painting boats.....	25 00
Total.....	<u>\$355 00</u>

THE FISHING SHANTIES.

I would strongly recommend that the fishing shanties be built on floats. The floats could be towed down to the fishing ground each season and towed back to this establishment when the fishing season was ended. The cost would be about \$100 per float. We have been building our shanties on piers when commencing our fishing operations and then pulling them down again when we ceased fishing. If we left the shanties on the piers for a few days only, after fishing ended, they would be carried off or broken in pieces by the river pirates. Great expense attends the building and tearing down of these shanties each year. I would suggest that for the coming season the department build two floats to put the shanties on for No. 1 and No. 2 piers at Fighting Island.

RESULTS ATTAINED FROM THE FISH HATCHERIES.

From my own observation and the voluntary and unprejudiced opinions of a large number of well-known fishermen in this part of the province, it is now an acknowledged fact that the fish hatcheries are accomplishing the purpose for which they were established. Many years ago herrings were caught in abundance, but now very few are taken, in fact, they may now be said to be well nigh extinct in the Detroit River. The same may be said of nearly all kinds of coarse fish. This is pretty good evidence in favour of the artificial breeding of whitefish, as they are now in fact about the only fish taken in the Detroit River.

The fish ran later in the river this fall than last. We did not have to keep them in the racks or pens but a very short time before we gathered the eggs from them. As a consequence the eggs thus quickly procured were of a better quality than last year. The fish that were liberated were in a good and healthy condition.

WILLIAM PARKER,

Officer in charge.

SAMUEL WILMOT, Esq.,
Chief Supt. of Fish Culture,
Ottawa.

13.—OTTAWA HATCHERY—ONTARIO.

REPORT OF THE OFFICER IN CHARGE FOR 1894.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report of the operations carried on at the Ottawa Hatchery for the year 1894.

On the 26th November, 1893, 1,200,000 salmon trout eggs were received from the Newcastle Hatchery, which were carefully laid down in the troughs of this hatchery; and on the 4th of March, 1894, there were also received from the Sandwich Hatchery, 4,000,000 of whitefish eggs. All the eggs from both places were received in good condition.

The young fry came out strong and healthy in April and May following, and were successfully deposited in the water named below.

Mr. James Robertson, an employee in the Fisheries Department, was entrusted with the charge and care of distributing the young fry, under the instructions from the Superintendent of Fish Culture.

Mr. Robertson reports that he planted the young fry without any material loss in the different places, as follows:—

WHITEFISH.

Meache's Lake, P. Q	480,000
Big Lake, Templeton County, P. Q.....	280,000
Burnt Mountain Lake, Templeton County, P. Q.....	320,000
Belleville.....	800,000
Deseronto.....	320,000
Picton.....	320,000
Trenton.....	480,000
Sharbot Lake.....	400,000
	<hr/>
	3,400,000

SALMON TROUT.

Lac de Sable, St. Agathe, P. Q.....	100,000
Big Lake, Templeton County, P. Q.....	80,000
Burnt Mountain Lake, Templeton County, P. Q.....	70,000
Sharbot Lake, Addington County	100,000
Charleston Lake, Leeds County.....	100,000
Otter do	50,000
Collins do Frontenac County.....	50,000
Rideau do	150,000
Bass do	40,000
Sand do	40,000
Meache's do	100,000
Lancaster do	100,000
Lake St. Francis, Glengarry.....	100,000
	<hr/>
	1,080,000

Also, at the request of George Taylor, Esq., M.P., a number of Atlantic salmon smolts of three years old were taken from the tanks in this hatchery and deposited in Charleston Lake.

On the 20th November there were received from the Newcastle Hatchery 1,500,000 salmont rout eggs, and later on 4,500,000 eyed whitefish eggs were obtained from the Sandwich Hatchery. These were laid down in the hatching troughs and are now doing well.

As this hatchery is situated at the seat of Government, and is visited during every session by the Ministers and Members of Parliament, and also by many thousands of visitors during the year, I would humbly ask that the walls and ceiling of the hatchery be painted white, so as to give more light in the room; besides, it is much needed, as the walls are in a very bad state at present.

As evidence of the success from planting young whitefish hatched in this establishment, I append to this report a letter received from Dr. Aime Trudel, of Ottawa.

JOHN WALKER,
Officer in charge.

SAMUEL WILMOT, Esq.,
Chief Supt. of Fish Culture,
Ottawa.

OTTAWA, 27th April, 1894.

DEAR MR. WALKER,
Ottawa Fish Hatchery,—

I have much pleasure in informing you that the efforts of your department for populating Meache's Lake with whitefish has been successful. Last 24th May I was

accompanied by Rev. F. Gonthier and Alphonse Villeneuve of Dalhousie Ward, Ottawa, and passed a day rustivating and fishing around the said lake, and in a very short space of time fishing we caught dozens of whitefish appearing to be about two years old; the quantity was such that often we did not use bait to catch them.

Yours truly,

AIME TRUDEL, M.D.,

94 Victoria Avenue."

14.—BAY VIEW LOBSTER HATCHERY, PICTOU, N.S.

REPORT OF THE OFFICER IN CHARGE FOR 1894.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a report of the past season's operations at Bay View Lobster Hatchery.

On the 24th May last I arrived at the hatchery at Bay View and commenced putting up the apparatus, and on the 28th everything was in good working order. The first eggs were taken on that date from the lobster factory adjacent to the hatchery.

Owing to the supply of eggs being so much smaller than it had been in previous years from this factory, although more lobsters were brought in than there had been for many years previous, the steamer "Caberfeidh" was engaged on the 4th of June to collect eggs from other factories in the Northumberland Straits.

On the 23rd June a full supply of eggs had been obtained and on the same date the first fry commenced to show in the jars, and by the 9th July all of the eggs were hatched, yielding 160,000,000 fry, which were distributed between Cape George, Antigonish County, and Cape John, Pictou County.

The distribution was made chiefly by steamer, and the fry when put into the water of the strait were lively and strong. There was scarcely any loss in the distribution.

The eggs collected by the employees of the hatchery and brought in by the steamer were in excellent condition, very few were sterile.

The hatchery is in good order, and if the repairs to the wharf, which were recommended, are made, the expense next season will be but trifling.

During the fishing season lobsters were found to be more plentiful than during many years previous.

After the 1st July the catch was very small and many of the factories along the shore closed for want of fish.

The packers and fishermen believe that they can see the good results from artificial lobster hatching, as large quantities of small lobsters were seen during the past season upon the grounds where they were not seen before.

I inclose herewith, testimonial letters from Messrs. McLure and Leslie, the former is one of the largest packers in the province, and the latter at one time was one of the best fishermen on the shore, but now superintendent of the Cariboo factory; also extract from letter from J. W. Hogg, Esq., an extensive lobster packer, Pictou, N.S.

These gentlemen have taken great interest in the hatchery, have carefully observed its operations from the start and are in a position to judge of its utility, and their letters are given as an evidence of the successful results of the work carried on at the hatchery.

ALFRED OGDEN,
Officer in charge.

SAMUEL WILMOT, Esq.,
Chief Supt. of Fish Culture,
Ottawa.

PICTOU ISLAND, N.S., 17th July, 1894.

A. OGDEN, Esq.,

Bay View Lobster Hatchery.

SIR,—As our season is now over and we are all wound up, I take the liberty of writing congratulations on the successful efforts made re the lobster hatchery; and, as I am heavily interested in lobster packing, beg to say that I think the hatchery will prove a success. The enormous quantity of young lobsters distributed from the hatchery will, no doubt, replenish the fishing grounds, and, from my experience, would say the season has shown such to be the case, as our fishermen were personally interested to see your boat come, and reported to me that they had large quantities of young lobsters from 2 to 3 inches long, which they attribute to the efforts put forth with the hatchery. Trusting that next season the hatchery will be run to its full capacity.

Yours respectfully,

WM. McLURE.

PICTOU ISLAND, N.S., 15th September, 1894.

A. OGDEN, Esq.,

Bay View Lobster Hatchery.

SIR,—I have been observing for the past year or so the work at the lobster hatchery, Bay View, and wish to say that I consider the work being accomplished there is going to be a great benefit to the lobster industry in this district. I have been fishing at Messrs. Burnham & Morrell Co's cannery, Bay View, for fourteen seasons, and last season I had charge of the cannery on Cariboo Island, owned by Mr. Tanner. The fishermen this season reported to me there was a very much greater number of small lobsters in the traps than any previous year, and others at the different canneries tell me they found the same thing, and I must attribute this to the good work being carried on at Bay View lobster hatchery.

Yours very truly,

ALEX. LESLIE.

(Extract from letter of J. W. Hogg, Esq., dated Pictou, December 18th, 1894.)

"The success of the hatchery at Bay View shows conclusively the immense benefit a number of those institutions judiciously placed would be to the lobster industry. The marvellous record made at Bay View of hatching over ninety-five per cent of 160,000,000 eggs in one season, shows the practicability of the scheme. During the last summer my fishermen remarked on the unusually large number of young lobsters which they saw, and I entirely concur with them as being attributed to the direct results of the hatchery."

15.—SELKIRK HATCHERY, MANITOBA.

REPORT OF THE OFFICER IN CHARGE FOR 1894.

SIR,—I beg to submit my second annual report of the work at this hatchery.

I am glad to say the eggs laid down last year, and referred to in my former report, were successfully hatched and distributed as follows:—

In the Qu'Appelle Lakes 3,000,000; Red River at hatchery, and at the Slough and Lake Winnipeg at the mouth of the Red River 11,000,000. All the fry were liberated in a good healthy condition. The lot sent to the Qu'Appelle Lakes to Mr. Gilchrist, the Inspector of Fisheries, I was informed reached there in perfect condition. As ordered by the department on the 28th of February last, I sent 2,000,000 eggs to British Columbia for the Fraser River Hatchery. The eggs were well advanced when sent from here, and were carefully packed for shipment. I also sent the necessary jars, taps and rubber tubes for hatching the eggs at that nursery.

Full directions were sent to the officer in charge of the hatchery in British Columbia as given by the Chief Superintendent, and it was gratifying to hear that the eggs arrived there in good condition, and produced strong healthy fry, and were successfully planted in the Okanagan Lakes.

The first fry hatched here was on the 8th of March, but hatching did not become general until the 10th of April.

When the river commenced breaking up on the 17th of April, I experienced many difficulties with the fry, and as the Red River in the spring gets so very muddy much danger was apprehended. The jars at the bottom of the tubes became clogged with sedimentary matter and no screens fine enough could be attached to protect the fry, and had it not been that we got water from the artesian well by means of attaching the pump thereto, it would have been impossible to save the fry from inevitable loss from the muddy water of the river.

The temperature of the river did not vary all winter, remaining steadily at 33°. The temperature of the artesian water (300 feet deep) was 45°. This rise in temperature hatched the fry very rapidly and on the 25th of April they were all out in a strong and healthy state. On the 28th the fry, as ordered, were shipped to Qu'Appelle Lakes, and the last of the young fish were put out on the 4th of May.

Appended are two letters which will prove of interest. One from Mr. Overton, the Manager of the Manitoba Fish Company, the other from Captain Black, of the tug "Sir Hector," belonging to the Public Works dredging outfit here. Their testimony is valuable as they are both skilled fishermen and close observers.

COLLECTING OVA IN FALL OF 1894.

Operations with the pound-nets and fishing gear, and also the pound-net used at the Grand Marais were set and preparations generally for fishing commenced on the 15th of September.

Two nets were set this year in order to get enough parent fish (which was not the case last year). I thought it advisable to give the Grand Marais fishery a good trial before it was abandoned, because the next nearest spawning ground, where there is harbour accommodation, is twice the distance from the mouth of the Red River as the Marais. However, after trial, the Grand Marais cannot be trusted for obtaining a supply of parent fish, and it was necessary to try elsewhere on the lake. Mr. J. Gignac was put in charge driving stakes and fitting up the nets. One net was set where it was last year, and the second net two miles north of it. The first net had 80 rods of leader, the second had 30 rods. On October 8th the nets were lifted for the first time, the coarse fish taken out, and a dummy net set for the parent whitefish.

The first ripe fish were taken last year on the 10th October; the first ripe fish this year were taken on the 17th and 18th October. The fish came in freely to the nets for a week, and gave promise that every jar in the hatchery would be filled, but on the 24th a heavy south wind drove the fish off the shore, and the run was over. On

the 29th all the fish in the dummy nets were spawned, and the spawning of the whitefish was over in all parts of the lake by 30th October, a full week earlier than last year. No whitefish having come into the nets for a week, we lifted the nets and came in on the 30th. The number of fish manipulated were: males, 1,600; females, 1,600; number of eggs laid down in hatchery, 25,600,000; average number of eggs from each female, 16,000.

The machinery generally is working well in this establishment. In a separate report will be given a list of necessary improvements, &c.

During the year the greatest interest has been manifested in the hatchery and its work; over two thousand visitors have registered, and fully as many more have come and gone without registering.

Numerous requests are sent in from Southern Manitoba for fry of different kinds to stock the waters there, and it is to be hoped that departmental instructions may be given to hatch pickerel the coming season for distribution in the various places where the waters are adapted for their successful propagation. The pickerel are considered a valuable commercial fish. Appended will be found the letters referred to.

R. LATOUCHE TUPPER,

Officer in charge.

SAMUEL WILMOT, Esq.,
Chief Supt. of Fish Culture,
Ottawa.

SELKIRK, January 30th, 1895.

R. L. TUPPER, Esq.,
Dominion Fish Hatchery,
Selkirk, Man.

DEAR SIR,—In answer to your inquiry regarding the whitefish fry you deposited in the slough near Selkirk last spring, I beg to say that, as it was expected, they stayed there until fall when they went to deeper parts of the lake.

I have had a life-long experience as a fisherman, and living for years on the Detroit River am familiar with the working of the Canadian and American hatcheries there. I therefore took a great interest in the commencement of the work of artificial propagation here. Hundreds of persons as well as myself have watched the result of the fry planted near our freezers during the summer and observed their growth. There could have been no whitefish fry at this time in the river here from any other source; although in times past whitefish were in the habit of coming up the Red River to spawn, but for years the water has been too foul for them, therefore there could be no mistake about the fry observed being those put out from your hatchery.

I believe the proper place to plant the fry is in sheltered spots, where there is little current in the river, and not on the lake shore. The fry are very small and a storm will drive them with the waves on shore if in the open. In the river they thrive best, and when I last saw them about our wharfs last fall, they were quite a size and able to look out for themselves.

I am satisfied this hatchery is going to do a good work and has been built none too soon.

Yours,
W. OVERTON.

SELKIRK, December 22nd, 1894.

R. LA TOUCHE TUPPER, Esq.,
Dominion Fish Hatchery,
Selkirk, Man.

SIR,—In regard to your inquiry as to what whitefish fry I have seen at the mouth of the Red river during the time I was master of the government tug, "Sir Hector," which was engaged in dredging purposes there, I understand that the fry from the Dominion Hatchery at Selkirk were deposited at the mouth of the Red River early in the month of May, 1894. The first time I observed them in any quantity was in the beginning of the month of June, when we went down with the dredge. I never saw any whitefish fry before, and from my observations I am certain that the fry I saw were those deposited from the hatchery at Selkirk. I have never seen the fry of any other fish near the mouth of the river till late in August or the beginning of September. I saw the whitefish fry late in August and they had grown to the size of about from 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Yours,

ADAM BLACK.